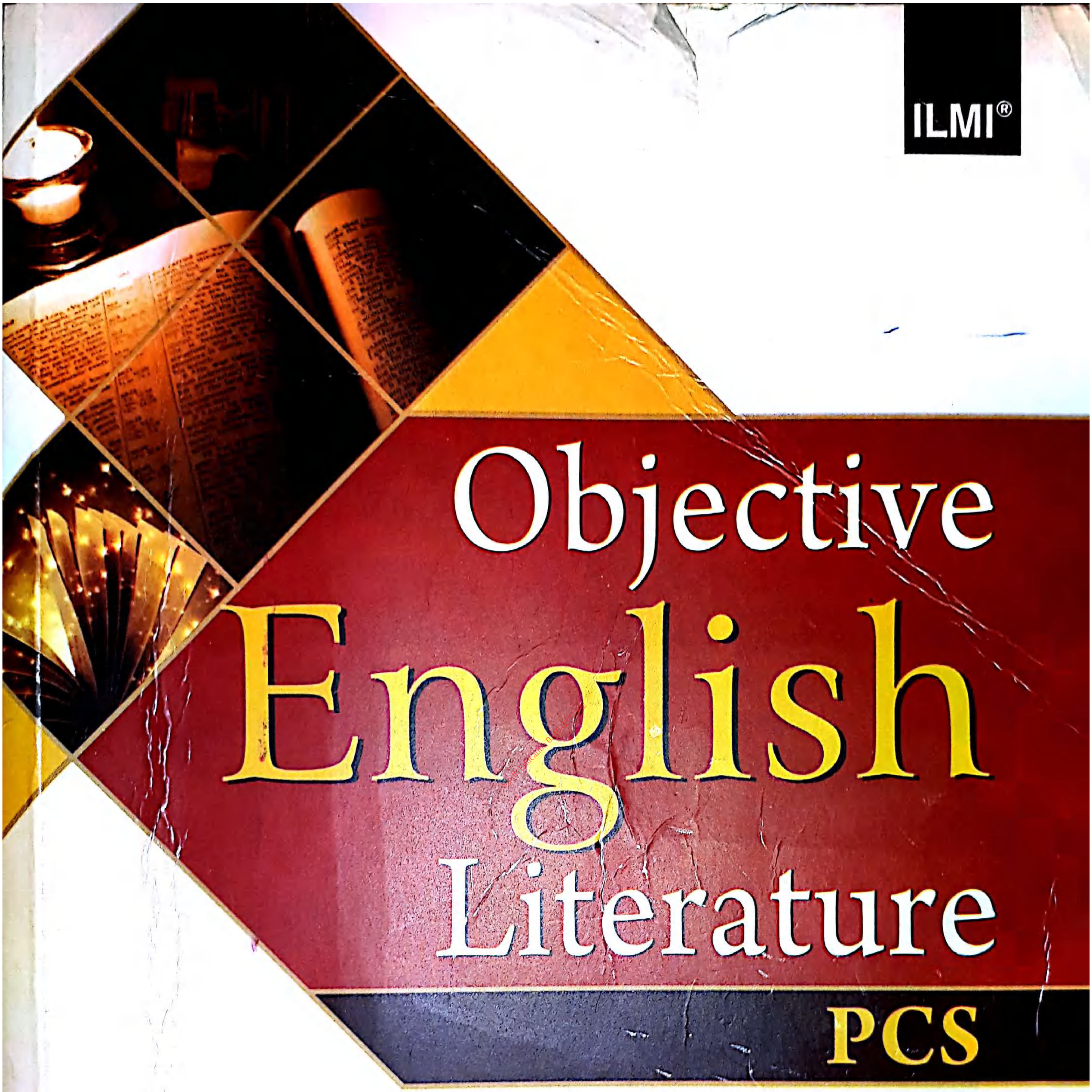


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BRIEF HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE MCQs

1. Which people began their invasion and conquest of south Western Britain around 450?
   (a) The Normans (b) The Greats
   (c) The Celts (d) Anglo-Saxons
2. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066?
   (a) French (b) Norwegian
   (c) Spanish (d) Hungarian
3. Which hero made his earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures?
   (a) Beowulf (b) Arthur
   (c) Caedmon
   (d) Augustine of Canterbury
4. Which poem is considered the first poem of English Literature?
   (a) Beowulf (b) Arthur
   (c) Canterbury tales (d) Caedmon
5. Who is called the Homer of English Literature?
   (a) Bede
   (b) Sir Thomas Malory
   (c) Geoffrey Chaucer
   (d) Caedmon
6. Who would be called the father of English poetry?
   (a) Bede
   (b) Sir Thomas Malory
   (c) Geoffrey Chaucer
   (d) Caedmon
7. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance?
   (a) banishment to Asia
   (b) everlasting shame
   (c) conversion to Christianity
   (d) mild melancholia
8. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?
   (a) symbolism (b) simile
   (c) metonymy (d) kenning
9. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of Old English poetry?
   (a) Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language.
   (b) Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech.
   (c) Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed.
   (d) All of these
10. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?
    (a) Latin (b) Dutch
    (c) French (d) English
11. The Pope during the Investiture Controversy was
    (a) Gregory VIII
    (b) Gregory VII
    (c) Hadrian
    (d) Leo IX
12. When was the final East-West Church Schism?
    (a) 1204 (b) 1054
    (c) 1071 (d) 1075
13. Robert Guiscard protected
    (a) William the Bastard
    (b) The popes
    (c) Henry Plantagenet
    (d) Frederick Barbarossa
14. Albigensians were located mostly in
    (a) Bulgaria's Bogomil mountains
    (b) Languedoc and Toulouse
    (c) The Paulican fastnesses
    (d) the communes
15. When did Bouvines occur?
    (a) 1066 (b) 1214
    (c) 1204 (d) 1144
16. Cluny symbolizes
    (a) Papal reform
    (b) Monastic reform
    (c) Italian independence
    (d) heresy's rise
17. Who could be described as a 'Pious Hippy'?
    (a) Odilo
    (b) St. Francis
    (c) St. Dominic
    (d) Hildebrand
18. Simony refers to
    (a) Simon the Dragon Slayer
    (b) Trafficking in Church offices

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(c) Clerical marriage
(d) Deposition of ruling Mayors

19. Fealty describes
(a) Vows of monasticism
(b) Personal oath of feudal loyalty
(c) Vassal's dues to lord
(d) English court system

20. Which of the following was not a foundational principle of the Enlightenment?
(a) Relativism
(b) Rationalism
(c) Skepticism
(d) Individualism

21. Which event best represented the shift away from monarchial rule?
(a) The Thirty Years' War
(b) The Glorious Revolution
(c) The Scientific Revolution
(d) The Second Defenestration of Prague

22. Which of the following most influenced the writings of Comenius and Grotius?
(a) The Seven Years' War
(b) The Thirty Years' War
(c) The English Civil War
(d) The American Revolution

23. Grotius is best known for
(a) Advocating a switch away from mercantile systems
(b) Revolutionizing the judicial system
(c) Working in pursuit of women's rights
(d) Establishing rules of engagement for proper warfare

24. Hobbes believed that all humans were inherently
(a) Selfish and evil
(b) Ambitious and motivated
(c) Intelligent and reasonable
(d) Poor and irrational

25. Which form of government did Hobbes prefer?
(a) Absolute monarchy
(b) Direct democracy
(c) Representative democracy
(d) Anarchy

26. Which form of government did Locke prefer?
(a) Absolute monarchy
(b) Direct democracy
(c) Representative democracy
(d) Anarchy

27. With which philosophical movement was Hume associated?
(a) Romanticism
(b) Skepticism
(c) Mercantilism
(d) Rationalism

28. Which best describes Voltaire's stance on religion?
(a) There is no God
(b) God is everywhere and controls everything
(c) God set the world in motion but then retreated and let it be
(d) God is dead

29. Montesquieu's political work was based on the writings of
(a) Newton (b) Comenius
(c) Locke (d) Hobbes

30. Which form of government did Rousseau prefer?
(a) Absolute monarchy
(b) Direct democracy
(c) Representative democracy
(d) Anarchy

31. Romanticism changed the direction of the Enlightenment by emphasizing
(a) Skepticism over reason
(b) Empirical evidence over reason
(c) Emotion over reason
(d) Sex over reason

32. Which scientist is credited with devising an inductive method of discovery?
(a) Descartes (b) Bacon
(c) Newton (d) Kepler

33. Which of the following is not a reason for the beginning of the Enlightenment?
(a) Greater exploration led to an appreciation and interest in foreign cultures
(b) The discoveries of the Scientific Revolution changed how people thought
(c) The Thirty Years' War compelled writers to philosophize about the nature of war
(d) The Church encouraged citizens to rely on reason rather than believe in the divine

34. Which of the following sets consists of exclusively English thinkers?
(a) Newton, Hobbes, Locke
(b) Locke, Hume, Kant
(c) Locke, Smith, Kant
(d) Goethe, Paine, Franklin

35. Who was overthrown in the Glorious Revolution?
(a) Louis XIV
(b) Charles I
(c) James II
(d) William and Mary

36. Who ascended to throne during the Glorious Revolution?
(a) Louis XIV
(b) Charles I
(c) James II
(d) William and Mary

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37. Identify the correct chronological arrangement of these English events:
    (a) Leviathan published, Glorious Revolution occurs, Two Treatises of Government published, Wealth of Nations published
    (b) Glorious Revolution occurs, Leviathan published, Two Treatises of Government published, Wealth of Nations published
    (c) Wealth of Nations published, Leviathan published, Glorious Revolution occurs, Two Treatises of Government published
    (d) Glorious Revolution occurs, Wealth of Nations published,Two Treatises of Government published, Leviathan published
38. How did Kant feel about reason?
    (a) He embraced it as a logical approach to problem solving
    (b) He felt that human perception of the world is relative, so reason is useless
    (c) Kant preferred using raw emotion as a guide
    (d) Kant liked reason "more than a friend"
39. The main plot device in Faust is
    (a) A forbidden love
    (b) A deal with the devil
    (c) An epic quest
    (d) A case of mistaken identity
40. What musical period corresponded most closely with the Enlightenment?
    (a) Baroque
    (b) Romantic
    (c) Contemporary
    (d) Renaissance
41. Which late Baroque composer was known during his life primarily as an organist?
    (a) Bach (b) Handel
    (c) Mozart (d) Beethoven
42. What man first proposed the idea of replacing mercantilism with a natural order of trade?
    (a) Smith (b) Montesquieu
    (c) Quesnay (d) Greenspan
43. Which of the following was not a factor in starting the Industrial Revolution?
    (a) Investors were eager to contribute money to factories
    (b) The monarchy subsidized most of the cost of building factories
    (c) Cheap labor was readily available and willing
    (d) Watt's new steam engine made industry faster and more efficient
44. Which of the following was an immediate downside of the Industrial Revolution?
    (a) The economies of industrialized countries collapsed
    (b) Industry effectively destroyed religion
    (c) Workers were mistreated and forbidden to form unions
    (d) Prices of most goods increased
45. Which of the following is a reason the Renaissance happened in Italy as opposed to other areas of Europe?
    (a) Italy had remained powerful since the fall of Rome
    (b) Italy had grown rich from trade
    (c) The rich gold mines in Florence and elsewhere allowed the northern states to become independent of the Church
    (d) All of the above
46. Which of the following best describes the principles of humanism?
    (a) Humanism was the adoration of the human form
    (b) Humanism was the focus on the effects of one's actions in relation to all of humanity rather than just in relation to one's self
    (c) Humanism was the focus on achievement on Earth rather than preparation for the afterlife
    (d) Humanism was the assumption that humans could reach godlike status
47. Which city is often called the birthplace of the Renaissance?
    (a) Rome (b) Venice
    (c) Florence (d) Milan
48. The population of Rome at the start of the fifteenth century was closest to what proportion of the city's population in the first century?
    (a) 50% (b) 35%
    (c) 20% (d) 5%
49. Which of the following popes was most well know for the practice of nepotism?
    (a) Nicholas V (b) Sixtus IV
    (c) Julius II (d) Clement VII
50. In what way was Rome first connected to Renaissance Florence?
    (a) Intellectually
    (b) Spiritually
    (c) Territorially
    (d) Financially
51. During the Renaissance, which of the following groups contributed most to the destruction of the buildings of ancient Rome?
    (a) The Huns
    (b) Architects
    (c) Thieves
    (d) The imperial army

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52. Which of the following best describes the government of Venice?
(a) Democracy
(b) Oligarchy
(c) Aristocracy
(d) Plutocracy

53. Which of the following is considered the greatest sculptor of the Renaissance?
(a) Raphael
(b) Ghiberti
(c) Brunelleschi
(d) Donatello

54. At what age did Michaelangelo enter the school for sculptors established by the Medici?
(a) 13 (b) 16
(c) 23 (d) 30

55. What philosophy fascinated Botticelli and informed his work more than any other?
(a) Protestantism
(b) Neoplatonism
(c) Republicanism
(d) Atheism

56. Which of the following commissioned the majority of Raphael's work?
(a) The Medici
(b) Ludovico Sforza
(c) The pope
(d) Charles V

57. Which of the following was the position most often taken up by unmarried women in urban areas?
(a) Midwife
(b) Shop Owner
(c) Prostitute
(d) Nun

58. Which of the following was not a reason for the revival of botany?
(a) Artists sought to better understand their subjects
(b) Scientists sought to find the poison which caused the Plague
(c) Medicine was centered on herbal drugs
(d) New specimens for study arrived from the New World

59. Where did botany first develop during the sixteenth century?
(a) England (b) Italy
(c) Germany (d) Belgium

60. Which of the following ancient Greeks set forth the concepts of human biology which dominated the Middle Ages?
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
(c) Ptolemy (d) Galen

61. Which of the following ancient Greeks set forth the concepts of astronomy which dominated the Middle Ages?
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
(c) Ptolemy (d) Galen

62. Which part of the human body did Andreas Vesalius make groundbreaking analyses of?
(a) The heart (b) The ribs
(c) The scull (d) The liver

63. Rene Descartes is credited with introducing which of the following?
(a) The theory of an infinite universe
(b) The heliocentric theory
(c) Inductive reasoning
(d) Deductive reasoning

64. Which of the following is considered an indirect result of Bacon'sNovum Organum?
(a) The heliocentric theory
(b) The Royal Society of London
(c) The scientific method
(d) The collapse of ancient theories on biology

65. Which of the following was a benefit enjoyed by physicists over other scientists?
(a) They were supported by the Church
(b) They were often more able to understand the mathematics which made advances in physics possible
(c) They were often able to directly demonstrate that their theories were correct
(d) None of the above

66. Which of Galileo's theories was most offensive to the Church?
(a) The theory that gravity produces equivalent acceleration in falling bodies regardless of weight
(b) The theory that there were many more stars than had previously been observed
(c) The theory of the doctrine of uniformity
(d) The theory that sun was revolving

67. News of the advances made by Europe's scientific societies was spread primarily by which means?
(a) Scientific journals
(b) Newspaper reports
(c) Word of mouth
(d) None of the above

68. Which of the following did the most to retain the sense of mysticism and tradition in Europe?
(a) The governments
(b) The Church
(c) Popular leaders
(d) Universities

69. Which was not a part of the government at any point during the French Revolution?

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(a) The National Convention
(b) The Council of Ancients
(c) The Council of Three Hundred
(d) The Directory

70. Which Parisian landmark was raided by revolutionaries in pursuit of arms?
(a) The Bastille
(b) The Louvre
(c) The Musée d'Orsay
(d) Versailles

71. Which period was known as the Great Fear?
(a) 1786–1789, when it was clear that France's economic situation was dire
(b) The summer of 1789, when peasants around the French countryside revolted against their feudal landlords
(c) 1793–1794, when Robespierre systematically killed more than 15,000 alleged counter revolutionary activists
(d) 1797–1799, when the corrupt Directory ruled dictatorially

72. Which event did not take place during the summer of 1789?
(a) The Tennis Court Oath
(b) The Great Fear
(c) The Reign of Terror
(d) The August Decrees

73. When was the Tennis Court Oath taken?
(a) June 20, 1789
(b) July 20, 1789
(c) August 20, 1789
(d) July 20, 1791

74. France celebrates July 14 as a holiday because it is the anniversary of
(a) The storming of the Bastille
(b) The Tennis Court Oath
(c) The beginning of the First French Republic
(d) The death of Robespierre

75. Which of the following rallying cries best describes the second stage of the French Revolution?
(a) "God and the king!"
(b) "Equality!"
(c) "Liberty!"
(d) "Bread and peace!"

76. Which document created a limited monarchy?
(a) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
(b) The Constitution of 1791
(c) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy
(d) The Concordat of Worms

77. Which document declared that all men are free and equal?
(a) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
(b) The Constitution of 1791
(c) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy
(d) The Concordat of Worms

78. In what year did Henry VIII break with the Catholic Church?
(a) 1533 (b) 1553
(c) 1547 (d) 1509

79. What religion was Queen Mary I?
(a) Church of England
(b) Catholic
(c) Calvinist
(d) Jewish

80. In what year was Elizabeth I excommunicated by the Pope?
(a) 1570 (b) 1603
(c) 1553 (d) 1922

81. What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain?
(a) The reign of King Arthur
(b) The coronation of Henry II
(c) King John's seal of the Magna Carta
(d) The marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine

82. In which century were Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales written?
(a) Fourteenth (b) Fifteenth
(c) Sixteenth (d) Seventeenth

83. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer
(b) Dick Whittington
(c) Thomas Lancaster
(d) King Richard II

84. What was the occupation of Chaucer's father?
(a) leather merchant (b) civil servant
(c) a vintner (d) None of these

85. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?
(a) Edward III (b) Richard II
(c) Henry IV (d) None of these

86. Which of these kings was not served by Chaucer?
(a) Edward III (b) Henry II
(c) Richard II (d) None of these

87. What was the duration of hundred year's war?
(a) 1300 to 1350 (b) 1337 to 1453
(c) 1302 to 1343 (d) None of these

88. In which year Chaucer was imprisoned by the French?
(a) 1360 (b) 1357
(c) 1378 (d) None of these

89. Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge?

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(a) Westminster Palace
(b) Tower of London
(c) St. George's chapel at Windsor
(d) Buckingham Palace

90. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in:
(a) 1386 (b) 1300
(c) 1343 (d) None of these

91. Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to know as:
(a) Chaucer's corner
(b) Poet's corner
(c) Legend's corner
(d) None of these

92. Which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer?
(a) Troilus and Criseyde
(b) House of fame
(c) The Canterbury tales
(d) Parliament of fowls.

93. In which language the stories of Canterbury tale are written?
(a) French (b) Latin
(c) Middle English (d) English

94. From which language the name "Chaucer" has been driven?
(a) French (a) Latin
(a) Italian (a) English

95. Where did Chaucer bury?
(a) Westminster abbey
(b) Kent church
(c) Chapel at Windsor
(d) None of these

96. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the status of England, its people, and its language in the early sixteenth century?
(a) English travelers were not obliged to learn French, Italian, or Spanish during their explorations of the Continent.
(b) English was fast supplanting Latin as the second language of most European intellectuals.
(c) English travelers often returned from the Continent with foreign fashions, much to the delight of moralists.
(d) Intending his Utopia for an international intellectual community, Thomas More wrote in Latin, since English had no prestige outside of England.

97. Which of the following sixteenth-century works of English literature was translated into the English language after its first publication in Latin?
(a) Marlowe's Doctor Faustus
(b) William Shakespeare's King Lear
(c) Thomas More's The History of King Richard III
(d) Thomas More's Utopia

98. Which royal dynasty was established in the resolution of the so-called War of the Roses and continued through the reign of Elizabeth I?
(a) Tudor (b) Windsor
(c) York (d) Lancaster

99. Which of the following shifts began in the reign of Henry VII and continued under his Tudor successors?
(a) The growing authority of the Pope over domestic English affairs
(b) The expansion of England's colonial possessions
(c) The rise in the power and confidence of the aristocracy
(d) The countering of feudal power structures by a stronger central authority

100. Which of the following sixteenth-century poets was not a courtier?
(a) Philip Sidney
(b) George Puttenham
(c) Walter Ralegh
(d) Thomas Wyatt

101. Which of the following statements is not an accurate reflection of education during the English Renaissance?
(a) It was aimed primarily at sons of the nobility and gentry.
(b) Its curriculum emphasized ancient Greek, the language of diplomacy, professions, and higher learning.
(c) It was conducted by tutors in wealthy families or in grammar schools.
(d) It was ordered according to the medieval trivium and quadrivium.

102. What was the only acknowledged religion in England during the early sixteenth century?
(a) Atheism
(b) Protestantism
(c) Catholicism
(d) Ancestor-worship

103. Who began to ignite the embers of dissent against the Catholic church in November 1517 in a movement that came to be known as the Reformation?
(a) Anne Boleyn (b) Martin Luther
(c) Pope Leo X (d) Ulrich Zwingli

104. Expressed in Elizabethan poetry as well as court rituals and events, a cult of _____ formed around Elizabeth and dictated the nature of relations between herself and her court.
(a) ignominy
(b) unwarranted abuse
(c) odium

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(d) love

105. What is blank verse?
(a) iambic pentameter in rhyming couplets
(b) the verse form of the Shakespearean sonnet
(c) free verse, without rhyme or regular meter
(d) unrhymed iambic pentameter

106. Who succeeded Elizabeth I on the throne of England?
(a) Elizabeth II (b) Henry IX
(c) James I (d) Charles I

107. Which writer was not active under both Elizabeth I and James I?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Ben Jonson
(c) John Donne
(d) John Milton

108. Which of the following plays was not authored by Shakespeare in the Jacobean period?
(a) Othello (b) Volpone
(c) The Tempest (d) King Lear

109. Which poem testifies to the profound doubts and uncertainties attending Donne's conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism?
(a) "Air and Angels"
(b) "Satire 3"
(c) "The Apparition"
(d) "The Indifferent"

110. What major new prose genre emerged in the Jacobean era?
(a) the novel
(b) the sermon
(c) the familiar essay
(d) the diary

111. What was the general subject of the Welsh poet Katherine Philips's work?
(a) Celebrations of the transience of all life and beauty
(b) Celebrations of lesbian sexuality in terms that did not imply a male readership
(c) Celebrations of religious ecstasy and divine inspiration
(d) Celebrations of female friendship in Platonic terms normally reserved for male friendships

112. Who authored the scholarly biography, Life of Donne?
(a) Izaak Walton (b) Katherine Philips
(c) John Skelton (d) Isabella Whitney

113. What is the title to Milton's blank-verse epic that assimilates and critiques the epic tradition?
(a) L'Allegro (b) Lycidas
(c) Paradise Lost (d) Divine Comedy

114. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration?
(a) Gay's Beggar's Opera
(b) Butler's Hudibras
(c) Fielding's Jonathan Wild
(d) Dryden's Absalom and Achitophe

115. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of empiricism?
(a) All knowledge is derived from experience.
(b) Human perceptions are constructed and reflect structures of political power.
(c) The search for essential or ultimate principles of reality.
(d) The sensory world is an illusion.

116. Against which of the following principles did Jonathan Swift inveigh?
(a) theoretical science
(b) metaphysics
(c) abstract logical deductions
(d) All of these

117. Whose great Dictionary, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations?
(a) William Hogarth (b) Jonathan Swift
(c) Samuel Johnson (d) Ben Jonson

118. According to Samuel Johnson, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for...:
(a) love (b) honour
(c) money (d) his party

119. What name is given to the English literary period that emulated the Rome of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid?
(a) Augustan (b) Metaphysical
(c) Romantic (d) Neo-Romantic

120. What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets?
(a) Civilization (b) woman
(c) God (d) nature

121. What word did writers in this period use to express quickness of mind, inventiveness, a knack for conceiving images and metaphors and for perceiving resemblances between things apparently unlike?
(a) wit (b) sprezzatura
(c) naturalism (d) gusto

122. Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection?
(a) heroic couplet (b) blank verse
(c) free verse (d) the ode

123. Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700?
(a) Addison (b) Bunyan
(c) Crabbe (d) Dryden

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124. Which of the following is not an example of Restoration comedy?
(a) Etherege's The Man of Mode
(b) Wycherley's The Country Wife
(c) Behn's The Rover
(d) Marlowe's Doctor Faustus

125. Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London?
(a) Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
(b) Swift's Gulliver's Travels
(c) Behn's Oroonoko
(d) Pope's The Rape of the Lock

126. With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto, created which literary genre?
(a) the revenge tragedy
(b) the Gothic romance
(c) the epistolary novel
(d) the comedy of manners

127. While compiling what sort of book did Samuel Richardson conceive of the idea for his Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded?
(a) a history of everyday life
(b) an instructional manual for manners
(c) a book of devotion
(d) a book of model letters

128. Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798?
(a) Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
(b) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
(c) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(d) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt

129. Looking to the ancient past, many Romantic poets identified with the figure of the
(a) troubadour (b) skald
(c) chorister (d) bard

130. Wordsworth described all good poetry as
(a) the rhythmic expression of moral intuition
(b) the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings
(c) the polite patter of a corrupted age
(d) the divine gift of grace

131. Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states?
(a) Opium (b) Dreams
(c) Childhood (d) All of these

132. Which of the following texts published in the 1790s did not epitomize the radical social thinking stimulated by the French Revolution?
(a) Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Men
(b) Paine's Rights of Man
(c) Godwin's Enquiry Concerning Political Justice
(d) Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France

133. Which philosopher had a particular influence on Coleridge?
(a) Aristotle (b) Duns Scotus
(c) David Hume (d) Immanuel Kant

134. Which of the following was not considered a type of the alienated, romantic visionary?
(a) Prometheus (b) Satan
(c) Cain (d) George III

135. Who remained without the vote following the Reform Bill of 1832?
(a) about half of middle class men
(b) almost all working class men
(c) all women
(d) All of these

136. Which of the following factors did not contribute to the growth of the reading public in this period?
(a) The notoriety of the "Lake School"
(b) Technological developments, such as the steam-driven printing press
(c) Innovations in retailing, such as the cut-price sale of remaindered books
(d) Increased literacy, thanks in large part to Sunday schools

137. Which of the following plays was actually performed on stage?
(a) Byron's Manfred
(b) Coleridge's Remorse
(c) Shelley's Prometheus Unbound
(d) Shelley's The Cenci

138. Which two writers can be described as writing historical novels?
(a) Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
(b) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(c) Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth
(d) Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë

139. Which chilling novel of surveillance and entrapment had the alternative title Things as They Are?
(a) Jane Austen's Emma
(b) Mary Shelley's Frankenstein
(c) William Godwin's Caleb Williams
(d) Sir Walter Scott's Waverley

140. Who exemplified the role of the "peasant poet"?
(a) John Clare (b) John Keats
(c) Robert Burns (d) a and c only

141. Which wood was the preferred material for the awesome English longbow?
(a) Oak (b) Yew

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(c) Ash (d) Holly

142. Which battle was the last where the British army was led by the reigning monarch in person?
(a) Battle of Dettingen
(b) Battle of Naseby
(c) Battle of Culloden
(d) Battle of Trafalgar

143. Historians estimate that in early Victorian Britain, nearly 5 out of 6 working class families were regular users of one of the following. Which?
(a) Opium
(b) Heroin
(c) Cocaine
(d) Sun dried tomatoes

144. Queen Victoria refused to give her consent to an Act of Parliament making lesbianism illegal. Why?
(a) She was not amused
(b) She was a lesbian
(c) She did not believe women would do such a thing
(d) She had a headache

145. What happened in October of 1641?
(a) Irish Catholic peasants slaughtered their Protestant masters
(b) The King went to Ireland to slaughter the population
(c) Ireland was brought into the United Kingdom
(d) The Republic of Ireland was created

146. Who did the Roundheads support?
(a) The royal family
(b) The Irish
(c) The French
(d) A radicalized Parliament

147. In what year did the civil war begin?
(a) August 22, 1642 (b) 1660
(c) 1672 (d) 1692

148. In what city did Charles raise his standard, starting the civil war?
(a) Nottingham (b) Exeter
(c) London (d) Staffordshire

149. What does Parliament promise Scotland in return for military assistance?
(a) To model the Church of England after the Scottish Kirk
(b) Freedom from England
(c) Freedom of religion
(d) The next leader would be Scottish

150. Why did the King's forces ultimately take back what they lost in the July 1644 Battle of Marston Moor?
(a) The King had more men
(b) Parliament's forces never followed-up on their victory
(c) Parliament was using inferior weapons
(d) The King's forces got French troops to help

151. When did King Charles surrender to the Scots?
(a) June 14, 1660
(b) January 1, 1659
(c) October 12, 1642
(d) May 5, 1646

152. What group met to try and bring Protestants back to Catholicism under the guise of talking about matters non-denominationally?
(a) Luddites
(b) Council of Trent
(c) Council on Religion
(d) Council in Bosworth Field

153. And where was Mary, Queen of Scots' husband, Darnley, killed?
(a) Kirk o' Field (b) Smithfield
(c) Glasgow (d) Salzburg

154. What is the main reason that Elizabeth I ordered Mary's execution?
(a) Mary almost killed Elizabeth's lover
(b) Mary had tried to kill her son, James VI
(c) It was determined that Mary had killed her husband
(d) She was the head of many plots to overthrow Elizabeth as Queen

155. Who succeeded Elizabeth as ruler of England?
(a) James I (b) Edward VI
(c) Henry IX (d) Anne

156. In what year did Elizabeth's successor end the wars with Spain?
(a) 1632 (b) 1604
(c) 1609 (d) 1597

157. What did James I make a habit of lecturing Parliament on?
(a) Divine right of kings
(b) How England should advance technologically
(c) Why Scotland was superior
(d) How to eat bread correctly

158. What year did Charles become King Charles I?
(a) 1605 (b) 1653
(c) 1672 (d) 1625

159. In what year was the Duke of Buckingham killed?
(a) 1628 (b) 1672
(c) 1625 (d) 1655

160. What is ship's money?
(a) Tax paid for a military buildup
(b) Money the King got when an English ship captured a Spanish ship

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(c) Money held in the cargo of a ship bound for a certain country
(d) Money paid by coastal areas to protect them from invasion by sea

161. What was the name of Oliver Cromwell's army?
(a) Cavaliers (b) The King's Army
(c) Roundheads (d) New Model Army

162. In what year were the Jews expelled from England?
(a) 1460 (b) 1290
(c) 1060 (d) 1672

163. Why did the King claim he expelled the Jews from England?
(a) They owned too much property.
(b) They wouldn't conform to the national religion.
(c) The monarchy owed too much to them.
(d) A Jew was accused of killing a boy.

164. Which did the Rump Parliament NOT abolish by February 7, 1649?
(a) House of Commons
(b) House of Lords
(c) Monarchy
(d) Privy Council

165. 1660 began the Age of ____.
(a) Reason (b) Enlightenment
(c) One Ruler (d) Oligarchy

166. What religion was Charles II thought to have been?
(a) Anglican (b) Methodist
(c) Jewish (d) Catholic

167. What was the first parliament known as?
(a) Cavalier Parliament
(b) Royalist Parliament
(c) Restored Parliament
(d) Rump Parliament

168. Charles II died with no issue in 1685. Who became the King of England upon his death?
(a) Charles III (b) James II
(c) Richard III (d) William IV

169. When was the 1st Declaration of Indulgences, which was made by King James II?
(a) May 1666
(b) December 1692
(c) October 1670
(d) April 1687

170. When some fisherman brought James back to London, what happened?
(a) He was hanged.
(b) He was basically ignored and told to go to the coast.
(c) He took back the city with forces he gathered on the way.
(d) William died before he got there.

171. The 1701 Act of Settlement stated that after Anne's rule, which dynasty would inherit the throne?
(a) Hanover (b) Windsor
(c) Stuart (d) Tudor

172. What year was James defeated at the Battle of the Boyne?
(a) 1780 (b) 1703
(c) 1656 (d) 1690

173. In what year did Anne take the throne?
(a) 1701 (b) 1702
(c) 1693 (d) 1782

174. The Act of Union (1707) united what two parts of the Kingdom?
(a) England and Scotland
(b) England and Wales
(c) England and Ireland
(d) Scotland and Ireland

175. Who invaded in July of 1745?
(a) Charles Edward
(b) Nicholas Romanov
(c) James III
(d) George II

176. What years did Victoria reign?
(a) 1837-1901 (b) 1851-1905
(c) 1846-1902 (d) 1822-1901

177. Victoria's family tried to project the image of _____.
(a) Strength through conquering Canada.
(b) Great wealth.
(c) A middle class family.
(d) Royal power.

178. Which of the following years was NOT one of the voting reform acts?
(a) 1832 (b) 1853
(c) 1867 (d) 1884-1885

179. Who became King of Great Britain in 1830?
(a) William IV (b) Edward VIII
(c) George IV (d) Henry IX

180. Who became Prime Minister for the second time in 1804?
(a) William Pitt the Elder
(b) Benjamin Disraeli
(c) Sir Robert Walpole
(d) William Pitt the Younger

181. In 1846, Parliament repealed what unpopular laws?
(a) Elizabethan Poor Laws
(b) Corn Laws
(c) Public Health Laws
(d) Townshend Acts

182. During the Crimean War in the 1850s the British and their allies laid siege to what Russian port?
(a) Riga

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(b) Sebastopol
(c) St. Petersburg
(d) Minsk

d 183. Elizabeth Gaskell wrote which of the following novels about life in Industrial England?
(a) A Tale of Two Cities
(b) Soot and Sweat: Life in a York Factory.
(c) Life in a Northern Town
(d) North and South

b 184. Charles Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species in which year?
(a) 1833 (b) 1859
(c) 1865 (d) 1847

d 185. In 1875, which British Prime Minister acquired the Suez Canal?
(a) William Gladstone
(b) Lord Palmerston
(c) Pitt the Infant
(d) Benjamin Disraeli

c 186. Which of the following was not a part of the Chartist's platform in the 1830s?
(a) universal male suffrage
(b) no property requirements for Members of Parliament.
(c) public ballots
(d) annual Parliaments

c 187. Which of the following was not a 19th century monarch of Britain?
(a) George IV (b) Victoria
(c) George VI (d) William IV

d 188. Which destructive event struck Ireland in the 1840s?
(a) The Hurricane of 1846
(b) The Great Leperchaun Migration.
(c) Easter Revolution
(d) Potato Famine

d 189. What name is given to the Acts of Parliament of 1799 and 1800, which forbade workers to combine together to raise wages or improve working conditions?
(a) Labour Relations Acts
(b) Conspiracy Acts
(c) Anti-Union Acts
(d) Combination Acts

d 190. A famous strike took place in July 1888, involving 1,500 female employees at the factory of Bryant and May at Bow in East London. What did Bryant and May manufacture?
(a) Cigarettes (b) Chocolate
(c) Clothing (d) Matches

a 191. In August and September 1889 the London dockers went on strike. What was their main demand?
(a) A wage of sixpence an hour
(b) Paid holidays
(c) An eight-hour day
(d) The ending of casual labour

b 192. Who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the time of the General Strike?
(a) Andrew Bonar Law
(b) Stanley Baldwin
(c) Ramsay MacDonald
(d) David Lloyd George

a 193. Which trade union leader became Minister of Labour in the wartime coalition government?
(a) Ernest Bevin (b) Frank Cousins
(c) Walter Citrine (d) Ben Tillett

c 194. In 1984 the government banned trade unions in which government office?
(a) Government Communications HQ
(b) The Cabinet Office
(c) MI5
(d) The Meteorological Office

a 195. James Figg was considered the first bareknuckle boxing champion. Which year is credited as the beginning of his reign?
(a) 1720 (b) 1715
(c) 1709 (d) 1725

a 196. The first bareknuckle "rivalry" was between James Figg and which fighter (sometimes called, "The Pipe Maker")?
(a) Ned Sutton (b) Chris Clarkson
(c) Jack Broughton (d) Timothy Buck

c 197. Jack Broughton came up with the first official rules of the sport, after one of his own opponents died from injuries sustained in a fight. Who was the opponent who died?
(a) Tom Pipes
(b) Jack James
(c) George Stevenson
(d) Captain Godfrey

c 198. Which kind of establishment was first opened in Bayswater, London in 1949?
(a) pharmacy
(b) fast-food takeaway
(c) photo booth
(d) Launderette

c 199. Why did the annual Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race have to re-run in 1912?
(a) Both teams finished at the same time.
(b) There were freak weather conditions.
(c) Both boats sank.
(d) There were not enough spectators.

a 200. Which favourite children's comic was first published in 1937?
(a) "The Dandy" (b) "The Bunty"
(c) "The Beano" (d) "The Beezer"

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201. What was finally completed in 1928 after 70 years' work?
(a) "Chambers English Dictionary"
(b) "Oxford Encyclopedia"
(c) "Compton's Encyclopedia"
(d) "The Oxford English Dictionary"

202. What tragedy befell the "First Nations" peoples on the coast of British Columbia in 1854?
(a) Mass slaughter
(b) Famine
(c) Deportation
(d) Smallpox epidemic

203. What was the capital of the colony of Vancouver Island?
(a) Nanaimo
(b) New Westminster
(c) Comox
(d) Victoria

204. Who served as govenor of the colony of British Columbia from 1858 to 1864?
(a) Frederick Seymour
(b) Richard Blanshard
(c) Amor De Cosmos
(d) James Douglas

205. What year was the Peasants' Revolt?
(a) 1476 (b) 1199
(c) 1381 (d) 1154

206. What year was the Battle of Agincourt?
(a) 1564 (b) 1415
(c) 1529 (d) 1314

207. What year was the Battle of Bosworth Field?
(a) 1543 (b) 1485
(c) 1546 (d) 1709

208. What year did The Mary Rose sink?
(a) 1347 (b) 1545
(c) 1674 (d) 1497

209. What year was the Battle of Naseby?
(a) 1367 (b) 1645
(c) 1576 (d) 1699

210. What year was the Battle of Culloden?
(a) 1678 (b) 1746
(c) 1690 (d) 1807

211. What year was the Battle of Trafalgar?
(a) 1815 (b) 1789
(c) 1805 (d) 1906

212. What year was the Battle of Waterloo?
(a) 1799 (b) 1815
(c) 1856 (d) 1805

213. When did The Titanic sink?
(a) 1967 (b) 1934
(c) 1876 (d) 1912

214. Of which of these did Edward VIII become the Governor after he abdicated from the British throne?
(a) Canada (b) Isle of Man
(c) Rhodesia (d) The Bahamas

215. Which part of the British Isles was once ruled by the Kings of Alba?
(a) Ireland
(b) the Isle of Wight
(c) Scotland
(d) England

216. Which of these historic characters once had to hide in an oak tree to save his life after a military defeat?
(a) Charles I
(b) Sir Winston Churchill
(c) Henry VII
(d) Charles II

217. What was the collective name to describe the ports of Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich?
(a) Cinque Ports
(b) the Royal Five
(c) The Channel Ports
(d) the Kentish Ports

218. Under whose reign was the Court of Star Chamber first given its role as a powerful judicial body separate from the King's Council, with a mandate to hear petitions of redress?
(a) House of Tudor
(b) House of York
(c) House of Stuart
(d) House of Lancaster

219. Which of these English Kings signed the Magna Carta?
(a) King John (b) Edward II
(c) Lack land (d) Richard

220. How did Judge Jeffreys earn himself his bad reputation?
(a) By having the Chartists hanged
(b) By having the Monmouth rebels hanged
(c) By having the Lollards burned at the stake
(d) By having the theatres closed

221. Which of these Parliaments came first in history?
(a) Short Parliament
(b) Rump Parliament
(c) Long Parliament
(d) Barebones Parliament

222. What situation during the reign of Queen Victoria was described as "the Bedchamber Crisis"?
(a) The Queen was suspected of having an affair with a servant
(b) The Queen refused to accept the new "ladies of the household" the government had appointed for her
(c) The Queen was inconsolable after Albert's death and refused to leave her bedroom

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(d) The Queen being ill, she was supposed to receive the Prime Minister in private in her bedroom, which she felt to be shocking

223. Who was the first British Prime Minister?
(a) Sir Robert Walpole
(b) Earl of Shelburne
(c) Benjamin Disraeli
(d) Sir Anthony Eden

224. Who was the only British Prime Minister to be assassinated?
(a) Clement Attlee
(b) Earl of Wilmington
(c) Spencer Perceval
(d) Viscount Goderich

225. The Romans ruled Britain for...
(a) 267 years (b) 367 years
(c) 467 years (d) the fun of it

226. Which is usually listed as the first battle in the Wars of the Roses?
(a) Northampton (b) Towton
(c) St Alban's (d) Shrewsbury

227. Which of the following terms is defined as the application of a scientific attitude of mind toward studying the Bible, seen as a mere text of history and not an infallibly sacred document?
(a) New Criticism
(b) Critical Inquiry
(c) Scientific Bibliology
(d) Higher Criticism

228. Which of the following discoveries, theories, and events contributed to Victorians feeling less like they were a uniquely special, central species in the universe and more isolated?
(a) Geology
(b) Evolution
(c) Discoveries in astronomy about stellar distances
(d) All of the above

229. Which best describes the general feeling expressed in literature during the last decade of the Victorian era?
(a) studied melancholy and aestheticism
(b) sincere earnestness and Protestant zeal
(c) raucous celebration mixed with self-congratulatory sophistication
(d) paranoid introspection and cryptic dissent

230. Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian era?
(a) a series of Factory Acts
(b) the Custody Act
(c) the Women's Suffrage Act
(d) the Married Women's Property Rights Acts

231. Which contemporary discussions on women's rights did Tennyson's The Princess address?
(a) the grueling working conditions for women in textile factories
(b) the debate on women's suffrage
(c) the need to enlarge and improve educational opportunities for women, resulting in the establishment of the first women's college in London
(d) the question of monarchical succession and if a woman should hold royal power

232. What did Victorian journalists mean by terming certain women "surplus" or "redundant"?
(a) They remained unmarried due to a population imbalance between the sexes.
(b) Their willingness to work for low wages resulted in a surplus of textiles, causing them to drop in price.
(c) They were women writers who wrote frequently about similar topics.
(d) They were divorced.

233. Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals?
(a) Thomas Carlyle
(b) Matthew Arnold
(c) Charles Dickens
(d) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(e) All of the above

234. What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels?
(a) The representation of a large and comprehensive social world in realistic detail
(b) A surrealist exploration of alternate states of consciousness
(c) The attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society
(d) Both a and c

235. Why did the novel seem a genre particularly well-suited to women?
(a) It did not carry the burden of an august tradition like poetry.
(b) It was a popular form whose market women could enter easily.
(c) It was seen as a frivolous form where one shouldn't make serious statements about society.
(d) All of these

236. What was the relationship between Victorian poets and the Romantics?
(a) The Romantics remained largely forgotten until their rediscovery by T. S. Eliot in the 1920s.
(b) The Victorians were disgusted by the immorality and narcissism of the Romantics.

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(c) The Romantics were seen as gifted but crude artists belonging to a distant, semi-barbarous age.
(d) The Victorians were strongly influenced by the Romantics and experienced a sense of belatedness.

237. Experimentation in which of the following areas of poetic expression characterize Victorian poetry and allow Victorian poets to represent psychology in a different way?
(a) the use of pictorial description to construct visual images to represent the emotion or situation of the poem
(b) sound as a means to express meaning
(c) perspective, as in the dramatic monologue
(d) All of the above

238. What type of writing did Walter Pater define as "the special and opportune art of the modern world"?
(a) the novel
(b) nonfiction prose
(c) the lyric
(d) comic drama

239. For what do Matthew Arnold's moral investment in nonfiction and Walter Pater's aesthetic investment together pave the way?
(a) a renewed secularism in the twentieth century
(b) modern literary criticism
(c) late–nineteenth-century and early–twentieth-century satirical drama
(d) the surrealist movement

240. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?
(a) W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
(b) Oscar Wilde
(c) George Bernard Shaw
(d) All of above

241. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?
(a) art for intellect's sake
(b) art for God's sake
(c) art for the masses
(d) art for art's sake

242. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?
(a) Eminent Victorians
(b) Jungle Books
(c) The Way of All Flesh
(d) Both a and c

243. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?
(a) eugenics (b) psychoanalysis
(c) phrenology (d) anarchism

244. Which scientific or technological advance did not take place in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century?
(a) Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
(b) wireless communication across the Atlantic
(c) the creation of the internet
(d) the invention of the airplane

245. What characteristics of seventeenth-century Metaphysical poetry sparked the enthusiasm of modernist poets and critics?
(a) its intellectual complexity
(b) its union of thought and passion
(c) its uncompromising engagement with politics
(d) Both a and b

246. In the 1930s, younger writers such as W. H. Auden were more _____ but less _____ than older modernists such as Eliot and Pound.
(a) Popular; reverenced
(b) Brash; confident
(c) Radical; inventive
(d) Anxious; haunting

247. Which poet could be described as part of "The Movement" of the 1950s?
(a) Thom Gunn (b) Dylan Thomas
(c) Philip Larkin (d) Both a and c

248. Which British dominion achieved independence in 1921-22, following the Easter Rising of 1916?
(a) The southern counties of Ireland
(b) Canada
(c) Ulster
(d) India

249. Which of the following writers did come from Ireland?
(a) W. B. Yeats (b) James Joyce
(c) Oscar Wilde (d) All of the above

250. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?
(a) automatic writing
(b) confused daze
(c) total recall
(d) stream of consciousness

251. Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel?
(a) stream of consciousness
(b) free indirect style
(c) irresolute open endings
(d) narrative realism

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252. Which novel did T. S. Eliot praise for utilizing a new "mythical method" in place of the old "narrative method" and demonstrates the use of ancient mythology in modernist fiction to think about "making the modern world possible for art"?
(a) Virginia Woolf's The Waves
(b) Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness
(c) James Joyce's Finnegan's Wake
(d) James Joyce's Ulysses

253. Who wrote the dystopian novel Nineteen-Eighty-Four in which Newspeak demonstrates the heightened linguistic self-consciousness of modernist writers?
(a) George Orwell (b) Virginia Woolf
(c) Evelyn Waugh (d) Orson Wells

254. When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel Lady Chatterley's Lover, written in 1928.
(a) 1930 (b) 1945
(c) 1960 (d) 2000

255. Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre?
(a) the Irish National Theatre
(b) the Globe Theatre
(c) the Abbey Theatre
(d) both a and c

256. What did T. S. Eliot attempt to combine, though not very successfully, in his plays Murder in the Cathedral and The Cocktail Party?
(a) regional dialect and political critique
(b) religious symbolism and society comedy
(c) iambic pentameter and sexual innuendo
(d) witty paradoxes and feminist diatribe

257. How did one critic sum up Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot?
(a) "nothing happens-twice"
(b) "political correctness gone mad"
(c) "kitchen sink drama"
(d) "angry young men

258. In what decade did the "angry young men" come to prominence on the theatrical scene?
(a) 1910s (b) 1930s
(c) 1950s (d) 1970s

259. A famous 19th century English poet had separated his collections into the 'Songs of Innocence' and the 'Songs of Experience'. Who was he?
(a) William Blake
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) Robert Browning
(d) John Keats

260. Which ruler's reign marks the approximate beginning and end of the Victorian era?
(a) King Henry VIII
(b) Queen Elizabeth I
(c) Queen Victoria
(d) King John

261. Who were the "Two Nations" referred to in the subtitle of Disraeli's Sybil (1845)?
(a) the rich and the poor
(b) Anglicans and Methodists
(c) England and Ireland
(d) Britain and Germany

262. Which of the following novelists best represents the mid-Victorian period's contentment with the burgeoning economic prosperity and decreased restiveness over social and political change?
(a) Anthony Trollope
(b) Charles Dickens
(c) John Ruskin
(d) Friedrich Engels

263. What does the phrase "White Man's Burden," coined by Kipling, refer to?
(a) Britain's manifest destiny to colonize the world
(b) the moral responsibility to bring civilization and Christianity to the peoples of the world
(c) the British need to improve technology and transportation in other parts of the world
(d) the importance of solving economic and social problems in England before tackling the world's problems

264. Which best describes the minority of Evangelicals in the Church of England?
(a) A group of unattractive people relegated to the colonies to perform missionary work where they wouldn't tarnish the aesthetics of the Church of England.
(b) Also called Nonconformists or Dissenters, Evangelicals led the missionary movement in the colonies, advocated a Puritan moral code, and were responsible for the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire as early as 1833.
(c) They were part of the High Church or the "Catholic" side of the church.
(d) They were devout "tractarians," as described by John Henry Newman.

265. Which of the following best defines Utilitarianism?
(a) a farming technique aimed at maximizing productivity with the fewest tools
(b) a moral arithmetic, which states that all humans aim to maximize the greatest pleasure to the greatest number

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(c) a critical methodology stating that all words have a single meaningful function within a given piece of literature

(d) a philosophy dictating that we should only keep what we use on a daily basis.

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. b	16. b	17. b	18. b	19. b	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. d	24. a	25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. c	32. b	33. d	34. a	35. c	36. d	37. a	38. b	39. b	40. a
41. a	42. c	43. b	44. c	45. b	46. c	47. c	48. d	49. b	50. d
51. b	52. b	53. d	54. a	55. b	56. c	57. d	58. b	59. c	60. d
61. c	62. c	63. d	64. b	65. c	66. c	67. a	68. b	69. c	70. a
71. b	72. c	73. a	74. a	75. b	76. b	77. a	78. a	79. b	80. a
81. a	82. a	83. a	84. c	85. a	86. b	87. b	88. a	89. d	90. a
91. b	92. c	93. c	94. a	95. a	96. d	97. d	98. a	99. d	100. b
101. b	102. c	103. b	104. d	105. d	106. c	107. d	108. b	109. b	110. c
111. d	112. a	113. c	114. d	115. a	116. d	117. c	118. c	119. a	120. d
121. a	122. a	123. d	124. d	125. d	126. b	127. d	128. c	129. d	130. b
131. d	132. d	133. d	134. d	135. d	136. a	137. b	138. c	139. c	140. d
141. b	142. a	143. a	144. c	145. d	146. d	147. a	148. a	149. a	150. b
151. d	152. b	153. a	154. d	155. a	156. b	157. a	158. d	159. a	160. d
161. d	162. b	163. d	164. a	165. d	166. d	167. a	168. b	169. d	170. b
171. a	172. d	173. b	174. a	175. a	176. a	177. c	178. b	179. a	180. a
181. b	182. b	183. d	184. b	185. d	186. c	187. c	188. d	189. d	190. d
191. a	192. b	193. a	194. a	195. a	196. a	197. c	198. d	199. c	200. a
201. d	202. d	203. d	204. d	205. c	206. b	207. b	208. b	209. b	210. b
211. c	212. b	213. d	214. d	215. c	216. d	217. a	218. a	219. a	220. b
221. a	222. b	223. a	224. c	225. b	226. c	227. d	228. d	229. a	230. c
231. c	232. a	233. e	234. d	235. d	236. d	237. d	238. b	239. b	240. d
241. d	242. d	243. b	244. c	245. d	246. c	247. d	248. a	249. d	250. d
251. d	252. d	253. a	254. c	255. d	256. b	257. a	258. c	259. a	260. c
261. a	262. a	263. b	264. b	265. b					

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GEOFFREY CHAUCER

Who is known as the Father of English literature	Geoffrey Chaucer
Greatest English poet of the Middle Ages	Geoffrey Chaucer
First poet to be buried in Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey	Geoffrey Chaucer
Place & Date of birth of Geoffrey Chaucer	c. 1343, London, England
Place & Date of Death of Geoffrey Chaucer	25 October 1400 (aged 56–57) Westminster Abbey, London
Occupation of Geoffrey Chaucer	Author, poet, philosopher, bureaucrat, diplomat
Spouse of Geoffrey Chaucer	Philippa Roet
Children of Geoffrey Chaucer	Elizabeth Chaucer and Thomas Chaucer

Major works of Geoffrey Chaucer

1. Translation of Roman de la Rose, possibly extant as The Romaunt of the Rose
2. The Book of the Duchess
3. The House of Fame
4. Anelida and Arcite
5. Parlement of Foules
6. Translation of Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy as Boece
7. Troilus and Criseyde
8. The Legend of Good Women
9. The Canterbury Tales
10. A Treatise on the Astrolabe

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1. Which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer?
   (a) Troilus and Criseyde
   (b) House of fame
   (c) The Canterbury Tales
   (d) Parliament of fowls.
2. In which language the stories of Canterbury tale are written?
   (a) French (b) Latin
   (c) Middle English (d) English
3. How many languages did Chaucer know?
   (a) 2 (b) 4
   (c) 1 (d) 5
4. From which language the name "Chaucer" has been driven?
   (a) French (b) Latin
   (c) Italian (d) English
5. Chaucer's Franklin was guilty of which sin?
   (a) Lust (b) Corruption
   (c) Theft (d) Gluttony
6. Where did Chaucer bury?
   (a) Westminster abbey
   (b) Kent church
   (c) chapel at Windsor
   (d) None of these
7. Chaucer was imprisoned during--------?
   (a) hundred years' war
   (b) Black death
   (c) Peasant revolt
   (d) None of these
8. How many children Chaucer had?
   (a) 4 (b) 1
   (c) 0 (d) 2
9. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law?
   (a) Tenth (b) Eleventh

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(c) Twelfth (d) Fourteenth

10. Which king began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336?
(a) Henry II (b) Henry III
(c) Henry V (d) Edward III

11. Who is called the English Homer?
(a) Bede
(b) Sir Thomas Malory
(c) Geoffrey Chaucer
(d) Caedmon

12. Who is called father of English poetry?
(a) Bede
(b) Sir Thomas Malory
(c) Geoffrey Chaucer
(d) Caedmon

13. Only a small proportion of medieval books survive, large numbers having been destroyed in:
(a) the Anglo-Saxon Conquest beginning in the 1450s.
(b) the Norman Conquest of 1066.
(c) the Peasant Uprising of 1381.
(d) the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.

14. What is the first extended written specimen of Old English?
(a) Boethius's Consolidation of Philosophy
(b) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible
(c) Malory's Morte Darthur
(d) a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert

15. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?
(a) Symbolism (b) Simile
(c) Metonymy (d) Kenning

16. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of Old English poetry?
(a) Romantic love is a guiding principle of moral conduct.
(b) Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language.
(c) Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech.
(d) Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed.

17. How did Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France?
(a) the Battle of Hastings
(b) Saint Patrick's mission
(c) the Fourth Lateran Council
(d) his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine

18. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?
(a) Latin (b) Dutch
(c) French (d) Celtic

19. Which twelfth-century poet or poets were indebted to Breton storytellers for their narratives?
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer
(b) Marie de France
(c) Chrétien de Troyes
(d) b and c only

20. To what did the word the roman, from which the genre of "romance" emerged, initially apply?
(a) a work derived from a Latin text of the Roman Empire
(b) a story about love and adventure
(c) a Roman official
(d) a work written in the French vernacular

21. Popular English adaptations of romances appealed primarily to
(a) the royal family and upper orders of the nobility
(b) the lower orders of the nobility
(c) agricultural labourers
(d) the clergy

22. What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain?
(a) the reign of King Arthur
(b) the coronation of Henry II
(c) King John's seal of the Magna Carta
(d) the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine

23. Why did the rebels of 1381 target the church, beheading the archbishop of Canterbury?
(a) Their leaders were Lollards, advocating radical religious reform.
(b) The common people were still essentially pagan.
(c) They believed that writing, a skill largely confined to the clergy, was a form of black magic.
(d) The church was among the greatest of oppressive landowners.

24. Which influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife?
(a) Dante's Divine Comedy
(b) Boccaccio's Decameron
(c) The Dream of the Rood
(d) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women

25. Who is termed as "The Morning Star of Renaissance"?
(a) Spenser (b) John Gower
(c) Chaucer (d) Langland

26. Geoffrey Chaucer served which king?

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(a) Richard III (b) James 1
(c) Edward III (d) Henry II

27. The prevailing feature of Chaucer's humour is its
(a) urbanity (b) crudity
(c) triviality (d) sanctity

28. What event resulted from the premature death of Henry V?
(a) the Battle of Agincourt
(b) the Battle of Hastings
(c) the Norman Conquest
(d) the War of the Roses

29. Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?
(a) the short story
(b) the heroic epic
(c) the morality play
(d) the romance

30. Which of the following statements about Julian of Norwich is true?
(a) She sought unsuccessfully to restore classical paganism.
(b) She was a virgin martyr.
(c) She is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.
(d) She made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago.

31. What was the occupation of Chaucer's father?
(a) Leather merchant
(b) Civil servant
(c) A vintner
(d) None of these

32. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?
(a) Edward III (b) Richard II
(c) Henry IV (d) None of these

33. Which of these is not certain about Chaucer?
(a) his birth date
(b) his death year
(c) his father's name
(d) None of these

34. Which of these kings was not served by Chaucer?
(a) Edward III (b) Henry II
(c) Richard II (d) None of these

35. What was the duration of hundred year's war?
(a) 1300 to 1350 (b) 1337 to 1453
(c) 1302 to 1343 (d) None of these

36. What did Chaucer's wife use to do?
(a) lady-in-waiting to Queen Philip pa of Hainaut
(b) nurse of royal court
(c) governess to Henry IV
(d) None of these

37. One of Chaucer's daughter was.....?
(a) a musician
(b) an astronomer
(c) a nun
(d) None of these

38. In which year Chaucer was imprisoned by the French?
(a) 1360 (b) 1357
(c) 1378 (d) None of these

39. Chaucer was fined in 1367 or 1366 for.....?
(a) beating a friar in a London street
(b) for writing poetry against the church
(c) for crossing the border of Great Britain
(d) None of these

40. Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge?
(a) Westminster Palace
(b) Tower of London
(c) St. George's chapel at Windsor
(d) Buckingham Palace

41. Chaucer acted as a controller of custom during.....?
(a) 1374 to 1385
(b) 1350 to 1360
(c) 1360 to 1400
(d) None of these

42. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in.....?
(a) 1386 (b) 1300
(c) 1343 (d) None of these

43. Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to know as.....?
(a) Chaucer's corner
(b) poet's corner
(c) legend's corner
(d) None of these

44. What was Chaucer's profession?
(a) a poet (b) a merchant
(c) a civil servant (d) None of these

45. During the 14th century, what type of institution had the greatest influence over the people of England?
(a) Clare College, Cambridge
(b) Family
(c) The Church
(d) Bedlam

46. Who is presented as the most honest and moral of Chaucer's pilgrims?
(a) The Knight (b) The Wife of Bath
(c) The Parson (d) The Reeve

47. Which of the following does Chaucer imply is primarily responsible for the sins of society?
(a) The nobility (b) All of these
(c) The commoners (d) The Church

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48. Out of the following four pilgrims, which is the most corrupt?
(a) The Sergeant /Man of Law
(b) The Wife of Bath
(c) The Reeve
(d) The Pardoner

49. How many times has the Wife of Bath been widowed?
(a) 0 (b) 8
(c) 2 (d) 5

50. What does Chaucer's Physician prize above all else?
(a) Wine (b) Women
(c) Gold (d) Sleep

51. "The Canterbury Tales" consisted of 22 complete stories, but how many were originally planned?
(a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 50 (d) 22

52. This pilgrim's tale contains the characters Nicholas and Absolon.
(a) The Reeve's (b) The Sailor's
(c) The Parson's (d) The Miller's

53. Which pilgrim's tale is based on one of Boccaccio's courtly romances?
(a) The Pardoner's (b) The Knight's
(c) The Sailor's (d) The Yeoman's

54. In the prologue, we are told he was "At Alisandre."
(a) The Sailor (b) The Knight
(c) The Friar (d) The Yeoman

55. This pilgrim, believing that the caricature of the carpenter in the Miller's tale was aimed at him, counters with his own story that mocks the arrogance of the miller.
(a) The Squire (b) The Reeve
(c) The Clerk (d) The Sergeant

56. His tale tells the story of a maiden whose beauty inspires a judge to attempt to attain her through a trumped-up law suit.
(a) The Miller's (b) Wife of Bath's
(c) The Physician's (d) The Sailor's

57. What is the name of the rooster in the Nun's Priest's tale?
(a) Russell (b) Chaucer
(c) Reynard (d) Chanticleer

58. The moral of his tale was: "Avarice is the root of all evil."
(a) The Pardoner's (b) The Miller's
(c) The Parson's (d) The Banker's

59. What is the name of the inn where the narrator meets all of the pilgrims?
(a) The Southwark Inn
(b) The Fox and Hound
(c) The Tabard
(d) The name isn't mentioned

60. Which is the first character described? (Hint: he is also one of the most favourably looked upon)
(a) The Squire
(b) The Knight
(c) The Oxford Cleric
(d) The Pardoner

61. The Knight is travelling with his son, an amorous youth. What is he called by the narrator?
(a) The Squire
(b) The Reeve
(c) The Oxford Cleric
(d) The Friar

62. Which pilgrim "was known as Madam Eglantine"?
(a) The Wife of Bath (b) The Prioress
(c) The Nun (d) The Cook

63. Which traveller engaged in activities unbefitting of the ecclesiastical class, such as hunting and riding?
(a) The Parson (b) The Pardoner
(c) The Yeoman (d) The Monk

64. Which Pilgrim had been married five times?
(a) The Miller (b) The Lawyer
(c) The Wife of Bath (d) The Merchant

65. Who told the dirtiest stories?
(a) The Miller (b) The Cook
(c) The Friar (d) Wife of Bath

66. Which collection of stories is "The Merchant's Tale" a part of?
(a) The London Stories
(b) The Canterbury Tales
(c) The Somerset Stories
(d) The Norfolk Notes

67. How old is the character of January?
(a) 55 (b) 45
(c) 60 (d) 70

68. One of January's brothers is called Justinus. What is the name of his other brother?
(a) March (b) Placebo
(c) Pluto (d) Frank

69. January becomes blind in the course of the poem. Which character decides to grant his sight back?
(a) Proserpina (b) Pluto
(c) May (d) Damian

70. Who writes letters to May?
(a) Placebo (b) Proserpina
(c) January (d) Damian

71. What type of fruit does May tell January she wants to climb up the tree and get?
(a) Pear (b) Banana
(c) Apple (d) Berries

72. What does May actually want to do up the tree?

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(a) Jump off it
(b) Look at the birds
(c) Eat mangoes from the tree
(d) Consummate her lustful relationship with Damian

73. Which adjective is repeatedly used to describe May?
(a) Young (b) fresh
(c) Beautiful (d) sexy

74. Which of the following is a characteristic of a fabliaux tale?
(a) old wife, young husband
(b) cuckholded husband
(c) happy ending
(d) intervention of gods

75. The obvious first question...Who wrote The Canterbury Tales?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Geoffrey Chaucer
(c) Homer
(d) Mark Twain

76. Several travelers (pilgrims) set off on a pilgrimage to whose Shrine, and where is it located?
(a) Robin Hood, Nottingham
(b) King George, Essex
(c) Thomas a Becket, Canterbury
(d) Joan of Arc, Paris

77. As the pilgrims left Southwark, they were led out of town by the Miller. What instrument was he playing?
(a) Drum (b) Flute
(c) Bagpipes (d) Coronet

78. Who told the first tale?
(a) The Miller (b) Wyf of Bathe
(c) The Knight (d) The Nun's Priest

79. Chaucer writes in English, of course, but what type of English, specifically?
(a) Old English
(b) British English
(c) Chaucerian English
(d) Middle English

80. Which of the pilgrim women was widowed?
(a) Wyf of Bathe
(b) Secretary to the Prioress
(c) Prioress
(d) Alison

81. The Wyf of Bath had a physical impairment, what was it?
(a) Blindness (b) Deafness
(c) Amputee (d) Nervous Tic

82. Which of the following is NOT one of Chaucer's travelers?
(a) The Monk (b) The Cook
(c) The Merchant (d) The Blacksmith

83. How did Harry decide who would tell the first tale?
(a) Drawing straws
(b) According to social rank
(c) According to age
(d) Coin toss

84. How many people are going on the pilgrimage to Canterbury?
(a) 50 (b) 30
(c) 17 (d) 23

85. How many tales will each pilgrim tell, there and back?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 9

86. Why is the fact that Chaucer wrote in English so important?
(a) Because he was from Scotland and spoke Gaelic.
(b) Because the official language of England was French
(c) Because writing was outlawed in England during the 14th century.
(d) Because he was blind.

87. Which of the following is NOT something that Chaucer used in "The Canterbury Tales?"
(a) enjambment
(b) iambic pentameter
(c) sonnets
(d) heroic (open) couplets

88. Which of the following was not one of the pilgrims?
(a) Shipman (b) Reeve
(c) Plowman (d) Schoolteacher

89. How many tales did Chaucer complete before he died?
(a) 14 (b) 120
(c) 24 (d) 46

90. Chaucer's first major work, The Book of the Duchess, was an elegy for
(a) Blanche of Lancaster (who died in 1369)
(b) Blanche of Mancaster (who died in 1389)
(c) Blanche of Western (who died in 1339)
(d) None of these

91. Who considered Geoffrey Chaucer as his role model, hailed Chaucer as "the firste fyndere of our fair langage?
(a) Thomas Hoccleve
(b) John Lydgate
(c) Sir Philip Sidney
(d) Troilus and Criseyde

92. Who referred to Chaucer within his own text The Fall of Princes as the "lodesterre ... off our language"?

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(a) Thomas Hoccleve
(b) John Lydgate
(c) Sir Philip Sidney
(d) Troilus and Criseyde

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. d	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. d	14. d	15. d	16. a	17. d	18. b	19. d	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. d	24. a	25. c	26. c	27. a	28. d	29. c	30. c
31. c	32. a	33. a	34. b	35. b	36. a	37. c	38. a	39. a	40. d
41. a	42. a	43. b	44. c	45. c	46. c	47. d	48. d	49. d	50. c
51. b	52. d	53. b	54. b	55. b	56. c	57. d	58. a	59. c	60. b
61. a	62. b	63. d	64. c	65. a	66. b	67. c	68. b	69. b	70. d
71. a	72. d	73. b	74. b	75. b	76. c	77. c	78. c	79. d	80. a
81. b	82. d	83. a	84. b	85. a	86. b	87. c	88. d	89. c	90. a
91. a	92. b								

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THE OEDIPUS PLAYS BY SOPHOCLES

FAMOUS CHARACTER OF THE OEDIPUS PLAYS

Oedipus	The protagonist of Oedipus the King and Oedipus at Colonus. Oedipus becomes king of Thebes before the action of Oedipus the King begins. He is renowned for his intelligence and his ability to solve riddles—he saved the city of Thebes and was made its king by solving the riddle of the Sphinx, the supernatural being that had held the city captive. Yet Oedipus is stubbornly blind to the truth about himself. His name's literal meaning ("swollen foot") is the clue to his identity—he was taken from the house of Laius as a baby and left in the mountains with his feet bound together. On his way to Thebes, he killed his biological father, not knowing who he was, and proceeded to marry Jocasta, his biological mother.
Jocasta	Oedipus's wife and mother, and Creon's sister. Jocasta appears only in the final scenes ofOedipus the King. In her first words, she attempts to make peace between Oedipus and Creon, pleading with Oedipus not to banish Creon. She is comforting to her husband and calmly tries to urge him to reject Tiresias's terrifying prophecies as false. Jocasta solves the riddle of Oedipus's identity before Oedipus does, and she expresses her love for her son and husband in her desire to protect him from this knowledge.
Antigone	Child of Oedipus and Jocasta, and therefore both Oedipus's daughter and his sister. Antigone appears briefly at the end of Oedipus the King, when she says goodbye to her father as Creon prepares to banish Oedipus. She appears at greater length in Oedipus at Colonus, leading and caring for her old, blind father in his exile. But Antigone comes into her own inAntigone. As that play's protagonist, she demonstrates a courage and clarity of sight unparalleled by any other character in the three Theban plays. Whereas other characters—Oedipus, Creon, Polynices—are reluctant to acknowledge the consequences of their actions, Antigone is unabashed in her conviction that she has done right.
Creon	Oedipus's brother-in-law, Creon appears more than any other character in the three plays combined. In him more than anyone else we see the gradual rise and fall of one man's power. Early in Oedipus the King, Creon claims to have no desire for kingship. Yet, when he has the opportunity to grasp power at the end of that play, Creon seems quite eager. We learn in Oedipus at Colonus that he is willing to fight with his nephews for this power, and in Antigone Creon rules Thebes with a stubborn blindness that is similar to Oedipus's rule. But Creon never has our sympathy in the way Oedipus does, because he is bossy and bureaucratic, intent on asserting his own authority.
Polynices	Son of Oedipus, and thus also his brother. Polynices appears only very briefly in Oedipus at Colonus. He arrives at Colonus seeking his father's blessing in his battle with his brother, Eteocles, for power in Thebes. Polynices tries to point out the similarity between his own situation and that of Oedipus, but his words seem opportunistic rather than filial, a fact that Oedipus points out.
Tiresias	Tiresias, the blind soothsayer of Thebes, appears in both Oedipus the King and Antigone. In Oedipus the King,Tiresias tells Oedipus that he is the murderer he hunts, and Oedipus does not believe him. In Antigone, Tiresias tells Creon that Creon himself is bringing disaster upon Thebes, and Creon does not believe him. Yet, both Oedipus and Creon claim to trust Tiresias deeply. The literal blindness of the soothsayer points to the metaphorical blindness of those who refuse to believe the truth about themselves when they hear it spoken.
Haemon	Creon's son, who appears only inAntigone.Haemon is engaged to marry Antigone. Motivated by his love for her, he argues with Creon about the latter's decision to punish her.
Ismene	Oedipus's daughter Ismene appears at the end ofOedipus the King and to a limited extent in

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	Oedipus at Colonusand Antigone. Ismene's minor part underscores her sister's grandeur and courage. Ismene fears helping Antigone bury Polynices but offers to die beside Antigone when Creon sentences her to die. Antigone, however, refuses to allow her sister to be martyred for something she did not have the courage to stand up for.
Theseus	The king of Athens in Oedipus at Colonus. A renowned and powerful warrior, Theseus takes pity on Oedipus and defends him against Creon. Theseus is the only one who knows the spot at which Oedipus descended to the underworld—a secret he promises Oedipus he will hold forever.
Chorus	Sometimes comically obtuse or fickle, sometimes perceptive, sometimes melodramatic, the Chorus reacts to the events onstage. The Chorus's reactions can be lessons in how the audience should interpret what it is seeing, or how it should not interpret what it is seeing.
Eurydice	Creon's wife.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE OEDIPUS PLAYS

FULL TITLE	Antigone, Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus
AUTHOR	Sophocles
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Antigone and Oedipus the King are tragedies; Oedipus at Colonus is difficult to classify.
LANGUAGE	Ancient Greek
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Antigone is believed to have been written around 441 B.C., Oedipus the King around 430 B.C., and Oedipus at Colonus sometime near the end of Sophocles' life in 406–405 B.C. The plays were all written and produced in Athens, Greece.
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	The plays probably circulated in manuscript in fifth-century B.C. Athens and have come down to modern editors through the scribal and editorial efforts of scholars in ancient Greece, ancient Alexandria, and medieval Europe.
PUBLISHER	There is no known publisher of original or early editions. The most important modern edition of the Greek texts, prepared by A. C. Pearson, was published by Oxford University Press in 1924 and reprinted with corrections in 1928.
TONE	Tragic
TENSE	Present
SETTING (TIME)	All three plays are set in the mythical past of ancient Greece.
SETTING (PLACE)	Antigone and Oedipus the King are set in Thebes, Oedipus at Colonus in Colonus (near Athens).
PROTAGONIST	Oedipus is the protagonist of both Oedipus the King and Oedipus at Colonus. Antigone is the protagonist ofAntigone.
MAJOR CONFLICT	Antigone's major conflict is between Creon and Antigone. Creon has declared that the body of Polynices may not be given a proper burial because he led the forces that invaded Thebes, but Antigone wishes to give her brother a proper burial nevertheless. The major conflict of Oedipus the King arises when Tiresias tells Oedipus that Oedipus is responsible for the plague, and Oedipus refuses to believe him. The major conflict of Oedipus at Colonus is between Oedipus and Creon. Creon has been told by the oracle that only Oedipus's return can bring an end to the civil strife in Thebes—Oedipus's two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, are at war over the throne. Oedipus, furious at Thebes for exiling him, has no desire to return.
RISING ACTION	The rising action of Oedipus the King occurs when Creon returns from the oracle with the news that the plague in Thebes will end when the murderer of Laius, the king before Oedipus, is discovered and driven out. The rising action of Oedipus at Colonus occurs when Creon demands that Oedipus return to Thebes and tries to force him to

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	do so. The rising action of Antigone is Antigone's decision to defy Creon's orders and bury her brother.
CLIMAX	The climax of Oedipus the King occurs when Oedipus learns, quite contrary to his expectations, that he is the man responsible for the plague that has stricken Thebes—he is the man who killed his father and slept with his mother. The climax of Oedipus at Colonus happens when we hear of Oedipus's death. The climax of Antigone is when Creon, too late to avert tragedy, decides to pardon Antigone for defying his orders and burying her brother.
FALLING ACTION	In Oedipus the King, the consequences of Oedipus's learning of his identity as the man who killed his father and slept with his mother are the falling action. This discovery drives Jocasta to hang herself, Oedipus to poke out his own eyes, and Creon to banish Oedipus from Thebes. The falling action of Oedipus at Colonus is Oedipus's curse of Polynices. The curse is followed by the onset of a storm, which Oedipus recognizes as a signal of his imminent death. The falling action of Antigone occurs after Creon decides to free Antigone from her tomblike prison. Creon arrives too late and finds that Antigone has hanged herself. Haemon, Antigone's fiancé, attempts to kill Creon but ends up killing himself. Creon's wife, Eurydice, stabs herself.
THEMES	The power of unwritten law, the willingness to ignore the truth, the limits of free will
MOTIFS	Suicide, sight and blindness, graves and tombs
SYMBOLS	Oedipus's swollen foot, the three-way crossroads, Antigone's entombment
FORESHADOWING	Oedipus's name, which literally means "swollen foot," foreshadows his discovery of his own identity. Tiresias, the blind prophet, appears in both Oedipus the Kingand Antigone and announces what will happen to Oedipus and to Creon—only to be completely ignored by both. The truth that comes from Tiresias's blindness foreshadows the revelation that inspires Oedipus to blind himself. Oedipus's command inOedipus at Colonus that no one, not even his own daughters, know where he has been buried foreshadows the problems surrounding burial in Antigone.

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THE OEDIPUS PLAYS MCQS

1. Which of the three Theban plays was probably written last?
   (a) Oedipus at Colonus
   (b) No one knows
   (c) Oedipus the King
   (d) Antigone
2. How many children does Oedipus have?
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) None
3. In Oedipus the King, whose murder must be avenged to end the plague in Thebes?
   (a) Creon's (b) Polybus's
   (c) Laius's (d) Polynices'
4. Which of Oedipus's children does not appear in Oedipus at Colonus?
   (a) Antigone (b) Polynices
   (c) Eteocles (d) Ismene
5. What does the name "Oedipus" mean?
   (a) "Incest-monger" (b) "King of Thebes"
   (c) "Swollen foot" (d) "Blinded by Fate"
6. Which of the three Theban plays was probably written first?
   (a) No one knows
   (b) Oedipus the King
   (c) Oedipus at Colonus
   (d) Antigone
7. In what country was Oedipus raised?
   (a) Colonus (b) Thebes
   (c) Corinth (d) Athens
8. In which play does Tiresias not appear?
   (a) Oedipus the King
   (b) Antigone
   (c) He appears in all three.
   (d) Oedipus at Colonus
9. What sentence does Creon impose upon Antigone for violating his edict prohibiting Polynices' burial?
   (a) She must be hanged.
   (b) Her eyes must be stabbed out.
   (c) She must be banished.
   (d) She must be buried alive.
10. What is Creon's relationship to Jocasta?
    (a) Brother (b) Father
    (c) Son (d) Uncle
11. What does Oedipus use to stab out his own eyes?

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(a) Knives (b) Sticks
(c) The brooches from Jocasta's robe
(d) The horns of a sacrificial bull

12. From whose curse did Oedipus rescue Thebes?
(a) The Sphinx's (b) Laius's
(c) Apollo's (d) Creon's

13. Who speaks last in each of the Theban plays?
(a) Ismene (b) Creon
(c) A messenger (d) The Chorus

14. Whom was Antigone meant to marry?
(a) Polynices (b) Haemon
(c) Eteocles
(d) She was not meant to be married.

15. Which god did Athenian theatrical performances celebrate?
(a) Athena (b) Zeus
(c) Dionysus (d) Sophocles

16. Which of the following characters remains alive throughout the three Theban plays?
(a) Oedipus (b) Creon
(c) Antigone (d) Jocasta

17. Where was Laius killed?
(a) On a one-lane bridge
(b) Between a rock and a hard place
(c) In the mountains of Corinth
(d) At a three-way crossroads

18. In Oedipus at Colonus, how does Creon attempt to coerce Oedipus to return to Thebes?
(a) He kidnaps his daughters.
(b) He bribes Theseus.
(c) He threatens war with Polynices.
(d) He promises Oedipus new eyes.

19. What does Oedipus prophecy about Polynices and Eteocles?
(a) They will rule Thebes together.
(b) They will die at each other's hands.
(c) They will be betrayed by Creon.
(d) They will sleep with their mother and kill their father.

20. Who is the last remaining survivor of Oedipus's family?
(a) Ismene (b) Antigone
(c) Oedipus (d) Eteocles

21. Which of the following deaths occurs onstage?
(a) Oedipus's (b) Jocasta's
(c) Antigone's
(d) deaths occurs onstage

22. What does Creon do just before he finds Antigone dead?
(a) Banishes Tiresias
(b) Argues with his wife, Eurydice
(c) Gives Polynices a proper burial
(d) Visits the oracle

23. What is the name of the character who helps Oedipus inOedipus at Colonus?
(a) Merope (b) Polybus
(c) Theseus (d) Cadmus

24. Which of the following characters does not commit suicide?
(a) Antigone (b) Ismene
(c) Haemon (d) Eurydice

25. To whom do the woods belong where Oedipus at Colonustakes place?
(a) Euripides (b) The Eumenides
(c) Eteocles (d) Theseus

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. d	7. c	8. d	9. d	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. d	14. b	15. c	16. b	17. d	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. d	22. c	23. c	24. b	25. b					

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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND HIS PLAYS

SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDY PLAYS
All's Well That Ends Well---As You Like It----The Comedy of Errors---Love's Labour's Lost---Measure for Measure---The Merchant of Venice---- The Merry Wives of Windsor---A Midsummer Night's Dream----Much Ado about Nothing----Pericles, Prince of Tyre ----The Taming of the Shrew----The Tempest---- Twelfth Night----The Two Gentlemen of Verona----The Two Noble Kinsmen----The Winter's Tale
SHAKESPEAREAN HISTORY PLAYS
King John----Richard II----Henry IV, Part 1----Henry IV, Part 2----Henry V----Henry VI, Part 1----Henry VI, Part 2----Henry VI, Part 3----Richard III----Henry VIII
SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY PLAYS
Romeo and Juliet----Coriolanus----Titus Andronicus----Timon of Athens----Julius Caesar----Macbeth----Hamlet----Troilus and Cressida----King Lear----Othello----Antony and Cleopatra----Cymbeline

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b 1. Who is England's national poet?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

b 2. Which famous poet is known as the "Bard of Avon"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

d 3. What was the occupation of William Shakespeare?
(a) Playwright (b) Poet
(c) Actor (d) All of these

d 4. William Shakespeare was associated with which Literary Movement?
(a) Classicism
(b) Romanticism
(c) University Wits
(d) English Renaissance theatre

a 5. When was Shakespeare born?
(a) April 23 1564 (b) April 25, 1564
(c) April 12, 1564 (d) April 17, 1564

c 6. How many plays are written by Shakespeare?
(a) 34 (b) 36
(c) 37 (d) 35

7. How many of Shakespeare's plays were published during his lifetime?
(a) 22 (b) 18
(c) 12 (d) 15

8. Where William Shakespeare died?
(a) London UK
(b) New York USA
(c) Paris France
(d) Stratford-upon-Avon UK

9. Where was William Shakespeare born?
(a) London UK
(b) New York USA
(c) Paris France
(d) Stratford-upon-Avon UK

b 10. By how many years William Shakespeare's wife was older to William Shakespeare?
(a) Five (b) Eight
(c) Six (d) Nine

b 11. In which year did Shakespeare marry?
(a) 1585 (b) 1582
(c) 1586 (d) 1587

a 12. Whom did William Shakespeare marry?
(a) Anne Hathaway
(b) Mary Tudor
(c) Jane Austen
(d) Elizabeth Newson

c 13. What is the name of father of Shakespeare?

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(a) Hamnet Shakespeare
(b) Judith Shakespeare
(c) Quiney Shakespeare
(d) John Shakespeare

14. What is the name of mother of Shakespeare?
(a) Anne Hathaway
(b) Mary Tudor
(c) Jane Grey
(d) Mary Shakespeare

15. When William Shakespeare died?
(a) 31 December 1707
(b) 24 January 1649
(c) 3 March 1626
(d) 23 April 1616

16. Merry Wives of Windsor is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Jonathan Swift

17. Much Ado about Nothing is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

18. Taming of the Shrew is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

19. Merchant of Venice is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

20. The Twelfth Night is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

21. Othello is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

22. In 1597, William Shakespeare purchased a house in his hometown of Stratford-on-Avon. What was the name of that house?
(a) New Place (b) Avon House
(c) New House (d) Avon Place

23. Antony and Cleopatra is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

24. Coriolanus is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

25. Julius Caesar is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

26. Titus Andronicus is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

27. Pericles is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

28. Richard II is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

29. All's Well That Ends Well is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

30. What was the name of the king who was murdered by Macbeth?
(a) Donald (b) Macduff
(c) Duncan (d) Malcolm

31. As You Like It is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

32. Comedy of Errors is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

33. Love's Labour's Lost is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

34. Measure for Measure is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

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35. Tempest is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

36. Cymbeline is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

37. Timon of Athens is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

38. Which is the last play written by William Shakespeare?
(a) As you like it
(b) Two Gentlemen from Verona
(c) Cymbeline
(d) The Tempest

39. Midsummer Night's Dream is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

40. Two Gentlemen of Verona is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

41. Troilus and Cressida is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

42. Winter's Tale is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

43. King John is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

44. In which play is there a sleep-walking scene?
(a) Measure For Measure
(b) A Midsummer-Nights Dream
(c) Twelfth Night
(d) Macbeth

45. Macbeth is written by:
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Christopher Marlowe

46. Which of the following phrases was really coined by Shakespeare?
(a) It's all Greek to me
(b) Mine own flesh and blood
(c) All that glisters is not gold
(d) O brave new world!

47. Measure for Measure is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

48. The Merchant of Venice is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

49. The Merry Wives of Windsor is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

50. Julius Caesar is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

51. Macbeth is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

52. Hamlet is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

53. Troilus and Cressida is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

54. King Lear is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

55. King John is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

56. Othello is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

57. As You Like It is a _____play
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) History (d) None of these

58. Brevity is the soul of wit. These words are associated with which great personality?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) Alfred Tennyson
(d) None of these

59. Love is a smoke made with the fume of sighs. These words are associated with which great personality?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) Alfred Tennyson
(d) None of these

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60. We know what we are, but know not what we may be. These words are associated with which great personality?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) Alfred Tennyson
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. a	13. d	14. d	15. d	16. b	17. b	18. b	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. b	25. b	26. b	27. b	28. b	29. b	30. c
31. b	32. b	33. b	34. b	35. b	36. b	37. b	38. d	39. b	40. b
41. b	42. b	43. b	44. d	45. b	46. d	47. a	48. a	49. a	50. b
51. b	52. b	53. b	54. b	55. c	56. b	57. a	58. a	59. a	60. a

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MACBETH

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF MACBETH

Macbeth	Macbeth is a Scottish general and the thane of Glamis who is led to wicked thoughts by the prophecies of the three witches, especially after their prophecy that he will be made thane of Cawdor comes true. Macbeth is a brave soldier and a powerful man, but he is not a virtuous one. He is easily tempted into murder to fulfill his ambitions to the throne, and once he commits his first crime and is crowned King of Scotland, he embarks on further atrocities with increasing ease. Ultimately, Macbeth proves himself better suited to the battlefield than to political intrigue, because he lacks the skills necessary to rule without being a tyrant. His response to every problem is violence and murder. Unlike Shakespeare's great villains, such as Iago in Othello and Richard III in Richard III, Macbeth is never comfortable in his role as a criminal. He is unable to bear the psychological consequences of his atrocities.
Lady Macbeth	Macbeth's wife, a deeply ambitious woman who lusts for power and position. Early in the play she seems to be the stronger and more ruthless of the two, as she urges her husband to kill Duncan and seize the crown. After the bloodshed begins, however, Lady Macbeth falls victim to guilt and madness to an even greater degree than her husband. Her conscience affects her to such an extent that she eventually commits suicide. Interestingly, she and Macbeth are presented as being deeply in love, and many of Lady Macbeth's speeches imply that her influence over her husband is primarily sexual. Their joint alienation from the world, occasioned by their partnership in crime, seems to strengthen the attachment that they feel to each another.
The Three Witches	Three "black and midnight hags" who plot mischief against Macbeth using charms, spells, and prophecies. Their predictions prompt him to murder Duncan, to order the deaths of Banquo and his son, and to blindly believe in his own immortality. The play leaves the witches' true identity unclear—aside from the fact that they are servants of Hecate, we know little about their place in the cosmos. In some ways they resemble the mythological Fates, who impersonally weave the threads of human destiny. They clearly take a perverse delight in using their knowledge of the future to toy with and destroy human beings.
Banquo	The brave, noble general whose children, according to the witches' prophecy, will inherit the Scottish throne. Like Macbeth, Banquo thinks ambitious thoughts, but he does not translate those thoughts into action. In a sense, Banquo's character stands as a rebuke to Macbeth, since he represents the path Macbeth chose not to take: a path in which ambition need not lead to betrayal and murder. Appropriately, then, it is Banquo's ghost—and not Duncan's—that haunts Macbeth. In addition to embodying Macbeth's guilt for killing Banquo, the ghost also reminds Macbeth that he did not emulate Banquo's reaction to the witches' prophecy.
King Duncan	The good King of Scotland whom Macbeth, in his ambition for the crown, murders. Duncan is the model of a virtuous, benevolent, and farsighted ruler. His death symbolizes the destruction of an order in Scotland that can be restored only when Duncan's line, in the person of Malcolm, once more occupies the throne.
Macduff	A Scottish nobleman hostile to Macbeth's kingship from the start. He eventually becomes a leader of the crusade to unseat Macbeth. The crusade's mission is to place the rightful king, Malcolm, on the throne, but Macduff also desires vengeance for Macbeth's murder of Macduff's wife and young son.

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Malcolm	The son of Duncan, whose restoration to the throne signals Scotland's return to order following Macbeth's reign of terror. Malcolm becomes a serious challenge to Macbeth with Macduff's aid (and the support of England). Prior to this, he appears weak and uncertain of his own power, as when he and Donalbain flee Scotland after their father's murder.
Hecate	The goddess of witchcraft, who helps the three witches work their mischief on Macbeth.
Fleance	Banquo's son, who survives Macbeth's attempt to murder him. At the end of the play, Fleance's whereabouts are unknown. Presumably, he may come to rule Scotland, fulfilling the witches' prophecy that Banquo's sons will sit on the Scottish throne.
Lennox	A Scottish nobleman.
Ross	A Scottish nobleman.
The Murderers	A group of ruffians conscripted by Macbeth to murder Banquo, Fleance (whom they fail to kill), and Macduff's wife and children.
Porter	The drunken doorman of Macbeth's castle.
Lady Macduff	Macduff's wife. The scene in her castle provides our only glimpse of a domestic realm other than that of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. She and her home serve as contrasts to Lady Macbeth and the hellish world of Inverness.
Donalbain	Duncan's son and Malcolm's younger brother.

MAIN KEY FACTS OF MACBETH

full title	The Tragedy of Macbeth
author	William Shakespeare
type of work	Play
genre	Tragedy
language	English
time and place written	1606, England
date of first publication	First Folio edition, 1623
publisher	John Heminges and Henry Condell, two senior members of Shakespeare's theatrical company
tone	Dark and ominous, suggestive of a world turned topsy-turvy by foul and unnatural crimes
tense	Not applicable (drama)
setting (time)	The Middle Ages, specifically the eleventh century
setting (place)	Various locations in Scotland; also England, briefly
protagonist	Macbeth
major conflicts	The struggle within Macbeth between his ambition and his sense of right and wrong; the struggle between the murderous evil represented by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth and the best interests of the nation, represented by Malcolm and Macduff
rising action	Macbeth and Banquo's encounter with the witches initiates both conflicts; Lady Macbeth's speeches goad Macbeth into murdering Duncan and seizing the crown.
Climax	Macbeth's murder of Duncan in Act 2 represents the point of no return, after which Macbeth is forced to continue butchering his subjects to avoid the consequences of his crime.
falling action	Macbeth's increasingly brutal murders (of Duncan's servants, Banquo, Lady Macduff and her son); Macbeth's second meeting with the witches; Macbeth's final confrontation with Macduff and the opposing armies
themes	The corrupting nature of unchecked ambition; the relationship between cruelty and masculinity; the difference between kingship and tyranny
motifs	The supernatural, hallucinations, violence, prophecy

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Symbols	Blood; the dagger that Macbeth sees just before he kills Duncan in Act 2; the weather
Foreshadowing	The bloody battle in Act 1 foreshadows the bloody murders later on; when Macbeth thinks he hears a voice while killing Duncan, it foreshadows the insomnia that plagues Macbeth and his wife; Macduff's suspicions of Macbeth after Duncan's murder foreshadow his later opposition to Macbeth; all of the witches' prophecies foreshadow later events.

MCQs

b 1. Macbeth is a
(a) The History play of William Shakespeare
(b) The Tragedy play of William Shakespeare
(c) The Comedy play of William Shakespeare
(d) None of these

C 2. Who is the author of Macbeth?
(a) William Blake
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) John Milton

b 3. Macbeth is what type of work?
(a) Short Story (b) Play
(c) Poem (d) Novel

d 4. Macbeth is written in which year?
(a) 1601 (b) 1603
(c) 1604 (d) 1606

a 5. Macbeth is written in
(a) England (b) USA
(c) Ireland (d) Germany

(6. What is date of first publication of Macbeth?
(a) 1621 (b) 1622
(c) 1623 (d) 1624

a 7. Who is protagonist in play Macbeth?
(a) Macbeth (b) King Duncan
(c) Banquo (d) Macduff

d 8. What is the theme of play Macbeth?
(a) The corrupting nature of unchecked ambition
(b) the relationship between cruelty and masculinity
(c) the difference between kingship and tyranny
(d) All of these

b 9. What is the climax of play Macbeth?
(a) Macbeth's murder of Duncan in Act 1 represents the point of no return
(b) Macbeth's murder of Duncan in Act 2 represents the point of no return
(c) Macbeth's murder of Duncan in Act 4 represents the point of no return
(d) Macbeth's murder of Duncan in Act 5 represents the point of no return

d 10. What is the motif of play Macbeth?
(a) The supernatural, (b) hallucinations,
(c) violence, prophecy (d) All of these

a 11. Who kills Macbeth?
(a) Macduff (b) Banquo
(c) Lady Macbeth (d) Malcolm

C 12. How many men reign as king of Scotland throughout the play?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

b 13. Whom does Lady Macbeth frame for the murder of Duncan?
(a) Malcolm and Donalbain
(b) Duncan's drunken chamberlains
(c) The porter (d) Macbeth

d 14. Who kills Banquo?
(a) Macduff (b) Fleance
(c) Macbeth
(d) A group of murderers hired by Macbeth

a 15. Which of the following best describes Lady Macbeth's death?
(a) She dies offstage.
(b) She sleepwalks off of the palace wall.
(c) She declares her own guilt and stabs herself with a knife.
(d) Macduff slays her in revenge for his own wife's murder.

16. Who discovers Duncan's body?
(a) Lennox (b) Ross
(c) Macduff (d) Donalbain

17. Whom does Macbeth see sitting in his chair during the banquet?
(a) himself (b) Banquo's ghost
(c) Duncan's ghost (d) Lady Macbeth

18. What vision does Macbeth have before he kills Duncan?
(a) He sees a floating head urging him to spill blood.
(b) He sees a bloody axe lodged in Duncan's brow.
(c) He sees a pale maiden weeping in the moonlight.
(d) He sees a floating dagger pointing him to Duncan's chamber.

19. With whom are the Scots at war at the beginning of the play?

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(a) Norway (b) Denmark
(c) Poland (d) Finland

20. Which nation's army invades Scotland at the end of the play?
(a) Norway (b) France
(c) England (d) Finland

21. Who is the goddess of witchcraft in the play?
(a) Aphrodite (b) Hecate
(c) Minerva (d) Mordred

22. Who kills Donalbain?
(a) Macbeth (b) Malcolm
(c) A group of murderers hired by Macbeth
(d) No one

23. What happens to Lady Macbeth before she dies?
(a) She is plagued by fits of sleepwalking.
(b) She is haunted by the ghost of Duncan.
(c) She sees her children killed in battle.
(d) She sees her children killed by Macbeth.

24. Who kills Lord Siward's son?
(a) Duncan (b) Lennox
(c) Macbeth (d) Ross

25. Where are Scottish kings crowned?
(a) Edinburgh (b) Scone
(c) London (d) Dunsinane

26. Why is Macduff able to kill Macbeth despite the witches' prophecy?
(a) He kills the witches first.
(b) He receives a charm from Grinswindle.
(c) He is a powerful warlock himself.
(d) He was born by cesarean section.

27. Where is Duncan killed?
(a) In the battle with Norway
(b) In his bedchamber at Macbeth's castle
(c) In his bedchamber at Forres
(d) At Birnam Wood

28. Who flees Scotland to join Malcolm in England?
(a) Donalbain (b) Ross
(c) Macduff (d) Lennox

29. What was the weather like the night Duncan was murdered?
(a) Stormy and violent
(b) Calm and placid
(c) Foggy and ominous
(d) It was a night like any other night, according to Lennox

30. Who kills Lady Macbeth?
(a) Macbeth (b) Macduff
(c) Lady Macduff (d) Lady Macbeth

31. Who flees Scotland immediately after Duncan's death?
(a) Macbeth
(b) Malcolm and Donalbain
(c) Fleance (d) Lennox

32. Who jokes that he works at "hell gate"?
(a) Macbeth (b) Macduff
(c) The porter (d) Duncan

33. What title is Macbeth given after his victory described in Act 1?
(a) Thane of Cawdor
(b) Thane of Ross
(c) King of Scotland
(d) Prince of Cumberland

34. Who tells Macduff that his family has been killed?
(a) Donalbain (b) Macbeth
(c) Lady Macduff (d) Ross

35. How does Birnam Wood come to Dunsinane?
(a) By magic
(b) Through an earthquake
(c) It doesn't
(d) Malcolm's army hides behind cut-off tree branches

36. What is the symbol of play Macbeth?
(a) Blood (b) the dagger
(c) the weather (d) All of these

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. d	23. a	24. c	25. b	26. d	27. b	28. c	29. a	30. d
31. b	32. c	33. a	34. d	35. d	36. d				

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PLAY "HAMLET" OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF HAMLET

Hamlet	The Prince of Denmark, the title character, and the protagonist. About thirty years old at the start of the play, Hamlet is the son of Queen Gertrude and the late King Hamlet, and the nephew of the present king, Claudius. Hamlet is melancholy, bitter, and cynical, full of hatred for his uncle's scheming and disgust for his mother's sexuality. A reflective and thoughtful young man who has studied at the University of Wittenberg, Hamlet is often indecisive and hesitant, but at other times prone to rash and impulsive acts.
Claudius	The King of Denmark, Hamlet's uncle, and the play's antagonist. The villain of the play, Claudius is a calculating, ambitious politician, driven by his sexual appetites and his lust for power, but he occasionally shows signs of guilt and human feeling—his love for Gertrude, for instance, seems sincere.
Gertrude	The Queen of Denmark, Hamlet's mother, recently married to Claudius. Gertrude loves Hamlet deeply, but she is a shallow, weak woman who seeks affection and status more urgently than moral rectitude or truth.
Polonius	The Lord Chamberlain of Claudius's court, a pompous, conniving old man. Polonius is the father of Laertes and Ophelia.
Horatio	Hamlet's close friend, who studied with the prince at the university in Wittenberg. Horatio is loyal and helpful to Hamlet throughout the play. After Hamlet's death, Horatio remains alive to tell Hamlet's story.
Ophelia	Polonius's daughter, a beautiful young woman with whom Hamlet has been in love. Ophelia is a sweet and innocent young girl, who obeys her father and her brother, Laertes. Dependent on men to tell her how to behave, she gives in to Polonius's schemes to spy on Hamlet. Even in her lapse into madness and death, she remains maidenly, singing songs about flowers and finally drowning in the river amid the flower garlands she had gathered.
Laertes	Polonius's son and Ophelia's brother, a young man who spends much of the play in France. Passionate and quick to action, Laertes is clearly a foil for the reflective Hamlet.
Fortinbras	The young Prince of Norway, whose father the king (also named Fortinbras) was killed by Hamlet's father (also named Hamlet). Now Fortinbras wishes to attack Denmark to avenge his father's honor, making him another foil for Prince Hamlet.
The Ghost	The specter of Hamlet's recently deceased father. The ghost, who claims to have been murdered by Claudius, calls upon Hamlet to avenge him. However, it is not entirely certain whether the ghost is what it appears to be, or whether it is something else. Hamlet speculates that the ghost might be a devil sent to deceive him and tempt him into murder, and the question of what the ghost is or where it comes from is never definitively resolved.
Rosencrantz and Guildenstern	Two slightly bumbling courtiers, former friends of Hamlet from Wittenberg, who are summoned by Claudius and Gertrude to discover the cause of Hamlet's strange behavior.
Osric	The foolish courtier who summons Hamlet to his duel with Laertes.
Voltimand and Cornelius	Courtiers whom Claudius sends to Norway to persuade the king to prevent Fortinbras from attacking.
Marcellus	The officers who first see the ghost walking the ramparts of Elsinore and who summon

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and Bernardo	Horatio to witness it. Marcellus is present when Hamlet first encounters the ghost.
Francisco	A soldier and guardsman at Elsinore.
Reynaldo	Polonius's servant, who is sent to France by Polonius to check up on and spy on Laertes.

KEY FACTS ABOUT HAMLET

FULL TITLE	The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy, revenge tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	London, England, early seventeenth century (probably 1600–1602)
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1603, in a pirated quarto edition titled The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet; 1604 in a superior quarto edition
PROTAGONIST	Hamlet
MAJOR CONFLICT	Hamlet feels a responsibility to avenge his father's murder by his uncle Claudius, but Claudius is now the king and thus well protected. Moreover, Hamlet struggles with his doubts about whether he can trust the ghost and whether killing Claudius is the appropriate thing to do.
RISING ACTION	The ghost appears to Hamlet and tells Hamlet to revenge his murder; Hamlet feigns madness to his intentions; Hamlet stages the mousetrap play; Hamlet passes up the opportunity to kill Claudius while he is praying.
CLIMAX	When Hamlet stabs Polonius through the arras in Act III, scene iv, he commits himself to overtly violent action and brings himself into unavoidable conflict with the king. Another possible climax comes at the end of Act IV, scene iv, when Hamlet resolves to commit himself fully to violent revenge.
FALLING ACTION	Hamlet is sent to England to be killed; Hamlet returns to Denmark and confronts Laertes at Ophelia's funeral; the fencing match; the deaths of the royal family
SETTING (TIME)	The late medieval period, though the play's chronological setting is notoriously imprecise
SETTINGS (PLACE)	Denmark
FORESHADOWING	The ghost, which is taken to foreshadow an ominous future for Denmark
TONE	Dark, ironic, melancholy, passionate, contemplative, desperate, violent
THEMES	The impossibility of certainty; the complexity of action; the mystery of death; the nation as a diseased body
MOTIFS	Incest and incestuous desire; ears and hearing; death and suicide; darkness and the supernatural; misogyny
SYMBOLS	The ghost (the spiritual consequences of death); Yorick's skull (the physical consequences of death)

PLAY "HAMLET" MCQS

1. Which character speaks the first line of the play?
   (a) Bernardo (b) Francisco
   (c) Hamlet (d) Horatio
2. In which of the following years was Hamlet most likely written?
   (a) 1570 (b) 1601
   (c) 1581 (d) 1610
3. Which of Claudius and Laertes' traps for Hamlet succeeds in killing him?
   (a) The poisoned cup
   (b) The sharpened sword
   (c) The poisoned dagger

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(d) The poisoned sword

4. Which character speaks from beneath the stage toward the end of Act I?
(a) The ghost (b) Hamlet
(c) Claudius (d) Polonius

5. Who returns Hamlet to Denmark after his exile?
(a) Horatio
(b) Claudius
(c) A group of pirates
(d) A group of monks

7. What is Hamlet's mother's name?
(a) Cressida (b) Gertrude
(c) Calpurnia (d) Paulina

8. In 'Hamlet', Shakespeare uses the word 'strumpet'. What does this mean?
(a) Prostitute (b) fool
(c) Trumpet (d) maid

9. Laertes, Fortinbras, Horatio, Osric, and Ophelia, are characters from which play?
(a) Twelfth Night
(b) Richard III
(c) Hamlet
(d) Henry V

10. Whom does the king send to spy on Hamlet?
(a) Polonius and Reynaldo
(b) Cornelius and Voltimand
(c) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
(d) Leontes and Camillo

11. When Hamlet's father dies, his brother takes the throne and also marries his wife. What is this brother's name?
(a) Haratio (b) Titanius
(c) Laertes (d) Claudius

12. How many Acts are in William Shakespeare's play?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six

13. Of which character does Hamlet remark: 'Thou wretched, rash intruding fool'?
(a) Polonius (b) Claudius
(c) Horatio (d) Laertes

14. What is the name of Shakespeare's tragedy, wherein almost everyone dies?
(a) Hamlet (b) King Lear
(c) Romeo (d) Macbeth

15. Hamlet says these words after he is upset after seeing his mother, Gertrude with her new husband, Claudius.
"O! That this too, too solid ----- would melt."
(a) Arrows (b) Flesh
(c) Cowards (d) Careful

16. What is the word missing from this quote from "Hamlet"?
"Something is ------ in the state of Denmark."
(a) Rotten (b) Arrows
(c) Careful (d) Cowards

17. Hamlet's most famous speech contains this line: What is the missing word? "The slings and ------ of outrageous fortune."
(a) Careful (b) Arrows
(c) Cowards (d) Gentle

18. After Hamlet's death Horatio says: "Now cracks a ----- heart"
(a) Noble (b) Silence
(c) Gentle (d) Arrows

19. What is the word missing from this quote from "Hamlet"?
"I must be ----- only to be kind".
(a) Cruel (b) Gentle
(c) Careful (d) Godlike

20. Finish this quote by Hamlet. "The rest is -------"
(a) Cowards (b) Gentle
(c) Silence (d) Arrows

21. What is the word missing from this quote from "Hamlet"? "Thus conscience does make ------- of us all."
(a) Silence (b) Cowards
(c) Oft (d) Arrows

22. When Hamlet is first left alone he comments with some strength on the length of time that elapsed after his father's death before Gertrude married Claudius. How long does he first say it was?
(a) Less than three months
(b) Less than two months
(c) Less than six weeks
(d) Less than four months

23. Which of the following reasons does Laertes put to his sister for treating Hamlet's love with caution?
(a) If she yields to him her reputation will be open to slander.
(b) Hamlet's love was that of a young man and not lasting..
(c) All of these reasons.
(d) Hamlet must follow the orders of his family about marriage.

24. Which of the following is not a part of Hamlet's disordered clothing that Ophelia describes to her father?
(a) He was not wearing a hat.
(b) His cuffs were stained with ink.
(c) The laces that normally tied his doublet were unfastened.
(d) His stockings were hanging down to his ankles.

25. What does Hamlet mean when he talks about 'paintings' to Ophelia?

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(a) He refers to the art of make-up where true appearance is disguised.
(b) He refers to the portrait of Ophelia he used to wear in a locket.
(c) He refers to the portrait of his father he wears in a locket.
(d) He refers to the arras behind which Polonius is hiding.

26. Which two pictures does Hamlet force his mother to look at?
(a) One of Hamlet and one of Hamlet's father.
(b) One of Hamlet's father and one of Claudius.
(c) One of Gertrude herself and one of Ophelia
(d) None of these.

27. Which character went mad before drowning?
(a) Polonius (b) Gertrude
(c) Ophelia (d) Laertes

28. How did Hamlet deal with his disloyal friends Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?
(a) Sent a loyal servant to murder them.
(b) Forged their death warrants.
(c) Tearfully forgave them.
(d) Had them arrested and imprisoned.

29. Who does Hamlet mistakenly stab through a curtain?
(a) Horatio (b) Bernardo
(c) Marcellus (d) Polonius

30. Who does not die by the means of a poison-tipped sword?
(a) Hamlet (b) Claudius
(c) Laertes (d) Reynaldo

31. How did Claudius murder Hamlet's father?
(a) In a sword duel.
(b) By pouring poison into his ear while he slept.
(c) By stabbing him in the back.
(d) He didn't. Gertrude did.

32. Who was responsible for Gertrude's death?
(a) Laertes (b) Hamlet
(c) Claudius (d) Polonius

33. Why didn't Hamlet kill Claudius the first time he set out to do so?
(a) He found Claudius kneeling in prayer.
(b) Claudius' guards frightened him away.
(c) He didn't want to make his mother a widow again.
(d) Claudius begged for mercy.

34. Who said the following: 'Go, go, you question with a wicked tongue'?
(a) Gertrude (b) Hamlet
(c) Ophelia (d) Polonius

35. Who said the following: 'There is a willow grows aslant a brook, that shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream...'?
(a) Hamlet (b) Ophelia
(c) Gertrude (d) Claudius

36. Who said the following: 'I saw him once: he was a goodly king.'?
(a) Laertes (b) Rosencrantz
(c) Horatio (d) Guildenstern

37. Who said the following: 'Ay, that incestuous, that adulterate beast'?
(a) Hamlet (b) Horatio
(c) Polonius (d) Ghost

38. Who said the following: 'Nothing, but to show you how a king may go a progress through the guts of a begger.'?
(a) Rosencrantz (b) Horatio
(c) Hamlet (d) Guildenstern

39. Who said the following: 'I see the imminent death of twenty thousand men'?
(a) Polonius (b) Hamlet
(c) King Claudius (d) Fortinbras

40. Who said the following: 'I am more an antique Roman than a Dane'?
(a) Hamlet (b) Polonius
(c) Fortinbras (d) Horatio

41. 'Frailty, thy name is _____.'
(a) Hamlet (b) Man
(c) Ophelia (d) Woman

42. Where does the ghost appear during the play?
(a) The castle ramparts and the great hall of Elsinore
(b) Fortinbras's tent and Hamlet's bedchamber
(c) The castle ramparts and Gertrude's bedchamber
(d) Gertrude's bedchamber and the great hall of Elsinore

43. How did Claudius murder King Hamlet?
(a) By stabbing him through an arras
(b) By pouring poison into his ear
(c) By ordering him to be hanged
(d) By poisoning his wineglass

44. Where is the university at which Horatio and Hamlet studied?
(a) Paris (b) Oxford
(c) Constantinople (d) Wittenberg

45. Whose skull does Hamlet discover in the churchyard?
(a) Court jester's (b) Reynaldo's
(c) Ophelia's (d) His father's

86. Which of the following characters cannot see the ghost?
(a) Marcellus (b) Hamlet
(c) Gertrude (d) Horatio

47. Who escorts Hamlet on the voyage to England?
(a) Cornelius and Voltimand
(b) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern

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(c) Marcellus and Bernardo
(d) Captain Vicissus and the one-eyed thief

48. Where do Hamlet and Laertes fight during Ophelia's funeral?
(a) In the nearby woods
(b) Beside Ophelia's grave
(c) Inside the church
(d) Inside the grave itself

49. Which of the following characters survive the play?
(a) Fortinbras, Horatio, and Osric
(b) Prince Hamlet, Polonius, and Gertrude
(c) Claudius, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern
(d) Ophelia, Laertes, and King Hamlet

50. What does Hamlet claim to be able to tell the difference between when the wind is from the south?
(a) A flea and a fire log
(b) A nymph and a nihilist
(c) A hawk and a handsaw
(d) A shark and St. Timothy

51. In whose history of Denmark did Shakespeare find background material for his play?
(a) Oedipus of Thebes
(b) Saxo Grammaticus
(c) Franz Guntherhaasen
(d) Dionysus Finn

52. How does Ophelia die?
(a) Claudius stabs her.
(b) Hamlet strangles her.
(c) She slits her wrists.
(d) She drowns in the river.

53. Whose story does Hamlet ask the players to tell upon their arrival to Elsinore?
(a) Priam and Hecuba's
(b) Antony and Cleopatra's
(c) Gertrude and Claudius's
(d) Ophelia's

54. Why, according to Polonius, has Hamlet gone mad?
(a) He grieves too much for his father.
(b) He despises Claudius for marrying Gertrude.
(c) He is in love with Ophelia.
(d) He is jealous of Laertes and longs to return to Wittenberg.

55. Who is the last character to die in the play?
(a) Horatio (b) Hamlet
(c) Claudius (d) Fortinbras

56. How many characters die during the course of the play?
(a) Two (b) Five
(c) Seven (d) Eight

57. Who speaks the famous "To be, or not to be" soliloquy?
(a) Claudius (b) Hamlet
(c) The ghost (d) Laertes

58. In what country do Rosencrantz and Guildenstern die?
(a) Belgium (b) Denmark
(c) England (d) Poland

59. Why does Hamlet decide not to kill Claudius after the traveling players' play?
(a) Claudius is praying.
(b) Claudius is asleep.
(c) Claudius pleads for mercy.
(d) Gertrude is in the next room.

60. Who killed Fortinbras's father?
(a) Prince Hamlet (b) Laertes
(c) Fortinbras (d) Hamlet's father

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. d	4. a	5. c	6.	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. c
11. d	12. c	13. a	14. a	15. b	16. a	17. b	18. a	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. c	24. b	25. a	26. b	27. c	28. b	29. d	30. d
31. b	32. c	33. a	34. b	35. c	36. c	37. d	38. c	39. b	40. d
41. d	42. c	43. b	44. d	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. d	49. a	50. c
51. b	52. d	53. a	54. c	55. b	56. d	57. b	58. c	59. a	60. d

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PLAY KING LEAR BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF KING LEAR

King Lear	The aging king of Britain and the protagonist of the play. Lear is used to enjoying absolute power and to being flattered, and he does not respond well to being contradicted or challenged. At the beginning of the play, his values are notably hollow—he prioritizes the appearance of love over actual devotion and wishes to maintain the power of a king while unburdening himself of the responsibility. Nevertheless, he inspires loyalty in subjects such as Gloucester, Kent, Cordelia, and Edgar, all of whom risk their lives for him.
Cordelia	Lear's youngest daughter, disowned by her father for refusing to flatter him. Cordelia is held in extremely high regard by all of the good characters in the play—the king of France marries her for her virtue alone, overlooking her lack of dowry. She remains loyal to Lear despite his cruelty toward her, forgives him, and displays a mild and forbearing temperament even toward her evil sisters, Goneril and Regan. Despite her obvious virtues, Cordelia's reticence makes her motivations difficult to read, as in her refusal to declare her love for her father at the beginning of the play.
Goneril	Lear's ruthless oldest daughter and the wife of the duke of Albany. Goneril is jealous, treacherous, and amoral. Shakespeare's audience would have been particularly shocked at Goneril's aggressiveness, a quality that it would not have expected in a female character. She challenges Lear's authority, boldly initiates an affair with Edmund, and wrests military power away from her husband.
Regan	Lear's middle daughter and the wife of the duke of Cornwall. Regan is as ruthless as Goneril and as aggressive in all the same ways. In fact, it is difficult to think of any quality that distinguishes her from her sister. When they are not egging each other on to further acts of cruelty, they jealously compete for the same man, Edmund.
Gloucester	A nobleman loyal to King Lear whose rank, earl, is below that of duke. The first thing we learn about Gloucester is that he is an adulterer, having fathered a bastard son, Edmund. His fate is in many ways parallel to that of Lear: he misjudges which of his children to trust. He appears weak and ineffectual in the early acts, when he is unable to prevent Lear from being turned out of his own house, but he later demonstrates that he is also capable of great bravery.
Edgar	Gloucester's older, legitimate son. Edgar plays many different roles, starting out as a gullible fool easily tricked by his brother, then assuming a disguise as a mad beggar to evade his father's men, then carrying his impersonation further to aid Lear and Gloucester, and finally appearing as an armored champion to avenge his brother's treason. Edgar's propensity for disguises and impersonations makes it difficult to characterize him effectively.
Edmund	Gloucester's younger, illegitimate son. Edmund resents his status as a bastard and schemes to usurp Gloucester's title and possessions from Edgar. He is a formidable character, succeeding in almost all of his schemes and wreaking destruction upon virtually all of the other characters.
Kent	A nobleman of the same rank as Gloucester who is loyal to King Lear. Kent spends most of the play disguised as a peasant, calling himself "Caius," so that he can

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	continue to serve Lear even after Lear banishes him. He is extremely loyal, but he gets himself into trouble throughout the play by being extremely blunt and outspoken.
Albany	The husband of Lear's daughter Goneril. Albany is good at heart, and he eventually denounces and opposes the cruelty of Goneril, Regan, and Cornwall. Yet he is indecisive and lacks foresight, realizing the evil of his allies quite late in the play.
Cornwall	The husband of Lear's daughter Regan. Unlike Albany, Cornwall is domineering, cruel, and violent, and he works with his wife and sister-in-law Goneril to persecute Lear and Gloucester.
Fool	Lear's jester, who uses double-talk and seemingly frivolous songs to give Lear important advice.
Oswald	The steward, or chief servant, in Goneril's house. Oswald obeys his mistress's commands and helps her in her conspiracies.

KEY FACTS ABOUT KING LEAR

FULL TITLE	The Tragedy of King Lear
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	England, 1604–1605
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	First Folio edition, 1623
PUBLISHER	John Heminge and Henry Condell, two senior members of Shakespeare's acting troupe
NARRATOR	Not applicable (drama)
CLIMAX	Gloucester's blinding in Act 3, scene 7
PROTAGONIST	Lear, king of Britain
ANTAGONISTS	Lear's daughters Goneril and Regan; Edmund, the bastard son of Gloucester
SETTING (TIME)	Eighth century B.C.
SETTING (PLACE)	Various locations in England
FORESHADOWING	Goneril and Regan's plotting in Act 1 foreshadows their later cruel treatment of Lear.
TONE	Serious and tragic; the occasional bursts of comedy are uniformly dark
THEMES	Justice, authority versus chaos, reconciliation, redemption
MOTIFS	Madness, betrayal, death
SYMBOLS	Weather plays an important symbolic role in the play, notably in Act 3, when the tremendous thunderstorm over the heath symbolizes Lear's rage and mounting insanity; the actual blindness of Gloucester symbolizes the moral blindness that plagues both Lear and Gloucester himself in their dealings with their children; the "wheel" of fortune is another symbol by means of which Edmund, at the end of the play, conceives of his fall from power back into insignificance.

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PLAY KING LEAR MCQs

b 1. Lear is king of what country?
(a) France (b) Britain
(c) East Anglia (d) Scotland

c 2. Which one of Lear's daughters is sent into exile?
(a) Goneril (b) Regan
(c) Cordelia (d) Juliet

b 3. Which one of Lear's counselors reprimands the king for exiling his daughter?
(a) Albany (b) Kent
(c) Cornwall (d) Edmund

d 4. Who is Gloucester's bastard son?
(a) Kent (b) Edgar
(c) Albany (d) Edmund

b 5. When Lear visits Goneril, what does she demand of him?
(a) That he send away the Fool
(b) That he send away some of his knights
(c) That he execute Cordelia
(d) None of these

a 6. When they hear that Lear is coming to visit them, where do Regan and Cornwall go?
(a) To Gloucester's castle
(b) To France
(c) To Goneril's home
(d) To London

b 7. Why is Kent thrown into the stocks?
(a) For trying to kill Goneril
(b) For beating Oswald with the flat of his sword
(c) For threatening Lear's life
(d) For praising Cordelia in public

a 8. When he flees from his father, how does Edgar disguise himself?
(a) As a common beggar
(b) As a soldier
(c) As Edmund
(d) As Shakespeare

d 9. When Lear tells Regan that Goneril has wronged him, what does Regan advise him to do?
(a) Kill himself
(b) Banish Goneril
(c) Make Regan the sole queen
(d) Go to Goneril and ask her forgiveness

a 10. After he curses both Goneril and Regan, what does Lear do?
(a) He storms out of Gloucester's castle, accompanied by the Fool
(b) He disinherits both daughters
(c) He sets out in search of Cordelia
(d) He dies

b 11. Whom does Lear meet living in a little hovel on the heath?
(a) Albany (b) Edgar, in disguise
(c) Cordelia (d) Edmund

d 12. Why is Gloucester accused of treason?
(a) Because he attempts to assassinate Goneril and Regan
(b) Because he throws Lear in prison
(c) Because he exiles Edgar
(d) Because Edmund reveals letters showing that he knows of a French invasion

a 13. Where does Gloucester send Lear and his attendants?
(a) To Dover (b) To London
(c) To Gloucester's castle
(d) To Goneril's castle

b 14. How is Gloucester punished for his "treason"?
(a) He is burned
(b) He is blinded
(c) He is branded with a scarlet letter
(d) He is exiled

15. Who encounters Gloucester on the heath and offers to lead him to Dover?
(a) The Fool (b) Edmund
(c) Edgar (d) Lear

c 16. Who is leading the army that lands at Dover?
(a) Albany (b) Kent
(c) Cordelia (d) Lear

c 17. Why does Gloucester want to reach the cliffs of Dover?
(a) He wants to see the invasion fleet
(b) He thinks Edgar is waiting for him there
(c) He wants to throw himself over the cliffs
(d) He wants to see the famed white cliffs before he dies

18. To whom are both Goneril and Regan attracted?
(a) Edmund (b) Edgar
(c) Albany (d) Cornwall

d 19. Before the battle between the French and English armies, to whose camp is Lear brought?
(a) Cordelia's (b) Edmund's
(c) Gloucester's (d) Albany's

b 20. What happens to Lear and Cordelia during the battle?
(a) They are separated from one another
(b) Edmund takes them captive
(c) They are both killed
(d) Cordelia is killed and Lear is taken captive

d 21. How does Regan die?
(a) Edgar kills her
(b) Edmund poisons her
(c) She kills herself
(d) Goneril poisons her

22. Who fights a duel with Edmund?

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(a) Albany (b) Gloucester
(c) Edgar (d) Lear

23. What does Edmund reveal as he lies dying?
(a) That he ordered Cordelia killed
(b) That he is really Lear's son
(c) That he was in love with Cordelia
(d) That he killed Gloucester during the battle

24. What happens to Cordelia?
(a) She kills herself
(b) She is hanged in prison
(c) She marries Edgar
(d) She kills Goneril

25. King Lear published in the First Folio of
(a) 1623 (b) 1634
(c) 1624 (d) 1614

26. What happens to Lear at the end of the play?
(a) His kingdom is restored
(b) He kills himself
(c) He orders Regan and Goneril executed
(d) He dies while weeping over Cordelia's body

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. a	26. d				

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PLAY OTHELLO BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF OTHELLO

Othello	The play's protagonist and hero. A Christian Moor and general of the armies of Venice, Othello is an eloquent and physically powerful figure, respected by all those around him. In spite of his elevated status, he is nevertheless easy prey to insecurities because of his age, his life as a soldier, and his race. He possesses a "free and open nature," which his ensign Iago uses to twist his love for his wife, Desdemona, into a powerful and destructive jealousy (I.iii.381).
Desdemona	The daughter of the Venetian senator Brabanzio. Desdemona and Othello are secretly married before the play begins. While in many ways stereotypically pure and meek, Desdemona is also determined and self-possessed. She is equally capable of defending her marriage, jesting bawdily with Iago, and responding with dignity to Othello's incomprehensible jealousy.
Iago	Othello's ensign (a job also known as an ancient or standard-bearer), and the villain of the play. Iago is twenty-eight years old. While his ostensible reason for desiring Othello's demise is that he has been passed over for promotion to lieutenant, Iago's motivations are never very clearly expressed and seem to originate in an obsessive, almost aesthetic delight in manipulation and destruction.
Michael Cassio	Othello's lieutenant. Cassio is a young and inexperienced soldier, whose high position is much resented by Iago. Truly devoted to Othello, Cassio is extremely ashamed after being implicated in a drunken brawl on Cyprus and losing his place as lieutenant. Iago uses Cassio's youth, good looks, and friendship with Desdemona to play on Othello's insecurities about Desdemona's fidelity.
Emilia	Iago's wife and Desdemona's attendant. A cynical, worldly woman, she is deeply attached to her mistress and distrustful of her husband.
Roderigo	A jealous suitor of Desdemona. Young, rich, and foolish, Roderigo is convinced that if he gives Iago all of his money, Iago will help him win Desdemona's hand. Repeatedly frustrated as Othello marries Desdemona and then takes her to Cyprus, Roderigo is ultimately desperate enough to agree to help Iago kill Cassio after Iago points out that Cassio is another potential rival for Desdemona.
Bianca	A courtesan, or prostitute, in Cyprus. Bianca's favorite customer is Cassio, who teases her with promises of marriage.
Brabanzio	Desdemona's father, a somewhat blustering and self-important Venetian senator. As a friend of Othello, Brabanzio feels betrayed when the general marries his daughter in secret.
Duke of Venice	The official authority in Venice, the duke has great respect for Othello as a public and military servant. His primary role within the play is to reconcile Othello and Brabanzio in Act I, scene iii, and then to send Othello to Cyprus.
Montano	The governor of Cyprus before Othello. We see him first in Act II, as he recounts the status of the war and awaits the Venetian ships.
Lodovico	One of Brabanzio's kinsmen. Lodovico acts as a messenger from Venice to Cyprus. He arrives in Cyprus in Act IV with letters announcing that Othello has been replaced by

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	Cassio as governor.
Graziano	Brabanzio's kinsman who accompanies Lodovico to Cyprus. Amidst the chaos of the final scene, Graziano mentions that Desdemona's father has died.
Clown	Othello's servant. Although the clown appears only in two short scenes, his appearances reflect and distort the action and words of the main plots: his puns on the word "lie" in Act III, scene iv, for example, anticipate Othello's confusion of two meanings of that word in Act IV, scene i.

KEY FACTS ABOUT OTHELLO

FULL TITLE	The Tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Between 1601 and 1604, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1622
PUBLISHER	Thomas Walkley
TONE	Shakespeare clearly views the events of the play as tragic. He seems to view the marriage between Desdemona and Othello as noble and heroic, for the most part.
SETTING (TIME)	Late sixteenth century, during the wars between Venice and Turkey
SETTING (PLACE)	Venice in Act I; the island of Cyprus thereafter
PROTAGONIST	Othello
MAJOR CONFLICT	Othello and Desdemona marry and attempt to build a life together, despite their differences in age, race, and experience. Their marriage is sabotaged by the envious Iago, who convinces Othello that Desdemona is unfaithful.
RISING ACTION	Iago tells the audience of his scheme, arranges for Cassio to lose his position as lieutenant, and gradually insinuates to Othello that Desdemona is unfaithful.
CLIMAX	The climax occurs at the end of Act III, scene iii, when Othello kneels with Iago and vows not to change course until he has achieved bloody revenge.
FALLING ACTION	Iago plants the handkerchief in Cassio's room and later arranges a conversation with Cassio, which Othello watches and sees as "proof" that Cassio and Desdemona have slept together. Iago unsuccessfully attempts to kill Cassio, and Othello smothers Desdemona with a pillow. Emilia exposes Iago's deceptions, Othello kills himself, and Iago is taken away to be tortured.
THEMES	The incompatibility of military heroism and love; the danger of isolation
MOTIFS	Sight and blindness; plants; animals; hell, demons, and monsters
SYMBOLS	The handkerchief; the song "Willow"
FORESHADOWING	Othello and Desdemona's speeches about love foreshadow the disaster to come; Othello's description of his past and of his wooing of Desdemona foreshadow his suicide speech; Desdemona's "Willow" song and remarks to Emilia in Act IV, scene iii, foreshadow her death.

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PLAY OTHELLO MCQS

1. What pattern is embroidered on the handkerchief?
   (a) Strawberries (b) Dots
   (c) Leaves (d) Daggers
2. How is the Turkish fleet thwarted?
   (a) In battle with Othello's fleet
   (b) By a storm
   (c) Mutiny
   (d) In battle with ships from Rhodes
3. What rank does Cassio hold before Othello strips it from him?
   (a) Corporal (b) Private
   (c) Lieutenant (d) Colonel
4. Which of the following animal epithets is not applied to Othello during the play?
   (a) Ram (b) Horse
   (c) Serpent (d) Ass
5. How old is Iago?
   (a) Thirty-five (b) Nineteen
   (c) Twenty-eight (d) Fifty
6. What is "the beast with two backs"?
   (a) A mutant horse
   (b) Othello
   (c) Two people having sex
   (d) Conjoined twins
7. What is Brabanzio's position in Venice?
   (a) Senator (b) Duke
   (c) Constable (d) Stable-hand
8. Where does Iago tell Roderigo that Othello and Desdemona are sailing to from Cyprus?
   (a) Morocco (b) America
   (c) Crete (d) Mauritania
9. Who made the handkerchief that Othello inherited from his mother?
   (a) Barbary
   (b) Othello's mother
   (c) Othello's former lover
   (d) A sibyl, or female prophet
10. What first attracted Desdemona to Othello?
    (a) His strong hands
    (b) His beautifully crafted armor
    (c) His handkerchief
    (d) The stories he told about his past
11. What rank does Iago begrudgingly hold?
    (a) Colonel (b) Sergeant
    (c) Ensign (d) Captain
12. From whom did Desdemona first hear the "song of 'Willow'"?
    (a) Othello
    (b) Her mother's maid, Barbary
    (c) The clown
    (d) Emilia
13. Which of the following epithets is most commonly applied to Iago throughout the play?
    (a) "Honest" (b) "Fat"
    (c) "Stubborn" (d) "Ugly"
14. Whose death does Graziano report in the final scene?
    (a) The duke's (b) Lodovico's
    (c) Bianca's (d) Brabanzio's
15. Which of Cassio's weaknesses does Iago exploit?
    (a) His inability to ride a horse
    (b) A low tolerance for alcohol
    (c) A bad knee
    (d) A short attention span
16. Whom does Iago refer to as the true general?
    (a) The duke (b) Brabanzio
    (c) Desdemona (d) Lodovico
17. How does Othello kill Desdemona?
    (a) He stabs her.
    (b) He smothers her.
    (c) He strangles her.
    (d) He beats her to death.
18. What, according to Iago, is the "green-eyed monster"?
    (a) Envy (b) Greed
    (c) Sexual desire (d) Jealousy
19. Whom does Cassio wound in the drunken brawl of Act II, scene iii?
    (a) Roderigo (b) Iago
    (c) Montano (d) Graziano
20. With whom does Cassio dine the night he is stabbed?
    (a) Othello (b) Lodovico
    (c) Desdemona (d) Bianca
21. What is Othello holding as he stands over the sleeping Desdemona?
    (a) A light (b) A sword
    (c) A flower (d) A pillow
22. Who is the first character to refer to Othello by name?
    (a) The duke (b) Iago
    (c) Brabanzio (d) Desdemona
23. According to Lodovico's letter, who is to replace Othello as governor of Cyprus?
    (a) Montano (b) Cassio
    (c) Iago (d) Lodovico

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24. On the night of her death, what does Desdemona ask Emilia to do?
(a) Put ribbons in Desdemona's hair
(b) Sing Desdemona to sleep
(c) Put Desdemona's wedding sheets on the bed
(d) Embroider Desdemona a new handkerchief

25. What does Iago counsel Roderigo to do?
(a) "Put seeds in thy garden"
(b) "Put money in thy purse"
(c) "Put woman out of thy mind"
(d) "Put thy head upon my shoulder"

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. d	9. d	10. d
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. d	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. b					

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PLAY THE WINTER'S TALE BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE WINTER'S TALE

Leontes	The King of Sicilia, and the childhood friend of the Bohemian King Polixenes. He is gripped by jealous fantasies, which convince him that Polixenes has been having an affair with his wife, Hermione; his jealousy leads to the destruction of his family.
Hermione	The virtuous and beautiful Queen of Sicilia. Falsely accused of infidelity by her husband, Leontes, she apparently dies of grief just after being vindicated by the Oracle of Delphi, but is restored to life at the play's close.
Perdita	The daughter of Leontes and Hermione. Because her father believes her to be illegitimate, she is abandoned as a baby on the coast of Bohemia, and brought up by a Shepherd. Unaware of her royal lineage, she falls in love with the Bohemian Prince Florizel.
Polixenes	The King of Bohemia, and Leontes's boyhood friend. He is falsely accused of having an affair with Leontes's wife, and barely escapes Sicilia with his life. Much later in life, he sees his only son fall in love with a lowly Shepherd's daughter—who is, in fact, a Sicilian princess.
Florizel	Polixenes's only son and heir; he falls in love with Perdita, unaware of her royal ancestry, and defies his father by eloping with her.
Camillo	An honest Sicilian nobleman, he refuses to follow Leontes's order to poison Polixenes, deciding instead to flee Sicily and enter the Bohemian King's service.
Paulina	A noblewoman of Sicily, she is fierce in her defense of Hermione's virtue, and unrelenting in her condemnation of Leontes after Hermione's death. She is also the agent of the (apparently) dead Queen's resurrection.
Autolycus	A roguish peddler, vagabond, and pickpocket; he steals the Clown's purse and does a great deal of pilfering at the Shepherd's sheepshearing, but ends by assisting in Perdita and Florizel's escape.
Shepherd	An old and honorable sheep-tender, he finds Perdita as a baby and raises her as his own daughter.
Antigonus	Paulina's husband, and also a loyal defender of Hermione. He is given the unfortunate task of abandoning the baby Perdita on the Bohemian coast.
Clown	The Shepherd's buffoonish son, and Perdita's adopted brother.
Mamillius	The young prince of Sicilia, Leontes and Hermione's son. He dies, perhaps of grief, after his father wrongly imprisons his mother.
Cleomenes	A lord of Sicilia, sent to Delphi to ask the Oracle about Hermione's guilt.
Dion	A Sicilian lord, he accompanies Cleomenes to Delphi.
Emilia	One of Hermione's ladies-in-waiting.
Archidamus	A lord of Bohemia.

PLAY THE WINTER'S TALE MCQS

B. When we first see them, Leontes is trying to convince Polixenes to

(a) Admit to sleeping with Hermione
(b) Remain in Sicilia a little while longer

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(c) Invite him back to Bohemia
(d) Betrothe his son to Leontes's daughter.

b 2. Polixenes and Leontes are
(a) Military allies
(b) Boyhood friends
(c) Mortal enemies
(d) Husband and wife.

d 3. Leontes becomes jealous, and decides that Hermione is having an affair with
(a) Camillo (b) Antigonus
(c) Florizel (d) Polixenes

b 4. In order to deal with his wife's infidelity, Leontes orders Camillo to
(a) Have the Queen executed
(b) Poison Polixenes
(c) Poison Antigonus
(d) Kill himself

a 5. Disobeying his king's orders, Camillo
(a) Helps Polixenes escape
(b) Warns the Queen she is in danger
(c) Takes Mamillius away from the court
(d) Poisons Leontes

b 6. When Hermione gives birth to a daughter, Leontes
(a) Has the child killed
(b) Orders the child abandoned in the wilderness
(c) Leaves the child in prison with its mother
(d) Sends the child to Polixenes

a 7. In order to prove the truth of his accusations against Hermione, Leontes
(a) Sends messengers to the Oracle of Delphi
(b) Tries to extract a confession from Polixenes
(c) Orders a trial by jury
(d) Threatens to kill her child unless she confesses

d 8. When Hermione's innocence is revealed,
(a) She is reconciled to her husband
(b) Leontes abdicates
(c) Leontes is overthrown
(d) Both Hermione and Mamillius die

a 9. After leaving Perdita on the Bohemian coast, Antigonus
(a) Is killed by a bear
(b) Returns to Sicilia
(c) Goes to Polixenes's court
(d) Drowns in a terrible storm

b 10. After Perdita is abandoned, __ years pass before the story picks up again.
(a) 20 (b) 16
(c) 10 (d) 4

d 11. Perdita is raised by
(a) Polixenes
(b) Wolves
(c) No one, she dies in the forest
(d) A Shepherd

d 12. Polixenes and Camillo come to the Shepherd's house when
(a) Perdita is marrying Florizel
(b) The Shepherd is holding a sheepshearing
(c) They learn Perdita's true identity
(d) Florizel asks them to come

a 13. When Florizel and Perdita are about to be betrothed
(a) Polixenes reveals himself, and puts a halt to the betrothal
(b) Polixenes reveals himself, and gives his blessing
(c) The Shepherd refuses to witness their agreement
(d) Florizel has second thoughts about marrying her

b 14. After his father threatens to disinherit him if he marries Perdita, Florizel
(a) Agrees never to see her again
(b) Resolves to flee with her
(c) Plots to overthrow his father
(d) Pretends to agree, and then visits Perdita in secret

c 15. On Camillo's advice, Perdita and Florizel
(a) Beg Polixenes's forgiveness
(b) Flee to England
(c) Take a ship to Sicily
(d) Are married on the spot

c 16. To disguise himself, Florizel puts on the clothes of
(a) The Shepherd (b) The Clown
(c) Autolycus (d) Camillo

c 17. After being threatened with hanging by Polixenes, the Shepherd resolves to
(a) Flee the country
(b) Kill himself
(c) Tell the King that Perdita is not really his daughter
(d) Keep a low profile

a 18. Thanks to Autolycus, the Shepherd ends up
(a) Accompanying his daughter and Florizel to Sicily
(b) Lost in the forest
(c) Refusing to tell Polixenes anything
(d) Losing all his money

a 19. In Sicily, Leontes promises Paulina
(a) Never to marry without her permission
(b) To marry again quickly
(c) To make Polixenes his heir
(d) To build a great statue of Hermione

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20. Florizel and Perdita arrive in Sicily claiming
(a) To be Leontes' long-lost children
(b) To have been sent by Polixenes
(c) To be messengers from Camillo
(d) To be simple sailors

21. Their ruse fails when
(a) Leontes sees through it
(b) Leontes recognizes his daughter
(c) Perdita recognizes her father
(d) Polixenes arrives in Sicily

22. After Perdita's true identity is revealed,
(a) Everyone rejoices and Florizel becomes King of Sicily and Bohemia
(b) She marries Florizel on the spot
(c) Everyone goes to Paulina's home
(d) Leontes is overcome by happiness and dies

23. At the end of the play, Autolycus
(a) Becomes a servant of the newly ennobled Shepherd
(b) Is imprisoned for his many crimes
(c) Is pardoned by Polixenes
(d) Returns to his life of crime

24. The play ends with
(a) Hermione being found alive, living in Paulina's house
(b) The marriage of Perdita and Florizel
(c) Hermione's statue being unveiled and placed in the royal palace of Sicily
(d) Hermione's statue coming to life

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. a	6. b	7. a	8. d	9. a	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. d						

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PLAY TWELFTH NIGHT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF TWELFTH NIGHT

Viola	A young woman of aristocratic birth, and the play's protagonist. Washed up on the shore of Illyria when her ship is wrecked in a storm, Viola decides to make her own way in the world. She disguises herself as a young man, calling herself "Cesario," and becomes a page to Duke Orsino. She ends up falling in love with Orsino—even as Olivia, the woman Orsino is courting, falls in love with Cesario. Thus, Viola finds that her clever disguise has entrapped her: she cannot tell Orsino that she loves him, and she cannot tell Olivia why she, as Cesario, cannot love her. Her poignant plight is the central conflict in the play.
Orsino	A powerful nobleman in the country of Illyria. Orsino is lovesick for the beautiful Lady Olivia, but becomes more and more fond of his handsome new page boy, Cesario, who is actually a woman—Viola. Orsino is a vehicle through which the play explores the absurdity of love: a supreme egotist, Orsino mopes around complaining how heartsick he is over Olivia, when it is clear that he is chiefly in love with the idea of being in love and enjoys making a spectacle of himself. His attraction to the ostensibly male Cesario injects sexual ambiguity into his character.
Olivia	A wealthy, beautiful, and noble Illyrian lady, Olivia is courted by Orsino and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, but to each of them she insists that she is in mourning for her brother, who has recently died, and will not marry for seven years. She and Orsino are similar characters in that each seems to enjoy wallowing in his or her own misery. Viola's arrival in the masculine guise of Cesario enables Olivia to break free of her self-indulgent melancholy. Olivia seems to have no difficulty transferring her affections from one love interest to the next, however, suggesting that her romantic feelings—like most emotions in the play—do not run deep.
Sebastian	Viola's lost twin brother. When he arrives in Illyria, traveling with Antonio, his close friend and protector, Sebastian discovers that many people think that they know him. Furthermore, the beautiful Lady Olivia, whom he has never met, wants to marry him. Sebastian is not as well rounded a character as his sister. He seems to exist to take on the role that Viola fills while disguised as Cesario—namely, the mate for Olivia.
Malvolio	The straitlaced steward—or head servant—in the household of Lady Olivia. Malvolio is very efficient but also very self-righteous, and he has a poor opinion of drinking, singing, and fun. His priggishness and haughty attitude earn him the enmity of Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, and Maria, who play a cruel trick on him, making him believe that Olivia is in love with him. In his fantasies about marrying his mistress, he reveals a powerful ambition to rise above his social class.
Feste	The clown, or fool, of Olivia's household, Feste moves between Olivia's and Orsino's homes. He earns his living by making pointed jokes, singing old songs, being generally witty, and offering good advice cloaked under a layer of foolishness. In spite of being a professional fool, Feste often seems the wisest character in the play.
Sir Toby	Olivia's uncle. Olivia lets Sir Toby Belch live with her, but she does not approve of his rowdy behavior, practical jokes, heavy drinking, late-night carousing, or friends (specifically the idiotic Sir Andrew). Sir Toby also earns the ire of Malvolio. But Sir Toby has an ally, and eventually a mate, in Olivia's sharp-witted waiting-gentlewoman, Maria. Together they bring about the triumph of chaotic spirit, which Sir Toby embodies, and the ruin of the controlling, self-righteous Malvolio.

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Maria	Olivia's clever, daring young waiting-gentlewoman. Maria is remarkably similar to her antagonist, Malvolio, who harbors aspirations of rising in the world through marriage. But Maria succeeds where Malvolio fails—perhaps because she is a woman, but, more likely, because she is more in tune than Malvolio with the anarchic, topsy-turvy spirit that animates the play.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	A friend of Sir Toby's. Sir Andrew Aguecheek attempts to court Olivia, but he doesn't stand a chance. He thinks that he is witty, brave, young, and good at languages and dancing, but he is actually an idiot.
Antonio	A man who rescues Sebastian after his shipwreck. Antonio has become very fond of Sebastian, caring for him, accompanying him to Illyria, and furnishing him with money—all because of a love so strong that it seems to be romantic in nature. Antonio's attraction to Sebastian, however, never bears fruit. Despite the ambiguous and shifting gender roles in the play, Twelfth Night remains a romantic comedy in which the characters are destined for marriage. In such a world, homoerotic attraction cannot be fulfilled.

KEY FACTS ABOUT TWELFTH NIGHT

FULL TITLE	Twelfth Night, or What You Will
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Comedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Between 1600 and 1602, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1623, in the First Folio
PUBLISHER	Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount
TONE	Light, cheerful, comic; occasionally frantic and melodramatic, especially in the speeches of Orsino and Olivia
TENSE	Present (the entire story is told through dialogue)
SETTING (TIME)	Unknown
SETTING (PLACE)	The mythical land of Illyria (Illyria is a real place, corresponding to the coast of present-day Albania—butTwelfth Night is clearly set in a fictional kingdom rather than a real one)
PROTAGONIST	Viola
MAJOR CONFLICT	Viola is in love with Orsino, who is in love with Olivia, who is in love with Viola's male disguise, Cesario. This love triangle is complicated by the fact that neither Orsino nor Olivia knows that Viola is really a woman.
RISING ACTION	The mounting confusion, mistaken identities, and professions of love leading up to Act V
CLIMAX	Sebastian and Viola are reunited, and everyone realizes that Viola is really a woman
FALLING ACTION	Viola prepares to marry Orsino; Malvolio is freed and vows revenge; everyone else goes off to celebrate
THEMES	Love as a cause of suffering; the uncertainty of gender; the folly of ambition
MOTIFS	Letters, messages, and tokens; madness; disguises; mistaken identity
SYMBOLS	Olivia's gifts; the darkness of Malvolio's prison; changes of clothing
FORESHADOWING	Little or none, as the play moves too fast.

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PLAY TWELFTH NIGHT MCQS

a 1. Who is Orsino in love with at the beginning of the play?
(a) Olivia (b) Viola
(c) Maria (d) Malvolio

c 2. Complete the quote: "If music be the food of _____, play on."
(a) Sleep (b) Sorrow
(c) Love (d) Joy

b 3. Where does Twelfth Night take place?
(a) England (b) Illyria
(c) Ruritania (d) Denmark

d 4. Why is Olivia unwilling to receive any visitors?
(a) She is hideously deformed
(b) She is terribly shy
(c) She cannot speak
(d) She is in mourning for her dead brother

a 5. How does Viola come to be at Orsino's court?
(a) She is shipwrecked nearby
(b) She is captured and made a slave
(c) She is invited to be a guest of Orsino
(d) She is Orsino's daughter

c 6. Why is Sir Andrew Aguecheek staying at Olivia's home?
(a) He is her uncle
(b) He is trying to court Maria
(c) He is trying to court Olivia
(d) He is Malvolio's brother

b 7. How does Viola disguise herself?
(a) She puts on makeup to make herself resemble an old woman
(b) She dresses like a man
(c) She shaves her head and wears a false beard
(d) She does not disguise herself

c 8. What is Malvolio's position?
(a) He is Orsino's fool
(b) He is Viola's butler
(c) He is Sir Toby's butler
(d) He is Olivia's steward

a 9. What is Sir Toby's great vice?
(a) He is a drunkard
(b) He is a glutton
(c) He enjoys pornography
(d) He has no vices

c 10. Who does Orsino send to carry his messages to Olivia?
(a) Malvolio
(b) Feste
(c) Viola, disguised as Cesario
(d) Sebastian

b 11. Who does Viola fall in love with?
(a) Malvolio (b) Orsino
(c) Sir Toby (d) Olivia

d 12. Who does Olivia fall in love with?
(a) Orsino
(b) Malvolio
(c) Antonio
(d) Viola, in her disguise as Cesario

a 13. Who is Sebastian?
(a) Viola's brother (b) Orsino's cousin
(c) Olivia's fool (d) Malvolio's son

c 14. Who forges the letter that Malvolio thinks is from Olivia?
(a) Feste (b) Sir Toby
(c) Maria (d) Viola

d 15. What does the forged letter make Malvolio believe?
(a) That Maria is in love with him
(b) That he is going to inherit a fortune
(c) That Viola is in love with him
(d) That Olivia is in love with him

d 16. Who takes care of Sebastian after he is shipwrecked?
(a) Viola (b) Feste
(c) Malvolio (d) Antonio

a 17. Who challenges Cesario to a duel?
(a) Orsino (b) Sir Andrew
(c) Malvolio (d) Antonio

c 18. What does Malvolio wear in the hope of pleasing Olivia?
(a) Green leggings
(b) Women's clothing
(c) Yellow stockings and crossed garters
(d) A red wig and silver pantaloons

a 19. Why does Antonio travel to Illyria?
(a) To be close to Sebastian
(b) To get revenge on Orsino
(c) To woo Olivia
(d) He does not travel

d 20. Why does Sir Andrew try to fight with Sebastian?
(a) He thinks that Sebastian has killed Orsino
(b) He thinks that Sebastian wants to kill Sir Toby
(c) He thinks that Sebastian is in love with Maria
(d) He thinks that Sebastian is Cesario

b 21. What do Sir Toby and the others do to Malvolio?
(a) They kill him

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(b) They lock him in a dark room and tell him he is mad
(c) They tar and feather him
(d) They get him drunk and convince him to sing with them

22. What disguise does Feste wear when he speaks with Malvolio?
(a) Cesario
(b) Olivia
(c) Sir Topas, the curate
(d) An angel

23. Who does Olivia marry?
(a) Sebastian (b) Antonio
(c) Orsino (d) Malvolio

24. When he realizes that Cesario is a woman, what does Orsino do?
(a) He orders her executed
(b) He banishes her
(c) He betroths her to Antonio
(d) He decides to marry her

25. Which character does not get married (or plan to) at the end of the play?
(a) Orsino (b) Sir Toby
(c) Sebastian (d) Malvolio

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. c
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. d	25. d					

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PLAY ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

Antony	A once fierce and feared soldier who rules the Roman Empire along with Octavius Caesar and Lepidus. When the play opens, Antony has neglected his duties as a ruler in order to live in Egypt, where he carries on a highly visible love affair with Cleopatra. His loyalty is divided between the Western and Eastern worlds. He is also madly in love with Cleopatra.
Cleopatra	The queen of Egypt and Antony's lover. A highly attractive woman who once seduced Julius Caesar, Cleopatra delights in the thought that she has caught Antony like a fish. In matters of love, as in all things, Cleopatra favors high drama: her emotions are as volatile as they are theatrical, and, regardless of whether her audience is her handmaid or the emperor of Rome, she always offers a top-notch performance.
Octavius Caesar	The nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. Octavius rules the Roman Empire with Antony and Lepidus. Relations between Caesar and Antony are strained throughout the play, for the young triumvir believes that Antony squanders his time and neglects his duties while in Egypt.
Enobarbus	Antony's most loyal supporter. Worldly and cynical, Enobarbus is friendly with the subordinates of both Pompey and Caesar, yet stays faithful to his master even after Antony makes grave political and military missteps. He abandons Antony only when the general appears to be completely finished.
Marcus Aemilius Lepidus	The third member of the triumvirate and the weakest, both politically and personally. Lepidus's rather desperate attempts to keep the peace between Caesar and Antony fail when Caesar imprisons him after the defeat of Pompey.
Pompey	The son of a great general who was one of Julius Caesar's partners in power. Pompey is young and popular with the Roman people, and he possesses enough military might to stand as a legitimate threat to the triumvirs.
Octavia	Octavius Caesar's sister. Octavia marries Antony in order to cement an alliance between the two triumvirs. She is a victim of Antony's deception, and her meekness, purity, and submission make her the paradigm of Roman womanhood, and Cleopatra's polar opposite.
Charmian and Iras	Cleopatra's faithful attendants.
The Soothsayer	An Egyptian fortune-teller who follows Antony to Rome and predicts that his fortune will always pale in comparison to Caesar's.
Dolabella	One of Octavius Caesar's men. Dolabella is assigned to guard the captive Cleopatra.
Agrippa	One of Octavius Caesar's officers. Agrippa leads the retreat from Antony's unexpectedly powerful forces.
Camidius	A general in Antony's army. After the battle in which Antony follows Cleopatra's lead and flees, Camidius surrenders and defects to Caesar's side.
Ventidius	A Roman soldier under Antony's command. Ventidius leads the legions to victory against the kingdom of Parthia. Although a competent fighter, he cautiously decides not to push his troops further into battle, for fear that winning too much

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	glory would sour his relationship with Antony.
Scarus	A brave young soldier serving under Antony. Scarus garners fantastic wounds in the battle against Caesar's army, and begs for the opportunity to win more.
Proculeius	One of Caesar's soldiers, who proves untrustworthy.
Diomedes	Cleopatra's servant. She employs Diomedes to bring to Antony the message that she has not committed suicide but is still alive.
Eros	An attendant serving Antony. Eros's love for his master compels him to refuse Antony's order that Eros kill him.
Menas	An ambitious young soldier under Pompey. During the dinner party that Pompey hosts for the triumvirate, Menas asks for permission to kill Caesar, Antony, and Lepidus, which would result in the control of the world falling into his master's hands. Seleucus
Clown	An Egyptian who brings a basket of figs containing poisonous snakes to Cleopatra. Cleopatra's treasurer, who betrays his master.
Decretas	One of Antony's soldiers

KEY FACTS ABOUT ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

FULL TITLE	The Tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1606–1607, London, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	Published in the First Folio of 1623
PUBLISHER	The First Folio was published by a group of printers, publishers, and booksellers: William and Isaac Jaggard, William Aspey, John Smethwick, and Edward Blount. Isaac Jaggard's and Edward Blount's names appear on the title page of the folio.
TONE	Tragic, poetic, grandiose, decadent, stoic
SETTING (TIME)	40–30 B.C.
SETTING (PLACE)	The Roman Empire and Egypt
PROTAGONIST	Mark Antony, one of the triumvirs of Rome
MAJOR CONFLICT	Antony is torn between his duties as a Roman ruler and soldier and his desire to live in Egypt with his lover, Cleopatra. This inner conflict leads him to become embroiled in a war with Caesar, one of his fellow triumvirs.
RISING ACTION	Caesar lures Antony out of Egypt and back to Rome, and marries Antony to his sister, Octavia. Antony eventually returns to Egypt and Cleopatra, and Caesar prepares to lead an army against Antony.
CLIMAX	Antony disgraces himself by fleeing the battle of Actium to follow Cleopatra, betraying his own image of himself as a noble Roman.
FALLING ACTION	Cleopatra abandons Antony during the second naval battle, leaving him to suffer an insurmountable defeat.

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THEMES	The struggle between reason and emotion; the clash of East and West; the definition of honor
MOTIFS	Extravagant declarations of love; public displays of affection; female sexuality
SYMBOLS	Shape-changing clouds; Cleopatra's fleeing ships; the asps
FORESHADOWING	The play's repeated mentions of snakes—for instance, Lepidus's drunken ravings about the creatures of the Nile—foreshadow Cleopatra's chosen means of suicide.

PLAY ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA MCQS

C 1. In the play's opening scene, why do the Roman soldiers fault Antony?
(a) He is overly ambitious and plans to divide the Roman state by waging war against Caesar
(b) His cowardice in battle has resulted in the loss of valuable sea trade routes to Pompey
(c) His excessive fondness for Cleopatra threatens to compromise his duties as a Roman statesman
(d) An irresponsible drinker, Antony often treats his subordinates disrespectfully

b 2. What do Charmian and Iras do in order to foresee their futures?
(a) Consult a crystal ball
(b) Summon a soothsayer, who reads their palms
(c) Read tea leaves
(d) Visit a witch

A 3. How does Antony react to the news of Fulvia's death?
(a) He regrets having wished her dead and wishes her back
(b) He weeps uncontrollably
(c) He chastises Cleopatra for keeping him from his true family
(d) The news does not faze him

d 4. Why does Caesar condemn Antony for abandoning Rome?
(a) He does not like the fact that Antony is having more fun than he is
(b) He cannot collect taxes on Antony's unoccupied lands
(c) He himself loves Cleopatra and is jealous of Antony's relationship with her
(d) He and Lepidus are left with the unfair burden of responding to Pompey's armies by themselves

b 5. Upon leaving Egypt, what does Antony send to Cleopatra as a gift?
(a) A golden comb
(b) A pearl
(c) A snake-shaped bracelet
(d) A cask of fine wine

b 6. What solution does Agrippa propose to establish peace between Caesar and Antony?
(a) Antony should make a public apology for neglecting his duties to the empire
(b) Antony should marry Caesar's sister, Octavia
(c) Antony should turn over a portion of his kingdom to Caesar
(d) Both men should drink heartily and forget the past

A 7. Why, according to the Soothsayer, should Antony leave Rome?
(a) As long as Antony remains in Rome, his fortune will be overshadowed by Caesar's
(b) Caesar is plotting with Octavia to take Antony's life
(c) Cleopatra will make life miserable for him unless he returns to her
(d) Antony's new devotion to pleasure has compromised his military might, and he would surely be defeated in a battle with Pompey

(8. How does Cleopatra react to the news that Antony has married Octavia?
(a) She faints
(b) She sends Antony a letter demanding that he never return to Egypt
(c) She beats her messenger, then orders him to go and size up the competition
(d) She courts Caesar in hopes that he will destroy Antony

b 9. The triumvirs offer Pompey control of Sicily and Sardinia in exchange for what?
(a) His word that he will not attack any of the empire's lands or interests
(b) Ridding the seas of pirates and furnishing Rome with supplies of wheat

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(c) Welcoming Antony's mother on her upcoming visit to Sicily
(d) A percentage of the goods seized by his navy

10. How does Pompey react to Menas's suggestion that they kill the Roman triumvirs and thereby make Pompey the most powerful man alive?
(a) He appreciates the thought but urges Menas to await a more fitting time to attack the triumvirs
(b) He is dismayed by Menas's disregard for human life
(c) He tells Menas to do whatever needs to be done to secure him control of the world
(d) He wishes Menas had done the deed without telling him

11. Why does Ventidius refuse to push on into Parthia?
(a) Without Antony's leadership, he fears defeat
(b) Like Caesar, his soldiers resent Antony's loyalty to Egypt and cannot be counted on to fight further battles in Antony's name
(c) He has lost too many soldiers and does not want to lose more
(d) He does not want to win Antony's disfavor by outperforming him in battle

12. When Cleopatra's messenger brings word to his queen that Antony has married Octavia, she beats him severely. Later, though, she praises this same man for his good service. What brings about this change of heart?
(a) The messenger reports that Octavia is plain-looking and generally unimpressive
(b) Charmian convinces Cleopatra that it is morally reprehensible to abuse one's servants
(c) Fickle as she is, Cleopatra merely forgets the news of Antony's marriage
(d) Cleopatra's recent conversion to Christianity

13. After arriving in Athens, why does Antony send Octavia immediately back to Rome?
(a) He cannot pretend that he loves her as he loves Cleopatra
(b) He wishes her to make peace between himself and Caesar, who has disparaged his name in public
(c) Due to political strife in Greece, he fears that Octavia is not safe there
(d) He cannot stand Octavia's bickering

14. What does Cleopatra contribute to Antony's battle with Caesar?
(a) A fleet of sixty ships
(b) An army of ten thousand soldiers
(c) An amulet to protect Antony in battle
(d) A golden dagger

15. How does Antony react to Cleopatra's first flight from battle?
(a) He thanks the gods, for battle is no place for a woman
(b) He follows her and leads his troops in a retreat
(c) He praises her assessment of the situation
(d) He admits to Enobarbus that she is an unworthy object of affection

16. How does Cleopatra repay Antony after leading him into a retreat?
(a) With a kiss
(b) With the promise of marriage
(c) By giving him her kingdom
(d) By agreeing to seduce Caesar so that Antony may kill him

17. What does Antony request of Caesar after losing the battle to him?
(a) To be publicly vilified for his cowardly behavior
(b) To be judged fairly by a jury of his peers
(c) To be allowed to live in Egypt with Cleopatra
(d) To be allowed to return to Rome and resume his marriage to Octavia

18. How does Antony react to the news of Caesar's refusal to grant him permission to live in Egypt?
(a) He becomes enraged and determines to challenge Caesar in one-on-one combat
(b) He fakes his own death in hopes of living with Cleopatra in secrecy
(c) He travels to Parthia in hopes of mounting another army against his enemy
(d) He surrenders himself to Caesar's soldiers

19. On the night before his fight with Caesar, what sign of bad fortune do Antony's soldiers encounter?
(a) A full moon
(b) A black cat
(c) Strange music
(d) A man with no legs

20. How does Antony react to the news of Enobarbus's desertion?
(a) He curses his friend's disloyalty
(b) He vows to kill Enobarbus after he kills Caesar
(c) He believes that every man must follow

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his own conscience and therefore respects Enobarbus's decision
(d) He grieves for having corrupted an honest man and orders his friend's possessions returned to him

21. How does Enobarbus react to Antony's gift and well-wishes?
(a) He feels extreme guilt and determines to die rather than fight him
(b) He believes that Antony has lost his mind, which only validates Enobarbus's decision to abandon him
(c) He realizes he has made a terrible mistake and rushes back to Antony to beg his forgiveness
(d) He gives the treasure to the peasants of Alexandria and goes off to live in the desert

22. What does Charmian suggest that Cleopatra do in order to quell Antony's anger against her?
(a) Publicly denounce Caesar
(b) Send him word that she has killed herself
(c) Write him a love letter
(d) Leave Alexandria

23. Whom does Antony order to kill him?
(a) Enobarbus (b) Mardian
(c) Diomedes (d) Eros

24. What does Caesar intend to do with Cleopatra after Antony's death?
(a) Marry her
(b) Keep her on display in Rome
(c) Kill her
(d) Send her into exile

25. How does Cleopatra kill herself?
(a) She stabs herself with a dagger
(b) She jumps from the top of her monument
(c) She lets herself be bitten by poisonous snakes
(d) She drowns herself in the Nile

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. b	6. b	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. c					

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PLAY ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Helena	The play's heroine. The orphan daughter of a great doctor, she is the ward of the Countess of Rousillon, and hopelessly in love with the Countess' son, Bertram. Her good qualities are attested to by nearly every character in the play, and events prove her a resourceful and determined woman, who is not easily discouraged by setbacks.
Bertram	The Count of Rousillon since the death of his father, and the Countess' only son. A handsome, well-liked young man, he proves to be an excellent soldier, but a cad in his relationship with Helena, who he unwillingly marries and quickly abandons.
Countess	The mother of Bertram, the mistress of Rousillon, and Helena's guardian, she is a wise, discerning old woman who perceives Helena's worth and rejoices when she marries Bertram. When Bertram treats Helena badly, the Countess is quick to condemn his behavior.
King of France	Bertram's liege lord. He is deathly ill when the play begins, and is miraculously cured by Helena, who uses one of her father's medicines. Like the Countess, he loves Helena, and is appalled by Bertram's behavior.
Lafew	An old French nobleman, who offers advice to the King and is friendly with the Countess. He is wise and discerning, perceiving both Helena's worth and Parolles' worthlessness.
Parolles	A companion of Bertram, he is a coward, a liar and a braggart, who pretends to be a great soldier when he is nothing of the sort. He is eventually exposed and disgraced.
First Lord	A genial French nobleman named Dumaine, he serves in the Florentine army and becomes friends with Bertram. Aware of Parolles' character, he and his brother, the Second Lord plot to expose him for what he is.
Second Lord	The First Lord Dumaine's brother, similar in character and also a friend to Bertram.
Diana	A young virgin in Florence, who Bertram attempts to seduce. She assists Helena in tricking him into sleeping with his lawful wife.
Widow	Diana's mother.
Mariana	A woman of Florence.
Duke of Florence	The ruler of Florence, many French lords (including Bertram, Parolles, and Dumaine) volunteer to fight for him.
Clown	An old servant of the Countess, who serves as a messenger and enjoys coarse, sexual humor.
Steward	Another servant of the Countess.

PLAY ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL MCQS

C 1. The Countess of Rousillon is Helena's
(a) Sister (b) Mother
(c) Guardian (d) Ruler

b 2. Helena's father was a celebrated
(a) General (b) Doctor
(c) Painter (d) Lawyer

b 3. When the play begins, Bertram is about to leave for
(a) Florence
(b) The King's court
(c) A monastery
(d) Austria

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4. Bertram is accompanied on his journey by
(a) The Clown (b) Lafew
(c) Helena (d) Parolles

5. The Countess' Steward overhears Helena saying that
(a) She wishes to become a doctor
(b) She loves Bertram
(c) She wishes to go to Paris
(d) She wishes to become a soldier

6. Helena decides to go to Paris in order to
(a) Cure the King's illness
(b) Enter a monastery
(c) Convince Bertram to propose to her
(d) Attend her father's funeral

7. In return for her service, the King of France promises Helena
(a) That she will be made a doctor
(b) That she can have any husband she wishes
(c) That Bertram be allowed to go to war
(d) That she be made a Countess

8. Upon marrying Helena, Bertram
(a) Departs without even kissing her goodbye
(b) Promises to remain by her side forever
(c) Takes her back to Rousillon with him
(d) Consummates the marriage quickly, and then departs

9. After his marriage, Bertram joins
(a) The clergy
(b) The King of France's army
(c) The medical profession
(d) The Duke of Florence's army

10. In order to have Bertram as a true husband, Helena must
(a) Wear his ring and bear his child
(b) Save the Countess' life
(c) Save Bertram's life in battle
(d) Sleep with Parolles

11. Immediately after her marriage, Helena goes to
(a) Marseilles
(b) Florence
(c) Nowhere, she stays in Paris
(d) Rousillon

12. In Florence, Bertram attempts to seduce
(a) The Widow (b) Diana
(c) Mariana (d) His wife

13. Parolles promises that he will recover, from the enemy, a lost
(a) Drum (b) Battle flag
(c) Sword (d) Castle

14. Instead, he is taken prisoner by
(a) Bandits
(b) Men from his own army, in disguise
(c) Enemy soldiers
(d) Mercenaries hired by Helena

15. Bertram and Diana exchange
(a) Kisses
(b) Gold chains
(c) Rings
(d) Bracelets

16. Bertram believes he is sleeping with____, when in fact he is sleeping with ____
(a) Helena; Diana
(b) Diana; the Widow
(c) Diana; Helena
(d) Diana; Mariana

17. As he returns to France, Bertram believes that Helena is
(a) In Rousillon
(b) In a monastery
(c) Dead
(d) In Paris

18. When he is exposed as a coward and a fraud, Parolles
(a) Accepts his disgrace philosophically
(b) Kills himself
(c) Challenges Bertram to a duel
(d) Plans to kill Helena

19. Returning to France, Helena is accompanied by ____ and ____.
(a) The Countess; Diana
(b) The Widow; Diana
(c) Bertram; Parolles
(d) Parolles; Diana

20. Trying to reach the King, Helena mistakenly journeys to
(a) Marseilles (b) Paris
(c) Rome (d) Rousillon

21. In fact, he has gone to
(a) Paris
(b) Rousillon
(c) Florence
(d) The Holy Land

22. With Helena believed dead, Parolles is engaged to
(a) Diana
(b) The King's daughter
(c) Lafew's daughter
(d) The Duke's daughter

23. The ring that the King sees in Bertram's hand originally belonged to
(a) Bertram's father (b) Diana
(c) Helena (d) Lafew

24. Diana is saved from prison by the emergence of
(a) Helena (b) The Countess
(c) The Widow (d) Parolles

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25. The play ends with Helena and Bertram
    (a) Divorced
    (b) Dead
    (c) Reconciled
    (d) Married to other people

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. c					

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PLAY AS YOU LIKE IT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF AS YOU LIKE IT

Rosalind	The daughter of Duke Senior. Rosalind, considered one of Shakespeare's most delightful heroines, is independent minded, strong-willed, good-hearted, and terribly clever. Rather than slink off into defeated exile, Rosalind resourcefully uses her trip to the Forest of Ardenne as an opportunity to take control of her own destiny. When she disguises herself as Ganymede—a handsome young man—and offers herself as a tutor in the ways of love to her beloved Orlando, Rosalind's talents and charms are on full display.
Orlando	The youngest son of Sir Rowland de Bois and younger brother of Oliver. Orlando is an attractive young man who, under his brother's neglectful care, has languished without a gentleman's education or training.
Duke Senior	The father of Rosalind and the rightful ruler of the dukedom in which the play is set. Having been banished by his usurping brother, Frederick, Duke Senior now lives in exile in the Forest of Ardenne with a number of loyal men, including Lord Amiens and Jaques.
Jaques	A faithful lord who accompanies Duke Senior into exile in the Forest of Ardenne. Jaques is an example of a stock figure in Elizabethan comedy, the man possessed of a hopelessly melancholy disposition.
Celia	The daughter of Duke Frederick and Rosalind's dearest friend. Celia's devotion to Rosalind is unmatched, as evidenced by her decision to follow her cousin into exile. To make the trip, Celia assumes the disguise of a simple shepherdess and calls herself Aliena. As elucidated by her extreme love of Rosalind and her immediate devotion to Oliver, whom she marries at the end of the play, Celia possesses a loving heart, but is prone to deep, almost excessive emotions.
Duke Frederick	The brother of Duke Senior and usurper of his throne. Duke Frederick's cruel nature and volatile temper are displayed when he banishes his niece, Rosalind, from court without reason. That Celia, his own daughter, cannot mitigate his unfounded anger demonstrates the intensity of the duke's hatefulness. Frederick mounts an army against his exiled brother but aborts his vengeful mission after he meets an old religious man on the road to the Forest of Ardenne. He immediately changes his ways, dedicating himself to a monastic life and returning the crown to his brother, thus testifying to the ease and elegance with which humans can sometimes change for the better.
Touchstone	A clown in Duke Frederick's court who accompanies Rosalind and Celia in their flight to Ardenne. Although Touchstone's job, as fool, is to criticize the behavior and point out the folly of those around him, Touchstone fails to do so with even a fraction of Rosalind's grace. Next to his mistress, the clown seems hopelessly vulgar and narrow-minded. Almost every line he speaks echoes with bawdy innuendo.
Oliver	The oldest son of Sir Rowland de Bois and sole inheritor of the de Bois estate. Oliver is a loveless young man who begrudges his brother, Orlando, a gentleman's education. He admits to hating Orlando without cause or reason and goes to great lengths to ensure his brother's downfall. When Duke Frederick employs Oliver to find his missing brother, Oliver finds himself living in despair in the Forest of Ardenne, where Orlando saves his life. This display of undeserved generosity prompts Oliver to change himself into a better, more loving person. His transformation is evidenced by his love for the disguised Celia, whom he takes to be a simple shepherdess.

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Silvius	A young, suffering shepherd, who is desperately in love with the disdainful Phoebe. Conforming to the model of Petrarchan love, Silvius prostrates himself before a woman who refuses to return his affections. In the end, however, he wins the object of his desire.
Phoebe	A young shepherdess, who disdains the affections of Silvius. She falls in love with Ganymede, who is really Rosalind in disguise, but Rosalind tricks Phoebe into marrying Silvius.
Lord Amiens	A faithful lord who accompanies Duke Senior into exile in the Forest of Ardenne. Lord Amiens is rather jolly and loves to sing.
Charles	A professional wrestler in Duke Frederick's court. Charles demonstrates both his caring nature and his political savvy when he asks Oliver to intercede in his upcoming fight with Orlando: he does not want to injure the young man and thereby lose favor among the nobles who support him. Charles's concern for Orlando proves unwarranted when Orlando beats him senseless.
Adam	The elderly former servant of Sir Rowland de Bois. Having witnessed Orlando's hardships, Adam offers not only to accompany his young master into exile but to fund their journey with the whole of his modest life's savings. He is a model of loyalty and devoted service.
Sir Rowland de Bois	The father of Oliver and Orlando, friend of Duke Senior, and enemy of Duke Frederick. Upon Sir Rowland's death, the vast majority of his estate was handed over to Oliver according to the custom of primogeniture.
Corin	A shepherd. Corin attempts to counsel his friend Silvius in the ways of love, but Silvius refuses to listen.
Audrey	A simpleminded goatherd who agrees to marry Touchstone.
William	A young country boy who is in love with Audrey.

KEY FACTS ABOUT AS YOU LIKE IT

FULL TITLE	As You Like It
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Comedy, pastoral
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1598–1600; London, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	First published in the Folio of 1623
PUBLISHER	Isaac Jaggard and Edmund Blount
TONE	Comic, romantic
SETTING (TIME)	Sixteenth century
SETTING (PLACE)	France, primarily the fictional Forest of Ardenne
PROTAGONIST	Rosalind
MAJOR CONFLICT	Rosalind and Orlando fall in love, but Rosalind is unjustly banished from Duke Frederick's court; Orlando is both denied his birthright by his jealous brother Oliver and forced to flee from the vindictive Duke Frederick.
RISING ACTION	In order to teach Orlando how to be a proper husband to her, Rosalind disguises herself as a young man named Ganymede and instructs him in the ways of love.
CLIMAX	Rosalind promises to marry Orlando and gets Phoebe to agree to marry Silvius, should things go awry with her beloved Ganymede, who is actually Rosalind in disguise.

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FALLING ACTION	Rosalind, appearing as herself, marries Orlando, and Phoebe marries Silvius.
THEMES	The delights of love; the malleability of the human experience; city life versus country life
MOTIFS	Artifice; homoeroticism; exile
SYMBOLS	Orlando's poems; the slain deer; Ganymede
FORESHADOWING	Rosalind's uncharacteristically awkward first encounter with Orlando anticipates the depth of her affection for him.

PLAY AS YOU LIKE IT MCQS

C 1. According to Oliver, what would Orlando bring to a wrestling match with Charles?
(a) A strong competitive edge
(b) A lust for prize money
(c) Poison, or some other deceitful means of securing victory
(d) An comprehensive knowledge of strategic physical combat

b 2. Why does Oliver inherit the bulk of his father's estate?
(a) Oliver was the son least able to make his own way in the world.
(b) Oliver is the oldest son, and therefore guaranteed the inheritance by law.
(c) Oliver is the more loving than his brothers.
(d) Oliver doctors his father's will.

b 3. At what event do Orlando and Rosalind meet?
(a) The wedding of Duke Frederick
(b) A wrestling match
(c) A public execution
(d) A traveling circus

a 4. What name does Rosalind assume for her disguised self?
(a) Ganymede (b) Jove
(c) Harry (d) Icarus

d 5. Why does Duke Frederick dislike Orlando?
(a) Orlando finds Rosalind more beautiful than the duke's own daughter, Celia.
(b) Orlando's brother, Oliver, owes the duke a considerable sum of money.
(c) Orlando beat the duke's prized wrestler, Charles.
(d) The duke and Orlando's father were enemies.

a 6. Upon his introduction in Act II, scene i, Duke Senior gathers his loyal followers in the Forest of Ardenne for what purpose?
(a) To hunt deer
(b) To mount an army against Duke Frederick
(c) To swim in the brook
(d) To tease the melancholy Jaques

b 7. How does Duke Frederick plan to find Celia and Rosalind after their departure from court?
(a) He will interview every person in his castle until someone confesses information as to his daughter's whereabouts
(b) He will recruit Oliver to help find Orlando, whom he suspects has teamed up with the women
(c) He will assume a disguise and go looking for them himself in the Forest of Ardenne
(d) He has no plans to find them, and is glad they are gone

C 8. On what topic does Corin attempt to council the young shepherd, Silvius?
(a) The maintenance of the flock
(b) The politics of court life
(c) Love
(d) Friendship

b 9. Upon arriving in the Forest of Ardenne, Adam claims that he will soon die. What does he assume the cause of his death will be?
(a) Old age (b) Hunger
(c) Lovesickness (d) Gout

C 10. After an eye-opening stroll around the Forest of Ardenne, what profession does Jaques intend to pursue?
(a) A shepherd (b) A highwayman
(c) A fool (d) A butler

a 11. How much time does Duke Frederick allow Oliver to find Orlando?
(a) One year (b) One month
(c) One week (d) A fortnight

C 12. What does the disguised Rosalind promise to do for Orlando?
(a) Woo Rosalind on his behalf
(b) Help him to overthrow his brother, Oliver
(c) Help him to overcome his lovesickness
(d) Provide him and Adam with shelter

a 13. Why does Rosalind doubt that Orlando is truly in love?
(a) Love is a madness, and he does not look like a madman.
(b) His poems are poorly rhymed and measured.

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(c) She has heard him claim to be in love with countless girls.
(d) He is too young to know what love is.

14. What does Silvius say of Phoebe's eyes?
(a) They are so amorous that they embarrass him.
(b) They are so dull that they bore him.
(c) They are so beautiful that they intimidate him.
(d) They are so scornful that they will murder him.

15. Why does Rosalind believe that Phoebe should feel lucky?
(a) Her father has willed her a fortune, allowing her to marry whomever she chooses.
(b) A man like Silvius loves her, despite her lack of beauty.
(c) She has no lover and therefore her heart will never be broken.
(d) By living in the forest, she is spared the cruel politics of life at court.

16. How does Phoebe respond to Ganymede's harsh criticism of her?
(a) She poisons his wine.
(b) She disguises herself as royalty in hopes of putting him in his place.
(c) She writes him a love letter.
(d) She employs Charles the wrestler to beat him up.

17. Whom does Orlando save from the attack of a hungry lioness?
(a) His brother, Oliver
(b) Duke Senior
(c) Silvius, the shepherd
(d) His long-lost father, Sir Rowland de Bois

18. What does Rosalind do after learning of Orlando's injury?
(a) She faints.
(b) She pens him an angry but concerned letter, telling him to be more careful.
(c) She weeps at the thought of losing him.
(d) She delivers a cutting speech about the ridiculousness of bravery.

19. How does Rosalind respond to Orlando when he contends that he will die unless she returns his love?
(a) She favorably compares him to the great lovers of classical literature.
(b) She vows to kill herself before his dying body hits the ground.
(c) She suggests that she is not worthy of such devotion.
(d) She assures him that no man has ever died for love.

20. What animal do Jaques and the lords of the forest kill?
(a) A deer (b) An antelope
(c) A bear (d) A squirrel

21. Which inhabitant of the forest and admirer of Audrey does Touchstone rudely dismiss?
(a) Jaques (b) William
(c) Oliver Martext (d) Corin

22. With whom does Oliver fall in love?
(a) Rosalind (b) Phoebe
(c) Aliena (d) Audrey

23. To what does Rosalind compare the declarations of love from Orlando, Silvius, and Phoebe?
(a) The music of the spheres
(b) The howling of Irish wolves
(c) The greatest poetry of Ovid
(d) The sound of mourners following a hearse

24. Why does Duke Frederick abandon his plan to mount an army and attack Duke Senior?
(a) His followers abandon him, and he lacks the strength to wage a successful campaign.
(b) He finds a carving of his brother's image and is overcome by sentimental memories of their childhood together.
(c) He marries a beautiful woman who convinces him not to be such an angry person.
(d) He meets a religious man on his way to the forest who converts him to a peaceful life.

25. Who decides not to return to court?
(a) Jaques (b) Celia
(c) Duke Frederick (d) Oliver

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. c
11. a	12. c	13. a	14. d	15. b	16. c	17. a	18. a	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. c	23. b	24. d	25. a					

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PLAY JULIUS CAESAR BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF JULIUS CAESAR

Brutus	A supporter of the republic who believes strongly in a government guided by the votes of senators. While Brutus loves Caesar as a friend, he opposes the ascension of any single man to the position of dictator, and he fears that Caesar aspires to such power. Brutus's inflexible sense of honor makes it easy for Caesar's enemies to manipulate him into believing that Caesar must die in order to preserve the republic.
Julius Caesar	A great Roman general and senator, recently returned to Rome in triumph after a successful military campaign. While his good friend Brutus worries that Caesar may aspire to dictatorship over the Roman republic, Caesar seems to show no such inclination, declining the crown several times.
Antony	A friend of Caesar. Antony claims allegiance to Brutus and the conspirators after Caesar's death in order to save his own life. Later, however, when speaking a funeral oration over Caesar's body, he spectacularly persuades the audience to withdraw its support of Brutus and instead condemn him as a traitor.
Cassius	A talented general and longtime acquaintance of Caesar. Cassius dislikes the fact that Caesar has become godlike in the eyes of the Romans. He slyly leads Brutus to believe that Caesar has become too powerful and must die, finally converting Brutus to his cause by sending him forged letters claiming that the Roman people support the death of Caesar. Impulsive and unscrupulous, Cassius harbors no illusions about the way the political world works. A shrewd opportunist, he proves successful but lacks integrity.
Octavius	Caesar's adopted son and appointed successor. Octavius, who had been traveling abroad, returns after Caesar's death; he then joins with Antony and sets off to fight Cassius and Brutus. Antony tries to control Octavius's movements, but Octavius follows his adopted father's example and emerges as the authoritative figure, paving the way for his eventual seizure of the reins of Roman government.
Casca	A public figure opposed to Caesar's rise to power. Casca relates to Cassius and Brutus how Antony offered the crown to Caesar three times and how each time Caesar declined it. He believes, however, that Caesar is the consummate actor, lulling the populace into believing that he has no personal ambition.
Calpurnia	Caesar's wife. Calpurnia invests great authority in omens and portents. She warns Caesar against going to the Senate on the Ides of March, since she has had terrible nightmares and heard reports of many bad omens. Nevertheless, Caesar's ambition ultimately causes him to disregard her advice.
Portia	Brutus's wife; the daughter of a noble Roman who took sides against Caesar. Portia, accustomed to being Brutus's confidante, is upset to find him so reluctant to speak his mind when she finds him troubled. Brutus later hears that Portia has killed herself out of grief that Antony and Octavius have become so powerful.
Flavius	A tribune (an official elected by the people to protect their rights). Flavius condemns the plebeians for their fickleness in cheering Caesar, when once they

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	cheered for Caesar's enemy Pompey. Flavius is punished along with Murellus for removing the decorations from Caesar's statues during Caesar's triumphal parade.
Cicero	A Roman senator renowned for his oratorical skill. Cicero speaks at Caesar's triumphal parade. He later dies at the order of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.
Lepidus	The third member of Antony and Octavius's coalition. Though Antony has a low opinion of Lepidus, Octavius trusts his loyalty.
Murellus	Like Flavius, a tribune who condemns the plebeians for their fickleness in cheering Caesar, when once they cheered for Caesar's enemy Pompey. Murellus and Flavius are punished for removing the decorations from Caesar's statues during Caesar's triumphal parade.
Decius	A member of the conspiracy. Decius convinces Caesar that Calpurnia misinterpreted her dire nightmares and that, in fact, no danger awaits him at the Senate. Decius leads Caesar right into the hands of the conspirators.

KEY FACTS ABOUT JULIUS CAESAR

FULL TITLE	The Tragedy of Julius Caesar
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragic drama, historical drama
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1599, in London
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	Published in the First Folio of 1623, probably from the theater company's official promptbook rather than from Shakespeare's manuscript
PUBLISHER	Edward Blount and William Jaggard headed the group of five men who undertook the publication of Shakespeare's First Folio
NARRATOR	None
CLIMAX	Cassius's death (V.iii), upon ordering his servant, Pindarus, to stab him, marks the point at which it becomes clear that the murdered Caesar has been avenged, and that Cassius, Brutus, and the other conspirators have lost in their attempt to keep Rome a republic rather than an empire. Ironically, the conspirators' defeat is not yet as certain as Cassius believes, but his death helps bring about defeat for his side.
PROTAGONISTS	Brutus and Cassius
ANTAGONISTS	Antony and Octavius
SETTING (TIME)	44 B.C.
SETTING (PLACE)	Ancient Rome, toward the end of the Roman republic
POINT OF VIEW	The play sustains no single point of view; however, the audience acquires the most insight into Brutus's mind over the course of the action
FALLING ACTION	Titinius's realization that Cassius has died wrongly assuming defeat; Titinius's suicide; Brutus's discovery of the two corpses; the final struggle between Brutus's men and the troops of Antony and Octavius; Brutus's self-impalement on his sword upon recognizing that his side is doomed; the discovery of Brutus's body by Antony and Octavius
TENSE	Present
FORESHADOWING	The play is full of omens, including lightning and thunder, the walking dead, and lions stalking through the city (I.iii). Additionally, the Soothsayer warns Caesar to beware the Ides of March (I.ii); Calpurnia dreams that she sees Caesar's statue running with blood (II.ii); and Caesar's priests sacrifice animals to the gods only to find that the animals lack hearts (II.ii)—all foreshadow Caesar's impending murder and the

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	resulting chaos in Rome. Caesar's ghost visits Brutus prior to the battle (IV.ii), and birds of prey circle over the battlefield in sight of Cassius (V.i); both incidents foreshadow Caesar's revenge and the victory of Antony and Octavius.
TONE	Serious, proud, virtuous, enraged, vengeful, idealistic, anguished
THEMES	Fate versus free will; public self versus private self; misinterpretation and misreading of signs and events; commitment to ideals versus adaptability and compromise; the relationship between rhetoric and power; allegiance and rivalry among men
MOTIFS	Omens and portents, letters
SYMBOLS	The women in the play, Portia and Calpurnia, symbolize the neglected private lives of their respective husbands, Brutus and Caesar. The men dismiss their wives as hindrances to their public duty, ignoring their responsibilities to their own mortal bodies and their private obligations as friends, husbands, and feeling men.

PLAY JULIUS CAESAR MCQS

1. How does Caesar first enter the play?
   (a) In disgrace; he has been captured
   (b) In defeat
   (c) In a triumphal procession; he has defeated the sons of his deceased rival, Pompey
   (d) In disguise
2. What does the Soothsayer say to Caesar?
   (a) "Beware the Ides of March"
   (b) "Never trust Cassius"
   (c) "Pursue the kingship"
   (d) "Your toupee is on backward"
3. What does Cassius first ask Brutus?
   (a) What happened at the battle
   (b) Where his wife is
   (c) Why he has been so distant and contemplative lately
   (d) Whether he wants to be king instead of Caesar
4. What does Brutus admit to Cassius?
   (a) That his wife is dead
   (b) That he and Antony have had an argument
   (c) That he thinks the Senate is doomed
   (d) That he fears the people want Caesar to be king
5. What does Antony offer Caesar in the marketplace?
   (a) The crown
   (b) The key to the city
   (c) A newspaper
   (d) A new chariot
6. That night, which of the following omens are seen?
   (a) Dead men walking
   (b) Lions strolling in the marketplace
   (c) Lightning
   (d) All of the above
7. What finally convinces Brutus to join the conspirators?
   (a) Forged letters planted by Cassius
   (b) Visits from the citizens
   (c) His intuition
   (d) Omens
8. Why does Calpurnia urge Caesar to stay home rather than appear at the Senate?
   (a) He travels too much; they have hardly seen each other lately
   (b) His grandchildren are coming to visit
   (c) He does not appear presentable enough
   (d) She has had nightmares about his death
9. Why does Caesar ignore Calpurnia's warnings?
   (a) He is deaf in one ear and fails to hear her correctly
   (b) Decius convinces him that Calpurnia has interpreted the dream and the omens incorrectly
   (c) He wants fresh air
   (d) He wants to humor the conspirators
10. What does Artemidorus offer Caesar in the street?
    (a) A letter warning him about the conspiracy
    (b) A victory wreath
    (c) A new shield
    (d) The crown
11. What do the conspirators do at the Senate?
    (a) Kneel around Caesar
    (b) Stab him to death
    (c) Proclaim "Tyranny is dead!"
    (d) All of the above
12. What does Antony do when he arrives at Caesar's body?
    (a) He swears allegiance to Brutus
    (b) He weeps over Caesar's body
    (c) He shakes hands with the conspirators
    (d) All of the above
13. After the assassination of Caesar, which of the

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conspirators addresses the plebeians first?
(a) Decius (b) Cassius
(c) Antony (d) Brutus

14. What is Brutus's explanation for killing Caesar?
(a) Caesar was ambitious
(b) Caesar was old
(c) Caesar was evil
(d) Caesar was weak

15. What does Antony tell the crowd?
(a) That Brutus is an honorable man
(b) That Caesar brought riches to Rome and turned down the crown
(c) That Caesar bequeathed all of the citizens a large sum of money
(d) All of the above

16. What is the crowd's response?
(a) Apathy; they did not care for Caesar and his ambition
(b) Indifference; Antony's rhetoric does not move them
(c) Rage; they chase the conspirators from the city
(d) Irritation; they are tired of Antony's constant complaints

17. Who is Octavius?
(a) Antony's cousin
(b) Brutus's son
(c) Caesar's adopted son and appointed heir
(d) Cassius's best friend

18. Octavius and Antony join together with whom?
(a) Titinius (b) Casca
(c) Cinna (d) Lepidus

19. Why do Brutus and Cassius argue?
(a) They are tired of each other's company
(b) Cassius seduced Brutus's wife
(c) Brutus asked for money and Cassius withheld it
(d) They disagree on the best tactics for the upcoming battle

20. What news do Brutus and Cassius receive from Rome?
(a) Portia is dead
(b) Many senators are dead
(c) The armies of Antony and Octavius are marching toward Philippi
(d) All of the above

21. What appears at Brutus's bedside in camp?
(a) A crow
(b) Caesar's ghost
(c) A bloody dagger
(d) A lion

22. What does Cassius think has happened to his and Brutus's armies?
(a) He believes that they have been defeated by Antony and Octavius
(b) He thinks that they have won
(c) He believes that they have joined the ranks of Antony and Octavius
(d) He thinks that they have been felled by an epidemic

23. What is Cassius's response to the situation?
(a) He gives himself up to Antony and Octavius
(b) He flees
(c) He waits quietly for it all to end
(d) He has his servant stab him

24. What does Brutus do when he sees the battle lost?
(a) He joins Antony's side
(b) He kills himself
(c) He gives himself up as a prisoner to Antony and Octavius
(d) He flees

25. What does Antony call Brutus?
(a) A scoundrel
(b) A bad soldier
(c) A coward
(d) The noblest Roman

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. d	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. d	12. d	13. d	14. a	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. d					

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PLAY MEASURE FOR MEASURE BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF MEASURE FOR MEASURE

Isabella	The main character, Isabella, is a very virtuous and chaste young woman who faces a difficult decision when her brother is sentenced to death for fornication (unlawful sex). Isabella does not approve of her brother's actions at all, but she pleads for his life out of loyalty and sisterly devotion. Isabella is a spiritual person who starts off wanting to become a nun.
The Duke	The other central figure is the Duke, who spends most of his time dressed as a friar in order to observe what is happening in his absence. The Duke is unfailingly virtuous, good, and kind-hearted. He tends to rule a little softly, which is why he enlists Angelo's help.
Claudio	Isabella's brother Claudio is a young man sentenced to death for impregnating an unmarried woman. He was engaged to her by a common-law agreement, but they had sexual intercourse before the legal marriage took place. Claudio depends less on the guidance of laws and religious practices than on his sister.
Lord Angelo	Angelo is the villain of the play, a man who rules strictly and without mercy. He has his own weaknesses, however, and he is loathsome more for his hypocrisy than for anything else. He presents Isabella with a difficult proposition and then does not even hold up his end of the bargain.
Escalus	Escalus is a wise lord who advises Angelo to be more merciful. He is loyal to the Duke and seeks to carry out his orders justly, but cannot go against Angelo's will.
Lucio	Lucio, described by Shakespeare as a "fantastic," is a flamboyant bachelor who provides much of the play's comedic content. He is a friend of Claudio's and tries to help him.
Mariana	Mariana was supposed to marry Angelo, but he called the wedding off when she lost her dowry in a shipwreck that killed her brother.
Mistress Overdone	Mistress Overdone runs a brothel in Vienna.
Pompey	Pompey is a clown who also works for Mistress Overdone.
Provost	The provost runs the prison and is responsible for carrying out all of Angelo's orders.
Elbow	Elbow is a dim-witted constable who arrests people for misconduct, particularly of the sexual variety. He speaks in malapropisms and provides comic-relief throughout the play.
Barnadine	A long-term prisoner in the jail, Barnadine is sentenced to be executed together with Claudio. The Duke originally considers him hopeless and therefore dispensable but later changes his mind.
Juliet	Claudio's lover, she is pregnant with his baby.

PLAY MEASURE FOR MEASURE MCQS

d 1. Measure for Measure is a play written by
(a) Charles Gildon
(b) Gary Taylor
(c) John Jowettargue
(d) William Shakespeare

(2. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure centers around the fate of
(a) Barnadine (b) Lord Angelo
(c) Claudio (d) Juliet

✓ 3. Who arrested the Claudio?

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(a) Pompey (b) Juliet
(c) Lord Angelo (d) Barnadine

4. Who is the Lord Angelo?
(a) The temporary leader of Cuba
(b) The temporary leader of Rome
(c) The temporary leader of Vienna
(d) The temporary leader of Greece

5. Who is the strict, moralistic, and unwavering in his decision-making?
(a) Pompey (b) Juliet
(c) Lord Angelo (d) Barnadine

6. Who decides that there is too much freedom in Vienna and takes it upon himself to rid the city of brothels and unlawful sexual activity?
(a) Pompey (b) Juliet
(c) Lord Angelo (d) Barnadine

7. Measure for Measure is often called one of Shakespeare's problem plays. It was, and continues to be, classified as
(a) Comedy (b) Humorous
(c) Tragedy (d) None of these

8. Measure for Measure is a play, believed to have been written in
(a) 1606 (b) 1600
(c) 1603 or 1604 (d) 1607

9. Measure for Measure published in the First Folio of
(a) 1623 (b) 1634
(c) 1624 (d) 1614

10. Play Measure for Measure's first recorded performance occurred in
(a) 1600 (b) 1602
(c) 1604 (d) 1606

11. The main theme of the Play Measure for Measure is?
(a) Justice, mortality and mercy in Vienna
(b) Dichotomy between corruption and purity
(c) Mercy and virtue predominate
(d) All of these

12. Who is Isabella?
(a) Sister to Claudio
(b) Betrothed to Angelo
(c) Beloved of Claudio
(d) A nun

13. Who is Mariana?
(a) Sister to Claudio
(b) Betrothed to Angelo
(c) Beloved of Claudio
(d) A nun

14. Who is Juliet?
(a) Sister to Claudio
(b) Betrothed to Angelo
(c) Beloved of Claudio
(d) A nun

15. Who is Francisca?
(a) Sister to Claudio
(b) Betrothed to Angelo
(c) Beloved of Claudio
(d) A nun

16. Who is Mistress Overdone?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) The Duke
(c) An ancient lord
(d) A young gentleman

17. Who is Vincentio?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) The Duke
(c) An ancient lord
(d) A young gentleman

18. Who is Escalus?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) The Duke
(c) An ancient lord
(d) A young gentleman

19. Who is Claudio?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) The Duke
(c) An ancient lord
(d) A young gentleman

20. Who is Pompey Bum?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) A pimp who acquires customers for Mistress Overdone
(c) A "fantastic", foppish young nobleman
(d) Who runs the prison

21. Who is Lucio?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) A pimp who acquires customers for Mistress Overdone
(c) A "fantastic", foppish young nobleman
(d) Who runs the prison

22. Who is the Provost?
(a) The manager of a thriving Viennese brothel
(b) A pimp who acquires customers for Mistress Overdone
(c) A "fantastic", foppish young nobleman
(d) Who runs the prison

23. Who is Elbow?
(a) An ancient lord
(b) A simple constable
(c) An executioner

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(d) A dissolute prisoner

24. Who is Abhorson?
(a) An ancient lord
(b) A simple constable
(c) An executioner
(d) A dissolute prisoner

25. Who is Barnardine?
(a) An ancient lord
(b) A simple constable
(c) An executioner
(d) A dissolute prisoner

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. d	16. a	17. b	18. c	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. d	23. b	24. c	25. d					

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PLAY THE TEMPEST BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE TEMPEST

Prospero	The play's protagonist, and father of Miranda. Twelve years before the events of the play, Prospero was the duke of Milan. His brother, Antonio, in concert with Alonso, king of Naples, usurped him, forcing him to flee in a boat with his daughter. The honest lord Gonzalo aided Prospero in his escape. Prospero has spent his twelve years on the island refining the magic that gives him the power he needs to punish and forgive his enemies.
Miranda	The daughter of Prospero, Miranda was brought to the island at an early age and has never seen any men other than her father and Caliban, though she dimly remembers being cared for by female servants as an infant. Because she has been sealed off from the world for so long, Miranda's perceptions of other people tend to be naïve and non-judgmental. She is compassionate, generous, and loyal to her father.
Ariel	Prospero's spirit helper. Ariel is referred to throughout this SparkNote and in most criticism as "he," but his gender and physical form are ambiguous. Rescued by Prospero from a long imprisonment at the hands of the witch Sycorax, Ariel is Prospero's servant until Prospero decides to release him. He is mischievous and ubiquitous, able to traverse the length of the island in an instant and to change shapes at will. He carries out virtually every task that Prospero needs accomplished in the play.
Caliban	Another of Prospero's servants. Caliban, the son of the now-deceased witch Sycorax, acquainted Prospero with the island when Prospero arrived. Caliban believes that the island rightfully belongs to him and has been stolen by Prospero. His speech and behavior is sometimes coarse and brutal, as in his drunken scenes with Stephano and Trinculo (II.ii, IV.i), and sometimes eloquent and sensitive, as in his rebukes of Prospero in Act I, scene ii, and in his description of the eerie beauty of the island in Act III, scene ii (III.ii.130-138).
Ferdinand	Son and heir of Alonso. Ferdinand seems in some ways to be as pure and naïve as Miranda. He falls in love with her upon first sight and happily submits to servitude in order to win her father's approval.
Alonso	King of Naples and father of Ferdinand. Alonso aided Antonio in unseating Prospero as Duke of Milan twelve years before. As he appears in the play, however, he is acutely aware of the consequences of all his actions. He blames his decision to marry his daughter to the Prince of Tunis on the apparent death of his son. In addition, after the magical banquet, he regrets his role in the usurping of Prospero.
Antonio	Prospero's brother. Antonio quickly demonstrates that he is power-hungry and foolish. In Act II, scene i, he persuades Sebastian to kill the sleeping Alonso. He then goes along with Sebastian's absurd story about fending off lions when Gonzalo wakes up and catches Antonio and Sebastian with their swords drawn.
Sebastian	Alonso's brother. Like Antonio, he is both aggressive and cowardly. He is easily persuaded to kill his brother in Act II, scene i, and he initiates the ridiculous story about lions when Gonzalo catches him with his sword drawn.
Gonzalo	An old, honest lord, Gonzalo helped Prospero and Miranda to escape after

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	Antonio usurped Prospero's title. Gonzalo's speeches provide an important commentary on the events of the play, as he remarks on the beauty of the island when the stranded party first lands, then on the desperation of Alonso after the magic banquet, and on the miracle of the reconciliation in Act V, scene i.
Trinculo & Stephano	Trinculo, a jester, and Stephano, a drunken butler, are two minor members of the shipwrecked party. They provide a comic foil to the other, more powerful pairs of Prospero and Alonso and Antonio and Sebastian. Their drunken boasting and petty greed reflect and deflate the quarrels and power struggles of Prospero and the other noblemen.
Boatswain	Appearing only in the first and last scenes, the Boatswain is vigorously good-natured. He seems competent and almost cheerful in the shipwreck scene, demanding practical help rather than weeping and praying. And he seems surprised but not stunned when he awakens from a long sleep at the end of the play.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE TEMPEST

FULL TITLE	The Tempest
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Romance
LANGUAGE	Elizabethan English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1610–1611; England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1623
PUBLISHER	Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount
TONE	Dreamy, mysterious, magical
SETTING (TIME)	The Renaissance
SETTING (PLACE)	An island in the Mediterranean sea, probably off the coast of Italy
PROTAGONIST	Prospero
MAJOR CONFLICT	Prospero, the duke of Milan and a powerful magician, was banished from Italy and cast to sea by his usurping brother, Antonio, and Alonso, the king of Naples. As the play begins, Antonio and Alonso come under Prospero's magic power as they sail past his island. Prospero seeks to use his magic to make these lords repent and restore him to his rightful place.
RISING ACTION	Prospero creates the tempest, causing his enemies' ship to wreck and its passengers to be dispersed about the island.
CLIMAX	Alonso and his party stop to rest, and Prospero causes a banquet to be set out before them. Just as they are about to eat, Ariel appears in the shape of a harpy and accuses them of their treachery against Prospero. Alonso is overwhelmed with remorse.
FALLING ACTION	Prospero brings Alonso and the others before him and forgives them. Prospero invites Alonso and his company to stay the night before everyone returns to Italy the next day, where Prospero will reassume his dukedom.
THEMES	The illusion of justice, the difficulty of distinguishing "men" from "monsters," the allure of ruling a colony
MOTIFS	Masters and servants, water and drowning, mysterious noises
SYMBOLS	The tempest, the game of chess, Prospero's books
FORESHADOWING	Prospero frequently hints at his plans to bring his enemies before him and to confront them for their treachery. Prospero also hints at his plans to relinquish

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	his magic once he has confronted and forgiven his enemies.

PLAY THE TEMPEST MCQS

1. Whom does Caliban mistake for one of Prospero's spirits sent to torment him?
   (a) Stephano (b) Ferdinand
   (c) Miranda (d) Trinculo
2. What was Prospero's title before his position was usurped and he was forced to flee Italy?
   (a) Duke of Milan
   (b) King of Naples
   (c) Duke of Naples
   (d) Pope of Rome
3. From which country is Alonso's ship returning when it is caught in the tempest?
   (a) Naples (b) England
   (c) Tunis (d) Bermudas
4. How long have Prospero and Miranda been on their island?
   (a) Ten years (b) Fifteen years
   (c) Twelve years (d) One day
5. What was the name of Caliban's mother?
   (a) Ariel (b) Claribel
   (c) Sycorax (d) Setebos
6. Over how many days does the action of The Tempest take place?
   (a) Two (b) One
   (c) Three (d) Four
7. Which mythical figures appear in the wedding masque Prospero stages for Miranda and Ferdinand?
   (a) Cupid, Venus, and Mars
   (b) Jupiter and Saturn
   (c) Ceres, Iris, and Juno
   (d) Isis and Osiris
8. Which character is Prospero's brother?
   (a) Alonso (b) Sebastian
   (c) Gonzalo (d) Antonio
9. Which character is Sebastian's brother?
   (a) Prospero (b) Antonio
   (c) Gonzalo (d) Alonso
10. What do we see Miranda and Ferdinand doing in the play's final scene?
    (a) Playing cards
    (b) Carrying wood
    (c) Playing chess
    (d) Playing tag
11. What shape does Ariel assume at the magical banquet in Act III, scene iii?
    (a) Harpy (b) Eagle
    (c) Sea-nymph (d) Hound
12. What do Prospero and Ariel set out as bait for Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano?
    (a) "a butt of sack"
    (b) "the nimble marmoset"
    (c) "glistening apparel"
    (d) "a thousand twangling instruments"
13. What does Caliban say must be done before Prospero can be killed?
    (a) His magic cloak must be burnt
    (b) His books must be seized
    (c) Miranda must be killed
    (d) A tempest must be raised
14. What is the name of Alonso's daughter?
    (a) Claribel (b) Miranda
    (c) Sycorax (d) Alonsa
15. What does Prospero give as his reason for treating Caliban badly?
    (a) Caliban tried to kill him
    (b) Caliban tried to steal his books
    (c) Caliban is merely a beast
    (d) Caliban attempted to rape Miranda
16. Who helped Prospero and Miranda to flee Italy?
    (a) Antonio (b) Gonzalo
    (c) Trinculo (d) Claribel
17. Where does Ariel put the mariners and Boatswain after the tempest?
    (a) In a thicket
    (b) Under Caliban's cloak
    (c) Asleep in the ship in the harbor
    (d) In Prospero's cell
18. Where did Sycorax imprison Ariel?
    (a) On another island
    (b) In a cloven pine
    (c) In a lion's den
    (d) Inside a stone
19. What task are both Caliban and Ferdinand forced to perform?
    (a) Marrying Miranda
    (b) Singing drunkenly
    (c) Collecting berries
    (d) Carrying wood
20. Who persuades Sebastian to try to kill Alonso?
    (a) Antonio (b) Gonzalo
    (c) Ariel (d) Alonso
21. What does Prospero intend to "drown" after he has reconciled with his enemies?
    (a) His magic garments
    (b) His book
    (c) His staff
    (d) Caliban
22. What does Caliban say is his "chief profit" from

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learning language?
(a) He knows how to curse
(b) He can show Prospero the "qualities o' th' isle"
(c) He can woo Miranda
(d) He can sing with Trinculo and Stephano

23. Which characters do Stephano and Trinculo most clearly parody?
(a) Prospero and Miranda
(b) Caliban and Sycorax
(c) Alonso and Gonzalo
(d) Antonio and Sebastian

24. What is the final task Prospero orders Ariel to perform?
(a) To release Sycorax
(b) To haul a load of wood
(c) To give the fleet calm seas on its return to Italy
(d) To take charge of Caliban

25. We are told that one of the following characters has visited England. Which one?
(a) Stephano (b) Prospero
(c) Trinculo (d) Alonso

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. d	10. c
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. d	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. c	25. c					

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PLAY THE MERCHANT OF VENICE BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Shylock	A Jewish moneylender in Venice. Angered by his mistreatment at the hands of Venice's Christians, particularly Antonio, Shylock schemes to eke out his revenge by ruthlessly demanding as payment a pound of Antonio's flesh. Although seen by the rest of the play's characters as an inhuman monster, Shylock at times diverges from stereotype and reveals himself to be quite human. These contradictions, and his eloquent expressions of hatred, have earned Shylock a place as one of Shakespeare's most memorable characters.
Portia	A wealthy heiress from Belmont. Portia's beauty is matched only by her intelligence. Bound by a clause in her father's will that forces her to marry whichever suitor chooses correctly among three caskets, Portia is nonetheless able to marry her true love, Bassanio. Far and away the most clever of the play's characters, it is Portia, in the disguise of a young law clerk, who saves Antonio from Shylock's knife.
Antonio	The merchant whose love for his friend Bassanio prompts him to sign Shylock's contract and almost lose his life. Antonio is something of a mercurial figure, often inexplicably melancholy and, as Shylock points out, possessed of an incorrigible dislike of Jews. Nonetheless, Antonio is beloved of his friends and proves merciful to Shylock, albeit with conditions.
Bassanio	A gentleman of Venice, and a kinsman and dear friend to Antonio. Bassanio's love for the wealthy Portia leads him to borrow money from Shylock with Antonio as his guarantor. An ineffectual businessman, Bassanio proves himself a worthy suitor, correctly identifying the casket that contains Portia's portrait.
Gratiano	A friend of Bassanio's who accompanies him to Belmont. A coarse and garrulous young man, Gratiano is Shylock's most vocal and insulting critic during the trial. While Bassanio courts Portia, Gratiano falls in love with and eventually weds Portia's lady-in-waiting, Nerissa.
Jessica	Although she is Shylock's daughter, Jessica hates life in her father's house, and elopes with the young Christian gentleman, Lorenzo. The fate of her soul is often in doubt: the play's characters wonder if her marriage can overcome the fact that she was born a Jew, and we wonder if her sale of a ring given to her father by her mother is excessively callous.
Lorenzo	A friend of Bassanio and Antonio, Lorenzo is in love with Shylock's daughter, Jessica. He schemes to help Jessica escape from her father's house, and he eventually elopes with her to Belmont.
Nerissa	Portia's lady-in-waiting and confidante. She marries Gratiano and escorts Portia on Portia's trip to Venice by disguising herself as her law clerk.
Launcelot Gobbo	Bassanio's servant. A comical, clownish figure who is especially adept at making puns, Launcelot leaves Shylock's service in order to work for Bassanio.
The prince of Morocco	A Moorish prince who seeks Portia's hand in marriage. The prince of Morocco

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	asks Portia to ignore his dark countenance and seeks to win her by picking one of the three caskets. Certain that the caskets reflect Portia's beauty and stature, the prince of Morocco picks the gold chest, which proves to be incorrect.
The prince of Arragon	An arrogant Spanish nobleman who also attempts to win Portia's hand by picking a casket. Like the prince of Morocco, however, the prince of Arragon chooses unwisely. He picks the silver casket, which gives him a message calling him an idiot instead of Portia's hand.
Salarino	A Venetian gentleman, and friend to Antonio, Bassanio, and Lorenzo. Salarino escorts the newlyweds Jessica and Lorenzo to Belmont, and returns with Bassanio and Gratiano for Antonio's trial. He is often almost indistinguishable from his companion Solanio.
Solanio	A Venetian gentleman, and frequent counterpart to Salarino.
The duke of Venice	The ruler of Venice, who presides over Antonio's trial. Although a powerful man, the duke's state is built on respect for the law, and he is unable to help Antonio.
Old Gobbo	Launcelot's father, also a servant in Venice.
Tubal	A Jew in Venice, and one of Shylock's friends.
Doctor Bellario	A wealthy Paduan lawyer and Portia's cousin. Doctor Bellario never appears in the play, but he gives Portia's servant the letters of introduction needed for her to make her appearance in court.
Balthasar	Portia's servant, whom she dispatches to get the appropriate materials from Doctor Bellario.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

FULL TITLE	The Comical History of the Merchant of Venice, or Otherwise Called the Jew of Venice
AUTHOR	William Shakespeare
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Comedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1598; London, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	First published in the Quarto of 1600
PUBLISHER	I. R. for Thomas Heys
TONE	Comic, romantic, tragic
SETTING (TIME)	Sixteenth century
SETTING (PLACE)	Venice and Belmont, Italy
PROTAGONIST	There is no clear protagonist. Antonio is the merchant of the play's title, but he plays a relatively passive role. The major struggles of the play are Bassanio's quest to marry Portia and his attempt to free Antonio from Shylock, so Bassanio is the likeliest candidate.
MAJOR CONFLICT	Antonio defaults on a loan he borrowed from Shylock, wherein he promises to sacrifice a pound of flesh.
RISING ACTION	Antonio's ships, the only means by which he can pay off his debt to Shylock, are reported lost at sea.
CLIMAX	Portia, disguised as a man of law, intervenes on Antonio's behalf.
FALLING ACTION	Shylock is ordered to convert to Christianity and bequeath his possessions

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	to Lorenzo and Jessica; Portia and Nerissa persuade their husbands to give up their rings
THEMES	Self-interest versus love; the divine quality of mercy; hatred as a cyclical phenomenon
MOTIFS	The law; cross-dressing; filial piety
SYMBOLS	The pound of flesh; Leah's ring; the three caskets
FORESHADOWING	In the play's opening scene, Shakespeare foreshadows Antonio's grim future by suggesting both his indebtedness to a creditor and the loss of his valuable ships.

PLAY THE MERCHANT OF VENICE MCQS

1. What reason does Antonio give for being sad in the opening scene of the play?
   (a) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures.
   (b) He owes a fantastic sum of money to Shylock.
   (c) He gives no reason.
   (d) The woman he loves does not return his feelings.
2. From what character flaw does Bassanio believe Gratiano suffers?
   (a) Mean-spiritedness
   (b) A lack of depth
   (c) Stinginess
   (d) Vanity
3. The caskets that Portia's suitors must pick from are made of what materials?
   (a) Gold, silver, lead
   (b) Teak, mahogany, pine
   (c) Bone, porcelain, clay
   (d) Marble, stone, brick
4. Which of the following is not a reason Shylock gives for hating Antonio?
   (a) Antonio is in love with Shylock's daughter, Jessica.
   (b) Antonio has insulted Shylock in the past.
   (c) Antonio lends money without interest, which damages Shylock's business.
   (d) Antonio hates Jews.
5. How does Shylock initially describe his demand for a pound of flesh to Bassanio and Antonio?
   (a) As an opportunity for revenge
   (b) As his way of being charitable
   (c) As a harmless prank
   (d) As a way of procuring food
6. Why does the prince of Morocco fear that Portia will dislike him?
   (a) He is a braggart.
   (b) He has a dark complexion.
   (c) He recently proved a coward in battle.
   (d) His clothes are flamboyant.
7. Whom does Bassanio agree to bring with him to Belmont?
   (a) Old Gobbo
   (b) Gratiano
   (c) Antonio
   (d) Jessica
8. What act does Jessica believe will solve the misery of life with Shylock?
   (a) Becoming a more devout Jew
   (b) Ensuring that Shylock loses his bond to Antonio
   (c) Locking herself in her room
   (d) Marrying Lorenzo
9. According to Lorenzo's plan, how will Jessica escape from her father's house?
   (a) She will disguise herself as Lorenzo's torchbearer and slip out undetected.
   (b) She will leave during the night, while Shylock is asleep.
   (c) She will take her father to a large public auction and get lost in the crowd.
   (d) She will fake her own death.
10. How does Shylock react to losing Launcelot as a servant?
    (a) He weeps in private
    (b) He tells Launcelot that Bassanio will be a harder master
    (c) He beats Launcelot with a stick
    (d) He refuses to pay Launcelot the wages he owes him
11. How does Portia react to the prince of Morocco's failure as a suitor?
    (a) She prays that no one with such dark skin ever wins her hand.
    (b) She is relieved because the quick-tempered prince would not have made a stable husband.
    (c) She is sad to lose such a wealthy suitor.
    (d) She laughs at his foolishness and sends him away.

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12. Who loses the opportunity to marry Portia by choosing the silver casket?
(a) The Jew of Malta
(b) The prince of Arragon
(c) The duke of Earl
(d) The viscount of Normandy

13. According to Tubal's report, for what did Jessica trade Shylock's most precious ring?
(a) A gondola
(b) A horse for Bassanio
(c) A christening gown for her first child
(d) A monkey

14. What course of action does Portia suggest when she learns that Shylock wishes to collect his pound of flesh?
(a) That Bassanio and his men disguise themselves and usher Antonio a safe distance away from Venice
(b) That the matter be dealt with in a court of law
(c) That Jessica plead with her father for mercy
(d) That the bond be paid many times over

15. Where does Portia instruct her servant Balthasar to hurry?
(a) To an apothecary
(b) To Padua to visit Doctor Bellario
(c) To Morocco
(d) To Shylock's house

16. What complaint does Launcelot make regarding the conversion of the Jews?
(a) He says there would be no one left to loan money.
(b) He says the garment industry would suffer.
(c) He says that the price of bacon would soar.
(d) He says the Catholic Church would be unable to handle so many conversions.

17. In court, how does Antonio react to Shylock's insistence on collecting his pound of flesh?
(a) He weeps openly.
(b) He vows that he will meet Shylock's hatred with patience.
(c) He curses Shylock's vengefulness.
(d) He makes an impassioned plea to the court to intervene on his behalf.

18. Who enters the court disguised as a young doctor of Law named Balthasar?
(a) Portia (b) Nerissa
(c) Jessica (d) Lorenzo

19. What loophole in Shylock's bond allows Portia to stop him from taking a pound of Antonio's flesh?
(a) Jewish law prohibits Shylock from practicing his trade on the Sabbath.
(b) Shylock is entitled only to flesh, but not blood.
(c) Shylock forgot to sign the bond.
(d) There is no hard evidence that Antonio's ships have sunk, and that he cannot pay the bond.

20. How is Shylock punished for seeking to take Antonio's life?
(a) He is banished.
(b) He is ordered to surrender all his property to the Church of Rome.
(c) He must convert to Christianity and will his possessions to Jessica and Lorenzo upon his death.
(d) He must work as Antonio's servant for the remainder of his life.

21. What words does Shylock utter after accepting the court's sentence?
(a) A pox upon Venice
(b) These are most unlawful laws
(c) Forgive me my sins
(d) I am not well

22. What does Bassanio offer the young law clerk who saves Antonio?
(a) His gloves
(b) His wife
(c) The ring that Portia gave him
(d) The three thousand ducats originally due to Shylock

23. What does Lorenzo order when he learns that Portia is on her way to Belmont?
(a) A banquet to welcome the lady of the house
(b) Music
(c) A ring to match the one she once gave to Bassanio
(d) Flowers

24. What does Portia vow to do when she learns that Bassanio no longer has the ring she gave him?
(a) Never again speak to her husband
(b) Deny her husband children
(c) Leave her husband
(d) Make her husband a cuckold

25. What news does Antonio receive at the play's end?
(a) Shylock has killed himself.
(b) Some of the ships he supposed were lost have arrived in port.
(c) The duke of Venice has changed his mind and finds Antonio guilty of forfeiture of Shylock's bond.

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(d) His long lost brother has been found.

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. b	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. b
11. a	12. b	13. d	14. d	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. a	19. b	20. c
21. d	22. d	23. b	24. d	25. b					

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PLAY THE COMEDY OF ERRORS BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

Antipholus of Syracuse	The twin brother of Antipholus of Ephesus and the son of Egeon; he has been traveling the world with his slave, Dromio of Syracuse, trying to find his long-lost brother and mother.
Antipholus of Ephesus	The twin brother of Antipholus of Syracuse and the son of Egeon; he is a well-respected merchant in Ephesus and Adriana's husband.
Dromio of Syracuse	The bumbling, comical slave of Antipholus of Syracuse. He is the twin brother of Dromio of Ephesus.
Dromio of Ephesus	The bumbling, comical slave of Antipholus of Ephesus. He is the Syracusan Dromio's twin brother.
Adriana	The wife of Antipholus of Ephesus, she is a fierce, jealous woman.
Luciana	Adriana's unmarried sister and the object of Antipholus of Syracuse's affections.
Solinus	The Duke of Ephesus; a just but merciful ruler.
Egeon	A Syracusan merchant, husband of the Abbess (Emilia), and the father of the two Antipholi. He is, like his Syracusan son, in search of the missing half of his family; he has been sentenced to death as the play begins.
Abbess	Emilia, the long-lost wife of Egeon and the mother of the two Antipholi.
Balthasar	A merchant in Syracuse.
Angelo	A goldsmith in Syracuse and a friend to Antipholus of Ephesus.
Merchant	An Ephesian friend of Antipholus of Syracuse.
Second Merchant	A tradesman to whom Angelo is in debt.
Doctor Pinch	A schoolteacher, conjurer, and would-be exorcist.
Luce	Also called Nell. Antipholus of Ephesus' prodigiously fat maid and Dromio of Ephesus' wife.
Courtesan	An expensive prostitute and friend of Antipholus of Ephesus.

PLAY THE COMEDY OF ERRORS MCQS

1. The Comedy of Errors is set in the city of:
   (a) Epidaurus (b) Syracuse
   (c) Ephesus (d) Corinth
2. Egeon will be executed because
   (a) He is a citizen of Corinth.
   (b) He is a citizen of Syracuse.
   (c) He has stolen a gold bracelet from the Duke.
   (d) He is a Christian.
3. In order to avoid execution, Egeon must:
   (a) Find his missing sons
   (b) Find someone willing to pay a ransom of a thousand marks
   (c) Save the Duke's life
   (d) Recover a missing gold chain
4. Egeon lost his family in:
   (a) A flood
   (b) A war between Syracuse and Ephesus
   (c) A plague
   (d) A shipwreck

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5. According to Antipholus of Syracuse, Ephesus is famous for:
(a) Its strict laws
(b) Its stingy merchants
(c) Its witches and sorcerers
(d) Its beautiful architecture

6. In Ephesus, Antipholus of Syracuse is mistaken for:
(a) His twin brother
(b) The Duke
(c) His father
(d) His slave, Dromio

7. Adriana suspects her husband, Antipholus of Ephesus, of:
(a) Having lost all his money through poor business dealings
(b) Being unfaithful to her
(c) Concealing the existence of his brother
(d) Having his slave, Dromio, spy on her

8. Luciana accuses her sister of ruining her marriage by being too:
(a) Jealous (b) Docile
(c) Unfaithful (d) Generous

9. After dining at his brother's home, Antipholus of Syracuse declares his love for:
(a) Adriana (b) The Courtesan
(c) The maid, Luce (d) Luciana

10. Antipholus of Ephesus is locked out of his own home because:
(a) His wife believes he is already inside.
(b) The Duke ordered him kept out.
(c) His wife believes him to be unfaithful.
(d) Dromio of Syracuse falls asleep and does not hear the knock.

11. After having been locked out, Antipholus of Ephesus dines at the home of:
(a) Angelo the Goldsmith
(b) Balthasar the Merchant
(c) The Duke
(d) The Courtesan

12. Angelo has promised to make Antipholus of Ephesus:
(a) A ring (b) A gold chain
(c) A bracelet (d) A suit of armor

13. Antipholus of Ephesus originally intended to give the above item to:
(a) Adriana (b) Luciana
(c) The Duke (d) The Courtesan

14. In fact, the object ends up in the possession of:
(a) The Courtesan
(b) Antipholus of Syracuse
(c) Balthasar
(d) Dromio of Syracuse

15. Dromio of Ephesus is married to:
(a) Nobody (b) Luciana
(c) Luce (Nell) (d) The Courtesan

16. In order to free himself from a debt officer, Antipholus of Syracuse sends Dromio to get money from:
(a) The Duke (b) Angelo
(c) Adriana (d) The Courtesan

17. The Courtesan lends Antipholus of Ephesus a:
(a) Gold chain
(b) Key to her house
(c) Ring
(d) Thousand marks

18. Adriana summons Doctor Pinch to:
(a) Cure her husband's madness
(b) Exorcise an evil spirit from her sister
(c) Cure Dromio's illness
(d) Poison the Courtesan

19. Seeking safety, Antipholus and Dromio of Syracuse flee into:
(a) The Duke's castle
(b) The Abbey
(c) Adriana's house
(d) Angelo's house

20. Meanwhile, Antipholus of Ephesus has been imprisoned by:
(a) Doctor Pinch (b) Angelo
(c) The Duke (d) Egeon

21. Seeking to have Antipholus of Syracuse removed from the abbey, Adriana appeals to:
(a) The debt officer (b) The Duke
(c) Egeon (d) Angelo

22. The crisis is resolved by the appearance of:
(a) Angelo, with the gold chain
(b) Dromio, with a thousand marks
(c) The Abbess, with a letter from Syracuse explaining everything
(d) The Abbess, with Antipholus and Dromio of Syracuse

23. The Abbess is really:
(a) Egeon's long-lost sister
(b) The twins' long-lost sister
(c) Egeon's wife and the twins' long-lost mother
(d) Egeon's wife, now married to the Duke

24. After all is revealed, the Duke:
(a) Frees Egeon without payment
(b) Frees Egeon after his sons' ransom their father
(c) Abdicates and gives his throne to Egeon
(d) Orders Egeon executed anyway

25. Comedy of Errors is a play written by
(a) Charles Gildon
(b) Gary Taylor
(c) John Jowettargue

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(d) William Shakespeare

26. Everyone goes to celebrate in:
(a) The Duke's castle
(b) Antipholus of Ephesus' home
(c) The Porpentine
(d) The Abbey

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. d	26. d				

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FAMOUS PLAYS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE JEW OF MALTA

Barabas	The protagonist of the play. Barabas is a Jewish merchant who only cares for his daughter Abigail and his vast personal fortune. When Ferneze appropriates Barabas's estate to help the government pay Turkish tribute, Barabas is enraged and vows revenge. His clever plots lead to the deaths of many characters, including Abigail and the governor's son. The protagonist is marked as an outsider within Maltese society because of his religion and because of his Machiavellian cunning. However, in many ways Barabas is the least hypocritical character in the play. He is generally honest about what motivates his crimes, and he never attempts to justify his actions by religious doctrine. Nevertheless, as Barabas grows to delight in his own wickedness, we see how many of his murders are in fact motiveless acts driven by hate.
Abigail	Barabas's daughter. Abigail is initially dutiful to her father and unwittingly helps him mislead Mathias and Lodowick. However, when she discovers her father's involvement in their deaths, Abigail decides to convert to Christianity to atone for her sins. Her conversion could be read as a moral climax within the play, for it suggests that the true path to salvation lies in Christian redemption. However, Abigail's rejection of her heritage in favor of joining a hypocritical Christian clergy is in many respects unconvincing. Marlowe probably intended this action to be deeply ironic, and as such it reinforces the play's essential ambiguity.
Ithamore	Barabas's slave, whom the protagonist vows to make the heir to his estate after Abigail's conversion to Christianity. The men share a similar hatred for Christians and vow to cause them as much disruption as they can. Similarly, both are obsessed by money and the power that it affords. However, while Barabas is a criminal mastermind, Ithamore is more of a common thief and cutthroat. The slave fails his great test of loyalty when he falls for the prostitute Bellamira, bribes Barbabas, and confesses Barabas's crimes to the governor. Once again, Marlowe shows how another person close to the protagonist abandons Barabas. As with Abigail, the merchant responds to this betrayal by killing Ithamore, along with his cohorts Bellamira and Pilia-Borza.
Ferneze	Barabas's great enemy and the governor of Malta. Ferneze hides his real motives behind ideals of Christian morality. Ultimately, his role in undermining Barabas and bribing Calymath shows how he uses Machiavellian tactics to his own advantage.
Machevill	The narrator of the Prologue. Machevill is based on Machiavelli, but he is more of an ironic than a genuine characterization of this author. Marlowe uses Machevill to set the scene for a drama filled with irreligion, intrigue, and duplicity—traits that Elizabethans mistakenly identified as quintessentially Machiavellian. Thus, Marlowe shows his gift at dramatizing contemporary beliefs in a way that may be read as serious or satirical.
Selim-Calymath	The Turkish leader and son of the Ottoman Emperor. Calymath awards Barabas the governorship of the island following Barabas's help in its capture. Calymath then becomes embroiled in Maltese politics as Barabas and Ferneze scheme against one another. Ultimately, Ferneze's tactics result in Calymath's capture, through which Marlowe shows how a great warlord can be felled by Machiavellian intrigue.
Don Mathias	Abigail's lover and Lodowick's friend. Mathias and Lodowick kill each other in a duel masterminded by Barabas, making Mathias the first innocent victim of Barabas's many plots

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	to exact revenge.
Don Lodowick	Ferneze's son. Lodowick loves Abigail and is misled by Barabas into believing that he will marry her. This leads to the duel between Lodowick and Mathias.
Friar Jacomo	The Dominican friar who converts Abigail. Jacomo is a flawed priest, who, Marlowe implies, sleeps with nuns and lusts after money. As such, he personifies the hypocrisy of the Catholic clergy. Barabas frames Jacomo for Bernardine's murder, and Jacomo is subsequently executed.
Friar Bernardine	Jacomo's friend and a friar, though of a different order from Jacomo. Bernardine fights with Jacomo as both men want Barabas's money to go to their own monasteries. Bernardine is strangled with his own belt by Ithamore after Barabas pretends that he is converting to Christianity. Like Jacomo, Marlowe uses Bernardine to lampoon the corruption of the Catholic clergy.
Bellamira	The prostitute who dupes Ithamore into bribing Barabas. Bellamira is willing to resort to crime if her business dries up and thus displays a basic interest in money as a means of survival. She is murdered by Barabas with the use of a poisoned flower.
Pilia-Borza	Bellamira's pimp. Pilia-Borza is crude but not easily deceived, as shown by his reluctance to dine with Barabas. Ironically, he is still poisoned by Barabas along with Bellamira and Ithamore.
Katherine	Mathias's mother and a voice of prejudice. Even before she discovers his role in her son's death, Katherine states her dislike for Barabas on the basis of his race.
Martin del Bosco	The Spanish vice-admiral who convinces Ferneze to break his alliance with the Turks in return for Spanish protection. Marlowe shows how this protection fails when, with Barabas's help, Calymath storms the city walls.

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KEY FACTS ABOUT THE JEW OF MALTA

FULL TITLE	The Jew of Malta or The Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta (1633 quarto)
AUTHOR	Christopher Marlowe
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragicomedy; satire of religious hypocrisy and Machiavellian scheming
LANGUAGE	English (Early modern English; Shakespearean prose)
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	between 1589–1591, London
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	Earliest edition is a quarto dating from 1633, probably based on a copy by Marlowe
PUBLISHER	Nicholas Vavafour, London
NARRATOR	"Machevill," a caricature of Machiavelli, the famous sixteenth-century author on statecraft
PROTAGONIST	Barabas
SETTING (TIME)	During the 1565 Turkish siege of Malta, an island in the Mediterranean
SETTING (PLACE)	Malta's fortified town
POINT OF VIEW	Marlowe's; the playwright's ambiguous style seems to condemn all of his characters as immoral
CLIMAX	Abigail's conversion to Christianity may be understood as the play's heavily ironic moral climax. However, the dramatic climax occurs in the final scene, where Barabas's plot to kill Calymath backfires, and Barabas dies in a cauldron.
FALLING ACTION	Barabas schemes to free Malta from Turkish rule but his plans founder when Ferneze saves Calymath's life. The protagonist dies, and the governor explains to the Turk that he will be Malta's prisoner until the island is freed.
TENSE	Present

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TONE	Deeply ironic; Marlowe plays with stereotypes and complicates our reactions to his characters. Barabas is simultaneously sympathetic and detestable. Many characters that are ostensibly "good" Christians, such as Ferneze, appear hypocritical and moralistic.
THEMES	Religion and religious hypocrisy; vengeance and retribution; Machiavellian strategy
MOTIFS	Deception and dissimulation; proverbs and biblical allusions
SYMBOLS	Gold; Barabas' nose
FORESHADOWING	There is little foreshadowing in The Jew of Malta, although Abigail's first (false) conversion to Christianity may foreshadow her later one. The play relies more on parallels between the characters: Barabas's immoral actions are frequently compared to those of the Catholic clergy, Ithamore, Calymath and Ferneze.

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS

Faustus	The protagonist. Faustus is a brilliant sixteenth-century scholar from Wittenberg, Germany, whose ambition for knowledge, wealth, and worldly might makes him willing to pay the ultimate price—his soul—to Lucifer in exchange for supernatural powers. Faustus's initial tragic grandeur is diminished by the fact that he never seems completely sure of the decision to forfeit his soul and constantly wavers about whether or not to repent. His ambition is admirable and initially awesome, yet he ultimately lacks a certain inner strength. He is unable to embrace his dark path wholeheartedly but is also unwilling to admit his mistake.
Mephastophilis	A devil whom Faustus summons with his initial magical experiments. Mephastophilis's motivations are ambiguous: on the one hand, his oft-expressed goal is to catch Faustus's soul and carry it off to hell; on the other hand, he actively attempts to dissuade Faustus from making a deal with Lucifer by warning him about the horrors of hell. Mephastophilis is ultimately as tragic a figure as Faustus, with his moving, regretful accounts of what the devils have lost in their eternal separation from God and his repeated reflections on the pain that comes with damnation.
Chorus	A character who stands outside the story, providing narration and commentary. The Chorus was customary in Greek tragedy.
Old Man	An enigmatic figure who appears in the final scene. The old man urges Faustus to repent and to ask God for mercy. He seems to replace the good and evil angels, who, in the first scene, try to influence Faustus's behavior.
Good Angel	A spirit that urges Faustus to repent for his pact with Lucifer and return to God. Along with the old man and the bad angel, the good angel represents, in many ways, Faustus's conscience and divided will between good and evil.
Evil Angel	A spirit that serves as the counterpart to the good angel and provides Faustus with reasons not to repent for sins against God. The evil angel represents the evil half of Faustus's conscience.
Lucifer	The prince of devils, the ruler of hell, and Mephastophilis's master.
Wagner	Faustus's servant. Wagner uses his master's books to learn how to summon devils and work magic.
Clown	A clown who becomes Wagner's servant. The clown's antics provide comic relief; he is a ridiculous character, and his absurd behavior initially contrasts with Faustus's grandeur. As the play goes on, though, Faustus's behavior comes to resemble that of the clown.
Robin	An ostler, or innkeeper, who, like the clown, provides a comic contrast to Faustus. Robin and his friend Rafe learn some basic conjuring, demonstrating that even the least scholarly can possess skill in magic. Marlowe includes Robin and Rafe to illustrate Faustus's degradation as he submits to simple trickery such as theirs.

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Rafe	An ostler, and a friend of Robin. Rafe appears as Dick (Robin's friend and a clown) in B-text editions of Doctor Faustus.
Valdes and Cornelius	Two friends of Faustus, both magicians, who teach him the art of black magic.
Horse-courser	A horse-trader who buys a horse from Faustus, which vanishes after the horse-courser rides it into the water, leading him to seek revenge.
The Scholars	Faustus's colleagues at the University of Wittenberg. Loyal to Faustus, the scholars appear at the beginning and end of the play to express dismay at the turn Faustus's studies have taken, to marvel at his achievements, and then to hear his agonized confession of his pact with Lucifer.
The pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church and a powerful political figure in the Europe of Faustus's day. The pope serves as both a source of amusement for the play's Protestant audience and a symbol of the religious faith that Faustus has rejected.
Emperor Charles V	The most powerful monarch in Europe, whose court Faustus visits.
Knight	A German nobleman at the emperor's court. The knight is skeptical of Faustus's power, and Faustus makes antlers sprout from his head to teach him a lesson. The knight is further developed and known as Benvolio in B-text versions of Doctor Faustus; Benvolio seeks revenge on Faustus and plans to murder him.
Bruno	A candidate for the papacy, supported by the emperor. Bruno is captured by the pope and freed by Faustus. Bruno appears only in B-text versions of Doctor Faustus.
Duke of Vanholt	A German nobleman whom Faustus visits.
Martino and Frederick	Friends of Benvolio who reluctantly join his attempt to kill Faustus. Martino and Frederick appear only in B-text versions of Doctor Faustus.

KEY FACTS ABOUT DOCTOR FAUSTUS

FULL TITLE	Published initially as The Tragicall History of D. Faustus, then as The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus
AUTHOR	Christopher Marlowe
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Early 1590s; England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	The A text was first published in 1604, the B text in 1616.
PUBLISHER	Uncertain; possibly Philip Henslowe, a theatrical entrepreneur
NARRATOR	None for the most part, but the Chorus, which appears intermittently between scenes, provides background information and comments on the action
POINT OF VIEW	While he sometimes cedes the stage to the Chorus or the lesser, comic characters, Faustus is central figure in the play, and he has several long soliloquies that let us see things from his point of view.
TONE	Grandiose and tragic, with occasional moments of low comedy
TENSE	The Chorus, who provides the only narration, alternates between the present and past tenses.
SETTING (TIME)	The 1580s
SETTING (PLACE)	Europe, specifically Germany and Italy
PROTAGONIST	Doctor Faustus
MAJOR CONFLICT	Faustus sells his soul to Lucifer in exchange for twenty-four years of immense power, but the desire to repent begins to plague him as the fear of hell grows in

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	him.
RISING ACTION	Faustus's study of dark magic and his initial conversations with Mephastophilis
CLIMAX	Faustus's sealing of the pact that promises his soul to Lucifer
FALLING ACTION	Faustus's traveling of the world and performing of magic for various rulers
THEMES	Sin, redemption, and damnation; the conflict between medieval and Renaissance values; absolute power and corruption; the dividedness of human nature
MOTIFS	Magic and the supernatural; practical jokes
SYMBOLS	Blood; Faustus's rejection of the ancient authorities; the good angel and the evil angel
FORESHADOWING	The play constantly hints at Faustus's ultimate damnation. His blood congeals when he tries to sign away his soul; the words Homo fuge, meaning "Fly, man!", appear on his arm after he makes the pact; and he is constantly tormented by misgivings and fears of hell.

MCQs

1. Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this line?
   (a) William Shakespeare
   (b) Thomas Kyd
   (c) John Dryden
   (d) John Donne
2. In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?
   (a) Lazarus (b) Solomon
   (c) Barabas (d) Shylock
3. How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the Devil?
   (a) 16 (b) 20
   (c) 24 (d) 28
4. Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?
   (a) Henry V (b) Richard III
   (c) Edward II (d) John
5. One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of which lovers?
   (a) Anthony and Cleopatra
   (b) Hero and Leander
   (c) Troilus and Cressida
   (d) Apollo and Hyacinth
6. Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great' was based loosely on the life of which Asian ruler?
   (a) Zhu Yuanzhang (b) Genghis Khan
   (c) Timur (d) Kublai Khan
7. What was the title of the play by Marlowe that portrayed the events surrounding the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572?
   (a) The Massacre at Berlin
   (b) The Massacre at Rome
   (c) The Massacre at Copenhagen
   (d) The Massacre at Paris
8. In the title of Marlowe's play, of where was Dido the Queen?
   (a) Troy (b) Carthage
   (c) Sparta (d) Persia
9. In what country is 'Dr Faustus' based?
   (a) England (b) Italy
   (c) France (d) Germany
10. When, is it estimated, was 'Dr Faustus' first performed?
    (a) 1594 (b) 1604
    (c) 1590 (d) 1593
11. At what famous university is Faustus a scholar?
    (a) Wittenburg (b) Sorbonne
    (c) Heidelberg (d) Cambridge
12. Faustus' servant shares his name with a famous German composer. Who?
    (a) Bach (b) Schumann
    (c) Beethoven (d) Wagner
13. Faustus asks two magicians to aid him in summoning the devil. What are their names?
    (a) Valdes and Cornelius
    (b) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
    (c) Troilus and Cressida
    (d) Pyramus and Thisbe
14. Through his magic, Faustus is visited first by which of the devil's angels?
    (a) Mephastophilis (b) Beelzebub
    (c) Aamon (d) None of these
15. What does Faustus promise to the devil in exchange for great knowledge, riches and power for a period of 24 years?

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(a) his body (b) his house
(c) his soul (d) his horse

16. Which of the following qualities would most accurately describe Faustus' character at the beginning of the play?
(a) kind (b) stupid
(c) sensitive (d) arrogant

17. Which powerful figure does Faustus ridicule with his new-found powers?
(a) The Pope
(b) The Holy Roman Emperor
(c) The King of England
(d) The King of France

"EDWARD II" - MARLOWE'S CLASSIC HISTORY PLAY (MCQs)

18. From whom has Gaveston received a letter that he reads aloud at the beginning of the play?
(a) Earl of Lancaster (b) Edward II
(c) Earl of Warwick (d) Queen Isabella

19. Which sorts of men does Gaveston plan to use to make the "pliant" king do anything that he (Gaveston) wants?
(a) Monks and other churchmen
(b) Poets and musicians
(c) Soldiers and builders of castles
(d) Sailors and explorers

20. What relation are the Younger Mortimer and the Elder Mortimer to each other?
(a) son and father (b) nephew and uncle
(c) cousins (d) brothers

21. What pet-name for the King does Gaveston use in his aside to the audience?
(a) Ned (b) Teddy
(c) Ted (d) Darling

22. Who is the only noble to speak out on the King's side in this first confrontation at the beginning of the play?
(a) Earl of Warwick
(b) Edward, Prince of Wales, Edward's son
(c) Edmund of Kent, Edward's half-brother
(d) Thomas of Lancaster, Edward's cousin

23. Lancaster leaves the court in defiance telling Edward he must either change his mind or expect to see something floating in blood. What is it that will "float in blood"?
(a) London (b) the crown
(c) England (d) the throne

24. Which clergyman do Gaveston and the King throw into the gutter?
(a) Archbishop of Canterbury
(b) Bishop of Coventry
(c) Bishop of Ely
(d) Bishop of Carlisle

25. Amongst the titles that Edward II showers on Gaveston are Lord High Chamberlain, Chief Secretary to the State, King and Lord of Man. Which important earldom does he also give to Gaveston?
(a) Gloucester (b) Albany
(c) Suffolk (d) Cornwall

26. With which of the nobles does the Queen seem to find the most sympathy?
(a) Kent (b) Lancaster
(c) Warwick (d) Mortimer

27. How does Edward try to influence the nobles into a position where they won't support the Archbishop of Canterbury in his petition to have Gaveston exiled again?
(a) He threatens them with soldiers from France.
(b) He threatens them with his armed bodyguard.
(c) He tries to bribe them with titles
(d) He threatens them with the power of the Pope.

28. Which power base does he threaten to destroy after the nobles have left and he has signed the paper banishing Gaveston?
(a) The power of the French King
(b) The power of the Council of Nobles
(c) The power of the Pope in Rome
(d) The power of the Church in England

29. What does Edward call Isabella just before he says farewell to Gaveston?
(a) his dearest beloved
(b) French strumpet
(c) French traitor
(d) she-wolf of France

30. What is the main argument that Mortimer puts to the other nobles to suggest that Gaveston should be brought back from banishment?
(a) Edward is sure to reward them for getting his friend back.
(b) It would please the Queen to be back in her husband's favour.
(c) Once back in the country a hired assassin could easily kill him
(d) He believes that Gaveston has changed his ways.

31. What advice does the Elder Mortimer give to the Younger Mortimer before he departs to fight in

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Scotland?
(a) Leave well alone for plenty of kings have had lovers and favourites
(b) Keep away from the Queen for she is not to be trusted.
(c) Organise your men and be ready for rebellion.
(d) Beware of Lancaster for he will betray you.

32. From whom does the King's niece receive a love letter?
(a) Lancaster (b) Younger Mortimer
(c) Edward II (d) Gaveston

33. Where does Gaveston land on his second return from exile?
(a) Bristol (b) Dover
(c) Chester (d) Tynemouth

34. The symbolic device that Mortimer describes to the King as they wait for Gaveston to land is of a cedar tree with eagles on the top branches. What symbolises Gaveston in the rest of this device?
(a) a canker or cancer
(b) a little fish about to be swallowed by a leviathan
(c) a little bird about to be devoured
(d) a leaf that has fallen to the ground

35. Which of the nobles attacks and wounds Gaveston when he offers each of them insults on his return to England?
(a) Lancaster (b) Pembroke
(c) Warwick (d) Younger Mortimer

36. What complaint do Lancaster and Mortimer make against Edward when they decide to "speak their minds"?
(a) He let England be humiliated at Bannockburn
(b) He is allowing the Danes to rule the seas in the Channel
(c) He is not stopping the rebellion in Ireland
(d) All of these points

37. When Kent decides to throw in his lot with the rebels who is the nobleman who immediately decides to trust him?
(a) Lancaster (b) Pembroke
(c) Warwick (d) Younger Mortimer

38. After they have captured Gaveston which two men amongst the nobles want to give Edward one last chance of seeing his favourite?
(a) Mortimer and Warwick
(b) Kent and Pembroke
(c) Lancaster and Kent
(d) Pembroke and Arundel

39. Which of the rebels is in the end directly responsible for Gaveston's death?
(a) Warwick (b) Lancaster
(c) Mortimer (d) Kent

40. To which foreign nobleman does Isabella turn when her brother, the King of France, refuses to help her?
(a) The Duke of Burgundy
(b) David of Flanders
(c) The Duke of Lorraine
(d) Sir John of Hainault

41. After the Earl of Leicester and Sir Thomas Berkeley Edward II is placed with his final set of gaolers. What are their names?
(a) Matrevis and Gurney
(b) Lightborn and Tressel
(c) Wilson and Cade
(d) Rice Ap Howel and John Mower

42. In the play "Edward II" how does Marlowe arrange the King's death on stage?
(a) They burn out his intestines using a red-hot poker.
(b) He is stabbed to death by three assassins.
(c) The murderers smother him to death using a pillow.
(d) The murderers stamp him to death using a table on top of him in bed

43. One of Marlowe's earliest published works was his translation of the epic poem 'Pharsalia', written by which Roman poet?
(a) Ovid (b) Lucan
(c) Virgil (d) Horace

44. Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this line?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Thomas Kyd
(c) John Dryden (d) John Donne

45. In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?
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(c) Barabas (d) Shylock

46. How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the Devil?
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(c) 24 (d) 28

47. Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?
(a) Henry V (b) Richard III
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48. One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of which lovers?
(a) Anthony and Cleopatra
(b) Hero and Leander
(c) Troilus and Cressida
(d) Apollo and Hyacinth

49. Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great' was based loosely on the life of which Asian ruler?
(a) Zhu Yuanzhang (b) Genghis Khan
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50. What was the title of the play by Marlowe that portrayed the events surrounding the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572?
(a) The Massacre at Berlin
(b) The Massacre at Rome
(c) The Massacre at Copenhagen
(d) The Massacre at Paris

51. In the title of Marlowe's play, of where was Dido the Queen?
(a) Troy (b) Carthage
(c) Sparta (d) Persia

52. Who was the England's first official Poet Laureate?
(a) John Dryden
(b) Christopher Marlowe
(c) John Donne
(d) William Shakespeare

53. In Which year John Dryden was appointed England's first official Poet Laureate?
(a) 1670 (b) 1674
(c) 1676 (d) 1678

"DR FAUSTUS" (MCQs)

54. In what country is 'Dr Faustus' based?
(a) England (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Germany

55. When, is it estimated, was 'Dr Faustus' first performed?
(a) 1594 (b) 1604
(c) 1590 (d) 1593

56. At what famous university is Faustus a scholar?
(a) Wittenburg (b) Sorbonne
(c) Heidelberg (d) Cambridge

57. Faustus' servant shares his name with a famous German composer. Who?
(a) Bach (b) Schumann
(c) Beethoven (d) Wagner

58. Faustus asks two magicians to aid him in summoning the devil. What are their names?
(a) Valdes and Cornelius
(b) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
(c) Troilus and Cressida
(d) Pyramus and Thisbe

59. What does Faustus promise to the devil in exchange for great knowledge, riches and power for a period of 24 years?
(a) his body (b) his house
(c) his soul (d) his horse

60. Which of the following qualities would most accurately describe Faustus' character at the beginning of the play?
(a) kind (b) stupid
(c) sensitive (d) arrogant

61. Which powerful figure does Faustus ridicule with his new-found powers?
(a) The Pope
(b) The Holy Roman Emperor
(c) The King of England
(d) The King of France

62. At the end of the play, Faustus is dragged down to hell, begging to repent.
(a) True (b) False

63. Fausus sells his soul in exchange for a period of service from the devil. What is this period of time?
(a) Until his twenty fourth birthday
(b) Twenty four years
(c) Until his fortieth birthday
(d) Forty years

64. Faustus signs this contract with the devil in blood. What problem does he encounter?
(a) He doesn't have enough blood
(b) He passes out
(c) The blood smears on the page
(d) His blood congeals

65. After Faustus finishes signing the contract, two Latin words appear inscribed on his arm: Homo fuge. What is the translation of these words?
(a) Thou art damned (b) Fly, man
(c) Property of devil (d) Empty soul

66. The first thing that Faustus does with his powers is question a devil, Mephostophilis, about the nature of the world. What is the one question that Mephostophilis refuses to answer?
(a) Why are you damned to hell?
(b) Who is your master?
(c) Who made the world?
(d) Was Lucifer once an angel?

67. What reason does Mephostophilis give for not answering the question about the nature of the world?
(a) Answering questions was not part of the

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contract
(b) He does not feel like it
(c) It is against their kingdom
(d) He will be punished if he answers

68. In Faustus's final speech, just minutes before his contract term is up, which of these does he ask for?
(a) For his soul to be misplaced and sent to heaven
(b) For his time in hell to be limited to a hundred thousand years
(c) To turn time back to before he signed the contract
(d) All of these choices

69. What does Faustus do to Carter, the Horse-Courser, Dick, Robin and the Hostess?
(a) Takes them to the Pope's dinner
(b) Strikes them dumb
(c) Scares them
(d) Conjures horns upon their heads

70. At the very end of the play, who is last to beg Faustus to repent?
(a) The Good Angel
(b) Helen of Troy
(c) Wagner
(d) The Old Man

71. The seven deadly sins make an appearance in this play and Faustus is delighted by the sight of them.
(a) True (b) False

72. When Mephostophilis first enters, Faustus says that he is too ugly and demands him to return as something else. What does he tell Mephostophilis to return as?
(a) A Franciscan friar
(b) The Pope
(c) A clown
(d) A normal man

THE JEW OF MALTA (MCQs)

73. Why does Machevill say that he has come to England?
(a) To visit the Queen
(b) To visit Barabas
(c) To cause mischief with friends
(d) To plot against the Pope

74. What is Barabas's reaction to the news that all Jews must go to the senate- house?
(a) He assumes that the Governor needs advice.
(b) He thinks that the Turks have attacked Malta.
(c) He suspects the summons has something to do with paying tribute.
(d) He thinks the Jews are lying.

75. What excuse does the governor use to confiscate all of Barabas' estate?
(a) He says that because Barabas refused to hand over half his wealth, then his entire estate is forfeit.
(b) He says that Barabas has cheated the state through tax fraud.
(c) He says it is too much for one man to own.
(d) He doesn't use an excuse: Barabas gives his estate up voluntarily.

76. Why does Barabas mock the knight's assertion that it would be "simple policy"—i.e. foolish strategy—to break the league with the Turks?
(a) Barabas believes that Spain can help Malta.
(b) Barabas thinks that breaking the league will save him money.
(c) Barabas thinks that the Christians' "policy" is one of hypocrisy and cunning, rather than foolishness.
(d) Barabas thinks that the Turks are a powerless enemy.

77. Which one of Abigail's qualities does Mathias praise to Lodowick?
(a) Her integrity
(b) Her beauty
(c) Her virtue
(d) Her father's wealth

78. What treasure does Abigail recover from her father's house?
(a) A chest of jewels
(b) Moneybags filled with gold
(c) A hoard of silks and spices
(d) A priceless pearl

79. Where did Del Bosco capture the Turkish slaves?
(a) In Malta
(b) On a merchant ship headed east
(c) In a battle in Corsica
(d) They were the crew of a Turkish galley the Spaniards captured following a sea- battle.

80. Which jewel does Lodowick refer to Abigail as?
(a) An emerald (b) A diamond
(c) A pearl (d) A ruby

81. Why does Barabas choose to buy Ithamore instead of the other slave?
(a) Ithamore will cost less to feed.
(b) Ithamore is better looking.

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(c) Ithamore says he hates Christians.
(d) Ithamore seems friendly.

82. Why does Barabas tell Abigail "It is no sin to deceive a Christian"?
(a) Barabas thinks that Christians are stupid and that they deserve to be misled.
(b) Barabas thinks this treatment is retribution for all the times Christians have deceived Jews.
(c) Christians believe that they should never be honest with heretics. Barabas argues that this also holds true for Jews, to whom Christians are heretics.
(d) Barabas does not believe that lying is a sin.

83. Why has the courtesan Bellamira's business dried up?
(a) She has grown ugly.
(b) The blockade of Malta by Turkish forces has prevented merchant ships from getting through.
(c) Pilia-Borza has scared off all her customers.
(d) She has fallen in love with Ithamore and finds the idea of prostitution distasteful.

84. When does Abigail decide she wants to convert to Christianity?
(a) After she hears about her father's role in the deaths of Lodowick and Mathias
(b) Before Lodowick and Mathias duel for her hand
(c) After Barabas defects to join Calymath
(d) After Bernardine and Jacomo try to get Barabas to convert

85. What does Barabas use to poison the convent?
(a) A flower
(b) A letter
(c) A dish of pasta
(d) A pot of rice

86. What does Barabas say when Ithamore asks him if he is grieved at Abigail's death?
(a) He says he feels saddened but that Ithamore's presence has helped him to recover.
(b) He says he is disappointed that she lived for so long and that she decided to become a Christian.
(c) He doesn't feel anything at all.
(d) He despairs at her conversion but believes that she will be punished in hell.

87. Why is Bernardine grieved by Abigail's death?
(a) Because she died a virgin
(b) Because she was a sincere Christian
(c) Because he was sleeping with her
(d) Because she was Barabas's heir

88. Why does Barabas kill Bernardine and Jacomo?
(a) He detests the priests for their hypocrisy.
(b) He wants to demonstrate his cunning to Ithamore.
(c) Bernardine offended Barabas by converting Abigail, and Jacomo knows about Barabas's crimes.
(d) Jacomo offended Barabas by converting Abigail, and Bernardine knows about Barabas's crimes.

89. How does Ithamore attempt to bribe Barabas?
(a) He sends him death threats.
(b) He threatens to burn his house down.
(c) He threatens to confess all of Barabas's crimes.
(d) He pretends to have evidence proving that Barabas is helping the Turks.

90. How does Barabas disguise himself in order to poison Bellamira, Pilia-Borza, and Ithamore?
(a) He dresses as a Spanish fiddle-player.
(b) He pretends to be a Turkish bashaw.
(c) He steals the uniform of one of Ferneze's officers.
(d) He pretends to be a French lute-player.

91. What does Barabas demand when Ferneze sends him to jail?
(a) He seeks retribution for the wrongs the governor has done him.
(b) He asks that Bellamira and Pilia-Borza also be sent to jail.
(c) He insists on being treated with fairness under the law.
(d) Barabas demands to be put into a cell far away from Ithamore.

92. In what way does Barabas feign death?
(a) He takes a sleeping potion.
(b) He lies very still and holds his breath.
(c) He bribes his guards to pretend that he is dead.
(d) He knocks himself unconscious on his cell door.

93. How does the Turkish army defeat Malta?
(a) Barabas tells Calymath about a passage cut through the rock that leads to the town.
(b) The Turks capture Ferneze and force the Maltese to surrender.
(c) The Turkish fleet starves the town by blockading its food supplies.

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(d) Barabas poisons all of the town's wells.

94. Why does Barabas decide to make a deal with Ferneze?
   (a) He knows that his life is in danger when the Turks leave Malta.
   (b) Ferneze persuades him that it is good policy.
   (c) Calymath threatens to kill Barabas if he is an unjust governor.
   (d) Barabas decides that he should atone for the wrongs he has done Ferneze.

95. How much money does Ferneze give Barabas to free Malta?
   (a) 500 Crowns (b) 10,000 pounds
   (c) 100,000 pounds (d) A chest full of gold

96. What adjectives would best describe Barabas's attitude as he dies?
   (a) Contrite and apologetic
   (b) Enraged and unrepentant
   (c) Timid and apprehensive
   (d) Quiet and reflective

97. To whom or what does Ferneze credit Malta's deliverance?
   (a) To his own sharp statecraft
   (b) To Calymath's naivety
   (c) To the amulet he wears around his wrist
   (d) To Barabas's treachery and Divine Providence

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. a
11. a	12. d	13. a	14. a	15. c	16. d	17. a	18. b	19. b	20. b
21. a	22. c	23. d	24. b	25. d	26. d	27. c	28. c	29. b	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. d	34. a	35. d	36. d	37. d	38. d	39. a	40. d
41. a	42. d	43. b	44. d	45. c	46. c	47. c	48. b	49. c	50. d
51. b	52. a	53. a	54. d	55. a	56. a	57. d	58. a	59. c	60. d
61. a	62. a	63. b	64. d	65. b	66. c	67. c	68. b	69. b	70. d
71. a	72. a	73. c	74. c	75. a	76. c	77. b	78. b	79. d	80. b
81. a	82. c	83. b	84. a	85. d	86. b	87. a	88. d	89. c	90. d
91. c	92. a	93. a	94. a	95. c	96. b	97. d			

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SWIFT JONATHAN & HIS PLAY GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

Gulliver	The narrator and protagonist of the story. Although Lemuel Gulliver's vivid and detailed style of narration makes it clear that he is intelligent and well educated, his perceptions are naïve and gullible. He has virtually no emotional life, or at least no awareness of it, and his comments are strictly factual. Indeed, sometimes his obsession with the facts of navigation, for example, becomes unbearable for us, as his fictional editor, Richard Sympson, makes clear when he explains having had to cut out nearly half of Gulliver's verbiage. Gulliver never thinks that the absurdities he encounters are funny and never makes the satiric connections between the lands he visits and his own home. Gulliver's naïveté makes the satire possible, as we pick up on things that Gulliver does not notice.
The emperor	The ruler of Lilliput. Like all Lilliputians, the emperor is fewer than six inches tall. His power and majesty impress Gulliver deeply, but to us he appears both laughable and sinister. Because of his tiny size, his belief that he can control Gulliver seems silly, but his willingness to execute his subjects for minor reasons of politics or honor gives him a frightening aspect. He is proud of possessing the tallest trees and biggest palace in the kingdom, but he is also quite hospitable, spending a fortune on his captive's food. The emperor is both a satire of the autocratic ruler and a strangely serious portrait of political power.
The farmer	Gulliver's first master in Brobdingnag. The farmer speaks to Gulliver, showing that he is willing to believe that the relatively tiny Gulliver may be as rational as he himself is, and treats him with gentleness. However, the farmer puts Gulliver on display around Brobdingnag, which clearly shows that he would rather profit from his discovery than converse with him as an equal. His exploitation of Gulliver as a laborer, which nearly starves Gulliver to death, seems less cruel than simpleminded. Generally, the farmer represents the average Brobdingnagian of no great gifts or intelligence, wielding an extraordinary power over Gulliver simply by virtue of his immense size.
Glumdalclitch	The farmer's nine-year-old daughter, who is forty feet tall. Glumdalclitch becomes Gulliver's friend and nursemaid, hanging him to sleep safely in her closet at night and teaching him the Brobdingnagian language by day. She is skilled at sewing and makes Gulliver several sets of new clothes, taking delight in dressing him. When the queen discovers that no one at court is suited to care for Gulliver, she invites Glumdalclitch to live at court as his sole babysitter, a function she performs with great seriousness and attentiveness. To Glumdalclitch, Gulliver is basically a living doll, symbolizing the general status Gulliver has in Brobdingnag.
The queen	The queen of Brobdingnag, who is so delighted by Gulliver's beauty and charms that she agrees to buy him from the farmer for 1,000 pieces of gold. Gulliver appreciates her kindness after the hardships he suffers at the farmer's and shows his usual fawning love for royalty by kissing the tip of her little finger when presented before her. She possesses, in Gulliver's words, "infinite" wit and humor, though this description may entail a bit of Gulliver's characteristic flattery of superiors. The queen seems genuinely considerate, asking Gulliver whether he would consent to live at court instead of simply taking him in as a pet and inquiring into the reasons for his cold good-byes with the

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	farmer. She is by no means a hero, but simply a pleasant, powerful person.
The king	The king of Brobdingnag, who, in contrast to the emperor of Lilliput, seems to be a true intellectual, well versed in political science among other disciplines. While his wife has an intimate, friendly relationship with the diminutive visitor, the king's relation to Gulliver is limited to serious discussions about the history and institutions of Gulliver's native land. He is thus a figure of rational thought who somewhat prefigures the Houyhnhnms in Book IV.
Lord Munodi	A lord of Lagado, capital of the underdeveloped land beneath Laputa, who hosts Gulliver and gives him a tour of the country on Gulliver's third voyage. Munodi is a rare example of practical-minded intelligence both in Lagado, where the applied sciences are wildly impractical, and in Laputa, where no one even considers practicality a virtue. He fell from grace with the ruling elite by counseling a commonsense approach to agriculture and land management in Lagado, an approach that was rejected even though it proved successful when applied to his own flourishing estate. Lord Munodi serves as a reality check for Gulliver on his third voyage, an objective-minded contrast to the theoretical delusions of the other inhabitants of Laputa and Lagado.
Yahoos	Unkempt humanlike beasts who live in servitude to the Houyhnhnms. Yahoos seem to belong to various ethnic groups, since there are blond Yahoos as well as dark-haired and redheaded ones. The men are characterized by their hairy bodies, and the women by their low-hanging breasts. They are naked, filthy, and extremely primitive in their eating habits. Yahoos are not capable of government, and thus they are kept as servants to the Houyhnhnms, pulling their carriages and performing manual tasks. They repel Gulliver with their lascivious sexual appetites, especially when an eleven-year-old Yahoo girl attempts to rape Gulliver as he is bathing naked. Yet despite Gulliver's revulsion for these disgusting creatures, he ends his writings referring to himself as a Yahoo, just as the Houyhnhnms do as they regretfully evict him from their realm. Thus, "Yahoo" becomes another term for human, at least in the semideranged and self-loathing mind of Gulliver at the end of his fourth journey.
Houyhnhnms	Rational horses who maintain a simple, peaceful society governed by reason and truthfulness—they do not even have a word for "lie" in their language. Houyhnhnms are like ordinary horses, except that they are highly intelligent and deeply wise. They live in a sort of socialist republic, with the needs of the community put before individual desires. They are the masters of the Yahoos, the savage humanlike creatures in Houyhnhnmland. In all, the Houyhnhnms have the greatest impact on Gulliver throughout all his four voyages. He is grieved to leave them, not relieved as he is in leaving the other three lands, and back in England he relates better with his horses than with his human family. The Houyhnhnms thus are a measure of the extent to which Gulliver has become a misanthrope, or "human-hater"; he is certainly, at the end, a horse lover.
Gulliver's Houyhnhnm master	The Houyhnhnm who first discovers Gulliver and takes him into his own home. Wary of Gulliver's Yahoolike appearance at first, the master is hesitant to make contact with him, but Gulliver's ability to mimic the Houyhnhnm's own words persuades the master to protect Gulliver. The master's domestic cleanliness, propriety, and tranquil reasonableness of speech have an extraordinary impact on Gulliver. It is through this horse that Gulliver is led to reevaluate the differences between humans and beasts and to question humanity's claims to rationality.
Don Pedro de Mendez	The Portuguese captain who takes Gulliver back to Europe after he is forced to leave the land of the Houyhnhnms. Don Pedro is naturally benevolent and generous, offering

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	the half-crazed Gulliver his own best suit of clothes to replace the tatters he is wearing. But Gulliver meets his generosity with repulsion, as he cannot bear the company of Yahoos. By the end of the voyage, Don Pedro has won over Gulliver to the extent that he is able to have a conversation with him, but the captain's overall Yahoolike nature in Gulliver's eyes alienates him from Gulliver to the very end.
Brobdingnagians	Giants whom Gulliver meets on his second voyage. Brobdingnagians are basically a reasonable and kindly people governed by a sense of justice. Even the farmer who abuses Gulliver at the beginning is gentle with him, and politely takes the trouble to say good-bye to him upon leaving him. The farmer's daughter, Glumdalclitch, gives Gulliver perhaps the most kindhearted treatment he receives on any of his voyages. The Brobdingnagians do not exploit him for personal or political reasons, as the Lilliputians do, and his life there is one of satisfaction and quietude. But the Brobdingnagians do treat Gulliver as a plaything. When he tries to speak seriously with the king of Brobdingnag about England, the king dismisses the English as odious vermin, showing that deep discussion is not possible for Gulliver here.
Lilliputians and Blefuscudians	Two races of miniature people whom Gulliver meets on his first voyage. Lilliputians and Blefuscudians are prone to conspiracies and jealousies, and while they treat Gulliver well enough materially, they are quick to take advantage of him in political intrigues of various sorts. The two races have been in a longstanding war with each over the interpretation of a reference in their common holy scripture to the proper way to eat eggs. Gulliver helps the Lilliputians defeat the Blefuscudian navy, but he eventually leaves Lilliput and receives a warm welcome in the court of Blefuscu, by which Swift satirizes the arbitrariness of international relations.
Laputans	Absentminded intellectuals who live on the floating island of Laputa, encountered by Gulliver on his third voyage. The Laputans are parodies of theoreticians, who have scant regard for any practical results of their own research. They are so inwardly absorbed in their own thoughts that they must be shaken out of their meditations by special servants called flappers, who shake rattles in their ears. During Gulliver's stay among them, they do not mistreat him, but are generally unpleasant and dismiss him as intellectually deficient. They do not care about down-to-earth things like the dilapidation of their own houses, but worry intensely about abstract matters like the trajectories of comets and the course of the sun. They are dependent in their own material needs on the land below them, called Lagado, above which they hover by virtue of a magnetic field, and from which they periodically raise up food supplies. In the larger context of Gulliver's journeys, the Laputans are a parody of the excesses of theoretical pursuits and the uselessness of purely abstract knowledge.
Mary Burton Gulliver	Gulliver's wife, whose perfunctory mention in the first paragraphs of Gulliver's Travels demonstrates how unsentimental and unemotional Gulliver is. He makes no reference to any affection for his wife, either here or later in his travels when he is far away from her, and his detachment is so cool as to raise questions about his ability to form human attachments. When he returns to England, she is merely one part of his former existence, and he records no emotion even as she hugs him wildly. The most important facts about her in Gulliver's mind are her social origin and the income she generates.
Richard Sympson	Gulliver's cousin, self-proclaimed intimate friend, and the editor and publisher of Gulliver's Travels. It was in Richard Sympson's name that Jonathan Swift arranged for the publication of his narrative, thus somewhat mixing the fictional and actual worlds. Sympson is the fictional author of the prefatory note to Gulliver's Travels, entitled "The Publisher to the Readers." This note justifies Sympson's elimination of nearly half of the

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	original manuscript material on the grounds that it was irrelevant, a statement that Swift includes so as to allow us to doubt Gulliver's overall wisdom and ability to distinguish between important facts and trivial details.
James Bates	An eminent London surgeon under whom Gulliver serves as an apprentice after graduating from Cambridge. Bates helps get Gulliver his first job as a ship's surgeon and then offers to set up a practice with him. After Bates's death, Gulliver has trouble maintaining the business, a failure that casts doubt on his competence, though he himself has other explanations for the business's failure. Bates is hardly mentioned in the travels, though he is surely at least as responsible for Gulliver's welfare as some of the more exotic figures Gulliver meets. Nevertheless, Gulliver fleshes out figures such as the queen of Brobdingnag much more thoroughly in his narrative, underscoring the sharp contrast between his reticence regarding England and his long-windedness about foreigners.
Abraham Pannell	The commander of the ship on which Gulliver first sails, the Swallow. Traveling to the Levant, or the eastern Mediterranean, and beyond, Gulliver spends three and a half years on Pannell's ship. Virtually nothing is mentioned about Pannell, which heightens our sense that Gulliver's fascination with exotic types is not matched by any interest in his fellow countrymen.
William Prichard	The master of the Antelope, the ship on which Gulliver embarks for the South Seas at the outset of his first journey, in 1699. When the Antelope sinks, Gulliver is washed ashore on Lilliput. No details are given about the personality of Prichard, and he is not important in Gulliver's life or in the unfolding of the novel's plot. That Gulliver takes pains to name him accurately reinforces our impression that he is obsessive about facts but not always reliable in assessing overall significance.
Flimnap	The Lord High Treasurer of Lilliput, who conceives a jealous hatred for Gulliver when he starts believing that his wife is having an affair with him. Flimnap is clearly paranoid, since the possibility of a love affair between Gulliver and a Lilliputian is wildly unlikely. Flimnap is a portrait of the weaknesses of character to which any human is prone but that become especially dangerous in those who wield great power.
Reldresal	The Principal Secretary of Private Affairs in Lilliput, who explains to Gulliver the history of the political tensions between the two principal parties in the realm, the High-Heels and the Low-Heels. Reldresal is more a source of much-needed information for Gulliver than a well-developed personality, but he does display personal courage and trust in allowing Gulliver to hold him in his palm while he talks politics. Within the convoluted context of Lilliput's factions and conspiracies, such friendliness reminds us that fond personal relations may still exist even in this overheated political climate.
Skyresh Bolgolam	The High Admiral of Lilliput, who is the only member of the administration to oppose Gulliver's liberation. Gulliver imagines that Skyresh's enmity is simply personal, though there is no apparent reason for such hostility. Arguably, Skyresh's hostility may be merely a tool to divert Gulliver from the larger system of Lilliputian exploitation to which he is subjected.
Tramecksan	Also known as the High-Heels, a Lilliputian political group reminiscent of the British Tories. Tramecksan policies are said to be more agreeable to the ancient constitution of Lilliput, and while the High-Heels appear greater in number than the Low-Heels, their power is lesser. Unlike the king, the crown prince is believed to sympathize with the Tramecksan, wearing one low heel and one high heel, causing him to limp slightly.
Slamecksan	The Low-Heels, a Lilliputian political group reminiscent of the British Whigs. The king

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	has ordained that all governmental administrators must be selected from this party, much to the resentment of the High-Heels of the realm. Thus, while there are fewer Slamecksan than Tramecksan in Lilliput, their political power is greater. The king's own sympathies with the Slamecksan are evident in the slightly lower heels he wears at court.

KEY FACTS ABOUT GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

FULL TITLE	Gulliver's Travels, or, Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, by Lemuel Gulliver
AUTHOR	Jonathan Swift
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Satire
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Approximately 1712–1726, London and Dublin
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1726 (1735 unabridged)
PUBLISHER	George Faulkner (unabridged 1735 edition)
NARRATOR	Lemuel Gulliver
POINT OF VIEW	Gulliver speaks in the first person. He describes other characters and actions as they appear to him.
TONE	Gulliver's tone is gullible and naïve during the first three voyages; in the fourth, it turns cynical and bitter. The intention of the author, Jonathan Swift, is satirical and biting throughout.
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	Early eighteenth century
SETTING (PLACE)	Primarily England and the imaginary countries of Lilliput, Blefuscu, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms
PROTAGONIST	Lemuel Gulliver
MAJOR CONFLICT	On the surface, Gulliver strives to understand the various societies with which he comes into contact and to have these societies understand his native England. Below the surface, Swift is engaged in a conflict with the English society he is satirizing.
RISING ACTION	Gulliver's encounters with other societies eventually lead up to his rejection of human society in the fourth voyage
CLIMAX	Gulliver rejects human society in the fourth voyage, specifically when he shuns the generous Don Pedro as a vulgar Yahoo
FALLING ACTION	Gulliver's unhappy return to England accentuates his alienation and compels him to buy horses, which remind him of Houyhnhnms, to keep him company
THEMES	Might versus right; the individual versus society; the limits of human understanding
MOTIFS	Excrement; foreign languages; clothing
SYMBOLS	Lilliputians; Brobdingnagians; Laputans; Houyhnhnms; England
FORESHADOWING	Gulliver's experiences with various flawed societies foreshadow his ultimate rejection of human society in the fourth voyage.

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MCQs

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1. When was Jonathan Swift born?
   (a) 11 January 1660
   (b) 14 April 1656
   (c) 3 June 1663

(d) 30 November 1667

2. Where was Jonathan Swift born?
(a) Belfast (b) Dublin
(c) London (d) Paris

3. Which school did Jonathan Swift attend?
(a) Queen Anne School
(b) Kilkenny Grammar School
(c) St. John's School
(d) Holy Family School

4. When Jonathan Swift died?
(a) 19 October 1743
(b) 19 October 1744
(c) 19 October 1745
(d) 19 October 1746

5. Where Jonathan Swift died?
(a) Belfast (b) Dublin
(c) London (d) Paris

6. What was the age of Jonathan Swift when he died?
(a) 72 years (b) 73 years
(c) 74 years (d) 77 years

7. What was the Pen name of Jonathan Swift?
(a) M.B. Drapier
(b) Lemuel Gulliver
(c) Isaac Bickerstaff
(d) All of these

8. What was the occupation of Jonathan Swift?
(a) Satirist (b) Essayist & poet
(c) Priest (d) All of these

9. Who wrote the "Gulliver's Travels"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Jonathan Swift

10. Who wrote the "A Modest Proposal"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Jonathan Swift

11. Who wrote the "A Tale of a Tub"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Jonathan Swift

12. Who wrote the "Drapier's Letters"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) John Milton
(d) Jonathan Swift

13. Which of the following books was written by Jonathan Swift?
(a) Gulliver's Travels
(b) All Quiet on the Western Front
(c) For whom the bell tolls
(d) The old man and the sea

14. To which church did Jonathan Swift belong?
(a) Roman Catholic Church
(b) Church of England
(c) Church of Ireland
(d) Church of Scotland

15. Of which cathedral was Jonathan Swift dean?
(a) St. Paul's Cathedral
(b) St. Patrick's Cathedral
(c) Sacred Heart Cathedral
(d) St. Albert's Cathedral

16. When did Jonathan Swift die?
(a) 19 October 1745 (b) 1 August 1748
(c) 22 May 1750 (d) 15 March 1752

17. Which college did Jonathan Swift attend?
(a) St. Francis de Sales College
(b) Mar Ivanios College
(c) St. Joseph's School
(d) Trinity College

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

18. Which of the following kinds of specialized language does Swift not ridicule?
(a) Legal (b) Naval
(c) Culinary (d) Scientific

19. Which of the human societies that he visits does Gulliver find most appealing?
(a) Lagado (b) Brobdingnag
(c) England (d) Blefuscu

20. Which of the following adjectives best describe Gulliver's personality in the first three voyages?
(a) Direct and perspicacious
(b) Cynical and bitter
(c) Gullible and honest
(d) Kind and condescending

21. How does Gulliver end up stranded in Lilliput?
(a) He survives a shipwreck
(b) His crew abandons him
(c) He is dropped there by an enormous eagle
(d) He stops there for provisions and is trapped while he sleeps

22. How do the Lilliputians offer Gulliver something to drink?
(a) They break down their town reservoir
(b) They divert a river
(c) They summon the rains
(d) They roll out barrels of wine

23. How does Gulliver earn the title of Nardac in Lilliput?
(a) By capturing the Blefuscudian fleet
(b) By putting out the fire in the empress's quarters
(c) By showing lenience toward a group of soldiers who earlier attack him

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(d) By helping the Lilliputians construct a new palace

24. Instead of killing him outright, the Lilliputians decide on which of the following punishments for Gulliver?
(a) Blinding him and slowly starving him to death
(b) Exiling him
(c) Cutting off his hands
(d) Poisoning him

25. What is the line of doctrine over which the Blefuscudians and Lilliputians differ?
(a) "All true believers shall break their eggs at the small end."
(b) "All true believers shall break their eggs at the big end."
(c) "All true believers shall break their eggs as they see fit."
(d) "All true believers shall break their eggs at the convenient end."

26. Who is Gulliver's main caretaker in Brobdingnag?
(a) The farmer (b) The queen
(c) Reldresal (d) Glumdalclitch

27. How does Gulliver leave Brobdingnag?
(a) He builds himself a sailboat
(b) He is exiled
(c) He is carried away by a giant eagle
(d) He is taken back to England by Don Pedro

28. Who first discovers Gulliver in Brobdingnag?
(a) The farmer
(b) A field worker
(c) Glumdalclitch
(d) Lord Munodi

29. What does the farmer make Gulliver do in order to earn money?
(a) Perform tricks for spectators
(b) Spy on neighboring farmers
(c) Work in the fields
(d) Kill rats

30. Who is Gulliver's main enemy in the royal court of Brobdingnag?
(a) The dwarf (b) The king
(c) The queen (d) Reldresal

31. What human invention does Gulliver propose to the king of Brobdingnag that the king finds revolting?
(a) Gunpowder (b) Christianity
(c) Lawyers (d) Lying

32. How does Gulliver end up in Laputa?
(a) Pirates attack his ship
(b) His crew mutinies
(c) He is shipwrecked
(d) He stops there for provisions

33. What do "flappers" do for the people of Laputa?
(a) Keep them cool by fanning them
(b) Protect them from birds and insects
(c) Keep them engaged in conversations
(d) Introduce them to other people

34. Why does Gulliver seem stupid to the Laputans?
(a) He does not speak their language
(b) He is ignorant of music and mathematics
(c) He is unwilling to use a flapper
(d) He does not understand how the floating island works

35. Why does Gulliver summon the shades of René Descartes and Pierre Gassendi to talk to Aristotle?
(a) Descartes and Gassendi were supporters of Aristotle's theories
(b) Descartes, Gassendi, and Aristotle were all political satirists
(c) Descartes and Gassendi were philosophers who revised many of Aristotle's theories
(d) Descartes and Gassendi were friends of Swift

36. Why is Gulliver exiled from the land of the Houyhnhnms?
(a) He urinates on the queen's palace
(b) He steals from his Houyhnhnm master
(c) The Houyhnhnms decide that it is not right for a Yahoo to live among them
(d) The Houyhnhnms decide to exterminate the Yahoos

37. Why is Lord Munodi looked down upon by the government in Lagado?
(a) He uses traditional methods of agriculture and architecture
(b) He is ignorant of music and mathematics
(c) He breaks his eggs on the little end
(d) He once tried to lead a coup against the current government

38. Who are Gulliver's closest friends after he returns from his time with the Houyhnhnms?
(a) His wife and children
(b) Lord Munodi
(c) Two horses
(d) Don Pedro de Mendez

39. How does the king of Luggnagg dispose of his enemies in the court?
(a) By slipping poison into the wine they drink to his health
(b) By poisoning the floor they are required to lick as they approach him
(c) By poisoning their clothes
(d) By exiling them from the island

40. On which island is Gulliver given the opportunity to summon the shades of the dead?

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(a) Luggnagg (b) Glubbdubdrib
(c) Laputa (d) Lagado

41. What is different about the Struldbrugs of Luggnagg?
(a) They are immortal
(b) They are blind
(c) They have no capacity for memory
(d) They have no need to consume food

42. Which of the following places does Gulliver visit last?
(a) Brobdingnag (b) Lilliput
(c) Houyhnhnmland (d) Laputa

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. c	5. b	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. a	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. c
21. a	22. d	23. a	24. a	25. d	26. d	27. c	28. b	29. a	30. a
31. a	32. a	33. c	34. b	35. c	36. c	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. b
41. a	42. c								

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GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

1. When George Bernard Shaw was born?
   (a) 26 July 1856 (b) 26 July 1857
   (c) 26 July 1858 (d) 26 July 1859
2. Where George Bernard Shaw was born?
   (a) Dublin, Ireland
   (b) London, England
   (c) Paris, France
   (d) Berlin, Germany
3. When George Bernard Shaw died?
   (a) 2 November 1950
   (b) 2 November 1951
   (c) 2 November 1952
   (d) 2 November 1953
4. Where George Bernard Shaw died?
   (a) Hertfordshire, England
   (b) London, England
   (c) Paris, France
   (d) Berlin, Germany
5. George Bernard Shaw got Nobel Prize in Literature in
   (a) 1925 (b) 1923
   (c) 1927 (d) 1924
6. George Bernard Shaw got Oscar award in
   (a) 1936 (b) 1937
   (c) 1938 (d) 1939
7. George Bernard Shaw belongs to which country?
   (a) Ireland (b) England
   (c) France (d) Germany
8. Pygmalion Published in
   (a) 1912 (b) 1913
   (c) 1914 (d) 1915
9. Who wrote the famous play "The Man of Destiny
   (a) George Bernard Shaw
   (b) George S. Schuyler
   (c) William Shakespeare
   (d) Christopher Marlowe
10. Who wrote the famous play "You Never Can Tell
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
11. Who wrote the famous play "Three Plays for Puritans
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
12. Who wrote the famous play "The Devil's Disciple
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
13. Who wrote the famous play "Caesar and Cleopatra
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
14. Who wrote the famous play "Captain Brassbound's Conversion
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
15. Who wrote the famous play "The Admirable Bashville
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
16. Who wrote the famous play "Man and Superman
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
17. Who wrote the famous play "John Bull's Other Island
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
18. Who wrote the famous play "How He Lied to Her Husband
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe
19. Who wrote the famous play "Major Barbara
    (a) George Bernard Shaw
    (b) George S. Schuyler
    (c) William Shakespeare
    (d) Christopher Marlowe

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20. Who wrote the famous play "The Doctor's Dilemma
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

21. Who wrote the famous play "Getting Married
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

22. Who wrote the famous play "The Glimpse of Reality
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

23. Immaturity novel is written by:
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) John Milton
(c) Cashel Byron
(d) George Bernard Shaw

24. Doctor's Dilemma is written by:
(a) Keats (b) G.B Shaw
(c) Rudyard Kipling (d) Richard Burton

25. Higgins claims that English is the language of:
(a) The Queen
(b) The noblest race
(c) All mankind
(d) Shakespeare, Milton, and The Bible

26. Shaw married Charlotte Payne-Townshend in
(a) 1897 (b) 1898
(c) 1899 (d) 1890

27. Shaw was susceptible to fads. Which of the following did he not do?
(a) Wearing no fabric but wool.
(b) Writing almost exclusively inside a revolving hut in his back garden.
(c) Drinking his own urine
(d) Staunchly opposing vaccination.

28. Shaw received many honours during his lifetime, but he is still the only person in history to have achieved one particular distinction. Which is it?
(a) He won a Nobel prize in two different categories.
(b) He won both a Nobel prize and an Oscar
(c) He won both a Nobel prize and accepted a knighthood.
(d) He turned down a Nobel prize, and subsequently accepted another one.

29. For which of these purposes did Shaw bequeath a large sum of money in his will?
(a) To promote selective breeding among the poor.
(b) To start a bird sanctuary in his name.
(c) To create and promote a new alphabet
(d) To lobby for the abolition of British summer time.

30. Who wrote the famous play "Unpleasant"?
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

31. Who wrote the famous play "Widowers' Houses
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

32. Who wrote the famous play "The Philanderer
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

33. Who wrote the famous play "Mrs Warren's Profession
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

34. Who wrote the famous play "Plays Pleasant (published
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

35. Who wrote the famous play "Arms and the Man
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

36. Who wrote the famous play "As Far as Thought Can Reach
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

37. Who wrote the famous play "Saint Joan
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

38. Who wrote the famous play "The Apple Cart
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

39. Who wrote the famous play "Too True To Be Good

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(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

40. Who wrote the famous play "On the Rocks
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

41. Who wrote the famous play "The Six of Calais
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

42. Who wrote the famous play "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

43. Who wrote the famous play "Geneva
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

44. Who wrote the famous play "In Good King Charles's Golden Days
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

45. Who wrote the famous play "Buoyant Billions
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

46. Who wrote the famous play "Overruled
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

47. Who wrote the famous play "Getting Married
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

48. Name the only person to have been awarded both a Nobel Prize for Literature (1925) and an Oscar (1938), for his contributions to literature and for his work on the film Pygmalion (adaptation of his play of the same name), respectively
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) John Milton
(c) Cashel Byron
(d) George Bernard Shaw

49. Shaw died at age of
(a) 93 (b) 94
(c) 95 (d) 96

50. Who wrote the famous play "Misalliance
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

51. Who wrote the famous play "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

52. Who wrote the famous play "Pygmalion
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

53. Who wrote the famous play "The Great Catherine
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

54. Who wrote the famous play "Augustus Does His Bit
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

55. Who wrote the famous play "Heartbreak House
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

56. Who wrote the famous play "Back to Methuselah
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

57. Who wrote the famous play "In the Beginning
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

58. Who wrote the famous play "The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

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59. Who wrote the famous play "Candida
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

60. Who wrote the famous play "The Fascinating Foundling
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

61. Who wrote the famous play "Press Cuttings
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

62. Who wrote the famous play "The Thing Happens
(a) G B Shaw (b) George S. Schuyler
(d) Marlowe (c) William Shakespeare

63. Who wrote the famous play "Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George S. Schuyler
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Christopher Marlowe

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. a	16. a	17. a	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. d	26. b	27. c	28. b	29. c	30. a
31. a	32. a	33. a	34. a	35. a	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. a	40. a
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. a	45. a	46. a	47. a	48. d	49. b	50. a
51. a	52. a	53. a	54. a	55. a	56. a	57. a	58. a	59. a	60. a
61. a	62. a	63. a							

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DRAMA "MAJOR BARBARA" BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF MAJOR BARBARA

Andrew Undershaft	The great arms industrialist of Europe. Undershaft returns to his long abandoned family with to wreak havoc with his new gospel of man's salvation. He is a man of "formidable reserves of power, both bodily and mental, in his capacious chest and long head." His gentleness is that of a "strong man who has learnt by experience that his natural grip hurts ordinary people." Undershaft understands that he is a man who has bent the world to his will, and a man who determines the course of civilization and history.
Barbara	Robust, jolly, and energetic, Barbara begins the play as a major for the Salvation Army. She is peacefully convinced of her mission to redeem mankind. Her father's arrival will force her to recognize that the wealthy, rather than God, hold the world and its salvation in their hands. Undershaft underscores the "inspiration" that truly defines her as the savior of all. The daughter of a foundling, Barbara ostensibly lacks social class and comes "straight from the heart of the whole people."
Adolphus Cusins	A "slight, thin haired, and sweet voiced" student of Euripides. Cusins is determined to marry Barbara and enthralled by the excesses and ecstasies of the Dionysian spirit. In his determination, he has joined her in the Salvation Army to bring this spirit to the power, but ultimately converts to Undershaft's gospel, becoming Andrew's heir at the Armory. Shaw describes Cusins as a "determined, tenacious, intolerant person" who presents himself as he is, "considerate, gentle, explanatory, even mild and apologetic, capable possibly of murder, but not of cruelty or coarseness." It is not love that drives him to Barbara, but an unmerciful "instinct."
Lady Britomart Undershaft	A "very typical managing matron of the upper class," a woman with "plenty of practical ability and worldly experience." Around fifty years old, she is "limited in the oddest way with domestic and class limitations." Upon Undershaft's arrival, the family—and Stephen in particular—will abandon her as she is too set in her ways to participate in the revolution he brings. Shaw affectionately imagines her through a series of paradoxes: Lady Britomart is at once well dressed and careless in her dress, well bred and reckless of her breeding, well-mannered and yet appallingly outspoken.
Stephen Undershaft	Lady Britomart's only son. Stephen is a "gravely correct young man" who takes himself and his sense of morality very seriously. He remains in some awe from his mother from "childish habit and bachelor shyness" but quickly comes to assert his majority in planning his future.
Charles Lomax	A stereotypical "young man about town." Lomax suffers from a "frivolous sense of humor which plunges him at the most inopportune moments into paroxysms of imperfectly suppressed laughter." A comic figure, he suffers the scolding of Lady Britomart throughout the play for his tactlessness and inarticulate speech. He also repeatedly declares his allegiance to the Anglican Church and other moral platitudes, though these declarations only mask his somewhat mercenary propensity to align himself with the wealthy. He is engaged to Sarah on a lark.
Sarah Undershaft	Barbara's younger sister. Sarah is a "slender, bored, and mundane" society girl.

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	She is extraneous to the play.
Bronterre O'Brien Price	A young, unemployed, and opportunistic "poser." Price appears incapable of honesty and altruism. He exemplifies the agile "humbugs" that take advantage of the Salvation Army.
Rummy Mitchens	Already looking sixty at the age of forty-five, Rummy is a "commonplace old bundle of poverty and hard-worn humanity." Like Price, has embellished on her down-and-out condition to pander to the workers of the Army.
Peter Shirley	A "half hardened, half worn-out" old-timer. Shirley has just lost his job to a younger laborer. He figures as the play's "honest poor man," weeping in shame over having to take a hand-out, pledging to get back on his feet, and abhorring the injustices of the wealthy.
Bill Walker	A "rough customer of about twenty-five" who appears at the Army shelter to reclaim his converted girlfriend and bully its staff. Bill speaks a thick Cockney accent that Shaw marks as "horribly debased" when at its worst. The swaggering, menacing Bill is quickly cowed and disgraced by the shining Major Barbara. Indeed, if not for her father's intervention, Barbara would have won his soul through his devastating humiliation.
Jenny Hill	An overwrought "Salvation lass" who earnestly believes in her cause and her patron, Major Barbara. She suffers an assault from Bill in Act II.
Mrs. Baines	A Salvation Army Commissioner. Baines is an "earnest looking" middle-aged woman with a "caressing, urgent voice" and an "appealing manner." By accepting the donations of the wealthy as necessary to the work of salvation, she surrenders the Army to millionaires like Bodger and Undershaft.
Bilton	A foreman at Undershaft's armory.
Morrison	The longtime family butler who hesitantly announces Undershaft's return to the household.

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KEY FACTS ABOUT MAJOR BARBARA

FULL TITLE	Major Barbara
AUTHOR	George Bernard Shaw
TYPE OF WORK	Drama
GENRE	Melodrama
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Written in London, early 1900s
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1907; first produced in 1905 at the Royal Court Theater, London
PUBLISHER	Cox and Wyman, Ltd.
NARRATOR	None
POINT OF VIEW	Point of view is not located as there is no narrator figure
TONE	Ironic; cheeky; bombastic; ecstatic
TENSE	The play unfolds in the time of the present
SETTING (TIME)	January 1906
SETTING (PLACE)	The library of Lady Britomart's home; the Salvation Army shelter; Perivale Saint Andrews.
PROTAGONISTS	Barbara, Andrew Undershaft, Adolphus Cusins
MAJOR CONFLICT	Needing to assure her children's respective futures, Lady Britomart has invited her ex-husband, the great military industrialist Andrew Undershaft, to meet his long-estranged family. Her eldest daughter Barbara is a major in the Salvation Army, intent on saving her father's soul. Undershaft, however, offers his gospel of money and gunpowder. Father and daughter strike a bargain: each will visit the other's place of work in a competition for the other's soul and the true path of salvation.

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RISING ACTION	The play begins to prepare for its climax when Undershaft divulges his plan to purchase the Salvation Army to Cusins. A dialogue between he, Cusins, Barbara, and Army Commissioner Baines follows in which he craftily exacts his will.
CLIMAX	The play's most readily identifiable climax comes in Act II upon Undershaft's purchase of the Salvation Army and Barbara's resignation. Undershaft and Cusins lead a violently ecstatic march through the streets celebrating his patronage.
FALLING ACTION	A crushed Barbara makes peace with Bill Walker, a young tough she almost converted, promises to get the honest Peter Shirley a job at her father's armory, and asks Peter to keep her company this afternoon.
THEMES	The crime of poverty and the ideal community; arms and the man; the will to killing
MOTIFS	Class and dialect; the foundling
SYMBOLS	The drum; the dummy soldiers
FORESHADOWING	Major Barbara does not particularly make use of foreshadowing. Certainly Cusins's fascination with Undershaft from their meeting onward, however, foreshadows his conversion to his gospel of money and gunpowder.

"MAJOR BARBARA" MCQs

C 1. What is Andrew Undershaft's motto?
(a) If God gave the hand, let not man withhold the sword
(b) All have the right to fight: none have the right to judge
(c) Unashamed
(d) Peace shall not prevail save with a sword in her hand

b 2. What is the inscription on the dome of the Labor Church in Perivale St. Andrews?
(a) If God gave the hand, let not man withhold the sword
(b) No man is good enough to be another man's master
(c) To man the weapon: the heaven the victory
(d) All have the right to fight: none have the right to judge

d 3. What is the name of Bill Walker's girl?
(a) Jenny (b) Sarah
(c) Rummy (d) Mog

C 4. Who is Lord Saxmundham?
(a) Andrew Undershaft
(b) Lazarus
(c) Horace Bodger
(d) Todger Fairmille

d 5. What does Barbara's name mean?
(a) Beauty (b) Wisdom
(c) Soulfulness (d) Loveliness

d 6. What is Lady Britomart's maiden name?
(a) Saxmundham (b) Undershaft
(c) Fairmille (d) Stevenage

b 7. What does Undershaft identify as necessary to salvation?
(a) Baptism and first communion
(b) Money and gunpowder
(c) Money and intelligence
(d) Money and rage

a 8. What does Undershaft identify as the worst of crimes?
(a) Poverty (b) Theft
(c) Hypocrisy (d) Weakness

b 9. What does Horace Bodger produce?
(a) Arms (b) Liquor
(c) Coal (d) Bread

c 10. What instrument does Lomax play in Act I?
(a) The drum (b) The piano
(c) The harpsichord (d) The concertina

a 11. When was the Undershaft firm founded?
(a) During the reign of Elizabeth I
(b) During the reign of Victoria I
(c) During the reign of James II
(d) During the reign of James I

c 12. What job does Peter Shirley take at the foundry?
(a) Gatekeeper (b) Gravedigger
(c) Foreman (d) Driver

b 13. What is the name of Lady Britomart's butler?
(a) Bilton (b) Morrison
(c) Fairmille (d) Jeeves

d 14. What does Undershaft consider the "final test" of conviction?
(a) Power (b) Justice
(c) Love (d) Killing

b 15. What play does Cusins quote in Act II?
(a) Antigone (b) The Bacchae
(c) Oedipus at Colonnus
(d) Medea

b 16. In Act II, Mrs. Baines mentions a London riot to Undershaft? When were they?
(a) In the 1900s (b) In the 1880s
(c) In the 1850s (d) In the 1920s

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17. Where do Cusins's parents reside?
(a) Canada (b) India
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand

18. What profession does Undershaft suggest to Stephen?
(a) He suggests he become a politician
(b) He suggests that he write
(c) He suggests that he become a philosopher
(d) He suggests that he go into law

19. What instrument does Undershaft play?
(a) The drum (b) The concertina
(c) The trumpet (d) The trombone

20. Who steals Bill Walker's money?
(a) Rummy Mitchens (b) Jenny Hill
(c) Snobby Price (d) Peter Shirley

21. What is Lomax's religion?
(a) He is an atheist (b) He is Catholic
(c) He is Anglican (d) He is agnostic

22. Undershaft agrees to how much of Cusins's proposed starting salary?
(a) Half (b) Three-quarters
(c) Three-fifths (d) All of it

23. Who does Barbara ask for at the end of play?
(a) God (b) Undershaft
(c) Cusins (d) Lady Britomart

24. What is Cusins' first name?
(a) Charles (b) Adolphus
(c) Horace (d) Andrew

25. What is Rummy short for?
(a) Romele (b) Romola
(c) Rumula (d) Rumali

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. d	6. d	7. b	8. a	9. b	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. a	19. d	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. b	25. b					

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PLAY "PYGMALION" BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF PYGMALION

Professor Henry Higgins	Henry Higgins is a professor of phonetics who plays Pygmalion to Eliza Doolittle's Galatea. He is the author of Higgins' Universal Alphabet, believes in concepts like visible speech, and uses all manner of recording and photographic material to document his phonetic subjects, reducing people and their dialects into what he sees as readily understandable units. He is an unconventional man, who goes in the opposite direction from the rest of society in most matters. Indeed, he is impatient with high society, forgetful in his public graces, and poorly considerate of normal social niceties--the only reason the world has not turned against him is because he is at heart a good and harmless man. His biggest fault is that he can be a bully.
Eliza Doolittle	"She is not at all a romantic figure." So is she introduced in Act I. Everything about Eliza Doolittle seems to defy any conventional notions we might have about the romantic heroine. When she is transformed from a sassy, smart-mouthed kerbstone flower girl with deplorable English, to a (still sassy) regal figure fit to consort with nobility, it has less to do with her innate qualities as a heroine than with the fairy-tale aspect of the transformation myth itself. In other words, the character of Eliza Doolittle comes across as being much more instrumental than fundamental. The real (re-)making of Eliza Doolittle happens after the ambassador's party, when she decides to make a statement for her own dignity against Higgins' insensitive treatment. This is when she becomes, not a duchess, but an independent woman; and this explains why Higgins begins to see Eliza not as a mill around his neck but as a creature worthy of his admiration.
Colonel Pickering	Colonel Pickering, the author of Spoken Sanskrit, is a match for Higgins (although somewhat less obsessive) in his passion for phonetics. But where Higgins is a boorish, careless bully, Pickering is always considerate and a genuinely gentleman. He says little of note in the play, and appears most of all to be a civilized foil to Higgins' barefoot, absentminded crazy professor. He helps in the Eliza Doolittle experiment by making a wager of it, saying he will cover the costs of the experiment if Higgins does indeed make a convincing duchess of her. However, while Higgins only manages to teach Eliza pronunciations, it is Pickering's thoughtful treatment towards Eliza that teaches her to respect herself.
Alfred Doolittle	Alfred Doolittle is Eliza's father, an elderly but vigorous dustman who has had at least six wives and who "seems equally free from fear and conscience." When he learns that his daughter has entered the home of Henry Higgins, he immediately pursues to see if he can get some money out of the circumstance. His unique brand of rhetoric, an unembarrassed, unhypocritical advocation of drink and pleasure (at other people's expense), is amusing to Higgins. Through Higgins joking recommendation, Doolittle becomes a richly endowed lecturer to a moral reform society, transforming him from lowly

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	dustman to a picture of middle class morality--he becomes miserable. Throughout, Alfred is a scoundrel who is willing to sell his daughter to make a few pounds, but he is one of the few unaffected characters in the play, unmasked by appearance or language. Though scandalous, his speeches are honest. At points, it even seems that he might be Shaw's voice piece of social criticism (Alfred's proletariat status, given Shaw's socialist leanings, makes the prospect all the more likely).
Mrs. Higgins	Professor Higgins' mother, Mrs. Higgins is a stately lady in her sixties who sees the Eliza Doolittle experiment as idiocy, and Higgins and Pickering as senseless children. She is the first and only character to have any qualms about the whole affair. When her worries prove true, it is to her that all the characters turn. Because no woman can match up to his mother, Higgins claims, he has no interest in dallying with them. To observe the mother of Pygmalion (Higgins), who completely understands all of his failings and inadequacies, is a good contrast to the mythic proportions to which Higgins builds himself in his self-estimations as a scientist of phonetics and a creator of duchesses.
Freddy Eynsford Hill	Higgins' surmise that Freddy is a fool is probably accurate. In the opening scene he is a spineless and resourceless lackey to his mother and sister. Later, he is comically bowled over by Eliza, the half-baked duchess who still speaks cockney. He becomes lovesick for Eliza, and courts her with letters. At the play's close, Freddy serves as a young, viable marriage option for Eliza, making the possible path she will follow unclear to the reader.

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PLAY "PYGMALION" MCQs

C 1. How much money does Alfred Doolittle want for his daughter from Higgins?
(a) Three thousand pounds a year
(b) Fifty pounds
(c) Five pounds
(d) Nothing

b 2. "A-a-a-a-a-ah-ow-ooh!" is the favorite call of which of following characters?
(a) Alfred Doolittle (b) Eliza
(c) Clara (d) Higgins

C 3. The last act shows the characters getting ready for whose wedding?
(a) Alfred Doolittle and his woman's
(b) Higgins and Mrs. Pearce
(c) Pickering and Eliza's
(d) Clara and H.G. Wells'

b 4. BY what name does Eliza address Freddy the first time that they encounter each other?
(a) Charlie (b) Freddy
(c) Captain (d) Kind sir

b 5. When the Flower Girl gets in the taxi at Covent Garden after the thunderstorm, where does she initially tell the taxicab to take her?
(a) 27A Wimpole Street
(b) Bucknam Pellis [Buckingham Palace]
(c) The Ambassador's garden party
(d) Angel Court, Drury Lane

d 6. Higgins claims that English is the language of:
(a) The Queen
(b) The noblest race
(c) All mankind
(d) Shakespeare, Milton, and The Bible

a 7. Why does the crowd hiding from the rain get so upset with Higgins for taking notes of the Flower Girl's speech?
(a) They think that he is a busybody plainsclothes policeman who won't leave an innocent girl alone
(b) They think he is trying to take advantage of her
(c) They think he has not enough gumption to get his own taxi
(d) He's ugly

C 8. What have Pickering and Higgins written respectively?
(a) Sanskrit in Mime; Higgins Says
(b) Dialects of India; Higgins' Guide to Phonetics

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(c) Spoken Sanskrit; Higgins' Universal Alphabet
(d) The Speech of Gentlemen; How to Make a Duchess in Six Months

d 9. How does Eliza Doolittle dress herself up when she visits Higgins to ask to take speech lessons?
(a) She takes a long-overdue bath
(b) She wears a blue kimono with cunning white flower embroidery
(c) She brings her voluble father as a reference
(d) She wears three mismatched ostrich feathers in her tattered hat

d 10. What reason does Higgins give for deciding to take on the experiment?
(a) He wants to prove to Pickering that he is indeed the greatest teacher alive
(b) Eliza's presence in the house will be an amusement to Mrs. Pearce
(c) Only to shut the girl up from all her dreadful crying
(d) Because life is but a series of inspired follies, and one must never lose a chance to commit one

a 11. After she threatens to leave because is so unfeeling, what does Henry give Eliza to convince her to stay?
(a) Half a chocolate cream
(b) A silk handkerchief
(c) Five pounds
(d) A blue kimono

b 12. What does Eliza usually wear to sleep?
(a) A ragged nightgown
(b) Her day clothes
(c) Stolen coats (d) Nothing

c 13. When Alfred Doolittle says he is willing to sell his daughter for fifty pounds, Pickering asks him if he has no morals. Alfred says what in response?
(a) "What's the good of morals?"
(b) "Have you any?"
(c) "Can't afford them."
(d) "My wife won't let me have any."

c 14. All of the following witness Eliza Doolittle's phonetic debut at Mrs. Higgins' at-home except:
(a) Mrs. Eynsford Hill
(b) Clara and Freddy
(c) Alfred Doolittle
(d) Colonel Pickering

d 15. Which of the following summarizes Higgins' essential attitude towards women?
(a) "They'd never want me."
(b) "Pretty girls are a dime a dozen."
(c) "What are women?"
(d) "They're all idiots."

d 16. What does Freddy think Eliza is speaking when he meets her at Mrs. Higgins' at-home?
(a) Cockney (b) Queen's English
(c) Gutter slang (d) The new small talk

c 17. Upon finding out about the experiment, Mrs. Higgins thinks that her son and his friend Pickering are:
(a) Adorably eccentric
(b) Entirely correct
(c) Infinitely stupid
(d) Relentlessly scientific

b 18. Who claims that Eliza must be a Hungaraian princess?
(a) Henry Higgins (b) Nepommuck
(c) The ambassador (d) Clara

c 19. What does Eliza fling in Higgins' face
(a) Half-eaten chocolates
(b) The money he lent her
(c) His damned slippers
(d) Her rotten flowers

c 20. Eliza has been called all the following except
(a) The beauty of the Orient (by the Ambassador)
(b) Heartless guttersnipe (by Higgins)
(c) A common girl (by Mrs. Pearce)
(d) Darling, darling, darling (by Freddy)

b 21. When Freddy catches Eliza running out of Higgins' house, what is she actually on her way to do?
(a) To ask her father to take her back
(b) To jump into the river
(c) To offer her services to Nepommuck
(d) To sell all the jewelry she has stolen from the house

b 22. From whom does Eliza say she learns self-respect?
(a) Mrs. Pearce (b) Colonel Pickering
(c) Her father (d) Mrs. Higgins

a 23. Why does Higgins tell Eliza she should return to with him?
(a) For the fun of it
(b) For the hell of it
(c) For the aesthetics of it
(d) For the science of it

d 24. Who does Eliza marry in the course of the play, to a viewing audience's understanding?
(a) Pickering (b) Freddy
(c) Higgins (d) No one

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25. For what organization must Alfred Doolittle lecture in order to make three thousand pounds a year?
(a) The Church of England
(b) The American Philanthropic Brotherhood
(c) The Wannafeller Moral Reform World League
(d) The Fabian Society

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	64. b	5. b	6. d	7. a	8. c	9. d	10. d
11. a	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. d	25. c					

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OSCAR WILDE

a 1. Oscar Wilde was an _____writer and poet.
(a) Irish (b) British
(c) American (d) German

c 2. When Oscar Wilde was born?
(a) 16 October 1852
(b) 16 October 1853
(c) 16 October 1854
(d) 16 October 1856

a 3. Where Oscar Wilde was born?
(a) Dublin (b) London
(c) Mexico (d) New York

c 4. When Oscar Wilde died?
(a) 30 November 1903
(b) 30 November 1904
(c) 30 November 1900
(d) 30 November 1905

b 5. What was the Father's name of Oscar Wilde?
(a) Marco Millions
(b) Sir William Wilde
(c) Carlotta Monterey
(d) Eugene O'Neill

d 6. What was the Mother's name of Oscar Wilde?
(a) Kathleen Jenkins
(b) Agnes Boulton
(c) Carlotta Monterey
(d) Jane Francesca Wilde

b 7. How many Christian names did Oscar Wilde have?
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

c 8. "A cynic .is a man who knows the price of everything and: the value of nothing" Who wrote this?
(a) W. B. Yeats
(b) James Joyce
(c) Oscar Wilde
(d) None of these

a 9. "Literature always anticipates life. It does not copy it but moulds it to its purpose" who made this statement?
(a) Oscar Wilde (b) Ezra Pound
(c) Coleridge (d) Aristotle

d 10. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?
(a) W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
(b) Oscar Wilde
(c) George Bernard Shaw
(d) All of these

OSCAR WILDE PLAY "AN IDEAL HUSBAND:

a 11. Where does the First Act take place?
(a) Octagon room in Sir Robert Chiltern's house)
(b) Library of Lord Goring's house
(c) Morning-room in Sir Robert Chiltern's house
(d) Drawing room in Lord Goring's house

c 12. Why does Lady Basildon call the man who took her in to dinner trivial?
(a) Because he was staring at her décolleté
(b) Because he wore an evening dress with a buttonhole
(c) Because he talked about his wife the whole time
(d) Because he advised her to find some serious purpose in life

d 13. Whom does Lord Caversham blame for leading an idle life?
(a) Sir Robert
(b) Mason
(c) Vicomte de Nanjac
(d) Lord Goring

c 14. Whom does Oscar Wilde describe as "a work of art, on the whole, but showing the influence of too many schools"?
(a) Miss Mabel Chiltern
(b) Lady Chiltern
(c) Mrs Cheveley
(d) Lady Markby

d 15. Which description fits Lord Goring?

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(a) Personality of mark with a tired look
(b) Old gentleman wearing the riband and star of the Garter
(c) Young attaché known for his neckties and his Anglomania
(d) Flawless dandy who lies about his age

16. Complete the following quote by Mrs Cheveley: "In modern life nothing produces such an effect ____."
(a) As an old-fashioned joke
(b) As a mysterious past
(c) As a witty remark
(d) As a good platitude

17. What secret did Sir Robert keep from his wife?
(a) He had an affair with Mrs Cheveley
(b) His real name was Earnest
(c) He paid Lord Caversham for a seat in the Cabinet
(d) He sold a Cabinet secret to a stockbroker

18. What does Mrs Cheveley want from Sir Robert?
(a) His retirement from public life
(b) His public support of the Argentine Canal scheme
(c) Big sum of money
(d) Presidency of the Woman's Liberal Association

19. What has Mrs Cheveley dropped in Sir Robert's house?
(a) Pearl necklace
(b) Diamond brooch
(c) Silver earring
(d) Golden bracelet

20. Complete this quote by Lady Chiltern: "We women ____ when we love."
(a) worship (b) Pessimism
(c) Passion (d) Beauty

21. What does Sir Robert call the god of this century?
(a) Wealth (b) Pessimism
(c) Passion
(d) Beauty

22. What would be very unbecoming to Lord Goring according to Miss Mabel Chiltern?
(a) Ambition (b) Idleness
(c) Dishonesty (d) Seriousness

23. What is Tommy Trafford doing too often?
(a) Proposing to Miss Mabel
(b) Writing foolish letters
(c) Talking about politics
(d) Giving money to charity

24. How does Lady Chiltern find out about her husband's secret?
(a) She never finds out
(b) She finds his letter to Baron Arnheim
(c) Mrs Cheveley tells her
(d) She deduces it from an article in the Morning Post

25. Who is hiding in Lord Goring's drawing room during the Third Act?
(a) Lady Chiltern
(b) Mrs Cheveley
(c) Miss Mabel Chiltern
(d) Lady Markby

26. When will Mrs Cheveley give Sir Robert's letter to Lord Goring?
(a) When he offers her a seat in the House of Commons
(b) When he buys her Argentine Canal shares
(c) When he promises to marry her
(d) When he writes her a big cheque

27. "I want you. I trust you. I am coming to you." Who writes this to whom?
(a) Lady Chiltern to Lord Goring
(b) Mrs Cheveley to Lord Goring
(c) Lady Chiltern to Sir Robert
(d) Mrs Cheveley to Sir Robert

28. What's the name of Lord Goring's butler?
(a) Mason
(b) Phipps
(c) Merriman
(d) Farquhar

29. Why does Sir Robert initially oppose a marriage between Lord Goring and his sister Mabel?
(a) He thinks the two are biologically brother and sister
(b) He thinks Lord Goring is having an affair with Mrs Cheveley
(c) He thinks Mabel is already married
(d) He wants Mabel to marry Tommy Trafford

30. Mabel would like Lord Goring to make her an ideal husband.
(a) True (b) False

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WILDE'S POETRY

a 31. What is the missing word in the Oscar Wilde poem, "La Bella _____ Della Mia Mente"?
(a) Donna (b) Arms of steel
(c) Feet of clay (d) Heart of gold

c 32. In the poem "Theoretikos", what does this mighty empire have?
(a) Mind like a steel trap
(b) Arms of steel
(c) Feet of clay
(d) Heart of gold

a 33. Oscar Wilde's poem "Vita Nuova" is Italian for what phrase?
(a) New Life (b) Arms of steel
(c) Feet of clay (d) Heart of gold

d 34. In the poem "On the Massacre Of Christians In Bulgaria", to whom does Oscar Wilde address his first question?
(a) Paul (b) Peter
(c) Caesar (d) Christ

b 35. In "Serenade", which way is the wind blowing fair across the dark Aegean sea?
(a) Eastern (b) Western
(c) Southern (d) Northern

b 36. Is the hunter tracking a deer in the Oscar Wilde poem, "In the Forest"?
(a) Yes (b) No

b 37. What are the two colors mentioned in "The Dole of the King's Daughter"?
(a) Blue and Gold
(b) Red and Black
(c) Purple and Scarlett
(d) Yellow and Green

d 38. In "The Silhouettes", the moon is blown across the silvered bay like a what?
(a) Arms of steel (b) Feet of clay
(c) Heart of gold (d) Withered leaf

b 39. Where did the man and his love want to go to in the poem, "Under The Balcony"?
(a) On the windy hill and the world
(b) The land where the daffodils blow
(c) To her light heart
(d) The desolate sea

b 40. "The Sphynx" is the shortest poem written by Oscar Wilde.
(a) True (b) False

OSCAR WILDE NOVEL "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY"

c 41. What is the name of the actress whom Dorian Gray falls in love with?
(a) Hetty (b) Victoria
(c) Sibyl (d) Gwendolyn

b 42. When Lady Harry first meet Dorian, which opera does she say she was attending when she saw him?
(a) Rigoletto
(b) Lohengrin
(c) Madame Butterfly
(d) Carmen

a 43. Who painted Dorian Gray's portrait?
(a) Basil Hallward (b) Alan Campbell
(c) Lord Harry (d) Henry Wotten

b 44. Where did the artist want to display his picture of Dorian Gray?
(a) New York (b) Paris
(c) Berlin (d) Rome

c 45. What was the profession of Mr. Ashton?
(a) actor (b) author
(c) framemaker (d) singer

c 46. What was the name of the opera singer that Lord Harry kept telling Dorian he must see sing?
(a) Sibyl (b) Victoria
(c) Patti (d) Gwendolyn

a 47. Which of the following was NOT one of the things Dorian collected to pass the time?
(a) stamps
(b) tapestries
(c) books
(d) things related to the church

d 48. What is Dorian's birthday?
(a) December 17 (b) April 15
(c) June 6 (d) November 9

c 49. Which character disposes of a human body in "A Picture of Dorian Gray"?
(a) Lord Harry (b) Mrs. Leaf
(c) Alan Campbell (d) Dorian Gray

b 50. Who killed Dorian Gray?
(a) Basil Hallward (b) Dorian Gray
(c) Alan Campbell (d) Lord Harry

a 51. In which European city does the novel take place?

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(a) London (c) Paris
(c) Rome (d) Berlin

52. Who paints the picture of Dorian Gray?
(a) James Vane
(b) Dorian paints it himself
(c) Lord Henry Wotton
(d) Basil Hallward

53. Who makes Dorian realize that he is very handsome?
(a) Basil Hallward
(b) Lord Henry Wotton
(c) James Vane
(d) Dorian knows that he is handsome at the beginning of the novel

54. What nickname does Sibyl give Dorian?
(a) Knight in Shining Armor
(b) Handsome Prince
(c) Amazing Amour
(d) Prince Charming

55. Who tries to kill Dorian?
(a) Basil Hallward
(b) Sibyl Vane
(c) Lord Henry Wotton
(d) James Vane

56. When Dorian is 38 years old, he shows someone his picture. Who does Dorian show his picture to?
(a) James Vane
(b) Dorian shows his picture to no one
(c) Lord Henry Wotton
(d) Basil Hallward

57. What is Alan Campbell's profession?
(a) meteorologist (b) biologist
(c) chemist (d) botanist

58. Red blood appeared on the hands of the picture?
(a) True (b) False

59. In which city was Basil going to be staying for six months?
(a) London (b) Berlin
(c) Rome (d) Paris

60. Why did Dorian no longer love Sibyl Vane?
(a) she hated his picture
(b) she married James
(c) she threatened to have him killed
(d) she acted poorly

61. In chapter eleven, it tells us that Dorian Gray had been poisoned by vanity.
(a) True (b) False

62. In chapter twelve, who does Dorian walk past on the street, almost without recognizing him?
(a) Adrian (b) Lord Henry
(c) Basil (d) James Vane

63. In chapter thirteen, what does Basil tell Dorian to do after he sees Dorian's picture?
(a) Pray (b) Leave London
(c) Confess (d) Destroy it

64. In chapter fourteen, how long does Alan say it will take to destroy the evidence of Basil's murder?
(a) 3 hours (b) half an hour
(c) 8 hours (d) 5 hours

65. In chapter fifteen, who is trying to limit his/her smoking habit?
(a) Lady Norborough
(b) Lady Ruxton
(c) Monmouth
(d) Mr. Chapman

66. In chapter sixteen, what is an old man in the opium house having hallucinations of?
(a) Purple elephants flying above him
(b) Red ants crawling on him
(c) Leprechauns throwing rocks at him
(c) A woman beckoning to him

67. In chapter seventeen, why did Dorian faint?
(a) He saw James Vane.
(b) The portrait almost fell into the fire.
(c) He saw Basil's ghost stabbing the portrait.
(d) Lord Henry opened the door to the portrait's room.

68. In chapter eighteen, Dorian told Sir Geoffrey not to shoot a hare.
(a) True (b) False

69. In chapter nineteen, what is the only thing that terrifies Lord Henry?
(a) A bad opera (b) Love
(c) Death (d) Doctrinaire

70. In the final chapter, who was one of the sneering men walking outside Dorian's house when a scream was heard?
(a) Sibyl's brother
(b) The jew from the theatre

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(c) Sir Henry Ashton's uncle
(d) Adrian Singleton's father

71. The Prince of Wales attended but few plays in this era. Which of Wilde's plays did he see?
(a) Salome
(b) The Importance of Being Earnest
(c) An Ideal Husband
(d) Lady Windermere's Fan

72. Wilde threatened to denounce his British Citizenship after a license was refused to which play?
(a) A Woman of No Importance
(b) Vera
(c) Salome
(d) The Importance of Being Earnest

73. Who is the author of "The Picture of Dorian Gray"
(a) W. B. Yeats (b) James Joyce
(c) Oscar Wilde (d) None of these

74. In which year did Wilde publish "The Picture of Dorian Gray"?
(a) 1891 (b) 1893
(c) 1892 (d) 1888

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. b	6. d	7. b	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. d	18. b	19. b	20. a
21. a	22. d	23. a	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. a	28. b	29. b	30. b
31. a	32. c	33. a	34. d	35. b	36. b	37. b	38. d	39. b	40. b
41. c	42. b	43. a	44. b	45. c	46. c	47. a	48. d	49. c	50. b
51. a	52. d	53. b	54. d	55. d	56. d	57. c	58. a	59. d	60. d
61. b	62. c	63. a	64. d	65. b	66. b	67. a	68. a	69. c	70. c
71. b	72. c	73. c	74. a						

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PLAY "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST" BY OSCAR WILDE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

John (Jack/Ernest) Worthing, J.P.	The play's protagonist. Jack Worthing is a seemingly responsible and respectable young man who leads a double life. In Hertfordshire, where he has a country estate, Jack is known as Jack. In London he is known as Ernest. As a baby, Jack was discovered in a handbag in the cloakroom of Victoria Station by an old man who adopted him and subsequently made Jack guardian to his granddaughter, Cecily Cardew. Jack is in love with his friend Algernon's cousin, Gwendolen Fairfax. The initials after his name indicate that he is a Justice of the Peace.
Algernon Moncrieff	The play's secondary hero. Algernon is a charming, idle, decorative bachelor, nephew of Lady Bracknell, cousin of Gwendolen Fairfax, and best friend of Jack Worthing, whom he has known for years as Ernest. Algernon is brilliant, witty, selfish, amoral, and given to making delightful paradoxical and epigrammatic pronouncements. He has invented a fictional friend, "Bunbury," an invalid whose frequent sudden relapses allow Algernon to wriggle out of unpleasant or dull social obligations.
Gwendolen Fairfax	Algernon's cousin and Lady Bracknell's daughter. Gwendolen is in love with Jack, whom she knows as Ernest. A model and arbiter of high fashion and society, Gwendolen speaks with unassailable authority on matters of taste and morality. She is sophisticated, intellectual, cosmopolitan, and utterly pretentious. Gwendolen is fixated on the name Ernest and says she will not marry a man without that name.
Cecily Cardew	Jack's ward, the granddaughter of the old gentlemen who found and adopted Jack when Jack was a baby. Cecily is probably the most realistically drawn character in the play. Like Gwendolen, she is obsessed with the name Ernest, but she is even more intrigued by the idea of wickedness. This idea, rather than the virtuous-sounding name, has prompted her to fall in love with Jack's brother Ernest in her imagination and to invent an elaborate romance and courtship between them.
Lady Bracknell	Algernon's snobbish, mercenary, and domineering aunt and Gwendolen's mother. Lady Bracknell married well, and her primary goal in life is to see her daughter do the same. She has a list of "eligible young men" and a prepared interview she gives to potential suitors. Like her nephew, Lady Bracknell is given to making hilarious pronouncements, but where Algernon means to be witty, the humor in Lady Bracknell's speeches is unintentional. Through the figure of Lady Bracknell, Wilde manages to satirize the hypocrisy and stupidity of the British aristocracy. Lady Bracknell values ignorance, which she sees as "a delicate exotic fruit." When she gives a dinner party, she prefers her husband to eat downstairs with the servants. She is cunning, narrow-minded, authoritarian, and possibly the most quotable character in the play.
Miss Prism	Cecily's governess. Miss Prism is an endless source of pedantic bromides and clichés. She highly approves of Jack's presumed respectability and harshly criticizes his "unfortunate" brother. Puritan though she is, Miss Prism's severe pronouncements have a way of going so far over the top that they inspire laughter. Despite her rigidity, Miss Prism seems to have a softer side. She speaks of having once written a novel whose manuscript was "lost" or "abandoned." Also, she entertains romantic feelings for Dr. Chasuble.
Rev. Canon Chasuble, D.D.	The rector on Jack's estate. Both Jack and Algernon approach Dr. Chasuble to request that they be christened "Ernest." Dr. Chasuble entertains secret romantic feelings for

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	Miss Prism. The initials after his name stand for "Doctor of Divinity."
Lane	Algernon's manservant. When the play opens, Lane is the only person who knows about Algernon's practice of "Bunburying." Lane appears only in Act I.
Merriman	The butler at the Manor House, Jack's estate in the country. Merriman appears only in Acts II and III.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

FULL TITLE	The Importance of Being Earnest: A Trivial Comedy for Serious People
AUTHOR	Oscar Wilde
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Social comedy; comedy of manners; satire; intellectual farce
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Summer 1894 in Worthing, England
DATE OF FIRST PRODUCTION	February 14, 1895. In part because of Wilde's disgrace, the play was not published until1899.
PUBLISHER	L. Smithers
TONE	Light, scintillating, effervescent, deceptively flippant
SETTING (TIME)	1890s
SETTING (PLACE)	London (Act I) and Hertfordshire, a rural county not far from London (Acts II and III)
PROTAGONIST	John Worthing, known as "Ernest" by his friends in town (i.e., London) and as "Jack" by his friends and relations in the country
MAJOR CONFLICT	Jack faces many obstacles to his romantic union with Gwendolen. One obstacle is presented by Lady Bracknell, who objects to what she refers to as Jack's "origins" (i.e. his inability to define his family background). Another obstacle is Gwendolen's obsession with the name "Ernest," since she does not know Jack's real name.
RISING ACTION	Algernon discovers that Jack is leading a double life and that he has a pretty young ward named Cecily. The revelation of Jack's origins causes Lady Bracknell to forbid his union with Gwendolen. Identifying himself as "Ernest," Algernon visits Jack's house in the country and falls in love with Cecily.
CLIMAX	Gwendolen and Cecily discover that both Jack and Algernon have been lying to them and that neither is really named "Ernest."
FALLING ACTION	Miss Prism is revealed to be the governess who mistakenly abandoned Jack as a baby and Jack is discovered to be Algernon's elder brother.
THEMES	The nature of marriage; the constraints of morality; hypocrisy vs. inventiveness; the importance of not being "earnest"
MOTIFS	Puns; inversion; death; the dandy
SYMBOLS	The double life; food; fiction and writing
FORESHADOWING	In stage comedy and domestic melodrama, foreshadowing often takes the form of objects, ideas, or plot points whose very existence in the play signals to the audience that they will come up again. The fact that Jack was adopted as a baby, for instance, predicates a recognition scene in which Jack's true identity is revealed and the plot is resolved by means of some incredible coincidence. Miss Prism's "three-volume novel" is another example: Her very mention of it ensures that it will be important later. An instance of foreshadowing that operates in the more usual way is Jack's assertion that Cecily and Gwendolen will be "calling each other sister" within half an hour of having met, followed by Algernon's that "[w]omen only do that when they have called each other a lot of other things first." This is literally what happens between Cecily and Gwendolen in Act II.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST MCQS

1. Why does Lane think it isn't polite to listen to Algernon's piano-playing?
   (a) Because Lane is only a servant
   (b) Because Algernon plays so badly
   (c) Because Lane is tone deaf
   (d) Because he knows Algernon is shy about his playing

2. What does Algernon tell Jack he has always suspected him of being?
   (a) A Communist
   (b) A Liberal Unionist
   (c) A Bunburyist
   (d) A Tory

3. What leads Algernon to think Jack is leading a double life?
   (a) A letter
   (b) A diary
   (c) An inscription
   (d) A handkerchief embroidered with strawberries

4. What does Jack say it is a very ungentlemanly thing to read?
   (a) Gwendolen's diary
   (b) French drama
   (c) More than half of modern literature
   (d) A private cigarette case

5. At first, Jack tells Algernon that Cecily is his what?
   (a) Sister
   (b) Aunt
   (c) Hair colorist
   (d) Former governess

6. What does Algernon mean when he says that Lady Bracknell rings the doorbell in a "Wagnerian manner"?
   (a) That she is humming "The Ride of the Valkyrie"
   (b) That she is dressed up like one of the Valkyrie
   (c) That she rings insistently, leaving her finger on the bell for a long time
   (d) That she has a tendency to burst into song

7. Why does Lane claim that there were "no cucumbers at the market"?
   (a) Because he thinks Algernon should go on a high-protein diet
   (b) Because Algernon has eaten all the cucumber sandwiches himself
   (c) Because he wants to get Algernon off the hook
   (d) Both b and c

8. What does Gwendolen say they live in?
   (a) A pigsty
   (b) An age of ideals
   (c) A house in Shropshire
   (d) An age of surfaces

9. What does Gwendolen say the name Ernest produces?
   (a) Vibrations
   (b) Suspicions
   (c) Absolute confidence
   (d) A and C

10. What is Lady Bracknell's reaction when Jack admits to her that he smokes?
    (a) Shock (b) Disgust
    (c) Approval (d) A coughing fit

11. Where did old Mr. Thomas Cardew find Jack as a baby?
    (a) In a cloakroom at a railway station
    (b) Shropshire
    (c) A foundling hospital
    (d) The British Museum

12. What is Lady Bracknell's objection to Jack as a prospective suitor to Gwendolen?
    (a) His smoking
    (b) His lack of an occupation
    (c) His origins
    (d) His politics

13. What does Algernon begin playing offstage at the conclusion of Jack's interview with Lady Bracknell?
    (a) A funeral march
    (b) "The Wedding March"
    (c) "We Are the Champions"
    (d) "The Ride of the Valkyrie"

14. What is Gwendolen's response to the story of Jack's origins?
    (a) She is shocked
    (b) She is disgusted
    (c) She thinks it's romantic
    (d) She thinks it's a hoot

15. Who does Algernon think ought to set an example for the upper classes?
    (a) The prime minister
    (b) The lower classes
    (c) The queen
    (d) The clergy

16. What does Jack call Lady Bracknell behind her back?
    (a) A Gorgon (b) An organ
    (c) A Liberal Unionist (d) A Bunburyist

17. Why hasn't Jack told Gwendolen that he has an excessively pretty young ward?

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(a) Because Gwendolen might be jealous
(b) Because Gwendolen might want to borrow some of her clothes
(c) Because Gwendolen's brother Gerald might want to meet her
(d) Because Gwendolen herself is extremely unattractive

18. What is the name of Algernon's imaginary friend?
(a) Harbury (b) Bunbury
(c) Markby (d) Bunberry

19. Where is Jack's house in the country?
(a) Shropshire (b) Hertfordshire
(c) Worthing (d) Sussex

20. Why is Cecily nervous about meeting Jack's brother Ernest?
(a) Because he's wicked
(b) Because he'll find out about their engagement
(c) Because she's afraid he'll look different from other people
(d) Because she's afraid he'll look just like everyone else

21. Where has Cecily recorded her engagement to Jack's brother Ernest?
(a) In the Times
(b) In the family bible
(c) In a letter to her mother
(d) In her diary

22. Why has Cecily broken off her engagement to Algernon?
(a) She discovered that Jack's brother is more wicked than she thought
(b) She discovered that Jack's brother is less wicked than she thought
(c) She felt it couldn't be a really serious engagement otherwise
(d) She had met someone else

23. Why does Gwendolen never travel without her diary?
(a) She is trying to come to terms with herself
(b) She has a poor memory
(c) She hopes to turn it into a three-volume novel
(d) One should always have something sensational to read on the train

24. Why does Gwendolen tell Cecily that cake and sugar are no longer fashionable?
(a) She wants to give her friendly advice
(b) She thinks Cecily herself could stand to lose a few pounds
(c) She is on a high-protein diet
(d) She wants to insult Cecily

25. Why does Cecily put sugar in Gwendolen's tea?
(a) She doesn't hear what Gwendolen said
(b) She doesn't understand what Gwendolen said
(c) She disagrees with what Gwendolen said
(d) She wants to insult Gwendolen

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. c
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. b	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. c	23. d	24. d	25. d					

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THE GLASS MENAGERIE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY "THE GLASS MENAGERIE"

Amanda Wingfield	Laura and Tom's mother. A proud, vivacious woman, Amanda clings fervently to memories of a vanished, genteel past. She is simultaneously admirable, charming, pitiable, and laughable.
Laura Wingfield	Amanda's daughter and Tom's older sister. Laura has a bad leg, on which she has to wear a brace, and walks with a limp. Twenty-three years old and painfully shy, she has largely withdrawn from the outside world and devotes herself to old records and her collection of glass figurines.
Tom Wingfield	Amanda's son and Laura's younger brother. An aspiring poet, Tom works at a shoe warehouse to support the family. He is frustrated by the numbing routine of his job and escapes from it through movies, literature, and alcohol.
Jim O'Connor	An old acquaintance of Tom and Laura. Jim was a popular athlete in high school and is now a shipping clerk at the shoe warehouse in which Tom works. He is unwaveringly devoted to goals of professional achievement and ideals of personal success.
Mr. Wingfield	Amanda's husband and Laura and Tom's father. Mr. Wingfield was a handsome man who worked for a telephone company. He abandoned his family years before the action of the play and never appears onstage. His picture, however, is prominently displayed in the Wingfields' living room.

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KEY FACTS OF THE PLAY "THE GLASS MENAGERIE"

Full title	The Glass Menagerie
Author	Tennessee Williams (born Thomas Lanier Williams III)
Type of work	Play
Genre	Tragedy; family drama
Language	English
Time and place written	1941–1943; a number of American cities, including New York, St. Louis, and Los Angeles
Date of first publication	1945
Publisher	Random House
Narrator	Tom Wingfield
Point of view	Tom both narrates and participates in the play. The older Tom remembers his youth and then becomes a younger Tom who participates in the action as scenes from his youth play out. The point of view of the older Tom is reflective, and he warns us that his memory distorts the past. The younger Tom is impulsive and angry. The action sometimes consists of events that Tom does not witness; at these points, the play goes beyond simply describing events from Tom's own memory.
Tone	Tragic; sarcastic; bleak
Tense	The play uses both the present and past tenses. The older Tom speaks in the past tense about his recollections, and the younger Tom takes part in a play that occurs in the present tense.

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Setting (time)	Tom, from an indefinite point in the future, remembers the winter and spring of 1937.
Setting (place)	An apartment in St. Louis
Protagonist	Tom Wingfield
Themes	The difficulty of accepting reality; the impossibility of true escape; the unrelenting power of memory
Motifs	Abandonment; the words and images on the screen; music
Symbols	Laura's glass menagerie; the glass unicorn; "Blue Roses"; the fire escape
foreshadowing	Tom's departure is foreshadowed by his frequent retreats to the fire escape and the image of a sailing vessel on the screen; the music from the Paradise Dance Hall across the street foreshadows Laura and Jim's dancing; Jim's breaking of the unicorn foreshadows his breaking of her heart.

MCQs

b 1. Who was the author of the Glass Menagerie?
(a) George Orwell
(b) Tennessee Williams
(c) James Hilton
(d) John Milton

d 2. Amanda Wingfield was the mother of
(a) Laura Wingfield (b) Tom Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) Both a & b

b 3. Who is the daughter Tom Wingfield?
(a) Pari Wingfield (b) Laura Wingfield
(c) manda Wingfield (d) Venus Wingfield

a 4. Tom Wingfield, an aspiring poet who works at a _____to support the family. He is frustrated by the numbing routine of his job and escapes from it through movies, literature, and alcohol.
(a) Railway Company
(b) Telephone Company
(c) Television Company
(d) Shoe warehouse

c 5. Who was a popular athlete in high school and is now a shipping clerk at the shoe warehouse in which Tom works?
(a) Tom Wingfield (b) Mr. Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) None of these

b 6. Who is the husband of Amanda?
(a) Tom Wingfield (b) Mr. Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) None of these

b 7. Who is the father of Laura?
(a) Tom Wingfield (b) Mr. Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) None of these

b 8. Who is the father of Tom?
(a) Tom Wingfield (b) Mr. Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) None of these

b 9. Mr. Wingfield was a handsome man who worked for a
(a) Railway Company
(b) Telephone Company
(c) Television Company
(d) None of these

c 10. What was the born name of Tennessee Williams?
(a) Thomas Lanier Williams I
(b) Thomas Lanier Williams II
(c) Thomas Lanier Williams III
(d) James Lanier Williams III

b 11. Play "The Glass Menagerie" is what type of work?
(a) Poem (b) Play
(c) Novel (d) Short Story

a 12. What of genre of Play "The Glass Menagerie"?
(a) Tragedy (b) Historic
(c) Comedy (d) None of these

c 13. Play "The Glass Menagerie" was written in
(a) 1939–1940 (b) 1940–1947
(c) 1941–1943 (d) 1945–1948

b 14. Date of first publication of the Play "The Glass Menagerie" was
(a) 1942 (b) 1945
(c) 1947 (d) 1949

b 15. Who is Narrator in Play "The Glass Menagerie"?
(a) Laura Wingfield (b) Tom Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor (d) Mr. Wingfield

d 16. What kind of tone used in Play "The Glass Menagerie"?
(a) Tragic (b) Sarcastic
(c) Bleak (d) All of these

a 17. "The Glass Menagerie" play uses both the present and past tenses. The older Tom speaks in the past tense about his recollections, and the younger Tom takes part in a play that occurs in the present tense.
(a) True (b) False

b 18. Who is Protagonist in "The Glass Menagerie" play?
(a) Laura Wingfield
(b) Tom Wingfield
(c) Jim O'Connor
(d) Mr. Wingfield

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19. What is the theme of "The Glass Menagerie" play?
(a) The difficulty of accepting reality
(b) The impossibility of true escape
(c) The unrelenting power of memory
(d) All of these

20. What is the motif of "The Glass Menagerie" play?
(a) Abandonment
(b) The words and images on the screen
(c) Music
(d) All of these

21. Where does Tom work?
(a) At a pharmacy
(b) At a shoe warehouse
(c) At a flower shop
(d) For a newspaper

22. What does Tom like to write?
(a) Poetry
(b) Musical librettos
(c) Journalistic dispatches
(d) Bad checks

23. Where does The Glass Menagerie take place?
(a) Cleveland
(b) New York City
(c) Mississippi
(d) St. Louis

24. At the beginning of the play, where is Laura supposedly attending classes?
(a) At a language school
(b) At a business college
(c) At a dance academy
(d) At a high school

25. The Glass Menagerie is a "memory play." From which character's memory is it drawn?
(a) Tom's
(b) Amanda's
(c) Laura's
(d) Mr. Wingfield's

26. For what does Amanda conduct a telephone campaign in order to make extra money?
(a) A local election
(b) Magazine subscriptions
(c) A charity
(d) Temperance

27. Amanda returns a library book that Tom has checked out. Who is the author of this book?
(a) Hart Crane
(b) Frederick Nietzsche
(c) Henrik Ibsen
(d) D. H. Lawrence

28. The action of the play is set nearest to which era of American history?
(a) Reconstruction
(b) The Great Depression
(c) The Roaring Twenties
(d) The Swell Fifties

29. According to Tom, where does he spend most of his nights?
(a) At smoky jazz joints
(b) At the movies
(c) At his best girl's house
(d) At the offices of the Cleveland Plain Dealer

30. What is Amanda most concerned that Tom's friend, the gentleman caller, not be?
(a) Overly intelligent (b) Canadian
(c) A drunk (d) Tubercular

31. In what is Jim taking night courses?
(a) Radio engineering and public speaking
(b) Home economics and desktop publishing
(c) Business administration and product development
(d) Sufi asceticism and Pure Land Buddhism

32. For whom did Tom's father work?
(a) A canned goods business
(b) The Department of the Interior
(c) A glue manufacturer
(d) The telephone company

33. What do the Wingfields have instead of a porch?
(a) A marble balcony
(b) A fire-escape landing
(c) The neighbor's roof
(d) Cable TV

34. What is Laura's favorite animal among her glass figurines?
(a) A fawn (b) A leopard
(c) A dinosaur (d) A unicorn

35. What is Jim's nickname for Tom?
(a) Marlowe (b) Jonson
(c) Webster (d) Shakespeare

36. What class did Jim and Laura have together in high school?
(a) Wood shop (b) Chorus
(c) Spanish III (d) Metal shop

37. Of what origin is Jim's family?
(a) Irish (b) African-American
(c) Spanish (d) Russian

38. Why did Jim call Laura "Blue Roses"?
(a) Because she wore blue roses in her hair
(b) Because it was the title of a popular song
(c) Because it sounds like "pleurosis"
(d) Because he called all the girls that

39. How does Tom plunge the family into darkness?
(a) By not paying the water bill
(b) By not paying the gas bill

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(c) By not paying the phone bill
(d) By not paying the light bill

b 40. For what does Tom pay membership dues with the money earmarked for the abovementioned bill?
(a) The Union of Industrial Shipping Clerks and Stockmen
(b) The Union of Merchant Seamen
(c) The United Brotherhood of Railcar Porters
(d) The Society of Poets and Writers

d 41. What is across the alley from the Wingfields' apartment?
(a) A church (b) A speakeasy
(c) A library (d) A dance hall

b 42. Why will Jim not call again on the Wingfields?
(a) He is too shy
(b) He is engaged
(c) He is leaving town
(d) He is put off by Laura

a 43. What, according to Tom, is man by instinct?
(a) A lover, a hunter, a fighter
(b) A dancer, a singer, a cook
(c) A sprinter, a builder, an achiever
(d) A poet, a martyr, a soothsayer

b 44. What does Amanda make Tom promise that he will never be?
(a) A lawyer (b) A drunkard
(c) An oboist (d) A money lender

b 45. How did Tennessee Williams refer to the 1960s?
(a) As his "everlasting summer of love"
(b) As his "stoned age"
(c) As "the winter of my discontent"
(d) As "the age of revolution through theatre"

d 46. What are the Symbols used in "The Glass Menagerie" play?
(a) Laura's glass menagerie
(b) The glass unicorn
(c) "Blue Roses"; the fire escape
(d) All of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. b	10. c
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. b	16. d	17. a	18. b	19. d	20. d
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. a	26. b	27. d	28. b	29. b	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. d	35. d	36. b	37. a	38. c	39. d	40. b
41. d	42. b	43. a	44. b	45. b	46. d				

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O'NEILL, EUGENE

d 1. When Eugene O'Neill was born?
(a) October 16, 1881
(b) October 16, 1884
(c) October 16, 1886
(d) October 16, 1888

b 2. Where Eugene O'Neill was born?
(a) Boston, Massachusetts, US
(b) New York City, US
(c) Alaska USA
(d) Texas USA

b 3. When Eugene O'Neill died?
(a) November 27, 1951
(b) November 27, 1953
(c) November 27, 1955
(d) November 27, 1956

d 4. What was the age of Eugene O'Neill when he died?
(a) 62 years (b) 63 years
(c) 64 years (d) 65 years

a 5. Where Eugene O'Neill died?
(a) Boston, Massachusetts, US
(b) New York City, US
(c) Alasaka USA
(d) Texas USA

a 6. What was Nationality of Eugene O'Neill?
(a) United States (b) English
(c) French (d) German

c 7. When Eugene O'Neill won Nobel Prize in Literature?
(a) 1932 (b) 1934
(c) 1936 (d) 1938

a 8. Eugene O'Neill won Pulitzer Prize for Drama for first time in
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1928 (d) 1957

b 9. Eugene O'Neill won Pulitzer Prize for Drama for second time in
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1928 (d) 1957

c 10. Eugene O'Neill won Pulitzer Prize for Drama for third time in
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1928 (d) 1957

d 11. Eugene O'Neill won Pulitzer Prize for Drama for fourth time in
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1928 (d) 1957

a 12. Who was the first wife of Eugene O'Neill?
(a) Kathleen Jenkins
(b) Agnes Boulton
(c) Carlotta Monterey
(d) None of these

b 13. Who was the second wife of Eugene O'Neill?
(a) Kathleen Jenkins
(b) Agnes Boulton
(c) Carlotta Monterey
(d) None of these

c 14. Who was the third wife of Eugene O'Neill?
(a) Kathleen Jenkins
(b) Agnes Boulton
(c) Carlotta Monterey
(d) None of these

c 15. Eugene Gladstone O'Neill was an Irish American _____and Nobel laureate in Literature.
(a) Playwright (b) Actor
(c) Clerk (d) Politian

16. Who was the author of well-known comedy Ah, Wilderness!?
(a) Marco Millions (b) Anna Christie
(c) Eugene O'Neill (d) Carlotta Monterey

17. O'Neill's father earned a considerable reputation for himself. In what field?
(a) Law (b) Acting
(c) Medicine (d) Business

18. O'Neill had three wives. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(a) Agnes (b) Carlotta
(c) Kathleen (d) Oona

19. O'Neill's daughter married a famous 'older man'. In what field did this man earn his reputation?
(a) Sports (b) Entertainment
(c) Politics (d) Wall Street

20. O'Neill spent some time in a sanitarium recuperating from a serious illness. What was it?
(a) Substance Abuse
(b) Cancer
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Heart Problems

b 21. One of O'Neill's best known work is 'The Iceman Cometh'. What does the 'iceman' represent?
(a) Disease (b) Death
(c) War (d) Poverty

b 22. O'Neill was very proud of his work experiences prior to becoming a writer. What work did he do?

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(a) Soldier
(b) Seaman
(c) Farmer
(d) Rancher

23. Which of O'Neill's plays was not produced until after his death?
(a) Long Day's Journey
(b) Desire Under the Elms
(c) Mourning Becomes Electra
(d) The Hairy Ape

24. Which play was written by O'Neill as a remembrance of his brother?
(a) A Moon for the Misbegotten
(b) Marco Millions
(c) Anna Christie
(d) Beyond the Horizon

25. Uncharacteristically, O'Neill wrote this light-hearted piece.
(a) Ah, Wilderness
(b) The Emperor Jones
(c) The Great God Brown
(d) Bound East for Cardiff

26. 'Strange Interlude' is one of O'Neill's best known works. What distinctive feature does it contain?
(a) The use of dialect
(b) The actors wear masks
(c) The actors speak their thoughts
(d) The use of music for dramaqtic effect

"LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT" PLAY

27. The mother in this play has a bit of a drug problem; which of the following is NOT an excuse she uses for needing the drugs?
(a) Quack doctors got her hooked on dope to keep her coming back to them
(b) Her hands pain her so
(c) Her husband's unemployment has her feeling blue
(d) The birth of her youngest son, Edmund, was too difficult

28. What word does Tyrone call his younger son, Edmund, again and again in the play?
(a) cock-eyed
(b) cynical
(c) competitive
(d) morbid

29. What is Edmund actually dying of?
(a) Consumption
(b) Overexposure to Swinburne ("Poelepsy Melancholius")
(c) Nothing. Turns out it really is just a bad summer cold
(d) Epilepsy

30. Suppose you could step into this play, and you wanted to anger Tyrone, what could you do?
(a) Insinuate that Shakespeare was actually Irish-Catholic
(b) Turn on every light in the house
(c) Bring up his acting career.
(d) Tell him he's a cunning real estate investor

31. Jamie, the elder brother, is accused of being all of the following things EXCEPT what?
(a) Seeing the worst in everyone
(b) Always being broke
(c) Being responsible for Edmund's bad health
(d) Being too naive

32. To whom did O'Neill dedicate this work?
(a) To those who are also haunted by ghosts
(b) His dead brother
(c) Carlotta, his wife
(d) His mother

33. What happens in the final scene of the play?
(a) Mary confesses her need for morphine, and agrees to try to quit again
(b) Tyrone tells his sons that tomorrow is a new day, and the future may have great things in store for everyone who believes
(c) Mary runs out of the house in her wedding gown, and tries to drown herself
(d) Mary comes dowstairs with her wedding dress and thinks she's going to become a nun

34. What war has just finished as the play begins?
(a) The American Revolution
(b) The American Civil War
(c) World War I
(d) Spanish American War

35. Dr. Blake thought that Ezra Mannon really died due to _____.
(a) bullet wound (b) heart failure
(c) love (d) cancer

36. Who is the man whom Seth bet to stay in the Mannon's house overnight?
(a) Silva (b) Ames
(c) Mackel (d) Small

37. Where do Christine and Brant plan to sail away to?
(a) England (b) India
(c) China (d) France

38. In what room of the Mannon house did Christine shoot herself?
(a) kitchen (b) study
(c) living room (d) bedroom

39. What colour dress does Lavinia wear that her mother also wore?
(a) blue (b) black

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(c) green (d) red (a) True (b) False

40. As punishment for herself, Lavinia decides to live in the Mannon house among the dead.

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. a	25. a	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. a	30. b
31. d	32. c	33. d	34. b	35. c	36. d	37. c	38. b	39. c	40. a

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DRAMA MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA BY EUGENE O'NEILL

CHARACTERS OF MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA

Lavinia Mannon	The Mannon's daughter. Lavinia is wooden, stiff-shouldered daughter, flat- chested, thin. angular and dressed in simple black. She shares her mother Christine's lustrous copper hair and mask-like face. The severe Lavinia considers herself robbed of love at her mother's hands. Thus she schemes to take Christine's place and become the wife of her father and mother of her brother. She ultimately does so upon her mother's death, reincarnating her in her own flesh.
Christine Mannon	A striking woman of forty with a fine, voluptuous figure, flowing animal grace, and a mass of beautiful copper hair. She wears green, which symbolizes her envy. Her pale face is also a life-like mask, a mask that represents both her duplicity and her almost super-human efforts at repression. Having long abhorred her husband Ezra, Christine plots his murder with her lover Brant upon his return from the Civil War.
Orin Mannon	The Mannon son returned from war. Orin bears a striking resemblance to his father and Captain Brant, though he appears as a weakened, refined, and oversensitive version of each. He possesses a boyish charm that invites the maternal favors of women. He loves his mother incestuously, flying into a jealous rage upon the discovery of her love affair that leads to Christine and Brant's deaths. Orin will then force he and his sister to judgment for their crimes in an attempt to rejoin his mother in death.
Brigadier-General Ezra Mannon	The great Union general. Ezra is a spare, big-boned man of exact and wooden movements. His mannerisms suggest the statue-like poses of military heroes. His brusque and authoritative voice has a hollow and repressed quality. As his near-homophonic name suggests, he is Agamemnon's counterpart, the general returned from war to be murdered by his wife and her lover. He continues to exert his influence in symbolic form. His various images, and his portrait in particular, call his family to judgment from beyond the grave.
Captain Adam Brant	A powerful, romantic sea captain. Brant has a swarthy complexion, sensual mouth, and long, coal-black hair. He also of course bares a striking resemblance to the other Mannon men, sharing their same, mask-like faces. The child of the illegitimate Mannon line, he returns to wreak vengeance on Ezra's household. He steals Ezra's wife, a woman he imagines in the image of his mother, and seduces Lavinia to conceal their affair.
Hazel Niles	A longtime friend of the Mannon children. Hazel is a pretty, healthy, dark- haired girl of nineteen. O'Neill describes her character as frank, innocent, amiable, and good. She functions as Orin's would-be sweetheart, and both Christine and Lavinia attempting to pass Orin off onto her so they can flee with their suitors. Hazel also haplessly attempts to rescue Orin from his fate.
Captain Peter Niles	An artillery captain for the Union. Peter resembles his sister in character. He is straightforward, guileless, and good-natured, failing to apprehend the machinations afoot in the Mannon house until the very end of the trilogy. He functions as the suitor Lavinia first rejects and later takes up as a substitute for Captain Brant.
Seth Beckwith	The Mannons' aged gardener. Seth is stoop-shoulded and raw-boned but still strong. Like his employers, his gaunt face gives the impression of a life-like mask. In his time

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	with the Mannons, he has learned most of the family's secrets and colluded in keeping them. A watchman figure of sorts, he is repeatedly seen wandering the grounds and singing the sea chanty "Shenandoah."
Amos Ames	A fat carpenter in his fifties. Ames is a typical and relatively benign town gossip-monger.
Louisa Ames	Amos's wife. Louisa is similarly a gossip though much more maliciously.
Minnie	Louisa's meek middle-aged cousin and most eager listener.
Josiah Borden	A small, wizened man of sixty. Borden is the shrewd manager of the Mannon shipping company.
Emma Borden	Josiah's wife. Emma is a typical New England woman of pure English ancestry, with a horse face, buckteeth, and big teeth. Her manner is defensively sharp and assertive.
Everett Hills, D.D.	The well-fed minister of a prosperous small town: snobbish, unctuous, and ingratiating in his demeanor.
Mrs. Hills	A sallow, flabby, and self-effacing minister's wife.
Dr. Joseph Blake	The Mannon's kindly family physician, stout, self-important, and stubbornly opinionated.
The Chantyman	A drunk, weather-beaten man of sixty-five. Though dissipated, he possesses a romantic, troubadour-of-the-sea air. Critic Travis Bogard considers his cameo appearance in "The Hunted" as O'Neill's farewell to the seaman heroes of his earlier plays.
Abner Small	The shrill, goat-bearded clerk of the town hardware store who breaks into the Mannon house on a wager.
Ira Mackel	A sly, cackling farmer who helps goad Small into the house.
Joe Silva	A fat, boisterous Portuguese fishing captain who also helps goad Small into the house.

KEY FACTS ABOUT MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA

FULL TITLE	Mourning Becomes Electra
AUTHOR	Eugene O'Neill
TYPE OF WORK	Drama
GENRE	Tragedy/Psychological Drama
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Written largely in France, from 1926–1931
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1931
PUBLISHER	Random House, Inc.
NARRATOR	None
POINT OF VIEW	Not applicable
TONE	Tragic
TENSE	The play unfolds in the time of the present
SETTING (TIME)	Spring or Summer, 1865–1866
SETTING (PLACE)	The Mannon house in New England; a harbor in East Boston
PROTAGONISTS	Lavinia Mannon, Orin Mannon, Christine Mannon, Ezra Mannon
MAJOR CONFLICT	Brigadier-General Ezra Mannon has returned from the Civil War. His duplicitous wife Christine and her lover, Adam Brant, plot his murder. Mannon's daughter, Lavinia, and son, Orin, discover their mother's treachery and destroy the two lovers in turn. They must then suffer the vengeance of the dead.
RISING ACTION	In "Homecoming," rising action consists of the confrontation between Ezra and Christine. In "The Hunted," it consists of the revelation of Brant's murder to Christine. In "The Haunted," it consists of Orin's incestuous proposition to Lavinia.
CLIMAX	In "Homecoming," Ezra's murder functions as climax and closes the play. In "The Hunted," Christine's suicide does the same. In "The Haunted," Orin's figures as climax.
FALLING ACTION	Breaks follow the first two climaxes leading into the townsfolk scenes that open the

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	subsequent plays. A brief interlude with Seth follows the break after Orin's suicide.
THEMES	Oedipus, Fate, Repetition, and Substitution, The Rival and Double, the Law of the Father
MOTIFS	The Blessed Islands, The Native
SYMBOLS	The Mannon house
FORESHADOWING	The foreshadowing in Mourning is oppressive and omnipresent. For example, Ezra's apprehension of his imminent death, and Christine's fear that she will soon lose Brant forever

MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA MCQs

c 1. What is the name of Brant's ship?
(a) Atlantis
(b) The Blessed Isles
(c) The Flying Trades
(d) The Argo

b 2. What is the name of the Mannons' maid?
(a) Hazel (b) Hannah
(c) Mrs. Hills (d) Mrs. Borden

d 3. What is Christine's color?
(a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Black (d) Green

c 4. From where does Christine get the name of the poison that kills Ezra?
(a) Ezra's books
(b) Brant's advice
(c) Her father's books
(d) The local veterinarian

d 5. Where do Lavinia and Orin travel?
(a) India (b) South America
(c) Japan (d) China

d 6. What was Marie Brantôme's occupation?
(a) She was a teacher
(b) She was a maid
(c) She was a cook
(d) She was a nurse

b 7. Who is Ezra Mannon's counterpart in The Oresteia?
(a) Orestes (b) Agamemnon
(c) Aeschylus (d) Priam

a 8. Whose portrait does not hang in the Mannon household?
(a) Abe Lincoln's
(b) Abe Mannon's
(c) George Washington's
(d) Ezra Mannon's

c 9. In killing Brant, Orin fantasizes that he has killed whom?
(a) Himself
(b) Ezra
(c) Both himself and his father
(d) Neither himself nor his father

d 10. In her last declarations of love to Peter, whose name does Lavinia cry?
(a) Ezra's (b) Orin's
(c) Christine's (d) Adam's

d 11. Where does Orin kill himself?
(a) In the sitting room
(b) In the hallway
(c) In Ezra's bedroom
(d) In the study

d 12. Where does Christine kill herself?
(a) In the sitting room
(b) In the hallway
(c) In Ezra's bedroom
(d) In the study

d 13. Who finds Orin's dead body?
(a) Hazel (b) Lavinia
(c) Seth (d) Peter

a 14. How is Brant related to Ezra?
(a) He is his brother
(b) He is his uncle
(c) He is his stepbrother
(d) He is his cousin

b 15. What is the second song the Chantyman sings to Brant?
(a) Shenandoah
(b) Hanging Johnny
(c) A Sailor Likes His Bottle
(d) Pirate Jenny

d 16. Which of the following do not figure as "islands" in the play?
(a) Christine (b) Death
(c) Hazel (d) Lavinia

c 17. Who is Orin's counterpart in The Oresteia?
(a) Priam (b) Agamemnon
(c) Orestes (d) Aeschylus

a 18. How does Lavinia make Peter leave her?
(a) She tells him she was a native's "fancy woman"
(b) She tells him she was Brant's "fancy woman"
(c) She tells him she was her father's "fancy woman"
(d) She tells him she was her brother's "fancy

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woman"

19. Where does Lavinia follow her mother to spy on her?
(a) New York
(b) Boston
(c) Both New York and Boston
(d) Neither New York nor Boston

20. Who does not address Ezra's portrait at some point in the play?
(a) Lavinia (b) Christine
(c) Brant (d) Orin

21. Who does not wear a mask-like face?
(a) Seth (b) Brant
(c) Ames (d) Orin

22. Where does Lavinia put her mother's pillbox?
(a) In Orin's pocket (b) On Ezra's desk
(c) On Ezra's corpse (d) In Orin's pants

23. O'Neill was the first American to win what prize?
(a) The Silver Bear
(b) The Medal of the Legion d'Honneur
(c) The Palme d'Or
(d) The Nobel

24. Who is Christine's counterpart in The Oresteia?
(a) Electra (b) Clytemnestra
(c) Iphigenia (d) Nemesis

25. What is Lavinia's nickname?
(a) Electra (b) Vinnie
(c) Laverne (d) Vin

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. d	6. d	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. d	14. d	15. b	16. d	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. b	25. b					

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SAMUEL BECKETT & HIS PLAY WAITING FOR GODOT

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF WAITING FOR GODOT

Vladimir	One of the two main characters of the play. Estragon calls him Didi, and the boy addresses him as Mr. Albert. He seems to be the more responsible and mature of the two main characters.
Estragon	The second of the two main characters. Vladimir calls him Gogo. He seems weak and helpless, always looking for Vladimir's protection. He also has a poor memory, as Vladimir has to remind him in the second act of the events that happened the previous night.
Pozzo	He passes by the spot where Vladimir and Estragon are waiting and provides a diversion. In the second act, he is blind and does not remember meeting Vladimir and Estragon the night before.
Lucky	Pozzo's slave, who carries Pozzo's bags and stool. In Act I, he entertains by dancing and thinking. However, in Act II, he is dumb.
Boy	He appears at the end of each act to inform Vladimir that Godot will not be coming that night. In the second act, he insists that he was not there the previous night.
Godot	The man for whom Vladimir and Estragon wait unendingly. Godot never appears in the play. His name and character are often thought to refer to God.

KEY FACTS ABOUT WAITING FOR GODOT

Written by	Samuel Beckett
Characters	Vladimir
Genre	Play
Mute	Godot
Date premiered	5 January 1953
Place premiered	Théâtre de Babylone, Paris
Original language	French
Series	Single
Subject	Tragicomedy
Setting	Limited
Waiting	It was voted "the most significant English language play of the 20th century". Waiting for Godot is Beckett's translation of his own original French version, En attendant Godot, and is subtitled (in English only) "a tragicomedy in two acts".[4] The original French text was composed between 9 October 1948 and 29 January 1949.[5] The première was on 5 January 1953 in the Théâtre de Babylone, Paris. The production was directed by Roger Blin, who also played the role of Pozzo.
Plot	The play opens on an outdoor scene of two bedraggled companions: the pensive Vladimir and the struggling Estragon who cannot remove his boots from his ailing feet, finally muttering "Nothing to be done."

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MCQs

1. Samuel Beckett was an _____writer.
   (a) Irish (b) British
   (c) American (d) German
2. Where Samuel Beckett was born?
   (a) Dublin (b) London
   (c) Mexico (d) New York
3. When Samuel Beckett was born
   (a) 13 April 1903 (b) 13 April 1904
   (c) 13 April 1905 (d) 13 April 1906
4. When Samuel Beckett died?
   (a) 22 December 1989
   (b) 22 December 1985

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(c) 22 December 1986
(d) 22 December 1987

5. What was the age of Samuel Beckett when he died?
(a) 81 years (b) 82 years
(c) 83 years (d) 84 years

6. Where Samuel Beckett died?
(a) Dublin (b) London
(c) Paris, France (d) New York

7. What was the Pen name of Samuel Beckett?
(a) Andrew Belis (b) Mrs Rooney
(c) Max Wall (d) Peter Sellers

8. What was the occupation of Samuel Beckett?
(a) Novelist, playwright,
(b) Theatre director
(c) Essayist & poet
(d) All of these

9. Samuel Beckett won Nobel Prize in Literature in?
(a) 1963 (b) 1964
(c) 1967 (d) 1969

10. Who wrote the play "Human Wishes"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

11. Who wrote the play "Krapp's Last Tape"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

12. Who wrote the play "Happy Days"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

13. Who wrote the play "Come and Go"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

14. Who wrote the Novel "Dream of Fair to Middling Women"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

15. Who wrote the Novel "Murphy"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

16. Who wrote the Novel "Watt"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

17. Who wrote the Novel "Molloy"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

18. Who wrote the Novel "Malone meurt"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

19. Who wrote the Novel "Malone Dies"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

20. Who wrote the Novel "Mercier and Camier"?
(a) Samuel Beckett (b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton (d) Marlowe

WAITING FOR GODOT

21. When was Thomas Gray born?
(a) 3 June 1688
(b) 1 January 1701
(c) 21 July 1714
(d) 26 December 1716

22. Contrasting his writing with Joyce's, Beckett suggested that Joyce differed from him in being a:
(a) didgeridoo (b) trombone
(c) harp (d) synthesizer

23. What doctrine of the independence of mind and body expounded by a 17th-c. Flemish philosopher troubles Murphy and Watt?
(a) Rosicrucianism (b) Jansenism
(c) Occasionalism (d) Absurdism

24. After being The Butcher Boy, The Navigator and The General, who was still silent in 1965?
(a) Buster Keaton (b) Max Wall
(c) Peter Sellers (d) None of these

25. By whom was the Resistance cell in Occupied France in which Beckett was active infiltrated and betrayed to the Gestapo?
(a) a prostitute (b) an art critic
(c) a priest (d) a pork butcher

26. What did Beckett describe as "the most distasteful job I ever took on"?
(a) acting as amanuensis to Joyce
(b) being a hospital orderly
(c) selling encyclopaedias
(d) translation

27. If one Hammer, how many nails?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 6

28. Which 3rd-c- French saint provides a link between Beckett and Johnny Cash?
(a) Quentin (b) coats
(c) silence (d) trouble

29. "white world, bitter cold, ghastly scene, old men, great ...":
(a) coats (b) silence
(c) trouble (d) expectations

30. Who soaps, thoroughly rinses and dries what or whom before the embers?
(a) sucky Moll; hairy Mac
(b) Fox; a mole
(c) Bolton; Holloway
(d) Pim; Bo

31. Who asks "Dung? What would we want with dung, at our time of life?"?
(a) Mrs Rooney (b) Max Wall

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(c) Peter Sellers (d) Buster Keaton

32. Belacqua's lunch of choice?
(a) Blackened toast,
(b) mustard, salt,
(c) cayenne pepper,
(d) rotten Gorgonzola.

33. What were the two chimpanzees doing in the photograph Beckett wanted to use on the cover of Murphy?
(a) masturbating (b) playing chess
(c) scratching (d) thinking

34. Which of Beckett's works takes its title from a late poem by Yeats?
(a) playing chess (b) scratching
(c) thinking (d) but the clouds

35. A novel by which 19th-c. English "Christian Socialist" did Beckett allude to in the title of one of his texts?
(a) Charles Kingsley (b) Max Wall
(c) Peter Sellers (d) Buster Keaton

36. Who, in Beckett terms, is the odd one out?
(a) Lenny Bruce (b) Max Wall
(c) Peter Sellers (d) Buster Keaton

37. To whose painting of two men looking at the moon did Beckett ascribe the inspiration for Waiting for Godot?
(a) Francis Bacon (b) Edvard Munch
(c) Bram van Vekde
(d) Caspar David Friedrich

38. To whom does Beckett refer in a preface as a "garrulous old dowager"?
(a) Peggy Guggenheim
(b) his mother May
(c) Marcel Proust
(d) Oscar Wilde

39. Who wrote the play Waiting for Godot?
(a) Lenny Bruce (b) Max Wall
(c) Peter Sellers (d) Samuel Beckett

40. Vladimir is one of the two main characters of the play?
(a) Dream of Fair to Middling Women
(b) Malone Dies
(c) Mercier and Camier
(d) Waiting for Godot

41. Estragon calls him Didi, and the boy addresses him as Mr. Albert. He seems to be the more responsible and mature of the two main characters. Who is he?
(a) Lucky (b) Vladimir
(c) Pozzo (d) none of these

42. Estragon is a main character of which play?
(a) Waiting for Godot
(b) Dream of Fair to Middling Women
(c) Malone Dies
(d) Mercier and Camier

43. Vladimir calls him Gogo. He seems weak and helpless, always looking for Vladimir's protection. He also has a poor memory, as Vladimir has to remind him in the second act of the events that happened the previous night. Who is he?
(a) Lucky (b) Pozzo
(c) Estragon (d) none of these

44. He passes by the spot where Vladimir and Estragon are waiting and provides a diversion. In the second act, he is blind and does not remember meeting Vladimir and Estragon the night before. We are talking about which character of Waiting for Godot?
(a) Lucky (b) Estragon
(c) Vladimir (d) Pozzo

45. Pozzo's slave, who carries Pozzo's bags and stool. In Act I, he entertains by dancing and thinking. However, in Act II, he is dumb. We are talking about which character of Waiting for Godot?
(a) Lucky (b) Estragon
(c) Vladimir (d) Pozzo

46. Who is the man for whom Vladimir and Estragon wait unendingly?
(a) Lucky (b) Pozzo
(c) Samuel Beckett (d) Godot

47. Which never appears in the play?
(a) Lucky (b) Pozzo
(c) Godot (d) Boy

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. d	9. d	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. a	16. a	17. a	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. d	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. c	26. d	27. b	28. a	29. b	30. b
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. d	35. a	36. a	37. d	38. c	39. d	40. d
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. d	45. a	46. d	47. c			

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PLAY DEATH OF A SALESMAN BY ARTHUR MILLER

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF DEATH OF A SALESMAN

Willy Loman	An insecure, self-deluded traveling salesman. Willy believes wholeheartedly in the American Dream of easy success and wealth, but he never achieves it. Nor do his sons fulfill his hope that they will succeed where he has failed. When Willy's illusions begin to fail under the pressing realities of his life, his mental health begins to unravel. The overwhelming tensions caused by this disparity, as well as those caused by the societal imperatives that drive Willy, form the essential conflict of Death of a Salesman.
Biff Loman	Willy's thirty-four-year-old elder son. Biff led a charmed life in high school as a football star with scholarship prospects, good male friends, and fawning female admirers. He failed math, however, and did not have enough credits to graduate. Since then, his kleptomania has gotten him fired from every job that he has held. Biff represents Willy's vulnerable, poetic, tragic side. He cannot ignore his instincts, which tell him to abandon Willy's paralyzing dreams and move out West to work with his hands. He ultimately fails to reconcile his life with Willy's expectations of him.
Linda Loman	Willy's loyal, loving wife. Linda suffers through Willy's grandiose dreams and self-delusions. Occasionally, she seems to be taken in by Willy's self-deluded hopes for future glory and success, but at other times, she seems far more realistic and less fragile than her husband. She has nurtured the family through all of Willy's misguided attempts at success, and her emotional strength and perseverance support Willy until his collapse.
Happy Loman	Willy's thirty-two-year-old younger son. Happy has lived in Biff's shadow all of his life, but he compensates by nurturing his relentless sex drive and professional ambition. Happy represents Willy's sense of self-importance, ambition, and blind servitude to societal expectations. Although he works as an assistant to an assistant buyer in a department store, Happy presents himself as supremely important. Additionally, he practices bad business ethics and sleeps with the girlfriends of his superiors.
Charley	Willy's next-door neighbor. Charley owns a successful business and his son, Bernard, is a wealthy, important lawyer. Willy is jealous of Charley's success. Charley gives Willy money to pay his bills, and Willy reveals at one point, choking back tears, that Charley is his only friend.
Bernard	Bernard is Charley's son and an important, successful lawyer. Although Willy used to mock Bernard for studying hard, Bernard always loved Willy's sons dearly and regarded Biff as a hero. Bernard's success is difficult for Willy to accept because his own sons' lives do not measure up.
Ben	Willy's wealthy older brother. Ben has recently died and appears only in Willy's "daydreams." Willy regards Ben as a symbol of the success that he so desperately craves for himself and his sons.
The Woman	Willy's mistress when Happy and Biff were in high school. The Woman's attention and admiration boost Willy's fragile ego. When Biff catches Willy in his hotel room with The Woman, he loses faith in his father, and his dream of passing math and going to college dies.
Howard Wagner	Willy's boss. Howard inherited the company from his father, whom Willy regarded as "a masterful man" and "a prince." Though much younger than Willy, Howard treats Willy with condescension and eventually fires him, despite Willy's wounded assertions that he named Howard at his birth.
Stanley	A waiter at Frank's Chop House. Stanley and Happy seem to be friends, or at least

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	acquaintances, and they banter about and ogle Miss Forsythe together before Biff and Willy arrive at the restaurant.
Miss Forsythe and Letta	Two young women whom Happy and Biff meet at Frank's Chop House. It seems likely that Miss Forsythe and Letta are prostitutes, judging from Happy's repeated comments about their moral character and the fact that they are "on call."
Jenny	Charley's secretary.

KEY FACTS OF DEATH OF A SALESMAN

FULL TITLE	Death of a Salesman: Certain Private Conversations in Two Acts and a Requiem
AUTHOR	Arthur Miller
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy, social commentary, family drama
LANGUAGE	English (with emphasis on middle-class American lingo)
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Six weeks in 1948, in a shed in Connecticut
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1949
ORIGINAL PUBLISHER	The Viking Press
CLIMAX	The scene in Frank's Chop House and Biff's final confrontation with Willy at home
PROTAGONISTS	Willy Loman, Biff Loman
ANTAGONISTS	Biff Loman, Willy Loman, the American Dream
SETTING (TIME)	"Today," that is, the present; either the late1940s or the time period in which the play is being produced, with "daydreams" into Willy's past; all of the action takes place during a twenty-four-hour period between Monday night and Tuesday night, except the "Requiem," which takes place, presumably, a few days after Willy's funeral
SETTING (PLACE)	According to the stage directions, "Willy Loman's house and yard [in Brooklyn] and . . . various places he visits in . . . New York and Boston"
FALLING ACTION	The "Requiem" section, although the play is not really structured as a classical drama
TENSE	Present
FORESHADOWING	Willy's flute theme foreshadows the revelation of his father's occupation and abandonment; Willy's preoccupation with Linda's stockings foreshadows his affair with The Woman; Willy's automobile accident before the start of Act I foreshadows his suicide at the end of Act II
TONE	The tone of Miller's stage directions and dialogue ranges from sincere to parodying, but, in general, the treatment is tender, though at times brutally honest, toward Willy's plight
THEMES	The American Dream; abandonment; betrayal
MOTIFS	Mythic figures; the American West; Alaska; the African jungle
SYMBOLS	Seeds; diamonds; Linda's and The Woman's stockings; the rubber hose

DEATH OF A SALESMAN MCQs

1. What was Biff doing in the West before the play begins?
   (a) Laying railroad tracks
   (b) Selling dishwashers
   (c) Working on a farm
   (d) Robbing banks
2. What did Biff steal from Bill Oliver's store when he was a boy?
   (a) A crate of basketballs
   (b) A wire recorder
   (c) A suit
   (d) A car
3. What does Biff steal from Bill Oliver's office as an adult?
   (a) A trophy
   (b) Seeds
   (c) Money
   (d) A pen
4. What product does Willy sell?
   (a) Bibles
   (b) Appliances
   (c) Sporting goods
   (d) Miller doesn't specify
5. For what region is Willy responsible in his sales?

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(a) New England
(b) Brooklyn
(c) Queens and Long Island
(d) New Jersey

6. How old is Happy?
(a) 34 (b) 28
(c) 32 (d) 30

7. What did Willy's father sell?
(a) Flutes (b) Dictionaries
(c) Pizzas (d) False teeth

8. Where did Willy's father go after he abandoned his family?
(a) Alabama (b) Spain
(c) Alaska (d) Las Vegas

9. Where did Ben end up when he went looking for his father?
(a) Africa (b) Alaska
(c) Brooklyn (d) Boston

10. Where does Biff find Willy with The Woman?
(a) Manhattan (b) Hartford
(c) Providence (d) Boston

11. How old was Dave Singleman when he died?
(a) 63 (b) 84
(c) 74 (d) 59

12. What is the name of the restaurant where Happy and Biff take Willy?
(a) Frank's Chop House
(b) Sam's Hoagie Shack
(c) Divine Seafood
(d) The Carnage Deli

13. How much money does Charley usually give Willy each week?
(a) $150 (b) $75
(c) $200 (d) $50

14. What subject did Biff fail in high school?
(a) Math (b) English
(c) Physics (d) History

15. Where does Happy work?
(a) In a factory (b) In a store
(c) At a restaurant (d) On Wall Street

16. What was Biff's position at Bill Oliver's store when he was a boy?
(a) Salesman (b) Manager
(c) Window dresser (d) Shipping clerk

17. On what day of the week does Willy die?
(a) Saturday (b) Sunday
(c) Tuesday (d) Monday

18. On the sales trip that immediately precedes the beginning of the play, which city did Willy reach before turning back?
(a) Boston (b) Hartford
(c) Buffalo (d) Yonkers

19. How long has Willy worked for his sales firm?
(a) Between thirty-four and thirty-six years
(a) Thirty-two years
(a) Forty years
(a) Twenty-five years

20. What does Howard show Willy in his office?
(a) His pen
(b) His typewriter
(c) His wire recorder
(d) A picture of his family

21. What is Bernard's adult occupation?
(a) Police officer (b) Lawyer
(c) Doctor (d) Writer

22. What does Biff allow Bernard to carry to the Ebbets Field game?
(a) His helmet
(b) His football
(c) His cleats
(d) His shoulder pads

23. What is the name of Charley's secretary?
(a) Michelle (b) Jill
(c) Jenny (d) Angela

24. What does Happy order from Stanley at the restaurant?
(a) Lobsters (b) Steak
(c) Veal (d) Red snapper

25. To what kind of store does Willy ask Stanley to direct him?
(a) A deli (b) A shoe store
(c) A sporting goods store
(d) A seed store

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. a	13. d	14. a	15. b	16. d	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. d					

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PALY "THE CRUCIBLE" BY ARTHUR MILLER

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE CRUCIBLE

John Proctor	A local farmer who lives just outside town; Elizabeth Proctor's husband. A stern, harsh-tongued man, John hates hypocrisy. Nevertheless, he has a hidden sin—his affair with Abigail Williams—that proves his downfall. When the hysteria begins, he hesitates to expose Abigail as a fraud because he worries that his secret will be revealed and his good name ruined.
Abigail Williams	Reverend Parris's niece. Abigail was once the servant for the Proctor household, but Elizabeth Proctor fired her after she discovered that Abigail was having an affair with her husband, John Proctor. Abigail is smart, wily, a good liar, and vindictive when crossed.
Reverend John Hale	A young minister reputed to be an expert on witchcraft. Reverend Hale is called in to Salem to examine Parris's daughter Betty. Hale is a committed Christian and hater of witchcraft. His critical mind and intelligence save him from falling into blind fervor. His arrival sets the hysteria in motion, although he later regrets his actions and attempts to save the lives of those accused.
Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife. Elizabeth fired Abigail when she discovered that her husband was having an affair with Abigail. Elizabeth is supremely virtuous, but often cold.
Reverend Parris	The minister of Salem's church. Reverend Parris is a paranoid, power-hungry, yet oddly self-pitying figure. Many of the townsfolk, especially John Proctor, dislike him, and Parris is very concerned with building his position in the community.
Rebecca Nurse	Francis Nurse's wife. Rebecca is a wise, sensible, and upright woman, held in tremendous regard by most of the Salem community. However, she falls victim to the hysteria when the Putnams accuse her of witchcraft and she refuses to confess.
Francis Nurse	A wealthy, influential man in Salem. Nurse is well respected by most people in Salem, but is an enemy of Thomas Putnam and his wife.
Judge Danforth	The deputy governor of Massachusetts and the presiding judge at the witch trials. Honest and scrupu-lous, at least in his own mind, Danforth is convinced that he is doing right in rooting out witchcraft.
Giles Corey	An elderly but feisty farmer in Salem, famous for his tendency to file lawsuits. Giles's wife, Martha, is accused of witchcraft, and he himself is eventually held in contempt of court and pressed to death with large stones.
Thomas Putnam	A wealthy, influential citizen of Salem, Putnam holds a grudge against Francis Nurse for preventing Putnam's brother-in-law from being elected to the office of minister. He uses the witch trials to increase his own wealth by accusing people of witchcraft and then buying up their land.
Ann Putnam	Thomas Putnam's wife. Ann Putnam has given birth to eight children, but only Ruth Putnam survived. The other seven died before they were a day old, and Ann is convinced that they were murdered by supernatural means.
Ruth Putnam	The Putnams' lone surviving child out of eight. Like Betty Parris, Ruth falls into a strange stupor after Reverend Parris catches her and the other girls dancing in the woods at night.
Tituba	Reverend Parris's black slave from Barbados. Tituba agrees to perform voodoo at Abigail's request.
Mary Warren	The servant in the Proctor household and a member of Abigail's group of girls. She is a timid girl, easily influenced by those around her, who tried unsuccessfully to expose the hoax and ultimately recanted her confession.
Betty Parris	Reverend Parris's ten-year-old daughter. Betty falls into a strange stupor after Parris catches her and the other girls dancing in the forest with Tituba. Her illness and that of

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	Ruth Putnam fuel the first rumors of witchcraft.
Martha Corey	Giles Corey's third wife. Martha's reading habits lead to her arrest and conviction for witchcraft.
Ezekiel Cheever	A man from Salem who acts as clerk of the court during the witch trials. He is upright and determined to do his duty for justice.
Judge Hathorne	A judge who presides, along with Danforth, over the witch trials.
Herrick	The marshal of Salem.
Mercy Lewis	One of the girls in Abigail's group.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE CRUCIBLE

FULL TITLE	The Crucible
AUTHOR	Arthur Miller
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Tragedy, allegory
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	America, early 1950s
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1953
PUBLISHER	Viking Press
NARRATOR	The play is occasionally interrupted by an omniscient, third-person narrator who fills in the background for the characters.
CLIMAX	John Proctor tells the Salem court that he committed adultery with Abigail Williams.
PROTAGONIST	John Proctor
ANTAGONIST	Abigail Williams
SETTING (TIME)	1692
SETTING (PLACE)	Salem, a small town in colonial Massachusetts
POINT OF VIEW	The Crucible is a play, so the audience and reader are entirely outside the action.
FALLING ACTION	The events from John Proctor's attempt to expose Abigail in Act IV to his decision to die rather than confess at the end of Act IV.
TENSE	Present
FORESHADOWING	The time frame of the play is extremely compressed, and the action proceeds so quickly that there is little time for foreshadowing.
TONE	Serious and tragic—the language is almost biblical.
THEMES	Intolerance; hysteria; reputation
MOTIFS	Empowerment; accusation, confession, legal proceedings in general
SYMBOLS	Though the play itself has very few examples of symbolism beyond typical witchcraft symbols (rats, toads, and bats), the entire play is meant to be symbolic, with its witch trials standing in for the anti-Communist "witch-hunts" of the 1950s.

THE CRUCIBLE MCQs

c 1. What kind of government does Salem have in The Crucible?
(a) Democracy (b) Theocracy
(c) Monarchy (d) Kleptocracy

c 2. What is Parris's position in Salem?
(a) Governor (b) Judge
(c) Minister (d) Bailiff

b 3. Before the play begins, what did Parris catch his daughter and other girls doing?
(a) Trying to run away from home
(b) Dancing in the forest
(c) Reading Catholic tracts
(d) Conducting a black mass in the church

d 4. Why did Elizabeth Proctor fire Abigail?
(a) Abigail was too proud.
(b) Abigail didn't work hard enough.
(c) Abigail dressed like a prostitute.
(d) Abigail was having an affair with John Proctor.

b 5. As the play opens, whom has Parris asked to come to Salem?
(a) Judge Danforth (b) Reverend Hale

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(c) Tituba (d) John Proctor

6. What is John Proctor's chief complaint against Parris's sermons?
(a) They focus too much on fire and brimstone.
(b) They are too long.
(c) They are heretical.
(d) They are too short.

7. What does Mrs. Putnam blame on witchcraft?
(a) Her husband's cancer
(b) The death of seven of her children in infancy
(c) Bad weather
(d) Raids by natives

8. Who is the first person that Abigail claims practiced witchcraft?
(a) Tituba (b) John Proctor
(c) Reverend Hale (d) Mary Warren

9. In Act II, what does Mary Warren give to Elizabeth Proctor when she returns home from the trials?
(a) A cake (b) A bonnet
(c) A kiss (d) A little doll

10. What news does Mary Warren bring from Salem?
(a) That someone accused Elizabeth of witchcraft
(b) That the witch trials have ended
(c) That someone accused John Proctor of witchcraft
(d) That Reverend Hale is ill

11. Which commandment does John Proctor forget when Reverend Hale quizzes him?
(a) Thou shalt not kill.
(b) Thou shalt not commit adultery.
(c) Honor thy mother and father.
(d) Thou shalt not covet.

12. Whom do Ezekiel Cheever and Herrick, the marshal, come to the Proctor home to arrest?
(a) John Proctor (b) Reverend Hale
(c) Mary Warren (d) Elizabeth Proctor

13. To what does John Proctor convince Mary Warren to testify?
(a) That the girls are only pretending to be possessed
(b) That Abigail is a witch
(c) That Hale is a warlock
(d) That he and Abigail slept together

14. Who is in charge of the court?
(a) Giles Corey (b) Danforth
(c) Hale (d) Parris

15. Why will Elizabeth not be hanged if she is found guilty?
(a) Because she is a woman
(b) Because the Puritans do not allow capital punishment
(c) Because she is pregnant
(d) Because John Proctor is well respected

16. On what charge is Giles Corey arrested?
(a) Witchcraft (b) Murder
(c) Contempt of court (d) Slander

17. When Mary Warren testifies against them, what do Abigail and her troop of girls do?
(a) They all confess.
(b) They attack her.
(c) They claim that Mary is bewitching them.
(d) They claim that John Proctor has bewitched Mary.

18. What does John Proctor do, in a desperate attempt to foil Abigail?
(a) He tells the court about his affair with her.
(b) He accuses her of witchcraft.
(c) He tries to kill her.
(d) He tells the court that Abigail is a man dressed as a woman.

19. Who is brought in to corroborate John Proctor's claims about Abigail?
(a) Elizabeth Proctor
(b) Rebecca Nurse
(c) Mary Warren
(d) Parris

20. What does Elizabeth do when called upon to testify?
(a) Keeps silent (b) Tells a lie
(c) Tells the truth (d) Kills herself

21. What does the court do with John Proctor?
(a) It frees him and sends him home.
(b) It orders him stoned to death.
(c) It exiles him to Maine.
(d) It arrests and tries him for witchcraft.

22. When John Proctor is facing death, what does Hale urge him to do?
(a) Kill himself
(b) Blame someone else
(c) Confess, even though he is innocent
(d) Refuse to confess

23. Why does Proctor retract his confession?
(a) Because the officials demand that he sign his name to it
(b) Because Hale asks him to
(c) Because new evidence has come to light
(d) Because Abigail confesses

24. What does Abigail do at the end of the play?
(a) She kills herself.
(b) She flees Salem, after robbing her uncle.
(c) She is hanged.
(d) She is revealed as a witch.

25. What ultimately happens to John Proctor?

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(a) He is freed.
(b) He kills himself.
(c) He escapes from prison and flees to Virginia.
(d) He is hanged.

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. d					

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PLAY "A DOLL'S HOUSE" BY HENRIK IBSEN

FAMOUS CHARACTER OF A DOLL'S HOUSE

In some editions of A Doll's House, the speech prompts refer to the character of Torvald Helmer as "Torvald;" in others, they refer to him as "Helmer." Similarly, in some editions, Mrs. Linde's first name is spelled "Christine" rather than "Kristine."

Nora	The protagonist of the play and the wife of Torvald Helmer. Nora initially seems like a playful, naïve child who lacks knowledge of the world outside her home. She does have some worldly experience, however, and the small acts of rebellion in which she engages indicate that she is not as innocent or happy as she appears. She comes to see her position in her marriage with increasing clarity and finds the strength to free herself from her oppressive situation.
Torvald Helmer	Nora's husband. Torvald delights in his new position at the bank, just as he delights in his position of authority as a husband. He treats Nora like a child, in a manner that is both kind and patronizing. He does not view Nora as an equal but rather as a plaything or doll to be teased and admired. In general, Torvald is overly concerned with his place and status in society, and he allows his emotions to be swayed heavily by the prospect of society's respect and the fear of society's scorn.
Krogstad	A lawyer who went to school with Torvald and holds a subordinate position at Torvald's bank. Krogstad's character is contradictory: though his bad deeds seem to stem from a desire to protect his children from scorn, he is perfectly willing to use unethical tactics to achieve his goals. His willingness to allow Nora to suffer is despicable, but his claims to feel sympathy for her and the hard circumstances of his own life compel us to sympathize with him to some degree.
Mrs. Linde	Nora's childhood friend. Kristine Linde is a practical, down to earth woman, and her sensible worldview highlights Nora's somewhat childlike outlook on life. Mrs. Linde's account of her life of poverty underscores the privileged nature of the life that Nora leads. Also, we learn that Mrs. Linde took responsibility for her sick parent, whereas Nora abandoned her father when he was ill.
Dr. Rank	Torvald's best friend. Dr. Rank stands out as the one character in the play who is by and large unconcerned with what others think of him. He is also notable for his stoic acceptance of his fate. Unlike Torvald and Nora, Dr. Rank admits to the diseased nature (literally, in his case) of his life. For the most part, he avoids talking to Torvald about his imminent death out of respect for Torvald's distaste for ugliness.
Bob, Emmy, and Ivar	Nora and Torvald's three small children. In her brief interaction with her children, Nora shows herself to be a loving mother. When she later refuses to spend time with her children because she fears she may morally corrupt them, Nora acts on her belief that the quality of parenting strongly influences a child's development.
Anne Marie	The Helmers' nanny. Though Ibsen doesn't fully develop her character, Anne-Marie seems to be a kindly woman who has genuine affection for Nora. She had to give up her own daughter in order to take the nursing job offered by Nora's father. Thus, she shares with Nora and Mrs. Linde the act of sacrificing her own happiness out of economic necessity.
Nora's father	Though Nora's father is dead before the action of the play begins, the characters refer to him throughout the play. Though she clearly loves and admires her father, Nora also comes to blame him for contributing to her subservient position in life.

KEY FACTS ABOUT A DOLL'S HOUSE

FULL TITLE	A Doll's House
AUTHOR	Henrik Ibsen

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TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Realistic, modern prose drama
LANGUAGE	Norwegian
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1879, Rome and Amalfi, Italy
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1879
TONE	Serious, intense, somber
SETTING (TIME)	Presumably around the late 1870s
SETTING (PLACE)	Norway
PROTAGONIST	Nora Helmer
MAJOR CONFLICT	Nora's struggle with Krogstad, who threatens to tell her husband about her past crime, incites Nora's journey of self-discovery and provides much of the play's dramatic suspense. Nora's primary struggle, however, is against the selfish, stifling, and oppressive attitudes of her husband, Torvald, and of the society that he represents.
RISING ACTION	Nora's first conversation with Mrs. Linde; Krogstad's visit and blackmailing of Nora; Krogstad's delivery of the letter that later exposes Nora.
CLIMAX	Torvald reads Krogstad's letter and erupts angrily.
FALLING ACTION	Nora's realization that Torvald is devoted not to her but to the idea of her as someone who depends on him; her decision to abandon him to find independence.
THEMES	The sacrificial role of women; parental and filial obligations; the unreliability of appearances
MOTIFS	Nora's definition of freedom; letters
SYMBOLS	The Christmas tree; New Year's Day
FORESHADOWING	Nora's eating of macaroons against Torvald's wishes foreshadows her later rebellion against Torvald.

DOLL'S HOUSE MCQS

c 1. To what country did Torvald need to travel for his health?
(a) Germany (b) Norway
(c) Italy (d) Sweden

a 2. From whom did Nora borrow money?
(a) Krogstad (b) Torvald
(c) Mrs. Linde (d) Dr. Rank

d 3. What does the black cross on Dr. Rank's calling card signify?
(a) He is in love with Nora
(b) He is in a bad mood
(c) He is deeply religious
(d) He will soon die

b 4. How many children do Torvald and Nora have?
(a) One (b) Three
(c) None (d) Seven

d 5. Which of the following nicknames is not a nickname Torvald uses for Nora?
(a) Squirrel (b) Skylark
(c) Silly girl (d) Peaches

c 6. Whom did Mrs. Linde abandon for a richer man?
(a) Torvald (b) Dr. Rank
(c) Krogstad (d) Her father

c 7. Whom did Mrs. Linde work many years to support?
(a) Her dying mother
(b) Her children
(c) Her husband
(d) Her mad uncle

8. How did Dr. Rank get his disease?
(a) He inherited it from his mother
(b) He inherited it from his father
(c) He caught it during the war
(d) He caught from a very ill patient

a 9. Who helped raise Nora?
(a) Her nanny
(b) Mrs. Linde
(c) Helene
(d) Nora's grandmother

d 10. What does Nora eat against Torvald's wishes?
(a) Dates (b) Bacon
(c) Shellfish (d) Macaroons

b 11. Where is the play set?
(a) Dr. Rank's study
(b) The Helmer home
(c) Krogstad's house
(d) Mrs. Linde's apartment

c 12. Whose signature did Nora forge?

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(a) Krogstad's (b) Torvald's
(c) Her father's (d) Her daughter's

13. What is Mrs. Linde's first name?
(a) Kristine (b) Diane
(c) Henrik (d) Hedda

14. What crime earned Krogstad his bad reputation?
(a) Forgery (b) Murder
(c) Robbery (d) Counterfeiting

15. To what does Nora compare herself at the end of the play?
(a) A squirrel (b) A slave
(c) A prisoner (d) A doll

16. With whom is Dr. Rank secretly in love?
(a) Helene (b) Nora
(c) Krogstad (d) Mrs. Linde

17. During what holiday is the play set?
(a) All Hallow's Eve (b) New Year's
(c) Easter (d) Christmas

18. What does Nora do too wildly and too violently for Torvald's taste?
(a) Play with her children
(b) Cook and clean
(c) Dance
(d) Argue with Krogstad

19. How does Torvald learn about Nora's forgery?
(a) Krogstad's letter informs him
(b) Mrs. Linde tells him
(c) He overhears a conversation between Dr. Rank and Nora
(d) Nora tells him

20. How does Nora feel about Dr. Rank?
(a) She thinks that he is boring
(b) She thinks that he is creepy
(c) She doesn't know him very well
(d) She likes him very much

21. What does Torvald tease Nora about at the beginning of the play?
(a) Losing her purse
(b) Spending too much money
(c) Forgetting to do the laundry
(d) None of these

22. What does Nora expect Torvald to do when he learns about her forgery?
(a) Take the blame himself
(b) Leave her for another woman
(c) Take the children away from her
(d) Kill her

23. What kind of party do the Helmers attend?
(a) A birthday party
(b) A going-away party for Dr. Rank
(c) An Easter party
(d) A costume party

24. What will be the benefit of Torvald's new job at the bank?
(a) He will work shorter hours
(b) He will earn more money
(c) He will be able to take more vacations
(d) He will be able to spend more time at home, taking care of the kids

25. What is the last thing the audience of A Doll's House hears?
(a) A door slamming (b) A gunshot
(c) A train whistle (d) A dog barking

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. b	5. d	6. c	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. c	13. a	14. a	15. d	16. b	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. a					

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PLAY "HEDDA GABLER" BY HENRIK IBSEN

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF HEDDA GABLER

Hedda Gabler	Hedda is the daughter of the famous General Gabler; as a child she was used to luxury and high-class living. As the play begins, she is returning from her honeymoon with Jürgen Tesman, a scholar with good prospects but not as much money as Hedda is accustomed to. Her married name is Hedda Tesman. Hedda is an intelligent, unpredictable, and somewhat dishonest young woman who is not afraid to manipulate her husband and friends.
Jürgen Tesman	Tesman is an amiable, intelligent young scholar. He tries very hard to please his young wife, Hedda, and often does not realize that she is manipulating him. In fact, he often seems foolish for his age, and when he annoys Hedda, the audience has reason to sympathize with her. Tesman is hoping for a professorship in history, and at the beginning of the play it seems that his one great rival, Ejlert Lövborg, a notorious alcoholic, no longer stands in Tesman's way. Tesman was raised by his Aunt Julle.
Juliane Tesman	Juliane Tesman, or Aunt Julle, is the aunt of Jürgen Tesman. After Tesman's parents died, Aunt Julle raised him. She is well-meaning, and she is constantly hinting that Tesman and Hedda should have a baby. Aunt Julle tries to get along with Hedda, but the difference in their class backgrounds is painfully apparent. Aunt Julle lives with the ailing Aunt Rina, another aunt of Tesman's.
Judge Brack	Brack is a judge of relatively inferior rank. He is a friend of both Tesman and Hedda, and he visits their house regularly. He has connections around the city, and is often the first to give Tesman information about alterations in the possibility of his professorship. He seems to enjoy meddling in other people's affairs. He is a worldly and cynical man.
Ejlert Lõvborg	A genius, Ejlert Lövoborg is Tesman biggest competitor in the academic world. After a series of scandals related to drinking, he was once a public outcast but has now returned to the city and has published a book to rave reviews. He also has another manuscript that is even more promising. Mrs. Elvsted helped him with both manuscripts. He once shared a close relationship with Hedda.
Mrs. Elvsted	Mrs. Elvsted is a meek but passionate woman. She and her husband hired Ejlert Lövborg as a tutor to their children, and Mrs. Elvsted grew attached to Ejlert, acting as his personal secretary and aiding him in his research and writing. When Ejlert leaves her estate to return to the city, Mrs. Elvsted comes to town and goes to Tesman for help, fearing Ejlert will revert to his alcoholism. Mrs. Elvsted went to school with Hedda and remembers being tormented by her.
Berte	Berte is George and Hedda Tesman's servant. Formerly, she was the servant in Juliane Tesman's household. She tries very hard to please Hedda, her new mistress, but Hedda is quite dissatisfied with her.
Aunt Rina	Aunt Rina is dying at the start of the play. She never appears onstage. She helped Aunt Julle raise Tesman

KEY FACTS ABOUT HEDDA GABLER

FULL TITLE	Hedda Gabler
AUTHOR	Henrik Ibsen
TYPE OF WORK	Drama
GENRE	Realistic, modern prose drama

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LANGUAGE	Norwegian
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1890,
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1891
SETTING (TIME)	Presumably around the late 1890s
SETTING (PLACE)	Jørgen Tesman's villa, Kristiania Norway
Subject	A newlywed struggles with an existence she finds devoid of excitement and enchantment

HEDDA GABLER MCQS

a 1. Who raised Tesman?
(a) Aunt Julle and Rina
(b) Judge Brack
(c) General Gabler
(d) Aunt Rina

b 2. What is Tesman's academic specialty?
(a) Mathematics (b) History
(c) Literature (d) Philosophy

b 3. What kind of book has Ejlert just published?
(a) A history of Norway
(b) A history of the world
(c) A treatise on alcoholism
(d) A history of medieval Europe

d 4. Where did Hedda acquire her pistols?
(a) They were a wedding present from Judge Brack.
(b) They belonged to Tesman.
(c) She bought them on her honeymoon.
(d) They belonged to General Gabler.

a 5. Where did Ibsen live most of his life?
(a) Italy and Germany
(b) Poland
(c) Austria and Germany
(d) Norway

l 6. In what year was Hedda Gabler completed?
(a) 1906 (b) 1828
(c) 1890 (d) 1885

c 7. For how many months did the Tesmans' honeymoon last?
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 6 (d) 9

a 8. What did Hedda think of her honeymoon?
(a) It was boring.
(b) It was scenic.
(c) It was relaxing.
(d) It was exhausting.

d 9. To whom is Mrs. Elvsted married?
(a) Ejlert
(b) Her tutee
(c) A professor
(d) The District Magistrate

b 10. What is Ejlert's manuscript about?
(a) divorce
(b) the future
(c) the history of Europe
(d) Norwegian literature

c 11. What does Aunt Julle bring Tesman?
(a) his old pistols
(b) his academic papers
(c) his slippers
(d) his old baby cradle

d 12. Which of the following sentences is most true about Judge Brack?
(a) He is a very important judge.
(b) He wants to seduce Mrs. Elvsted.
(c) He is an incorrigible drunk.
(d) He hosts parties to which only men are invited.

d 13. How does Hedda drive Ejlert to drink?
(a) by teasing him
(b) by suggesting that he can win Mrs. Elvsted
(c) as part of her seduction of him
(d) by suggesting that Mrs. Elvsted doubts his self-discipline

c 14. Which of the following terms best describes Berte?
(a) Careless
(b) Refined
(c) Prone to eavesdropping
(d) Eager to please

c 15. Of what does Tesman declare himself jealous?
(a) Brack's influence on Hedda
(b) Hedda's domination in his own house
(c) Hedda's love for Ejlert
(d) the manuscript Ejlert has written

b 16. At whom does Hedda pretend to shoot?
(a) quail (b) Brack
(c) Berte (d) Ejlert

a 17. How has Tesman come to possess Ejlert's manuscript?
(a) Ejlert dropped it while drunkenly walking the streets.
(b) Tesman was able to steal it because Ejlert was so drunk.
(c) Tesman has agreed to edit it for Ejlert.

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(d) Tesman agreed to keep it while Ejlert went to another party.

18. Which of the following is explicitly made clear in the play?
(a) Tesman never slept with Hedda on their honeymoon.
(b) Brack intends to have an affair with Hedda.
(c) Ejlert used to love Hedda.
(d) Tesman plans to have an affair with Mrs. Elvsted.

19. What are Mrs. Elvsted's thoughts upon hearing that Ejlert has "destroyed" his manuscript?
(a) She is repulsed by his joy.
(b) She says she hopes he did it beautifully.
(c) She immediately vows to reconstruct it from the notes she has.
(d) She says the action was akin to killing a child.

20. What happens while Ejlert and Tesman are at Brack's party?
(a) Mrs. Tesman falls asleep.
(b) Ejlert gives a long speech about his love for Hedda.
(c) Hedda falls asleep.
(d) Mrs. Elvsted gives up waiting for Ejlert and goes home.

21. When the play begins, Tesman assumes Ejlert is no longer an academic rival because:
(a) He has not been invited to join the academy.
(b) He has married.
(c) He has been convicted of plagiarism.
(d) He has become an alcoholic.

22. Whom does Hedda call "the cock of the yard"?
(a) Judge Brack (b) Ejlert Lövborg
(c) Tesman (d) Aunt Julle

23. What do Hedda and Ejlert pretend to do when they are found talking together?
(a) look at pictures from the honeymoon
(b) study Hedda's pistols
(c) drink alcoholic punch
(d) declare their mutual love

24. How is Hedda Gabler structured?
(a) Into four two-scene acts
(b) Into four scenes
(c) Into four acts
(d) Into five acts, of three scenes each

25. What is Hedda's last act before she dies?
(a) She pretends to shoot Brack.
(b) She plays the piano.
(c) She declares that Mrs. Elvsted will be Tesman's next lover.
(d) She eats a peach.

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. a	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. d	13. d	14. d	15. d	16. b	17. a	18. c	19. d	20. c
21. d	22. a	23. a	24. c	25. b					

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PLAY "THE CHERRY ORCHARD" BY ANTON CHEKHOV

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE CHERRY ORCHARD

Mrs. Lyuba Ranevsky	Mrs. Ranevksy is a middle-aged Russian woman, the owner of the estate and the cherry orchard around which the story revolves. She has faced tragedy many times in her life, or rather has tried to escape from it. Her first name, "Lyuba," means "love" in Russian, and she seems to exemplify love with her generosity, kindness and physical beauty, and sexual nature; she is the only character in the play with a lover. But her feelings of love often cloud her judgment, and she is also unable to control her spending, a sign of her disconnection from her present status as an impoverished aristocrat.
Yermolay Lopakhin	A businessman, and the son of peasants on Ranevsky's estate. He is middle-aged, but somewhat younger than Ranevsky. His grandparents were in fact owned by the Ranevsky family before freedom was granted to the serfs. Lopakhin is extremely self-conscious, especially in the presence of Ranevsky, perpetually complaining about his lack of education and refinement, which he attributes to his upbringing as a peasant on Ranevsky's estate. His memories of the brutality of a peasant child's life on the estate contrast with Ranevsky's idyllic memories as a child of the landowning class.
Leonid Gayev	Gayev is Ranevsky's brother. He has several intriguing verbal habits; he frequently describes tricky billiards shots at odd and inappropriate times. He also will launch into overly sentimental and rhetorical speeches before his niece Anya stops him, after which he always mutters "I am silent" at least once. Gayev is a kind and concerned uncle and brother, but he behaves very differently around people not of his own social class. He is fifty-one years old, but as he notes, this is "difficult to believe", because he is in many ways an infant. He constantly pops sweets into his mouth, insults people (such as Lopakhin) with whom he disagrees, and has to be reminded to put on his jacket by Firs.
Varya	Varya is Ranevksy's adopted daughter, who is twenty-four years old. She is in love with Lopakhin, but she doubts that he will ever propose to her. Varya is hard-working and responsible and has a similar work ethic to Lopakhin. She is also something of cry-baby, often in tears; but this may reflect her sense of powerlessness, as she is the one character in the play who may be most affected by the loss of the estate. She is the estate's manager, so she will lose her job if Ranevsky loses the estate, but, lacking money or a husband, she has no control over its fate or her own.
Anya	Ranevksy's biological daughter, Anya is seventeen years old. She seems to have lived a sheltered life. She greatly enjoys the company of Trofimov and his lofty idealism, and is quick to comfort her mother after the loss of her orchard. Anya and Trofimov become so close that Varya fears they may become romantically involved.
Peter Trofimov	A student at the local university, he knows Ranevsky from tutoring her son Grisha before he died. Lopakhin refers to Trofimov as the "eternal student," for he has been in university most of his adult life. He serves as a foil for both Lopakhin and Ranevsky; Trofimov's ugliness, belief that he is "above love", and forward-looking nature contrasts with Ranevsky's beauty, her idealistic vision of love, and her obsession with the past, while his utopian idealism contrasts with Lopakhin's practicality and materialism.
Boris Simeonov-Pischik	A nobleman, and fellow landowner, who is, like Ranevsky, in financial difficulties. Pischik is characterized mainly by his boundless optimism—he is always certain he will find the money somehow to pay for the mortgages that are due—but also by his continual borrowing money from Ranevsky. Pischik is something of a caricature; his name, in Russian, means "squealer," appropriate for someone who never stops talking.

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Charlotte	Anya's governess. Charlotte traveled from town-to-town performing tricks such as "the dive of death" when she was very young, before her Father and Mother both died. Charlotte is something of a clown, performing tricks for the amusement of the elite around her, such as Yasha, Ranevsky, and Yopakhin, while, at the same time, subtly mocking their pre-occupations.
Firs	Ranevsky's eighty-seven-year-old manservant. Firs is always talking about how things were in the past on the estate, when the estate was prosperous, and the master went to Paris by carriage, instead of by train; most importantly, he frequently talks about how life was before the serfs were freed. He is possibly senile, and is constantly mumbling. He is the only surviving link to the estate's glorious past, and he comes to symbolize that past.
Simon Yephikodov	Yephikodov is a clerk at the Ranevsky estate. He is a source of amusement for all the other workers and amusement for all the other workers, who refer to him as "Simple Simon". Yephikodov provides comic relief, with his self-conscious pose as the hopeless lover and romantic, often contemplating suicide. He loves Dunyasha, to whom he has proposed.
Yasha	Yasha is the young manservant who has been traveling with Ranevsky ever since she left for France. He is always complaining about how uncivilized Russia is when compared to France, exploits Dunyasha's love for him for physical pleasure, and openly tells Firs that he is so old he should die. Most of the characters besides Ranevsky regard him as repulsive and obnoxious. He has a strong taste for acrid-smelling cigars.
Dunyasha	A maid on the Ranevsky estate. She functions mainly as a foil to Yasha, her innocent naïveté and love for him emphasizing and making clear his cynicism and selfishness. She is also the object of Yephikodov's affections, a status about which she is very confused.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE CHERRY ORCHARD

FULL TITLE	The Cherry Orchard: A Comedy in Four Acts
AUTHOR	Anton Chekhov
TYPE OF WORK	Play
GENRE	Comedy (satirical, ironic, often concerned with marriage proposals); Tragedy (involving catastrophic loss as a result of the protagonist's weakness)
LANGUAGE	Russian
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	From 1901 to 1903, in Yalta, an island in the Mediterranean.
DATE OF FIRST PERFORMANCE	seventeen January 1904
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	During the last week of June, 1904 (just a few days before Chekhov's death on July one)
NARRATOR	There is no narrator in the play
CLIMAX	The climax comes in Act Three, when Lopakhin reveals he has bought the orchard
PROTAGONIST	Ranevsky
SETTING (TIME)	Between May and October of a year around the beginning of the 20th century
SETTING (PLACE)	At the country estate of Lyuba Ranevsky
FALLING ACTION	Everyone leaves the house in October after Lopakhin purchases the estate in August; this departure constitutes the entire fourth Act
TENSE	Not applicable (drama); but the story is told both directly and in flashbacks
FORESHADOWING	Firs walk across the stage in Act One foreshadows his death scene in Act Four; in Act One, Lopakhin foreshadows his own purchase of the orchard by declaring that the orchard cannot be saved except by his plan;
TONE	Varying between absurd, satirical, ironic and tragic
THEMES	Modernity vs. the old russia; breaking with the past; nature
MOTIFS	The union of naturalism and symbolism; miscommunication; self-consciousness
SYMBOLS	The cherry orchard; the sound of a breaking string

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THE CHERRY ORCHARD MCQS

1. What happened to Mrs. Ranevsky's son Grisha?
   (a) He died of tuberculosis.
   (b) He drowned in a nearby river
   (c) He ran off to join the circus
   (d) He moved to Pittsburgh
2. Why would Trofimov bring back bad memories for Mrs. Ranevksy?
   (a) He was her son Grisha's former tutor
   (b) He was her ex-lover's former tutor
   (c) He killed Ranevksy's lover in a duel
   (d) He killed Ranevsky's husband in a duel
3. What is Varya's relation to Mrs. Ranevksy?
   (a) She is her niece by marriage
   (b) She is her step-daughter
   (c) She is her sister-in-law
   (d) She is her adopted daughter
4. What does Lopakhin suggest Ranekvsy do with the cherry orchard?
   (a) Burn it down, and convert it to farmland
   (b) Sell it to Deriganov
   (c) Cut it down, and build cottages on the land
   (d) Find the secret recipe that Firs is always talking about, and become cherry-jam millionaires
5. While looking out at the Orchard through her window, Ranevksy believes she sees...?
   (a) Her mother
   (b) A tramp
   (c) Her father
   (d) Boris Simeonov-Pischik
6. Ranevsky views the Orchard as a symbol of ....?
   (a) Russia (b) Her childhood
   (c) Her brother (d) Her husband
7. Who does everyone expect Lopakhin to propose to?
   (a) Varya (b) Mrs. Ranevksy
   (c) Anya (d) Dashenka
8. Why does Dunyasha think Yasha is lucky?
   (a) Because she loves him
   (b) Because he loves her
   (c) Because he has traveled abroad
   (d) Because he has traveled with Mrs. Ranevsky
9. What, according to Trofimov, is the main problem with Russian intellectuals?
   (a) They read too many books
   (b) They are not "Russian" enough
   (c) They talk about ideas, but never act on them.
   (d) They are all as ugly as he is
10. Who walks by, playing the guitar, just before the "sound of a breaking string" is heard for the first time?
    (a) Yasha (b) Charlotte
    (c) Gayev (d) Yephikodov
11. What is Yephikodov's nickname?
    (a) Simple Simon (b) Tom Thumb
    (c) The Idiot (d) Wilbur
12. When was the "sound of a snapping string" last heard, according to Firs?
    (a) Just one year before
    (b) When he was a small child
    (c) Just before the serfs were freed
    (d) The day before
13. Charlotte's many talents include:
    (a) Fire-eating and juggling
    (b) Ventriloquism and sleight-of-hand
    (c) Ballet-dancing and sharp-shooting
    (d) Singing and dancing
14. What does Firs represent in the play?
    (a) Hope (b) The past
    (c) Senility (d) The fear of death
15. Where does Varya plan to go after she leaves the estate?
    (a) To her aunt's (b) To Yaroslavl
    (c) To France (d) To the Ragulins'

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. a	6. b	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. b	15. d					

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SHORT PLAYS

"RIDERS TO THE SEA" BY J.M SYNGE

1. Riders to the Sea is a
   (a) Poem (b) Short Story
   (c) Play (d) Novel
2. Riders to the Sea is written by
   (a) F. Siadin Smith
   (b) Gordon Bottomley
   (c) Sean O Casey
   (d) John Millington Synge
3. John Millington Synge was a
   (a) British (b) German
   (c) Irish (d) French
4. Riders to the Sea was first performed on _____at the Molesworth Hall, Dublin by the Irish National Theater Society.
   (a) February 25, 1902
   (b) February 25, 1904
   (c) February 25, 1906
   (d) February 25, 1906
5. Riders to the Sea is a one-act _____
   (a) Historical play (b) Comedy play
   (c) Tragedy play (d) None of these
6. The play Riders to the Sea is set in the
   (a) Aran Islands (b) Green Islands
   (c) Blue Islands (d) Cuba Islands
7. All of Synge's plays it is noted for capturing the poetic dialogue of
   (a) rural Ireland (b) urban Ireland
   (c) rural France (d) rural Germany
8. Plot of Riders to the Sea is based not on the traditional conflict of human wills but on the hopeless struggle of a people against the impersonal but relentless cruelty of the sea.
   (a) True (b) False
9. Only four characters are named in the play: Maurya, her daughters Cathleen and Nora, and her son Bartley.
   (a) True
   (b) False
10. How many Maurya's deceased sons are mentioned in the play?
   (a) 3 (b) 5
   (c) 7 (d) 4
11. The young priest is also important to introduce controversies about Maurya's sons, e.g. whether the clothes are from Michael's body, whether the young priest let Bartley go to sell his horse, etc.
   (a) True (b) False
12. How many sons Maurya has lost to the sea?
   (a) 3 (b) 4
   (c) 5 (d) 6
13. Maurya has lost _____to the sea.
   (a) her husband (b) father-in-law
   (c) five sons (d) All of these
14. As the play begins Nora and Cathleen receive word that a body that may be their brother _____has washed up on shore in Donegal, far to the north.
   (a) Sampsh (b) Michael
   (c) Bartley (d) None of these
15. Bartley is planning to sail to Connemara to sell a_____, and ignores Maurya's pleas to stay.
   (a) Horse (b) Dog
   (c) Pig (d) None of these
16. _____goes after Bartley to bless his voyage, and Nora and Cathleen receive clothing from the drowned corpse that confirms it is their brother.
   (a) Sampsh (b) Michael
   (c) Bartley (d) Maurya
17. When Maurya returns home claiming to have seen the ghost of Michael riding behind _____and begins lamenting the loss of the men in her family to the sea,
   (a) Cathleen (b) Nora
   (c) Bartley (d) None of these
18. Some villagers bring in the corpse of Bartley, who has fallen off his horse into the sea and drowned.
   (a) Cathleen (b) Nora
   (c) Bartley (d) Maurya
19. Whose speech in the final scene is famous in this Irish drama?
   (a) Cathleen (b) Nora
   (c) Bartley (d) Maurya
20. Who translated the play Riders to the Sea in French language?
   (a) Marga Richter

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(b) Eduard Pütz
(c) Bruce Montgomery
(d) Georgette Sable

d 21. John Millington Synge was born on
(a) 16 April 1872 (b) 16 April 1873
(c) 16 April 1874 (d) 16 April 1871

C 22. John Millington Synge was born in
(a) Elpis Nursing Home, Dublin, Ireland
(b) Elpis Nursing Home Torquay, England
(c) Rathfarnham, Dublin, Ireland
(d) None of these

d 23. John Millington Synge died on
(a) 24 March 1905 (b) 24 March 1906
(c) 24 March 1908 (d) 24 March 1909

b 24. John Millington Synge died at the age of
(a) 32 years (b) 37 years
(c) 47 years (d) 43 years

a 25. John Millington Synge died in
(a) Elpis Nursing Home, Dublin, Ireland
(b) Elpis Nursing Home Torquay, England
(c) Rathfarnham, Dublin, Ireland
(d) None of these

d 26. What was the occupation of John Millington Synge?
(a) novelist & playwright
(b) short story writer
(c) poet, essayist
(d) All of these

C 27. Edmund John Millington Synge was an Irish playwright, poet, prose writer, travel writer and collector of
(a) Stamps (b) Coins
(c) Folklore (d) None of these

a 28. Who was a key figure in the Irish Literary Revival and was one of the co-founders of the Abbey Theatre.
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

d 29. Who is best known for his play The Playboy of the Western World, which caused riots in Dublin during its opening run at the Abbey Theatre?
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

d 30. Synge suffered from Hodgkin's disease, a form of cancer that was untreatable at the time. He died weeks short of his 38th birthday as he was trying to complete his last play. What was the name of that play?
(a) Time's Visitors
(b) The End of the Beginning
(c) And Old Friend
(d) Deirdre of the Sorrows

b 31. The Playboy of the Western World, was first performed at the Abbey Theatre on
(a) 26 January 1906
(b) 26 January 1907
(c) 26 January 1908
(d) 26 January 1909

ANSWERS

1. c	2. d	3. c	4. b
5. c	6. a	7. a	8. a
9. a	10. b	11. a	12. c
13. d	14. b	15. a	16. d
17. c	18. c	19. d	20. d
21. d	22. c	23. d	24. b
25. a	26. d	27. c	28. d
29. d	30. d	31. b	

THE END OF THE BEGINNING BY SEAN O CASEY

C 1. The End of the Beginning is a
(a) Poem (b) Short Story
(c) Play (d) Novel

C 2. Play "The End of the Beginning" is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

C 3. Sean O Casey was a
(a) British (b) German
(c) Irish (d) French

b 4. The End of the Beginning was first published in _____
(a) 1932 (b) 1934
(c) 1937 (d) 1946

C 5. The End of the Beginning was first performed in _____
(a) 1932 (b) 1934
(c) 1937 (d) 1946

b 6. The End of the Beginning is a one-act _____
(a) Historical play
(b) Comedy play
(c) Tragedy play
(d) None of these

d 7. The End of the Beginning is a 1937 _____play by Sean O'Casey
(a) Five-act (b) Two-act
(c) Three-act (d) One-act

a 8. The End of the Beginning is set in

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(a) rural Ireland
(b) urban Ireland
(c) rural France
(d) rural Germany

9. How many characters are cast in The End of the Beginning?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

10. What is the main theme of The End of the Beginning?
(a) Whether men's or women's work is more difficult, and swap places
(b) Importance to introduce controversies about life
(c) Controversies about science and fiction
(d) None of these

11. In the play at one point the husband and his friend practise their song which they are about to perform at a show:
(a) Shadow of a Gunman
(b) The Plough and the Stars
(c) Down Where the Bees are Humming
(d) Down Where the Bees are Cats

12. The cast of only three makes it suitable for some purposes e.g. entries in drama festivals. The couple plus the
(a) Husband's friend
(b) Wife's friend
(c) Husband's Mother
(d) Husband's father

13. Seán O'Casey was Born on
(a) 30 March 1881
(b) 30 March 1882
(c) 30 March 1883
(d) 30 March 1880

14. Seán O'Casey was Born in
(a) Torquay, England
(b) New York USA
(c) Washington USA
(d) Dublin, Ireland

15. Seán O'Casey died on
(a) 18 September 1961
(b) 18 September 1962
(c) 18 September 1966
(d) 18 September 1964

16. Seán O'Casey died at the age of
(a) 54 years (b) 74 years
(c) 84 year (d) 94 years

17. Seán O'Casey died in
(a) Dublin, Ireland
(b) Torquay, England
(c) New York USA
(d) Washington USA

18. Seán O'Cathasaigh is a pen name of Seán O'Casey
(a) True (b) False

19. Seán O'Casey was an Irish dramatist and memoirist. A committed socialist, he was the first Irish playwright of note to write about the Dublin working classes.
(a) True (b) False

20. O'Casey's first accepted play, The Shadow of a Gunman, was performed at the Abbey Theatre in
(a) 1921 (b) 1922
(c) 1923 (d) 1925

21. 'Hall of Healing' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

22. 'A Sincerious Farce' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

23. 'Bedtime Story' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

24. 'Time to Go' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

25. 'A Morality Comedy' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

26. 'The Plough and the Stars' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

27. 'Juno and the Paycock' is written by
(a) F. Siadin Smith
(b) Gordon Bottomley
(c) Sean O Casey
(d) John Millington Synge

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. c	4. b
5. c	6. b	7. d	8. a
9. b	10. a	11. c	12. a
13. d	14. d	15. d	16. c

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17. b	18. a	19. a	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. c	24. c
25. c	26. c	27. c	

HEAT LIGHTNING

1. The bus late due to.....
(a) storm (b) rush
(c) accident (d) None of these

2. What is the scene of the play "The Heat Lightning?"
(a) an interior of bus station
(b) a sea coast
(c) a barber's shop
(d) a house

3. Which door leads to the road?
(a) up left (b) up right
(c) up side (d) up center

4. Which door reads 'men'?
(a) up left (b) up right
(c) up side (d) up center

5. Which door reads 'women'?
(a) up left (b) up right
(c) up side (d) up center

6. What is the colour of the overhanging light in the bus station?
(a) dull yellow (b) dull white
(c) dull blue (d) dull green

7. How is the night when the scene of 'The Heat Lightning' takes place?
(a) calm (b) stormy
(c) hot (d) pleasant

8. How does the lightning effect the light in the room?
(a) strengthen (b) dims
(c) intensifies (d) nothing

9. How does the man in "The Heat Lightning" look?
(a) coarse (b) rough
(c) pleasant (d) fresh

10. What is the age of the first man in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 38 (d) 35

11. What does the first man reads casually?
(a) a poem
(b) a novel
(c) a diary
(d) discarded newspaper

12. What is the age of the girl in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 22 (d) 21

13. What is the condition of the girl when she enters the room in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) sobs and is out of breath
(b) sings
(c) laughs
(d) boredom

14. What is the condition of the girl's clothes in "The Heat Lightning"
(a) gay (b) wet and muddy
(c) bright (d) All of these

15. What is the condition of the hair of the girls in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) disheveled (b) well combed
(c) ugly (d) smart

16. Who is after the girl in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) a dog (b) a thief
(c) her husband (d) the killer

17. From where is the girl returning?
(a) party (b) theatre
(c) cinema (d) talk show

18. How much away is the girl's residence from the bus station?
(a) about 8 miles (b) about 6 miles
(c) about 4 miles (d) about 9 miles

19. How much away does the girl leave her car from the bus station?
(a) 2 miles (b) 1 mile
(c) 5 miles (d) 8 miles

20. Why does the girl stop her car on the way?
(a) she wants to have an adventure
(b) she wants to walk
(c) she wants to enjoy the rain
(d) she runs out of gas

21. What does the girl take with her from her car?
(a) a computer (b) the pistol
(c) a book (d) a flashlight

22. What does the girl see pulled off into a lane?
(a) a truck (b) a bus
(c) a car (d) a jeep

23. What is the killer dragging from the car?
(a) a mat (b) a dog
(c) a sack (d) a bag

24. How does the hair of the corpse look in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) red (b) light
(c) curly (d) dark

25. Why does the girl run into the woods in "The Heat Lightning"?
(a) to get rid of the killer
(b) to enjoy rain
(c) to see the woods
(d) All of the above

26. What does the first man ask the girl to do?
(a) to sleep in the bus station

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(b) to go with him to his house
(c) to go to the police
(d) All of the above

27. Why does the girl not want to go to the police? Because she.....
(a) loves the killer
(b) cannot recognize the murderer
(c) she is lazy
(d) is afraid of the storm

28. Why does the first man ask the girl to go to the women's room?
(a) to have some rest
(b) to hide
(c) to sleep
(d) to fix herself up

29. What does the girl see passed against the glass of the door?
(a) the killer (b) a dog
(c) a man's face (d) a cat

30. Where does the first man push the girls?
(a) into the women's room
(b) into the men's room
(c) into the bathroom
(d) All of the above

31. Why does the second man want to come in?
(a) to save himself from storm
(b) to console the girl
(c) to kill the colour
(d) All of the above

32. How does the second man look?
(a) thin and old (b) small
(c) tall and nice (d) bulky

33. What is the age of the second man?
(a) 23 (b) 30
(c) 35 (d) 40

34. How does the first man stop the girl from screaming?
(a) by taunting her
(b) by putting his finger on his lips
(c) by staring at her
(d) by waving his hand

35. What does the second man say about the girl?
(a) she is silly
(b) she is smarter than the first man
(c) she is dull
(d) she is happy

36. What does the girl tell the second man about her being afraid?
(a) afraid of the cat
(b) afraid of the girl
(c) afraid of the dog
(d) AFRAID OF THE STORM

37. What does the second man ask the girl?
(a) if she is feeling sleepy
(b) if someone has been bothering her
(c) if she is happy
(d) if she is sad

38. How does the girl react when the light of the room goes out?
(a) she faints
(b) she lets out a muffled cry
(c) she abuses
(d) she cries loudly

39. What does the first man give to the girl?
(a) a pen (b) a car
(c) a watch (d) a chewing gum

40. What does the second man say about coming out on a stormy night?
(a) a cotton bag
(b) lazy would not come out
(c) the old man should not come out
(d) smart people would not come out

41. Why does the second man come out on such a stormy out?
(a) he has an important business
(b) just for fun
(c) to meet a friend
(d) none

42. What was the second man afraid of lightning?
(a) when he was out of a kid
(b) when he was just a kid
(c) when he was alone
(d) Nothing

43. What does the second man say about the lightning?
(a) it is a beautiful sight
(b) it is dreadful
(c) it is rough night
(d) it is sad night

44. How does the girl come to know that the first man is the killer?
(a) by his shoes
(b) by his cloth
(c) by her flashlight
(d) All of the above

45. Who save the girl?
(a) a dog (b) a man
(c) a boy (d) a cat

46. What forces the first man to run away?
(a) the dog (b) the man
(c) the cat (d) the woman

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. a
5. b	6. d	7. b	8. b
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. a	16. d
17. a	18. a	19. b	20. d

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21. d	22. a	23. c	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. d
29. c	30. a	31. a	32. c
33. b	34. b	35. b	36. d
37. b	38. b	39. d	40. d
41. a	42. b	43. a	44. c
45. a	46. a		

A VISIT TO A SMALL PLANET

a 1. Who was Roger Spelding?
(a) a newscaster (b) a soldier
(c) a poet (d) a novelist

a 2. John is a.....
(a) farm owner (b) A newscaster
(c) a barber (d) a poet

d 3. Where did the spaceship land?
(a) on the roof of a building
(b) on a hill
(c) in the fields
(d) in the lawn of the house of Mrs. Spelding

a 4. Ellen listened to the broadcast o her.....
(a) daddy (b) mother
(c) fiancé (d) Kreton

b 5. The visitor was dressed in the fashion of.....
(a) 1850 (b) 1860
(c) 1870 (d) 1890

d 6. What is the important of Kreton on seeing the inside of the house?
(a) disgusted (b) callous
(c) sorrowful (d) delightful

b 7. "I do hope I don't sound patronizing" means that I am.....
(a) not praising (b) proud
(c) encouraging (d) pleasant

b 8. How many years are required to tell the story of travel?
(a) one hundred (b) five hundred
(c) two hundred (d) three hundred

c 9. The house of Spelding comes under the?
(a) criminal law (b) civil law
(c) martial law (d) company law

d 10. General Powers was thinking about .....
(a) security of the country
(b) arrest of Kreton
(c) murder of the viisitor
(d) his promotion

d 11. What is ridiculous according to Powers? That kreton....
(a) can read human mind
(b) belongs to other solar system
(c) is enemy
(d) can take charge of the whole earth

b 12. Where does Spelding live?
(a) California (b) Maryland
(c) Alaska (d) Washington

a 13. What is the age of Mr. Spelding? He is.....
(a) a middle aged man
(b) a very old man
(c) a young man
(d) his age

b 14. How does Mrs. Spelding look?
(a) young
(b) bored and vague
(c) tall
(d) All of the above

a 15. How many technicians are working with Spelding ?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

d 16. What is the name of the Spelding's daughter?
(a) Mathilda (b) Lucy
(c) Norma (d) Ellen

a 17. How does Ellen look?
(a) lively (b) greedy
(c) slim (d) talky

a 18. What is the age of Ellen?
(a) 20 years (b) 25 years
(c) 30 years (d) 26 years

b 19. What has given rise to irresponsible conjecture?
(a) peace (b) the flying object
(c) rocket (d) the war

d 20. What is the flying object according to Spelding?
(a) a kite (b) a spaceship
(c) a star (d) a meteor

d 21. Who says that there is no life on the other planets?
(a) Ellen (b) John
(c) Spelding (d) General Powers

a 22. What does Mrs. Spelding say about the John?
(a) nice boy (b) mature
(c) immature (d) funny

c 23. What does John lack according to Spelding?
(a) hardwork (b) education
(c) get-up and go (d) laziness

b 24. Where does Ellen want to live after marriage?
(a) in a big city (b) on the farm
(c) on the mountain (d) on the hill

a 25. Whose quotation does Spelding quote?
(a) Shakespeare (b) John Milton
(c) John Donne (d) All of the above

c 26. Whom should Ellen marry according to Spelding?
(a) a journalist
(b) a doctor
(c) a hardworking and ambitious man

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(d) All of the above

27. What does John grow?
(a) rice (b) English walnuts
(c) peas (d) wheat

28. Who brings the news of the landing of spaceship?
(a) Ellen (b) General Powers
(c) Mr. Spelding (d) John

29. How does the spaceship look?
(a) bright (b) ugly
(c) shining (d) golden

30. How big is the spaceship?
(a) larger than a car
(b) larger than a truck
(c) larger than a bus
(d) All of the above

31. Who says that they should get a gun?
(a) Ellen (b) John
(c) Spelding (d) All of the above

32. How does the spaceship open?
(a) from behind (b) from under
(c) from side (d) from front

33. Who shake hands with Kreton first?
(a) Ellen (b) John
(c) Spelding (d) General Powers

34. How does Kreton look?
(a) Harsh (b) Pleasant
(c) Ugly (d) rough

35. To which place does Kreton belong?
(a) earth
(b) some other planet
(c) sun
(d) moon

36. What is the hobby of Kreton?
(a) to play football
(b) to play cricket
(c) to play badminton
(d) to study the earth people

37. How many continents does the earth have according to kreton?
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 3 (d) 4

38. How many moons does the earth have according to kreton?
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 3 (d) 4

39. What does the Kreton say about the civilaztion of earth?
(a) perfect (b) imperfect
(c) unique (d) just beginning

40. Who calls Kreton a 'Joker'?
(a) Ellen (b) John
(c) Spelding (d) General Powers

41. Who goes to look at the ship?
(a) AIDE (b) Ellen
(c) Spelding (d) none

42. Which dress does Kreton prefer?
(a) made of cotton (b) made of metal
(c) made of metal (d) Nothing

43. What does General Powers think about Kreton?
(a) a spy (b) a visitor
(c) a friend (d) a tourist

44. who says the Kreton is a hostile alien?
(a) Ellen (b) John
(c) Spelding (d) General Powers

45. Who are wicked children according to Kreton?
(a) earth children
(b) all present around him
(c) All his people (d) all his own

46. At how much distance does Kreton stop General Powers and AIDE?
(a) 1 foot (b) 2 foot
(c) 4 foot (d) 5 foot

47. What is the shape of the spaceship?
(a) elliptical (b) circular
(c) square (d) All of these

48. What is the diameter of the spaceship?
(a) 14 foot (b) 16 foot
(c) 18 foot (d) 20 foot

49. Of what id the spaceship made?
(a) metal (b) unknown metal
(c) wires (d) steel

50. About what is Mrs. Spelding worried?
(a) her dress
(b) her rose garden
(c) her shoes (d) her house

51. What does Powers decide about the spaceship?
(a) to burnt it (b) to open it
(c) to buy it (d) to blow it up

52. Why Kreton has come on earth?
(a) to see houses
(b) to take charge of the whole earth
(c) to kill someone
(d) to sleep

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. a
5. b	6. d	7. b	8. b
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. a	16. d
17. a	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. c	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. d
29. c	30. a	31. a	32. c
33. b	34. b	35. b	36. d
37. b	38. b	39. d	40. d

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41. a	42. b	43. a	44. d
45. b	46. a	47. a	48. a
49. b	50. b	51. d	52. b

THE OYSTER AND THE PEARL

1. What sort of play "The Oyster and the Pearl"?
   (a) sentimental comedy
   (b) fully
   (c) romantic
   (d) horrible
2. What does the play "The Oyster and the Pearl" demonstrate?
   (a) goodness of human nature
   (b) evil nature
   (c) science
   (d) political
3. What does the play "The Oyster and the Pearl" reflect?
   (a) materialism
   (b) spiritualism
   (c) human evils
   (d) author's attitude towards life and people
4. What is the scene of the play "The Oyster and the Pearl"?
   (a) a barber's shop (b) a bus station
   (c) a clinic (d) a house
5. In which town does the play, "The Oyster and the Pearl" take place?
   (a) New York (b) O.K.By-the-Sea
   (c) London (d) California
6. Where is situated O.K.By the Sea?
   (a) Alaska (b) Texas
   (c) Colorado (d) California
7. What is the name of the population of O.k. By the Sea?
   (a) 808 (b) 909
   (c) 707 (d) 606
8. What is the name of the barber in O.K.by.the-Sea?
   (a) clay (b) Harry Van Dusan
   (c) Mathew (d) John
9. What sort of shop does Harry own?
   (a) modern (b) wide
   (c) old-fashioned (d) small
10. What does Harry put on his head while working?
    (a) Nothing (b) turban
    (c) Bandana (d) some hat
11. What is the age of Clay?
    (a) 11 (b) 12
    (c) 13 (d) 9 to 10
12. Who did Harry invent?
    (a) a device (b) a philosophy
    (c) a watch (d) a pen
13. Who gives Harry a haircut?
    (a) Clark (b) Clay
    (c) John (d) Milton
14. What is Harry's philosophy?
    (a) marry
    (b) The take it easy way
    (c) to compose music
    (d) All of the above
15. How much did Harry own when he bought the shop?
    (a) $80 (b) $50
    (c) $45 (d) $55
16. How much did Harry pay for the shop?
    (a) $75 (b) $50
    (c) $45 (d) $55
17. How many years ago did Harry buy the shop?
    (a) 24 (b) 50
    (c) 45 (d) 55
18. When did Harry buy the shop?
    (a) 15 or 16 years ago before Clay has born
    (b) on Christmas
    (c) on picnic
    (d) on 4th November
19. What does Harry put on after Clay has given him a haircut?
    (a) a beret (b) a derby
    (c) a skullcap (d) a stovepipe
20. How much does Harry get for a haircut?
    (a) $2 (b) $8
    (c) $3 (d) $1
21. Where does Clay go?
    (a) to a fair (b) to the party
    (c) to the school (d) to the beach
22. Why does Clay go to the beach?
    (a) to look for stuff (b) to play
    (c) to find a coin (d) to fish
23. Why does Harry not go with Clay?
    (a) he is tired
    (b) he is bore
    (c) he expects a little Saturday business
    (d) laziness
24. Why does Clay need money?
    (a) to buy a book
    (b) to get his father back and buy a gift for his mother
    (c) to buy a pen
    (d) to see fair
25. When did Clay's father leave home?
    (a) 1 month ago (b) 2 month ago
    (c) 3 month ago (d) 4 month ago
26. What did Clay do to get his father back?
    (a) went to beach (b) beat the drum
    (c) put an ad (d) All of the above

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27. In which newspaper did Clay give the ad?
(a) The Times
(b) O.K.By the-Sea Gull
(c) The JUng
(d) The Economist

28. What is McCutcheon wearing when she come first to Harry?
(a) to bridal dress
(b) a white dress
(c) a black dress
(d) a swimming dress

29. What is McCutcheon carrying when she come first to Harry?
(a) an oyster (b) a pearl
(c) a parasol (d) a book

30. What sort of hair does McCutcheon have?
(a) blonde (b) black
(c) white (d) red

31. When did McCutcheon come to O.K.By the-Sea?
(a) Sunday (b) Friday
(c) Saturday (d) Wednesday

32. Who is McCutcheon?
(a) nurse (b) doctor
(c) Teacher (d) air hostess

33. Where is home of McCutcheon?
(a) New York (b) San Francisco
(c) England (d) Germany

34. What was Harry looking for?
(a) pen
(b) a chance to take his time
(c) an oyster
(d) a pearl

35. What does McCutcheon say about children? They are.....
(a) sweets (b) obedient
(c) unruly (d) talented

36. In what things are children interested according to McCutcheon?
(a) to play football
(b) to play cricket
(c) to play badminton
(d) games and sea

37. What does Harry say about McCutcheon?
(a) Young
(b) Young and intelligent
(c) Dull
(d) Rude

38. For what was McCutcheon looking for according to Harry?
(a) daughter (b) husband
(c) father (d) mother

39. What sort of haircut does McCutcheon want?
(a) curly (b) straight
(c) baby (d) poodle

40. What can McCutcheon get poodle haircut according to Harry?
(a) New York (b) San Francisco
(c) England (d) Germany

41. How would McCutcheon look in poodle haircut?
(a) plain and simple (b) ugly
(c) educated (d) All of the above

42. Why did Clark come to Harry's shop for the first time?
(a) to have a haircut
(b) to see Clay
(c) to take a newspaper
(d) Nothing

43. On What did Clark come to Harry's shop?
(a) truck (b) car
(c) bus (d) jeep

44. Where was the truck standing in which Clark got a ride?
(a) at the bus station
(b) at the car stand
(c) on the beach
(d) at the gasoline station

45. How much the writer pays for the oyster?
(a) $300 (b) $280
(c) $290 (d) $270

46. When did Clark see the ad? When he was.....miles away from O.K.By-the-Sea
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 25

47. How much money did Clark give to Harry to hand over to Clay?
(a) $30 (b) $35
(c) $33 (d) $31

48. Why does the writer come to Harry's shop?
(a) to have a haircut
(b) to take money
(c) to give rice
(d) to take newspaper

49. Where was the writer going who came to Harry?
(a) New York (b) Hollywood
(c) Bollywood (d) England

50. What is the distance between Hollywood and O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) 300 Miles (b) 200 Miles
(c) 500 Miles (d) 400 Miles

51. What does Wozzeck do?
(a) he is a farmer
(b) he is a shopkeeper
(c) he is a magician
(d) repairs watches, radios etc

52. What sort of jewellery does Wozzeck sell?

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(a) foreign (b) imitation stuff
(c) gold (d) precious

53. Where are built houses in O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) in the valley
(b) in the hills
(c) by the sea
(d) Along the highway

54. What does the writer say about Shakespeare's sonnets?
(a) the best (b) the satisfactory
(c) the excellent (d) the ugly

55. After how many years did a writer come in O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) 11 (b) 20
(c) 30 (d) 25

56. What does McCutcheon bring from the sea?
(a) a table (b) fish
(c) a cane chair (d) an oyster

57. What is Greeley carrying? A bottle of.....
(a) sea water (b) milk
(c) wine (d) water

58. What is Roxanna carrying?
(a) a chair
(b) a bottle
(c) an assortment of shells
(d) an umbrella

59. Who brings the oyster?
(a) Clark (b) Plot
(c) Greeley (d) Clay

60. Where did Clay find the oyster?
(a) Black Rock (b) yellow Rock
(c) Brown Rock (d) Blue Rock

61. What is the worth of the expected pearl in the oyster according to Clay?
(a) $800 (b) $300
(c) $700 (d) $500

62. Who says that there is no pearl in the oyster?
(a) Harry (b) McCutcheon
(c) Greeley (d) Clay

63. Why Applegarth is called a judge? He judged.....
(a) medicine (b) animals
(c) beauty fair (d) books

64. Which animal did Applegarth judge?
(a) dogs (b) sheeps
(c) cats (d) cows

65. What is the year of the scene of "The Oyster and the Pearl"?
(a) 1951 (b) 1953
(c) 1950 (d) 1952

66. Who sent for to open the oyster?
((a) Harry (b) Wozzeck
(c) Greeley (d) Clay

67. How are people in O.K.by-the-Sea?
(a) poor (b) rich
(c) well-off (d) ugly

68. For how many months do the people of O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) 8 years
(b) land
(c) 6 years
(d) a couple of months

69. What does every family have in O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) land
(b) chickens and a garden
(c) animals
(d) Scene of suffering

70. How many people live in O.K.By-the-Sea? Almost.....
(a) 3000 (b) 2000
(c) 1500 (d) 1000

71. How many rich men live in O.K.By-the-Sea?
(a) no one (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

72. How many kids does Clark have?
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 1

73. What sort of ideas does Harry have?
(a) mumbo-jumbo (b) good
(c) exciting (d) nice

74. What does Wozzeck have?
(a) a few pearls (b) birds
(c) dogs (d) sheep

75. What sort of teacher their school need according to Applegarth?
(a) an old battle-axe (b) a pretty girl
(c) a young man (d) a handsome

76. what does Applegarth call McCutcheon?
(a) an ugly girl (b) a battle axe
(c) a pretty girl (d) a bathing beauty

77. What does Applegarth say about the quality of stuff washed up by the sea?
(a) not good (b) amazing
(c) ugly (d) fine

78. How much the writer pay for the haircut?
(a) $6 (b) $1
(c) $5 (d) $2

79. About What sort of gadget do the writer and Harry talk about? That can.....
(a) open the oyster
(b) can give a haircut
(c) cut the diamonds
(d) foster fish

80. What do they demand for the gadget of haircut?
(a) $280 (b) $281
(c) $282 (d) $283

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81. What is Wozzeck carrying?
(a) a satchel (b) an oyster
(c) a fish (d) a bottle

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. a
5. b	6. d	7. b	8. b
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. a	16. a
17. a	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. c	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. d
29. c	30. a	31. a	32. c
33. b	34. b	35. b	36. d
37. b	38. b	39. d	40. b
41. a	42. b	43. a	44. d
45. a	46. a	47. a	48. a
49. b	50. b	51. d	52. b
53. b	54. a	55. b	56. c
57. a	58. c	59. d	60. a
61. b	62. b	63. b	64. a
65. b	66. b	67. a	68. d
69. b	70. d	71. a	72. b
73. a	74. a	75. a	76. d
77. a	78. b	79. a	80. a
81. a			

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CHARLES DICKENS

b 1. When Charles Dickens was born?
(a) 7 February 1811
(b) 7 February 1812
(c) 7 February 1813
(d) 7 February 1814

a 2. Where Charles Dickens was born?
(a) Landport, Portsmouth, England
(b) Gad's Hill Place, Higham, Kent, England
(c) Gad's Hill Place, London, England
(d) None of these

b 3. Where Charles Dickens died?
(a) Landport, Portsmouth, England
(b) Gad's Hill Place, Higham, Kent, England
(c) Gad's Hill Place, London, England
(d) None of these

d 4. When Charles Dickens died?
(a) 9 June 1871 (b) 9 June 1872
(c) 9 June 1873 (d) 9 June 1870

a 5. Who wrote the famous novel "Papers of the Pickwick"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 6. Who wrote the famous novel "The Adventures of Oliver Twist"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 7. Who wrote the famous novel "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 8. Who wrote the famous novel "The Old Curiosity Shop"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 9. Who wrote the famous novel "Barnaby Rudge: A Tale of the Riots of 'Eighty"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

b 10. Who wrote the book "A Christmas Carol"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

d 11. Which character in David Copperfield most closely resembles Dickens' father, John?
(a) lil' em'ly
(b) Richard Nixon
(c) Edward Murdstone
(d) Wilkins Micawber

a 12. Who, from children's literature, was according to Dickens, 'his first love.'?
(a) Little Red Riding Hood
(b) Madeline
(c) D.W. Read
(d) Margary Daw

c 13. Who was Charles Dickens wife?
(a) Little Red Riding Hood
(b) Maria Beadnell
(c) Catherine Hogarth
(d) Hillary Clinton

d 14. In many of Dickens novels, a child dies, but, at the time one book touched the heartstrings of an incredible number of people. Which book?
(a) Little Shop of Horrors
(b) Little Dorrit
(c) Oliver Twist
(d) The Old Curiosity Shop

b 15. Dickens took a young actress as mistress. Her name...?
(a) Maria Beadnell
(b) Ellen Ternan
(c) Meg Ryan
(d) Angela Burdett-Coutts

b 16. Which novel was set around the time of the 18th century Gordon riots?
(a) Tale of Two Cities
(b) Barnaby Rudge
(c) Martin Chuzzlewit
(d) Hard Times

a 17. Who wrote the book "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 18. Who wrote the book "Dombey and Son"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 19. Who wrote the book "David Copperfield"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 20. Who wrote the book "Bleak House"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 21. Who wrote the book "Hard Times"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

a 22. Who wrote the book "A Tale of Two Cities"?

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(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

23. Who named Oliver Twist?
(a) Fagin (b) Mr Bumble
(c) Mr Brownlow (d) Bill Sykes

24. Which was Charles Dickens' first novel?
(a) David Copperfield
(b) Nicholas Nickleby
(c) The Pickwick Papers
(d) Oliver Twist

25. On whom was the character of Mr. Micawber in David Copperfield based?
(a) John Forster (b) John Dickens
(c) Hablot Browne (d) Augustus egg

26. How much was Charles Dickens paid when he worked at Warren's Blacking Factory at the age of twelve?
(a) One pound a week
(b) One guinea a week
(c) Six shillings a week
(d) Ten shillings a week

27. What did Charles Dickens teach himself after buying Gurney's Brachgraphy?
(a) Typewriting (b) Shorthand
(c) Telegraph (d) Music

28. With whom Charles Dickens had a love affair that ended in 1833?
(a) Maria Beadnell
(b) Dora Winter
(c) Flora Copperfield
(d) Jill Smith

29. For which newspaper Charles Dickens reported Parliamentary debates?
(a) Guardian
(b) Mirror of Parliament
(c) The Independent
(d) The Times

30. Scrooge, Belle, Clara, Tiny Tim, Marley are from which Christmassy novel?
(a) A Christmas Carol
(b) The Mystery of Edwin Drood
(c) The Cricket on the Hearth
(d) Oliver Twist

31. Floy, Walter, Louisa, Paul, Edith are from which Dickens novel, published in 1848?
(a) Dombey and Son
(b) A Tale of Two Cities
(c) Hard Times
(d) Martin Chuzzlewit

32. Who wrote the book "The Chimes"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

33. Who wrote the book "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

34. Who wrote the book "The Battle of Life"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

35. Who wrote the book "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

36. Sydney, Lucie, Charles, Miss Pross, Dr Alexandre are in which novel set in London and Paris?
(a) A Tale of Two Cities
(b) Hard Times
(c) Bleak House
(d) Great Expectations

37. In which year Charles Dickens' novel A Christmas Carol appear?
(a) 1842 (b) 1846
(c) 1844 (d) 1848

38. Which revolution dominates A Tale of Two Cities?
(a) Russian (b) French
(c) Italian (d) German

39. How old was David when his father died?
(a) ten years
(b) six months
(c) He wasn't born yet
(d) two years

40. In which novel of Charles Dickens Magwitch is arrested?
(a) David Copperfield
(b) Nicholas Nickleby
(c) Great Expectations
(d) Oliver Twist

41. Considered by many as his best work, this novel originally had a different ending. Can you name it?
(a) Oliver Twist
(b) Great Expectations
(c) The Cricket On The Hearth
(d) A Tale Of Two Cities

42. "It was the best of times, It was the worst of times" was the opening line to which Dickens novel?
(a) A Tale Of Two Cities
(b) A Tale Of Two Cities
(c) Oliver Twist
(d) A Christmas Carol

43. Charles and Catherine Dickens had _____children.
(a) 17 (b) 121
(c) 10 (d) 11

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44. Which of his novels did Dickens say he liked the best?
(a) 'Oliver Twist'
(b) 'Hard Times'
(c) 'David Copperfield'
(d) 'Edwin Drood'

45. Ignorance and Want are characters in this novel written in 1843. What is the novel?
(a) A Christmas Carol
(b) It's a Wonderful Life
(c) The Chimes
(d) The Cricket on the Hearth

46. Which novel by Dickens was the first to be published in its entirety?
(a) Little Dorrit
(b) Barnaby Rudge
(c) The Posthumous Papers Of The Pickwick Club
(d) Dombey And Son

47. Which novel was considered to be the most autobiographical?
(a) Barnaby Rudge
(b) David Copperfield
(c) Martin Chuzzlewit
(d) Nicholas Nickleby

48. Who wrote the book "Great Expectations"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

49. Who wrote the book "Our Mutual Friend"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

50. Who wrote the book "The Mystery of Edwin Drood"?
(a) Charles dickens (b) Thomas hardy
(c) George Eliot (d) Swift Jonathan

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. d	12. a	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. b	17. a	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. b	28. a	29. b	30. a
31. a	32. a	33. a	34. a	35. a	36. a	37. c	38. b	39. c	40. c
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. a	49. a	50. a

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NOVEL "A TALE OF TWO CITIES" BY CHARLES DICKENS

FAMOUS CHARACTER OF A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Charles Darnay	A French aristocrat by birth, Darnay chooses to live in England because he cannot bear to be associated with the cruel injustices of the French social system. Darnay displays great virtue in his rejection of the snobbish and cruel values of his uncle, the Marquis Evrémonde. He exhibits an admirable honesty in his decision to reveal to Doctor Manette his true identity as a member of the infamous Evrémonde family. So, too, does he prove his courage in his decision to return to Paris at great personal risk to save the imprisoned Gabelle.
Sydney Carton	An insolent, indifferent, and alcoholic attorney who works with Stryver. Carton has no real prospects in life and doesn't seem to be in pursuit of any. He does, however, love Lucie, and his feelings for her eventually transform him into a man of profound merit. At first the polar opposite of Darnay, in the end Carton morally surpasses the man to whom he bears a striking physical resemblance.
Doctor Manette	Lucie's father and a brilliant physician, Doctor Manette spent eighteen years as a prisoner in the Bastille. At the start of the novel, Manette does nothing but make shoes, a hobby that he adopted to distract himself from the tortures of prison. As he overcomes his past as a prisoner, however, he proves to be a kind, loving father who prizes his daughter's happiness above all things.
Lucie Manette	A young French woman who grew up in England, Lucie was raised as a ward of Tellson's Bank because her parents were assumed dead. Dickens depicts Lucie as an archetype of compassion. Her love has the power to bind her family together—the text often refers to her as the "golden thread." Furthermore, her love has the power to transform those around her. It enables her father to be "recalled to life," and it sparks Sydney Carton's development from a "jackal" into a hero.
Monsieur Defarge	A wine shop owner and revolutionary in the poor Saint Antoine section of Paris, Monsieur Defarge formerly worked as a servant for Doctor Manette. Defarge proves an intelligent and committed revolutionary, a natural leader. Although he remains dedicated to bringing about a better society at any cost, he does demonstrate a kindness toward Manette. His wife, Madame Defarge, views this consideration for Manette as a weakness.
Madame Defarge	A cruel revolutionary whose hatred of the aristocracy fuels her tireless crusade, Madame Defarge spends a good deal of the novel knitting a register of everyone who must die for the revolutionary cause. Unlike her husband, she proves unrelentingly blood-thirsty, and her lust for vengeance knows no bounds.
Jarvis Lorry	An elderly businessman who works for Tellson's Bank, Mr. Lorry is a very business-oriented bachelor with a strong moral sense and a good, honest heart. He proves trustworthy and loyal, and Doctor Manette and Lucie come to value him as a personal friend.
Jerry Cruncher	An odd-job man for Tellson's Bank, Cruncher is gruff, short-tempered, superstitious, and uneducated. He supplements his income by working as a "Resurrection-Man," one who digs up dead bodies and sells them to scientists.
Miss Pross	The servant who raised Lucie, Miss Pross is brusque, tough, and fiercely loyal to her mistress. Because she personifies order and loyalty, she provides the perfect foil to Madame Defarge, who epitomizes the violent chaos of the revolution.

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Marquis Evrémonde	Charles Darnay's uncle, the Marquis Evrémonde is a French aristocrat who embodies an inhumanly cruel caste system. He shows absolutely no regard for human life and wishes that the peasants of the world would be exterminated.
Mr. Stryver	An ambitious lawyer, Stryver dreams of climbing the social ladder. Unlike his associate, Sydney Carton, Stryver is bombastic, proud, and foolish.
John Barsad	Like Roger Cly, John Barsad is a British spy who swears that patriotism is his only motive. Barsad falsely claims to be a virtuous man of upstanding reputation.
Roger Cly	Like John Barsad, Roger Cly is a British spy who swears that patriotism alone inspires all of his actions. Cly feigns honesty but in fact constantly participates in conniving schemes.
Gabelle	The man charged with keeping up the Evrémonde estate after the Marquis' death, Gabelle is imprisoned by the revolutionaries. News of his internment prompts Darnay to travel to France to save him.

KEY FACTS ABUT A TALE OF TWO CITIES

FULL TITLE	A Tale of Two Cities
AUTHOR	Charles Dickens
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Historical fiction
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1859, London
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	Published in weekly serial form between April 20, 1859, and November 26, 1859
PUBLISHER	Chapman and Hall
NARRATOR	The narrator is anonymous and can be thought of as Dickens himself. The narrator maintains a clear sympathy for the story's morally good characters, including Sydney Carton, Charles Darnay, Doctor Manette, and Lucie Manette. Though he criti-cizes ruthless and hateful figures such as Madame Defarge, who cannot appreciate love, he understands that oppression has made these characters the bloodthirsty creatures they have become.
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks in the third person, deftly switching his focus between cities and among several characters. The narrator is also omniscient—not only revealing the thoughts, emotions, and motives of the characters, but also supplying historical context to the events that occur, commenting confidently upon them.
TONE	Sentimental, sympathetic, sarcastic, horrified, grotesque, grim
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	1775–1793
SETTING (PLACE)	London and its outskirts; Paris and its outskirts
PROTAGONIST	Charles Darnay or Sydney Carton
MAJOR CONFLICT	Madame Defarge seeks revenge against Darnay for his relation to the odious Marquis Evrémonde; Carton, Manette, Lucie, and Jarvis Lorry strive to protect Darnay from the bloodthirsty revolutionaries' guillotine.
RISING ACTION	The ongoing murder of aristocrats after the storming of the Bastille; Darnay's decision to go to Paris to save Gabelle; the Defarges' demand that Darnay be arrested
CLIMAX	During a court trial, Defarge reads aloud a letter that he has discovered, which Manette wrote during his imprisonment in the Bastille and which indicts Darnay as a member of the cruel aristocratic lineage of Evrémonde (Book the Third, Chapter 10). In this climactic moment, it becomes clear that Madame Defarge's overzealous hatred of Darnay can

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	end only in death—either his or hers.
FALLING ACTION	The jury's sentencing of Darnay to death; Darnay's wish that Manette not blame himself; Carton's decision to sacrifice his life to save Darnay
THEMES	The ever-present possibility of resurrection; the necessity of sacrifice; the tendency toward violence and oppression in revolutionaries
MOTIFS	Doubles; shadows and darkness; imprisonment
SYMBOLS	The wine that spills out of the cask in Book the First, Chapter 5, symbolizes the peasants' hunger and the blood that will be let when the revolution comes into full swing; Madame Defarge's knitting symbolizes the vengefulness of the common people; the Marquis is a symbol of pure evil—the Gorgon's head symbolizes his absolute coldness toward the suffering of the poor.
FORESHADOWING	The wine cask breaking outside Defarge's wine shop; the echoing footsteps in the Manettes' sitting room; the resemblance between Carton and Darnay; Carton's indication of this resemblance in a London court, which results in Darnay's acquittal; Doctor Manette's reaction after learning Darnay's true identity

MCQs

1. A Tale of Two Cities opens in 1775. Which of the following does not characterize this period?
   (a) The British colonies in America have just presented a list of grievances to the King of England.
   (b) Crime and capital punishment plague the streets of London.
   (c) The guillotine stands as a much-feared fixture on the streets of Paris.
   (d) The French aristocracy causes great suffering among the lower classes.

2. Why are the drivers of the Dover mail coach hesitant to stop for Jerry Cruncher's message?
   (a) They fear that he is a highwayman attempting to rob the passengers.
   (b) They fear that stopping will put them behind schedule for delivering the mail in a timely fashion.
   (c) They have been charged with the safety of Jarvis Lorry, one of the coach's passengers.
   (d) Jerry Cruncher's troublesome reputation precedes him.

3. What object does Doctor Manette keep during his imprisonment in order to escape "in spirit"?
   (a) A picture of his wife and daughter
   (b) The Bible
   (c) A keg of wine
   (d) A lock of his wife's hair

4. By what name do the men in Defarge's wine shop call their fellow revolutionaries?
   (a) Jacques (b) Pierre
   (c) Jasper (d) Xavier

5. What skill did Doctor Manette develop in order to pass the time during his incarceration?
   (a) Drawing (b) Whittling
   (c) Shoemaking (d) Storytelling

6. What symbol does Dickens use to portend the bloodshed of the French Revolution?
   (a) The Dover mail coach
   (b) The broken wine cask
   (c) Tellson's Bank
   (d) Madame Defarge's malevolent stare

7. During her testimony, to whom does Lucie claim that Charles Darnay alluded on the boat ride from Calais to Dover?
   (a) Louis XVI
   (b) John Adams
   (c) Napoleon Bonaparte
   (d) George Washington

8. After Darnay's acquittal, why does Sydney Carton claim to dislike him?
   (a) Darnay is unattractive and mean-spirited.
   (b) Darnay abuses the love of Lucie Manette.
   (c) Darnay reminds him of how far he has fallen and everything he might have been.
   (d) Even though he has been acquitted, Darnay is a traitor.

9. To which animal does Dickens compare Sydney Carton?
   (a) A jackal (b) A lion
   (c) A weasel (d) A sloth

10. A Tale of Two Cities was published in weekly installments from April to November of what year?
    (a) 1845 (b) 1859
    (c) 1879 (d) 1890

11. What image does Dickens frequently use to describe Lucie Manette?
    (a) An earth-bound angel

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(b) A golden thread
(c) A tiger lily
(d) A calm in a storm

12. What sound does Lucie often hear echoing off the street when she is in her home?
(a) Footsteps
(b) Brawling
(c) The yells of the crowd at public executions
(d) A choir singing

13. Which of the following characters is related to the Marquis, whose carriage runs down a small child?
(a) Doctor Manette (b) Sydney Carton
(c) Charles Darnay (d) Miss Pross

14. Who does Miss Pross believe is the ideal suitor for Lucie Manette?
(a) Sydney Carton
(b) Charles Darnay
(c) Her brother, Solomon
(d) None of these

15. What does Mr. Lorry try to persuade Mr. Stryver not to do?
(a) Propose to Lucie Manette
(b) Invest his money in Tellson's Bank
(c) Drop Sydney Carton as a business colleague
(d) Visit Paris at a time of political turmoil

16. Who promises Lucie Manette that he would, if necessary, die for her?
(a) Jarvis Lorry (b) Sydney Carton
(c) Charles Darnay (d) Monsieur Defarge

17. What does Jerry Cruncher frequently go out to do at night?
(a) Raid Tellson's Bank
(b) Deliver messages to prisoners in the Bastille
(c) Dig up bodies in the cemetery
(d) Meet with other revolutionaries to plan uprisings

18. Who informs the Defarges that Lucie Manette has married Charles Darnay?
(a) Mender (b) Jarvis Lorry
(c) Gaspard (d) John Barsad

19. On the night after Lucie and Charles are married, what does Doctor Manette do?
(a) He prepares to join them on their honeymoon.
(b) He reverts to his prison pastime of making shoes.
(c) He confesses to Miss Pross that he thinks Lucie has made a terrible mistake.
(d) He writes a letter to Defarge, asking him to spare Darnay's life.

20. During the storming of the Bastille, who decapitates the fortress's guard?
(a) Madame Defarge
(b) Defarge
(c) John Barsad
(d) An anonymous Jacques

21. Why does the Paris mob kill Foulon?
(a) Because he is a spy
(b) Because he suggested that starving people should eat grass
(c) Because his carriage ran down a child in the street
(d) Because he collected high taxes from the peasants

22. What is the duration of Manette's psychological relapse after Lucie leaves for her honeymoon?
(a) Nine days (b) Four days
(c) A fortnight (d) A year

23. Who develops a habit of watching and speaking to Lucie as she waits on a Paris street corner each day, hoping that Darnay will be able to see her from his prison window?
(a) Defarge (b) Defarge
(c) A wood-sawyer (d) A seamstress

24. Who does the spy John Barsad turn out to be?
(a) Miss Pross' brother, Solomon
(b) A relation of the Marquis Evrémonde
(c) Madame Defarge's long-lost brother
(d) Roger Cly

25. Why was Doctor Manette imprisoned?
(a) He stole bread.
(b) He failed to save the life of an aristocrat's daughter.
(c) The Marquis Evrémonde feared that Manette would reveal one of the Marquis' dark secrets.
(d) He was an outspoken critic of the royal family.

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. c	15. a	16. b	17. c	18. d	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. c	24. a	25. c					

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JANE AUSTEN

NOVEL "EMMA" by Jane Austen

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF EMMA

Emma Woodhouse	The protagonist of the novel. In the well-known first sentence of the novel, the narrator describes Emma as "handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition." In some ways, the twenty-year-old Emma is mature for her age. Because her mother is dead and her older sister married, she is already the head of her father's household. She cares for her father and oversees the social goings-on in the village of Highbury. Emma's misplaced confidence in her abilities as a matchmaker and her prudish fear of love constitute the central focus of the novel, which traces Emma's mistakes and growing self-understanding.
Mr. George Knightley	Emma's brother-in-law and the Woodhouses' trusted friend and advisor. Knightley is a respected landowner in his late thirties. He lives at Donwell Abbey and leases property to the Martins, a family of wealthy farmers whom he likes and counsels. Knightley is the only character who is openly critical of Emma, pointing out her flaws and foibles with frankness, out of genuine concern and care for her. In this respect, he acts as a stand-in for Austen's and the reader's judgments of Emma.
Mr. Woodhouse	Emma's father and the patriarch of Hartfield, the Woodhouse estate. Though Mr. Woodhouse is nervous, frail, and prone to hypochondria, he is also known for his friendliness and his attachment to his daughter. He is very resistant to change, to the point that he is unhappy to see his daughters or Emma's governess marry. In this sense, he impedes Emma's growth and acceptance of her adult destiny. He is often foolish and clearly not Emma's intellectual equal, but she comforts and entertains him with insight and affection.
Harriet Smith	A pretty but unremarkable seventeen-year-old woman of uncertain parentage, who lives at the local boarding school. Harriet becomes Emma's protégé and the object of her matchmaking schemes.
Frank Churchill	Mr. Weston's son and Mrs. Weston's stepson. Frank Churchill lives at Enscombe with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill. He is considered a potential suitor for Emma, but she learns that though Frank is attractive, charming, and clever, he is also irresponsible, deceitful, rash, and ultimately unsuited to her.
Jane Fairfax	Miss Bates's niece, whose arrival in Highbury irritates Emma. Jane rivals Emma in accomplishment and beauty; she possesses a kind heart and a reserved temperament. Because Jane lacks Emma's fortune, she must consider employment as a governess, but her marriage to Frank Churchill saves her from that fate.
Mrs. Weston	Formerly Miss Taylor, Emma's beloved governess and companion. Known for her kind temperament and her devotion to Emma, Mrs. Weston lives at Randalls with her husband, Frank Churchill's father.
Mr. Weston	The widower and proprietor of Randalls, who has just married Miss Taylor when the novel begins. Mr. Weston has a son, Frank, from his first marriage to Miss Churchill (Frank was raised by Miss Churchill's sister and brother-in-law). Mr. Weston is warm,

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	sociable, and perpetually optimistic.
Mr. Elton	The village vicar, a handsome and agreeable man considered a welcome addition to any social gathering. When he reveals his indifference to Harriet and his desire to marry Emma, only to take a bride at Bath shortly thereafter, he comes to seem proud, conceited, and superficial.
Mr. Robert Martin	A twenty-four-year-old farmer. Mr. Martin is industrious and good-hearted, though he lacks the refinements of a gentleman. He lives at Abbey-Mill Farm, a property owned by Knightley, with his mother and sisters.
Miss Bates	Friend of Mr. Woodhouse and aunt of Jane Fairfax, Miss Bates is a middle-aged spinster without beauty or cleverness but with universal goodwill and a gentle temperament. Emma's impatient treatment of her reveals the less attractive parts of Emma's character.
Isabella Knightley	Emma's older sister, who lives in London with her husband, Mr. John Knightley, and their five children. Isabella is pretty, amiable, and completely devoted to her family, but slow and diffident compared to Emma. Her domesticity provides a contrast to the independent celibacy Emma imagines for herself.
Mr. John Knightley	Emma's brother-in-law, and Mr. George Knightley's brother. As a lawyer, John Knightley is clear-minded but somewhat sharp in temper, and Emma and her father are sometimes displeased with his severity.
Mrs. Elton	Formerly Augusta Hawkins, Mrs. Elton hails from Bristol and meets Mr. Elton in Bath. She is somewhat attractive and accomplished; she has some fortune and a well-married sister, but her vanity, superficiality, and vulgar overfamiliarity offset her admirable qualities.
Mrs. Churchill	Mr. Weston's ailing former sister-in-law and Frank Churchill's aunt and guardian. She is known to be capricious, ill-tempered, and extremely possessive of Frank. Frank is able to marry Jane Fairfax, as he desires, only after Mrs. Churchill's death.
Colonel Campbell	A friend of Jane Fairfax's father who lives in London and who takes charge of orphaned Jane when she is eight years old. Colonel Campbell feels great affection for Jane but is unable to provide her with an inheritance.
Mrs. Dixon	The Campbells' daughter and Jane's friend. Mrs. Dixon lacks beauty and lives with her husband in Ireland.
Mr. Dixon	Husband to the Campbells' daughter. Emma suspects that Mr. Dixon had a romance with Jane Fairfax before his marriage.
Mrs. Goddard	Mistress of the local boarding school. Mrs. Goddard introduces Harriet Smith to the Woodhouses.
Mrs. Bates	Mother to Miss Bates and friend of Mr. Woodhouse. An elderly woman, Mrs. Bates is quiet, amiable, and somewhat deaf.
Mr. Perry	An apothecary and associate of Emma's father. Mr. Perry is highly esteemed by Mr. Woodhouse for his medical advice even though he is not a proper physician, and Mr. Woodhouse argues with his daughter Isabella over Perry's recommendations.
Elizabeth Martin	Mr. Martin's kind sister, with whom Harriet was good friends before meeting Emma and turning down Mr. Martin's marriage proposal. Harriet's feelings of guilt and her desire to rekindle her relationship with Elizabeth pose a dilemma for Emma, who finds the Martins pleasant, worthy people, but worries that Harriet may be tempted to accept Mr. Martin's offer if she again grows close with the family.
Mr. and Mrs. Cole	Tradespeople and longtime residents of Highbury whose good fortune of the past several years has led them to adopt a luxurious lifestyle that is only a notch below that of the Woodhouses. Offended by their attempt to transcend their "only moderately genteel" social status, Emma has long been preparing to turn down any dinner invitation from the

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	Coles in order to teach them their folly in thinking they can interact socially with the likes of her family. Like the Martins, the Coles are the means through which Emma demonstrates her class-consciousness.

KEY FACTS ABOUT EMMA

FULL TITLE	Emma
AUTHOR	Jane Austen
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Comedy of manners
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1814–1815, Chawton, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1816
PUBLISHER	John Murray
NARRATOR	The narrator is anonymous and narrates some time after the events of the novel take place. The novel is narrated using free indirect discourse, which means that the narrator steps into and out of Emma's thoughts, sometimes using language we would imagine Emma to use without placing it in quotation marks.
POINT OF VIEW	The novel is narrated in the third person by a narrator who tells us what individual characters think and feel, and who also provides insight and commentary. For the most part, the narrator relates events from Emma's perspective, but at times she enters into the thoughts of other characters. Chapter41, for example, is narrated from Mr. Knightley's perspective.
TONE	Ironic, satirical, sympathetic
TENSE	Immediate past
SETTING (TIME)	Early nineteenth century
SETTING (PLACE)	Highbury, England
PROTAGONIST	Emma Woodhouse
MAJOR CONFLICT	Emma struggles to shed her vanity and her fear of confronting her own feelings, both of which cause her to misunderstand those around her and to meddle harmfully in the lives of others.
RISING ACTION	Emma realizes that she was horribly wrong to think she could make a match between Mr. Elton and Harriet, because not only are the two ill-suited to one another, but Mr. Elton has had feelings for her all along that she intentionally or unintentionally failed to acknowledge. She decides to be in love with Frank and flirts aggressively with him, though she recognizes that her feelings are not, in fact, very strong. When she cruelly insults Miss Bates at the Box Hill party, Mr. Knightley reprimands her, and Emma feels extreme remorse about the cruelty of her actions.
CLIMAX	Emma realizes that she is in love with Mr. Knightley after Harriet discloses the same to Emma.
FALLING ACTION	Emma and Mr. Knightley confess their feelings for one another. Knightley proposes to Emma; the happiness of Harriet, Frank, and Jane, which Emma's intrusion had endangered, is secured as Harriet accepts Mr. Martin's proposal and Jane and Frank prepare to marry.
THEMES	Marriage and social status, the confined nature of women's existence, the blinding power of imagination, the obstacles to open expression
MOTIFS	Visits, parties, conversational subtexts

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SYMBOLS	The riddle, the word game, tokens of affection
FORESHADOWING	Almost every chapter includes foreshadowing. For example, in Chapter 27, we are told that Emma "felt as if the spring would not pass without bringing a crisis, an event, a something to alter her present composed and tranquil state."

NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" by Jane Austen

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Elizabeth Bennet	The novel's protagonist. The second daughter of Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth is the most intelligent and sensible of the five Bennet sisters. She is well read and quick-witted, with a tongue that occasionally proves too sharp for her own good. Her realization of Darcy's essential goodness eventually triumphs over her initial prejudice against him.
Fitzwilliam Darcy	A wealthy gentleman, the master of Pemberley, and the nephew of Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Though Darcy is intelligent and honest, his excess of pride causes him to look down on his social inferiors. Over the course of the novel, he tempers his class-consciousness and learns to admire and love Elizabeth for her strong character.
Jane Bennet	The eldest and most beautiful Bennet sister. Jane is more reserved and gentler than Elizabeth. The easy pleasantness with which she and Bingley interact contrasts starkly with the mutual distaste that marks the encounters between Elizabeth and Darcy.
Charles Bingley	Darcy's considerably wealthy best friend. Bingley's purchase of Netherfield, an estate near the Bennets, serves as the impetus for the novel. He is a genial, well-intentioned gentleman, whose easygoing nature contrasts with Darcy's initially discourteous demeanor. He is blissfully uncaring about class differences.
Mr. Bennet	The patriarch of the Bennet family, a gentleman of modest income with five unmarried daughters. Mr. Bennet has a sarcastic, cynical sense of humor that he uses to purposefully irritate his wife. Though he loves his daughters (Elizabeth in particular), he often fails as a parent, preferring to withdraw from the never-ending marriage concerns of the women around him rather than offer help.
Mrs. Bennet	Mr. Bennet's wife, a foolish, noisy woman whose only goal in life is to see her daughters married. Because of her low breeding and often unbecoming behavior, Mrs. Bennet often repels the very suitors whom she tries to attract for her daughters.
George Wickham	A handsome, fortune-hunting militia officer. Wickham's good looks and charm attract Elizabeth initially, but Darcy's revelation about Wickham's disreputable past clues her in to his true nature and simultaneously draws her closer to Darcy.
Lydia Bennet	The youngest Bennet sister, she is gossipy, immature, and self-involved. Unlike Elizabeth, Lydia flings herself headlong into romance and ends up running off with Wickham.
Mr. Collins	A pompous, generally idiotic clergyman who stands to inherit Mr. Bennet's property. Mr. Collins's own social status is nothing to brag about, but he takes great pains to let everyone and anyone know that Lady Catherine de Bourgh serves as his patroness. He is the worst combination of snobbish and obsequious.
Miss Bingley	Bingley's snobbish sister. Miss Bingley bears inordinate disdain for Elizabeth's middle-class background. Her vain attempts to garner Darcy's attention cause Darcy to admire Elizabeth's self-possessed character even more.
Lady Catherine de Bourgh	A rich, bossy noblewoman; Mr. Collins's patron and Darcy's aunt. Lady Catherine epitomizes class snobbery, especially in her attempts to order the middle-class Elizabeth away from her well-bred nephew.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner	Mrs. Bennet's brother and his wife. The Gardiners, caring, nurturing, and full of common sense, often prove to be better parents to the Bennet daughters than Mr. Bennet and his wife.
Charlotte Lucas	Elizabeth's dear friend. Pragmatic where Elizabeth is romantic, and also six years older than Elizabeth, Charlotte does not view love as the most vital component of a marriage. She is more interested in having a comfortable home. Thus, when Mr. Collins proposes, she accepts.
Georgiana Darcy	Darcy's sister. She is immensely pretty and just as shy. She has great skill at playing the pianoforte.
Mary Bennet	The middle Bennet sister, bookish and pedantic.
Catherine Bennet	The fourth Bennet sister. Like Lydia, she is girlishly enthralled with the soldiers.

KEY FACTS ABOUT PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

FULL TITLE	Pride and Prejudice
AUTHOR	Jane Austen
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Comedy of manners
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	England, between 1796 and 1813
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1813
PUBLISHER	Thomas Egerton of London
NARRATOR	Third-person omniscient
CLIMAX	Mr. Darcy's proposal to Elizabeth (Volume 3, Chapter 16)
PROTAGONIST	Elizabeth Bennet
ANTAGONIST	Snobbish class-consciousness (epitomized by Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Miss Bingley)
SETTING (TIME)	Some point during the Napoleonic Wars (1797–1815)
SETTING (PLACE)	Longbourn, in rural England
POINT OF VIEW	The novel is primarily told from Elizabeth Bennet's point of view.
FALLING ACTION	The two chapters of the novel after Darcy's proposal
TENSE	Past tense
FORESHADOWING	The only notable example of foreshadowing occurs when Elizabeth visits Pemberley, Darcy's estate, in Volume 3, Chapter 1. Her appreciation of the estate foreshadows her eventual realization of her love for its owner
TONE	Comic—or, in Jane Austen's own words, "light and bright, and sparkling"
THEMES	Love; Reputation; Class
MOTIFS	Courtship; Journeys
SYMBOLS	The novel is light on symbolism, except on the visit to Pemberley, which is described as being "neither formal, nor falsely adorned," and is clearly meant to symbolize the character of Mr. Darcy.

MCQS

1. When was Jane Austen born?
   (a) 16 December 1773
   (b) 16 December 1774
   (c) 16 December 1775
   (d) 16 December 1777

2. How old was Jane Austen when she died?
   (a) 41 (b) 47
   (c) 55 (d) 52

3. When Jane Austen died?
   (a) 18 July 1816 (b) 18 July 1815

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(c) 18 July 1817 (d) 18 July 1818

4. Where Jane Austen died?
(a) London (b) Hertfordshire
(c) Birmingham (d) Hampshire

5. Of what disease did Jane Austen die?
(a) Diphtheria (b) Addison's
(c) Polio (d) Consumption

6. Where was Jane Austen born?
(a) London (b) Hertfordshire
(c) Birmingham (d) Hampshire

7. How many novels did Jane Austen finish to completion, and have published during her lifetime, or soon after her death?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 25 (d) 5

8. What was Jane Austen's father's profession?
(a) Barrister (b) Blacksmith
(c) Reverend (d) Tailor

9. Who wrote the famous novel "Sense and Sensibility"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

10. Who wrote the famous novel "Pride and Prejudice"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

11. Who wrote the famous novel "Mansfield Park"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

12. Who wrote the famous novel "Emma"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

13. Who wrote the famous novel "Northanger Abbey"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

14. Who wrote the famous novel "Persuasion"?
(a) George S. Schuyler
(b) Jane Austen
(c) John Milton
(d) Marlowe

15. How many siblings did Jane Austen have?
(a) 7 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 3

16. What is the name of Jane Austen's eldest sister?
(a) Eleanor (b) Anne
(c) Cassandra (d) Victoria

17. Which of Jane Austen's novels was published first?
(a) Emma
(b) Pride and Prejudice
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) Mansfield Park

18. Which novel of Jane Austen has the characters Fitzwilliam Darcy and Elizabeth Bennett?
(a) Emma
(b) Pride and Prejudice
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) Mansfield Park

19. In "Pride and Prejudice", why does Charlotte Lucas (Elizabeth's best friend) marry Mr Collins?
(a) She loves him and has a great respect for Lady Catherine
(b) She is reaching old maid status and believes that he can give her a comfortable home
(c) Her father threaten to kick her out of the house
(d) She wants to get back at Elizabeth

20. How many proposals does Emma receive over the course of the novel?
(a) Three (b) None
(c) One (d) Two

21. Which novel was Jane Austen's first major novel published?
(a) Sandstone
(b) Pride and Prejudice
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) None of these

22. Which of the following activities features frequently in novels of Jane Austen?
(a) Swimming (b) Wrestling
(c) Dancing (d) Playing football

23. Which disease caused Jane Austen's death?
(a) Addison's (b) Leukemia
(c) Parkinson's (d) Alzheimer's

24. How old was Jane Austen when she died?
(a) 26 years (b) 41 years
(c) 30 years (d) 49 years

25. Which of the following novels was not completed by Jane Austen?
(a) The Watsons
(b) The Kennedys
(c) First Impressions
(d) Love and Friendship

26. What ultimately happens to heroines in Jane Austen's novels?
(a) They leave the country.

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(b) They die.
(c) They remain spinsters.
(d) They get married

27. What book was Jane Austen writing at the time of her death?
(a) The Watsons
(b) Sanditon
(c) Persuasion
(d) Northanger Abbey

28. Which book begins, "The family of Dashwood had long been settled in Sussex."?
(a) Sense and Sensibility
(b) Emma
(c) Pride and Prejudice
(d) Mansfield Park

29. Which novel was originally called "First Impressions"?
(a) "Persuasion"
(b) "Pride and Prejudice"
(c) "Emma"
(d) "Sanditon"

30. In which novel does Mr Darcy appear?
(a) "Emma"
(b) "Pride and Prejudice"
(c) "Sense and Sensibility"
(d) "Persuasion"

31. Where is Jane Austen buried?
(a) Winchester Cathederal
(b) Salisbury Cathedral
(c) Westminister Abbey
(d) Severton Churchyard

32. Which Jane Austen book is the shortest?
(a) Pride and Prejudice
(b) Persuasion
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) Northanger Abbey

33. Which Jane Austen book was the first one sold to a publisher?
(a) Northanger Abbey
(b) Pride and Prejudice
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) Mansfield Park

34. Which book contains the characters Caroline Bingley, Charlotte Lucas and Colonel Forster?
(a) Pride and Prejudice
(b) Northanger Abbey
(c) Sense and Sensibility
(d) Emma

35. Which book was first published in 1816?
(a) Mansfield Park
(b) Persuasion
(c) Pride and Prejudice
(d) Emma

36. Which of these novels was written last?
(a) "The Watons"
(b) "Sanditon"
(c) "Lady Susan"
(d) "First Impressions"

37. What was the original title of "Pride and Prejudice"?
(a) "Pride of Life"
(b) "Longbourn"
(c) "Elizabeth"
(d) "First Impressions"

38. In Which year Jane Austen was born?
(a) 1773 (b) 1774
(c) 1775 (d) 1777

39. In 'Pride And Prejudice', how many Bennet sisters are there?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" MCQs

40. What does Lady Catherine forbid Elizabeth to do?
(a) Marry Bingley (b) Visit Rosings
(c) Marry Darcy (d) See Wickham

41. Complete the quotation: "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a ___."
(a) house (b) title
(c) wife (d) dog

42. The Bennet family lives in the village of
(a) Pemberley (b) Longbourn
(c) Rosings (d) London

43. Mr. Bingley, when he attends the ball in Meryton, seems to be quite taken with
(a) Elizabeth
(b) Jane
(c) Lydia
(d) Charlotte Lucas

44. How does Mr. Darcy offend Elizabeth at the first ball?
(a) He insults her father.
(b) He dances with Jane too often.
(c) He slaps her.
(d) He refuses to dance with her.

45. Elizabeth's best friend is named
(a) Mrs. Phillips
(b) Charlotte Lucas
(c) Miss Bingley
(d) Mrs. Gardiner

46. Why does Jane's visit to the Bingleys end up lasting for days?
(a) She gets soaked in a rainstorm and becomes ill.
(b) Mr. Bingley proposes to her.

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(c) Mrs. Bennet forgets to send a carriage to bring her home.
(d) Jane is hoping to make Mr. Darcy fall in love with her.

47. What does it mean that Mr. Bennet's property is "entailed"?
(a) Lady Catherine de Bourgh gave it to him.
(b) It can only be inherited by a male.
(c) It comes from his wife's family.
(d) He rents from Sir William Lucas.

48. What reason does Wickham give Elizabeth for his dislike of Darcy?
(a) Darcy killed his cousin in a duel.
(b) Darcy wouldn't let Wickham marry his sister.
(c) Darcy betrayed his country.
(d) Darcy cheated him out of an inheritance.

49. To which Bennet daughter does Mr. Collins propose marriage?
(a) Elizabeth (b) Jane
(c) Mary (d) Lydia

50. Whom does Mr. Collins marry?
(a) Jane
(b) Lydia
(c) Miss Bingley
(d) Charlotte Lucas

51. Why does Miss Bingley dislike Elizabeth?
(a) She is jealous of Darcy's growing attraction to Elizabeth.
(b) Elizabeth insulted Miss Bingley at the ball.
(c) Wickham has told Miss Bingley lies about Elizabeth's character.
(d) Darcy is constantly speaking ill of Elizabeth.

52. Where do the Bingleys and Darcy go for the winter?
(a) Pemberley
(b) London
(c) They remain at Netherfield
(d) France

53. In March, Elizabeth goes to visit
(a) Miss Darcy
(b) Charlotte Lucas
(c) Wickham and Lydia
(d) Miss Bingley

54. Lady Catherine de Bourgh is Darcy's
(a) Aunt (b) Sister
(c) Mother (d) First wife

55. When Darcy first proposes to Elizabeth, he spends most of the proposal dwelling on
(a) Her beauty
(b) How socially unsuitable a match she is for him
(c) How much he adores her family
(d) How much money he will lavish on her

56. When Darcy proposes for the first time, Elizabeth
(a) Tells him that she is engaged to Wickham
(b) Asks him for more time
(c) Turns him down
(d) Faints

57. Elizabeth's feelings toward Darcy begin to change when he
(a) Sends her a letter explaining his actions
(b) Fights a duel with Wickham
(c) Sends money to Jane
(d) Marries Miss Bingley

58. Darcy's estate is called
(a) Rosings
(b) London
(c) Pemberley
(d) Brighton

59. Where does Lydia spend the summer, and why?
(a) Netherfield, to be near Darcy
(b) London, because she enjoys the opera
(c) Brighton, to be near the militia regiment
(d) Barbados, for her health

60. What socially disastrous romantic decision does Lydia make?
(a) She elopes with Wickham.
(b) She marries Bingley.
(c) She rejects Mr. Collins's proposal.
(d) She runs away to France with a lover.

61. Who spearheads the search for Lydia after Mr. Bennet returns home in defeat?
(a) Mr. Gardiner
(b) Sir William Lucas
(c) Charlotte Lucas
(d) Mrs. Phillips

62. Who pays off Wickham, convincing him to marry Lydia?
(a) Bingley
(b) Darcy
(c) Mr. Gardiner
(d) Mr. Collins

63. When he returns to Netherfield, Mr. Bingley
(a) Has just married Miss Darcy
(b) Pursues the priesthood
(c) Begins courting Elizabeth
(d) Resumes courting Jane

64. The novel ends with
(a) Darcy marrying Elizabeth, and Bingley marrying Miss Darcy
(b) Darcy marrying Elizabeth, and Wickham marrying Jane
(c) Bingley marrying Jane, and Elizabeth marrying Wickham
(d) Bingley marrying Jane, and Darcy marrying Elizabeth

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NOVEL "EMMA" MCQS

65. Where does the ball take place?
(a) The Crown Inn
(b) Randalls
(c) The Legion Club
(d) Hartfield

66. How many proposals does Emma receive over the course of the novel?
(a) Three (b) None
(c) One (d) Two

67. Where is Emma's mother?
(a) In Bath for her health.
(b) She died long ago.
(c) She has left Mr. Woodhouse.
(d) Visiting her sister.

68. For whom does Emma believe Harriet has fallen after she gets over Mr. Elton?
(a) Mr. Knightley
(b) Mr. Cox
(c) Frank Churchill
(d) Mr. Coles

69. Who insults Miss Bates at the Box Hill picnic?
(a) Mrs. Elton (b) Harriet
(c) Emma (d) Mr. Weston

70. Who does Mrs. Weston initially think has feelings for Jane?
(a) Frank Churchill
(b) Emma
(c) Mr. Weston
(d) Mr. Knightley

71. What is the name of Mr. Knightley's estate?
(a) Hartfield
(b) Maple Grove
(c) Donwell Abbey
(d) Brunswick Square

72. Which of the following men does Harriet NOT fall in love with?
(a) Mr. Elton (b) Mr. Weston
(c) Mr. Martin (d) Mr. Knightley

73. Whose wedding has just taken place when the novel begins?
(a) The Knightleys' (b) The Eltons'
(c) The Sucklings' (d) The Westons'

74. What is Jane Fairfax's connection to Miss Bates?
(a) Jane is Miss Bates's sister.
(b) Jane is Miss Bates's niece.
(c) Jane is Miss Bates's childhood friend.
(d) Jane is Miss Bates's mother-in-law.

75. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Elton meet?
(a) In Bath (b) In Bristol
(c) In Highbury
(d) In London

76. Why does Emma tell Harriet not to marry Mr. Martin?
(a) Emma is in love with Mr. Martin.
(b) Emma thinks Harriet is socially above Mr. Martin.
(c) Emma thinks Mr. Martin is insincere.
(d) Emma thinks Mr. Martin is a scoundrel.

77. Regarding personality, whom does Isabella most resemble?
(a) Emma (b) Mr. Weston
(c) Mrs. Weston (d) Her father

78. What was the first Mrs. Weston's maiden name?
(a) Campbell (b) Churchill
(c) Taylor (d) Woodhouse

79. What will be Jane's profession if she doesn't marry?
(a) Secretary (b) Nurse
(c) Governess (d) Housemaid

80. Why does Frank flirt with Emma?
(a) He wants to marry her.
(b) He wants to conceal his preference for another.
(c) He wants to conceal the fact that he is gay.
(d) He's bored.

81. From whom does Frank rescue Harriet?
(a) Gypsies (b) A rapist
(c) Robert Martin (d) Mrs. Elton

82. Who provides for Jane Fairfax's education?
(a) Mrs. Bates
(b) Frank Churchill
(c) Mr. Knightley
(d) Colonel Campbell

83. Which of the couples who get engaged at the end of the novel is the first to get married?
(a) Frank and Jane
(b) Emma and Knightley
(c) Harriet and Mr. Martin
(d) Mr. Woodhouse and Miss Bates

84. Who gives birth to a baby girl?
(a) Isabella (b) Emma
(c) Mrs. Weston (d) Mrs. Elton

85. Who owns the property where the Martins live?
(a) Mr. Knightly
(b) Mr. Woodhouse
(c) Mr. Weston
(d) Mr. John Knightly

86. What is the name of the estate where Emma lives?
(a) Abbey-Mills Farm
(b) The vicarage
(c) Donwell Abbey
(d) Hartfield

87. Who first suspects that Frank and Jane have a secret attachment?

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(a) Emma (b) Mrs. Weston
(c) Mr. Knightly (d) Miss Bates

88. What is the second Mrs. Weston's relationship to Frank?
(a) She is his stepmother.
(b) She is his mother-in-law.
(c) She is his aunt.
(d) She is his former governess.

89. What is the name of the man Mr. Woodhouse relies on for medical advice?
(a) Mr. Wingfield (b) Mr. Suckling
(c) Mr. Perry (d) Mr. Cole

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. b	6. d	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. a	16. c	17. c	18. b	19. b	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. a	26. d	27. b	28. a	29. b	30. b
31. a	32. d	33. a	34. a	35. d	36. b	37. d	38. c	39. a	40. c
41. c	42. b	43. b	44. d	45. b	46. a	47. b	48. d	49. a	50. d
51. a	52. b	53. b	54. a	55. b	56. c	57. a	58. c	59. c	60. a
61. a	62. b	63. d	64. d	65. a	66. d	67. b	68. c	69. c	70. d
71. c	72. b	73. d	74. b	75. a	76. b	77. d	78. b	79. c	80. b
81. a	82. d	83. c	84. c	85. a	86. d	87. c	88. a	89. c	

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THOMAS HARDY

NOVEL "THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE" BY THOMAS HARDY

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE

Clym Yeobright	The "Native" of the novel's title, Clym is the son of Mrs. Yeobright and the cousin of Thomasin Yeobright. He goes abroad to work as a diamond merchant in Paris, but comes home when he realizes that his ambition is not towards material wealth. He is pursued by Eustacia Vye, and eventually marries her, but their marriage turns sour when her ambition to move to Paris conflicts with his plan to stay on Egdon Heath and teach school. Clym is intelligent, cultured and deeply introspective. He is patient and generous, but also deeply determined, and fierce when angered: it is this determination that leads to his eventual split with his mother, and separation from Eustacia. At the end of the novel, weakened by a degenerative eye condition and by the trauma of losing his mother and Eustacia--for whose deaths he blames himself--he becomes an itinerant preacher, sermonizing about simple moral topics.
Diggory Venn	Throughout most of the novel, Venn works as a semi-nomadic "reddleman": he travels throughout the region selling the dye that farmers use to mark their sheep. As a consequence of his exposure to the dye, his entire body and everything he owns are dyed red. Entirely red, camping out on the heath in his wagon, and emerging mysteriously from time to time, Venn functions as an image of the heath incarnated. He watches over Thomasin Yeobright's interests throughout the novel, but also preserves his own interests: he has long been in love with her, and at the end of the novel they marry. Venn is very clever and insightful, and can be a devious schemer.
Eustacia Vye	Born in the busy port town of Budmouth and transplanted to Egdon Heath to live with her grandfather, Eustacia despises the heath, and searches for a way to escape. However, even as she hates the heath, Eustacia seems in her deep, brooding passion, to be a part of its wild nature. She has an amorous relationship with Damon Wildeve, but enters into a tragic marriage with Clym Yeobright when she realizes that he is the more interesting, and urbane, of the two men.
Damon Wildeve	A local innkeeper, Damon is described as a "lady-killer." At the start of the novel, he puts off his marriage to Thomasin Yeobright in order to pursue a relationship with the woman he truly wants, Eustacia Vye; when he is jilted by Eustacia, however, he marries Thomasin, and has a daughter with her. He drowns at the end of the novel just before making an escape with Eustacia. He is interested throughout in possession rather than love.
Thomasin Yeobright	Clym Yeobright's cousin and Mrs. Yeobright's niece and ward. Thomasin is an innocent and goodhearted, if somewhat vacuous, woman who seems genuinely to care for Damon Wildeve--who, however, is merely using her to make Eustacia Vye jealous. She eventually marries Wildeve--over the objections of her aunt--and has a child, which she names Eustacia. At the end of the novel, she marries Diggory Venn, who has long loved her.
Mrs. Yeobright	Clym Yeobright's mother, and Thomasin Yeobright's aunt and guardian. A proper, class-conscious, proud woman, Mrs. Yeobright objects to the marriage of both her charges; as it turns out, she is entirely correct. She dies when, exhausted, she is

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	bitten by an adder on the heath, believing that Clym has utterly rejected her. The daughter of a parson, Mrs. Yeobright considers herself--and is considered--of a higher class than the local laborers.
Christian Cantle	An awkward, superstitious young man who works for Mrs. Yeobright. Christian provides comic relief throughout the novel with his dolorous over-certainty that he will never marry and his petty phobias. He fails in his mission to bring Thomasin her inheritance, thus contributing to the degeneration of the family relationships.
Captain Vye	Eustacia's grandfather and guardian, a former captain in the British navy. A reclusive and silent man.
Johnny Nonsuch	The son of Susan Nonsuch. The boy has the knack of being in the right place at the right time: he reports Eustacia and Damon Wildeve's tryst to Diggory Venn, and is also the one who tells Clym Yeobright of his mother's damning last words.
Charley	A local youth who works for the Vyes, and who falls hopelessly in love with Eustacia.
Local laborers	Local laborers whose simple dialect and observance of local customs form the cultural backdrop for the novel.

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF NOVEL TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

Tess Durbeyfield	The novel's protagonist. Tess is a beautiful, loyal young woman living with her impoverished family in the village of Marlott. Tess has a keen sense of responsibility and is committed to doing the best she can for her family, although her inexperience and lack of wise parenting leave her extremely vulnerable. Her life is complicated when her father discovers a link to the noble line of the d'Urbervilles, and, as a result, Tess is sent to work at the d'Urberville mansion. Unfortunately, her ideals cannot prevent her from sliding further and further into misfortune after she becomes pregnant by Alec d'Urberville. The terrible irony is that Tess and her family are not really related to this branch of the d'Urbervilles at all: Alec's father, a merchant named Simon Stokes, simply assumed the name after he retired.
Angel Clare	An intelligent young man who has decided to become a farmer to preserve his intellectual freedom from the pressures of city life. Angel's father and his two brothers are respected clergymen, but Angel's religious doubts have kept him from joining the ministry. He meets Tess when she is a milkmaid at the Talbothays Dairy and quickly falls in love with her.
Alec d'Urberville	The handsome, amoral son of a wealthy merchant named Simon Stokes. Alec is not really a d'Urberville—his father simply took on the name of the ancient noble family after he built his mansion and retired. Alec is a manipulative, sinister young man who does everything he can to seduce the inexperienced Tess when she comes to work for his family. When he finally has his way with her, out in the woods, he subsequently tries to help her but is unable to make her love him.
Mr. John Durbeyfield	Tess's father, a lazy peddler in Marlott. John is naturally quick, but he hates work. When he learns that he descends from the noble line of the d'Urbervilles, he is quick to make an attempt to profit from the connection.
Mrs. Joan Durbeyfield	Tess's mother. Joan has a strong sense of propriety and very particular hopes for Tess's life. She is continually disappointed and hurt by the way in which her daughter's life actually proceeds. But she is also somewhat simpleminded and naturally forgiving, and she is unable to remain angry with Tess—particularly once Tess becomes her primary means of support.
Mrs. d'Urberville	Alec's mother, and the widow of Simon Stokes. Mrs. d'Urberville is blind and often ill. She cares deeply for her animals, but not for her maid Elizabeth, her son Alec, nor Tess when she comes to work for her. In fact, she never sees Tess as anything more than an impoverished girl.
Marian, Izz Huett,	Milkmaids whom Tess befriends at the Talbothays Dairy. Marian, Izz, and Retty

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and Retty Priddle	remain close to Tess throughout the rest of her life. They are all in love with Angel and are devastated when he chooses Tess over them: Marian turns to drink, Retty attempts suicide, and Izz nearly runs off to Brazil with Angel when he leaves Tess. Nevertheless, they remain helpful to Tess. Marian helps her find a job at a farm called Flintcomb-Ash, and Marian and Izz write Angel a plaintive letter encouraging him to give Tess another chance.
Reverend Clare	Angel's father, a somewhat intractable but principled clergyman in the town of Emminster. Mr. Clare considers it his duty to convert the populace. One of his most difficult cases proves to be none other than Alec d'Urberville.
Mrs. Clare	Angel's mother, a loving but snobbish woman who places great stock in social class. Mrs. Clare wants Angel to marry a suitable woman, meaning a woman with the proper social, financial, and religious background. Mrs. Clare initially looks down on Tess as a "simple" and impoverished girl, but later grows to appreciate her.
Reverend Felix Clare	Angel's brother, a village curate.
Reverend Cuthbert	Clare Angel's brother, a classical scholar and dean at Cambridge. Cuthbert, who can concentrate only on university matters, marries Mercy Chant.
Eliza Louisa Durbeyfield	Tess's younger sister. Tess believes Liza-Lu has all of Tess's own good qualities and none of her bad ones, and she encourages Angel to look after and even marry Liza-Lu after Tess dies.
Sorrow	Tess's son with Alec d'Urberville. Sorrow dies in his early infancy, after Tess christens him herself. She later buries him herself as well, and decorates his grave.
Mercy Chant	The daughter of a friend of the Reverend Clare. Mr. Clare hopes Angel will marry Mercy, but after Angel marries Tess, Mercy becomes engaged to his brother Cuthbert instead.

KEY FACTS ABOUT TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

FULL TITLE	Tess of the d'Urbervilles
AUTHOR	Thomas Hardy
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Victorian, tragic
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1880s, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1891
PUBLISHER	Random House, but also published serially in different periodicals
NARRATOR	Anonymous
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks in the third person, and looks deep into the characters' minds. The narrator is objective but has an omniscient understanding of future implications of characters' actions as they happen.
TONE	Realistic, pessimistic
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	The 1880s and 1890s
SETTING (PLACE)	Wessex, the southwest of England
PROTAGONIST	Tess Durbeyfield
MAJOR CONFLICT	Tess is seduced, impregnated, and abandoned by the son of her upper-class

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	patroness, making her unacceptable to her true love Angel later in life.
RISING ACTION	Tess's family's discovery that they are ancient English aristocracy, giving them all fantasies of a higher station in life; Tess's accidental killing of the family horse, which drives her to seek help from the d'Urbervilles, where she is seduced and dishonored.
CLIMAX	Tess's new husband discovers her earlier seduction by Alec and decides to leave her, going off to Brazil and not answering her letters, and bringing Tess to despair.
FALLING ACTION	Tess's last-ditch decision to marry Alec, who claims to love her; Angel's return from Brazil to discover Tess marriage to her former seducer, and his meeting with Tess; Tess's murder of Alec and short-lived escape with Angel before being apprehended and executed
THEMES	The injustice of existence; changing ideas of social class in Victorian England; men dominating women
MOTIFS	Birds; the Book of Genesis; variant names
SYMBOLS	Prince; the d'Urberville family vault; Brazil
FORESHADOWING	Tess's killing of the pheasants foreshadows her own death by hanging; Alec's assertion that he will "master" Tess again foreshadows his reemergence in her life

MCQs

1. When was Thomas Hardy born?
   (a) 2 June 1840
   (b) 2 June 1847
   (c) 2 June 1846
   (d) 2 June 1844
2. When Thomas Hardy died?
   (a) 11 January 1924
   (b) 11 January 1925
   (c) 11 January 1926
   (d) 11 January 1928
3. Which was Thomas Hardy's first novel?
   (a) The poor man and the lady
   (b) Rich Dad Poor Dad
   (c) Think and grow rich
   (d) Think and grow poor
4. Where was Thomas Hardy born?
   (a) Stinford, UK
   (b) Venice Italy
   (c) Paris France
   (d) New York USA
5. Where Thomas Hardy died?
   (a) Dorchester, Dorset, England
   (b) Venice Italy
   (c) Paris France
   (d) New York USA
6. What was the age of Thomas Hardy when he died?
   (a) 88 years (b) 77 years
   (c) 73 years (d) 76 years
7. What was the occupation of Thomas Hardy?
   (a) Novelist
   (b) Poet
   (c) Short Story writer
   (d) All of these
8. Thomas Hardy was associated with which movement?
   (a) Classicism
   (b) Romanticism
   (c) University Wits
   (d) Naturalism
9. What was the name of wife of Thomas Hardy?
   (a) Emma Lavinia Gifford
   (b) Maria Beadnell
   (c) Catherine Hogarth
   (d) Hillary Clinton
10. In which year Thomas Hardy announced that he would not write fiction again?
    (a) 1940 (b) 1928
    (c) 1912 (d) 1896
11. Which county is depicted in the novels of Thomas Hardy?
    (a) Essex (b) Wessex
    (c) Sussex (d) Surrey
12. Which novel of Thomas Hardy first gained notice?
    (a) Vestiges of an Old Flame
    (b) Far from the madding crowd
    (c) Under the Greenwood Tree
    (d) A Pair of Blue Eyes
13. Who conferred the Order of Merit on Thomas Hardy?
    (a) Victoria (b) Edward VII
    (c) George V (d) Edward VIII

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C 14. Which poem of Thomas Hardy deals with Napoleonic Wars?
(a) The Grave by the Handpost
(b) A Changed Man
(c) The Dynasts
(d) Enter a Dragoon

a 15. When was Wessex Tales published?
(a) 1912 (b) 1914
(c) 1916 (d) 1928

a 16. What name did Hardy use for the area in the South England where most of his novels take place? He got from the name of an old Saxon kingdom.
(a) Wessex (b) Essex
(c) Sussex (d) Texas

b 17. What is the name of the town, which has the tallest cathedral spire in England, that Hardy called Melchester?
(a) Winchester (b) Salisbury
(c) Dorchester (d) Westchester

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE (MCQs)

b 18. What is the name of Mrs. Yeobright's house?
(a) Howard's End (b) Blooms-End
(c) Rainbarrow (d) Mistover Knapp

a 19. Who pricks Eustacia with a needle to break her supposed curse?
(a) Susan Nonsuch (b) Mrs. Yeobright
(c) Olly Dowden (d) Christian Cantle

d 20. What was Clym's occupation in Paris?
(a) Editor (b) Banker
(c) Schoolteacher (d) Diamond Merchant

C 21. The name of Damon Wildeve's inn is:
(a) The Golden Lion
(b) Mistover Knapp
(c) The Quiet Woman
(d) The Sleeping Pony

d 22. Who tells Clym about his mother's damning last words?
(a) Grandfer Cantle
(b) Sam
(c) Diggory Venn
(d) Johnny Nonsuch

b 23. What are "heath-croppers"?
(a) Grasshoppers (b) Wild ponies
(c) Local workmen who cut the heath
(d) Locusts

a 24. What play do the mummers put on?
(a) "Merry Christmas, Charlie Brown"
(b) "The Passion of Christ"
(c) "The Resurrection"
(d) "St. George"

b 25. What does Thomasin name her daughter?
(a) Angeline (b) Eustacia
(c) Susan (d) Thomasin

C 26. How does Diggory Venn obtain the inheritance money from Damon Wildeve?
(a) He steals it while Damon is asleep
(b) They draw lots for it
(c) He wins it at dice
(d) He robs Damon at gunpoint

a 27. What profession did Eustacia's grandfather pursue before his retirement?
(a) He was a captain
(b) He was a furze-cutter
(c) He was an innkeeper
(d) He was a surgeon

C 28. What is the name of the fictional region of England in which Hardy's novels are set?
(a) Dorset (b) Wales
(c) Wessex (d) Dorcester

d 29. What is "reddle"?
(a) Blood
(b) Clay used for making pots
(c) A dialect mispronunciation of "riddle"
(d) A dye used for marking sheep

d 30. How does Damon Wildeve die?
(a) He is bitten by a snake
(b) He is shot by Diggory Venn
(c) He hangs himself
(d) He drowns

b 31. What sign does Eustacia use to indicate to Damon Wildeve that she wants to see him?
(a) She throws a stone in the pool
(b) She lights a bonfire
(c) She sends him a message through Christian Cantle
(d) She throws gravel at his window

a 32. What is the name of the servant who falls in love with Eustacia?
(a) Charley (b) Hummerkin
(c) Little Pete (d) Sam

C 33. What is a "barrow"?
(a) A ghost that haunts the heath
(b) A kind of thorny plant that grows on the heath
(c) A primitive burial-mound
(d) A kind of wagon

a 34. What title does Hardy give Eustacia?
(a) Queen of Night
(b) Lady of Passion
(c) Empress of Despair
(d) Duchess of the Heath

d 35. Mrs. Yeobright doesn't like Eustacia because:
(a) Eustacia is not a lady
(b) Captain Vye once insulted Mrs. Yeobright

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(c) Mrs. Yeobright believes that Eustacia is a witch
(d) Her natural women's intuition tells her not to like the girl

d 36. Eustacia's great dream is to move to:
(a) Egdon Heath
(b) London
(c) East Anglebury
(d) Paris

b 37. What misfortune prevents Clym from pursuing his studies to become a schoolteacher?
(a) His oldest child dies
(b) He damages his eyesight
(c) His mother forbids him to study
(d) His cottage burns down

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES (MCQs)

b 38. What is the name of the bar to which the Durbeyfield's go?
(a) McSorely's (b) Rolliver's
(c) Heffernan's (d) Ye Olde Pubbe

c 39. What does Tess confess to Angel on their wedding night?
(a) That she lied about her age
(b) That she does not love him
(c) That she is not a virgin
(d) That she ran away from home

b 40. Liza-Lu is Tess's:
(a) Daughter (b) Sister
(c) Mother (d) Friend

c 41. The action of the novel takes place in what area of England?
(a) Essex (b) Sussex
(c) Wessex (d) London

b 42. Which of the following does John Durbeyfield learn at the beginning of the novel?
(a) That he has lost his job
(b) That he comes from an aristocratic family
(c) That he won the lottery
(d) That he is a prince

b 43. Angel and Tess first see each other at:
(a) The market
(b) The May Day dance
(c) Trantridge
(d) Talbothays Dairy

d 44. Who tells Angel that Tess has gone to Sandbourne?
(a) Mrs. Brooks (b) Reverend Clare
(c) Alec (d) Mrs. Durbeyfield

a 45. After Angel picks up Tess while sleepwalking, where does he place her?
(a) In a coffin (b) In their bed
(c) On a rock (d) On a bridge

c 46. Which of these women is not a milkmaid?
(a) Marian (b) Izz
(c) Mercy (d) Retty

c 47. Angel plays which musical instrument?
(a) The harpsichord (b) The accordion
(c) The harp (d) The guitar

d 48. In what town did Tess grow up?
(a) Kingsbere (b) Trantridge
(c) Sandbourne (d) Marlott

d 49. Why can't Mr. Durbeyfield make the trip to the market?
(a) He is too sick (b) He is too tired
(c) He is too old (d) He is too drunk

a 50. What advice does Mrs. Durbeyfield give Tess?
(a) Not to tell Angel her secret
(b) Not to tell Alec her secret
(c) To leave Alec
(d) To marry Alec

c 51. How much money does Angel give to Tess?
(a) 100 shillin (b) gs100 poun
(c) ds50 poun (d) ds50 shillings

b 52. How much of the money does Tess initially give to her family?
(a) 25 shillin (b) gs25 poun
(c) ds50 poun (d) ds50 shillings

c 53. What part of the house do the Durbeyfields need to repair?
(a) The floor (b) The wall
(c) The roof (d) The door

c 54. Where is the Talbothays Dairy located?
(a) The Valley of the Herons
(b) The Valley of Marlott
(c) The Valley of the Great Dairies
(d) The Valley of the Small Dairies

b 55. Who does Cuthbert Clare marry?
(a) Izz (b) Mercy Chant
(c) Liza-Lu (d) Marian

b 56. Midway through the novel, Alec becomes a:
(a) Farmer (b) Preacher
(c) Nice guy (d) Traveling salesman

d 57. Who is primarily responsible for Prince's death?
(a) Mr. Durbeyfield (b) Parson Tringham
(c) Abraham (d) Tess

c 58. Angel leaves England to farm where?
(a) America (b) Italy
(c) Brazil (d) Argentina

c 59. What is the stone monument called on which Alec makes Tess swear?
(a) Stonehenge
(b) Poor Man's Pass
(c) Cross-in-Hand
(d) The Rosetta Stone

c 60. Which of these people or animals does Tess not kill?

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(a) The pheasants (b) Alec
(c) Sorrow, her baby (d) Prince, the horse

C 61. How does Alec die?
(a) He commits suicide
(b) Angel kills him
(c) Tess kills him
(d) He does not die

b 62. How does Tess die?
(a) Pneumonia (b) She is hanged
(c) Angel kills her (d) Heartache

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. a	7. d	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. b	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. a	16. a	17. b	18. b	19. a	20. d
21. c	22. d	23. b	24. a	25. b	26. c	27. a	28. c	29. d	30. d
31. b	32. a	33. c	34. a	35. d	36. d	37. b	38. b	39. c	40. b
41. c	42. b	43. b	44. d	45. a	46. c	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. a
51. c	52. b	53. c	54. c	55. b	56. b	57. d	58. c	59. c	60. c
61. c	62. b								

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY

1. When was Hemingway born?
   (a) July 21, 1859 (b) July 21, 1896
   (c) July 21, 1898 (d) July 21, 1899
2. Where was Hemingway born?
   (a) Idaho, United States
   (b) Settle, United States
   (c) Chicago United States
   (d) Oak Park United States
3. When Hemingway died?
   (a) July 2, 1962 (b) July 2, 1963
   (c) July 2, 1965 (d) July 2, 1961
4. Where Hemingway died?
   (a) Idaho, United States
   (b) Settle, United States
   (c) Chicago United States
   (d) Oak Park United States
5. What was the age When Hemingway died?
   (a) 62 years (b) 63 years
   (c) 64 years (d) 61 years
6. When Hemingway won Pulitzer Prize for Fiction?
   (a) 1952 (b) 1953
   (c) 1954 (d) 1955
7. Hemingway said he was trying to write "commencing with the simplest things". What was the simplest thing?
   (a) Punctuation and grammar
   (b) Violent death
   (c) Personal interactions
   (d) Descriptive writing and word use
8. The death of Hemingway's father drove him to write this story.
   (a) Fathers and Sons
   (b) Now I Lay Me
   (c) The Killers
   (d) The Undefeated
9. One of Hemingway's stories in which we not only see a writer witnessing events that will later be turned into a story, but a blatant statement from another character asking Hemingway's narrator to write the story with this name as the title.
   (a) A Man of the World
   (b) The Gambler, The Nun, and the Radio
   (c) A Way You'll Never Be
   (d) The Butterfly and the Tank
10. In what year did Hemingway win the Nobel Prize?
    (a) 1961 (b) 1954
    (c) 1964 (d) 1955
11. Which is not a work of Ernest Hemingway?
    (b) The Sun Also Rises
    (b) A Moveable Feast
    (c) The Fifth Column and Four Stories of the Spanish Civil War
    (d) Rising Sun
12. How did Hemingway die?
    (b) cancer (b) alchohol poisoning
    (c) suicide (d) natural causes
13. In "The Three Day Blow", Nick spends an evening talking and drinking with a friend. What is the friend's name?
    (a) George (b) Jake
    (c) Tom (d) Bill
14. During World War 1, in which nation did Hemingway serve as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross and as an infantryman?
    (a) Austria (b) France
    (c) Italy (d) Britain
15. What is the old man's name in 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
    (a) Santiago (b) Anselmo
    (c) the old man (d) Hernandez
16. Which ballplayer do the old man and the boy admire most?
    (a) John Rocker (b) Babe Ruth
    (c) Joe DiMaggio (d) Mickey Mantle
17. What are the names of the couple that 'A Farewell to Arms' is centered around?
    (a) Bill and Hillary
    (b) Ernest Hemingway and Hadley Richardson
    (c) Frederic Henry and Catherine Barkley
    (d) Robert Jordan and Helen Ferguson
18. What sport does the book 'Death in the Afternoon' center around?
    (a) war (b) duelling
    (c) swordfighting (d) bullfighting
19. What was the name of the character in many of Hemingway's early short stories?
    (a) Adam Hemingway (b) Tom Sawyer
    (c) Nick Adams (d) Nick Hemingway
20. Which is not a work of Ernest Hemingway?
    (b) The Sun Also Rises
    (b) A Moveable Feast
    (c) The Fifth Column and Four Stories of the Spanish Civil War

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(d) Rising Sun

21. How did Hemingway die?
(b) cancer (b) alchohol poisoning
(c) suicide (d) natural causes

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. b	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. b
11. d	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. a	16. c	17. c	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. c									

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THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

MAIN CHARACTERS OF THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

Santiago	The old man of the novella's title, Santiago is a Cuban fisherman who has had an extended run of bad luck. Despite his expertise, he has been unable to catch a fish for eighty-four days. He is humble, yet exhibits a justified pride in his abilities. His knowledge of the sea and its creatures, and of his craft, is unparalleled and helps him preserve a sense of hope regardless of circumstance. Throughout his life, Santiago has been presented with contests to test his strength and endurance. The marlin with which he struggles for three days represents his greatest challenge. Paradoxically, although Santiago ultimately loses the fish, the marlin is also his greatest victory.
The marlin	Santiago hooks the marlin, which we learn at the end of the novella measures eighteen feet, on the first afternoon of his fishing expedition. Because of the marlin's great size, Santiago is unable to pull the fish in, and the two become engaged in a kind of tug-of-war that often seems more like an alliance than a struggle. The fishing line serves as a symbol of the fraternal connection Santiago feels with the fish. When the captured marlin is later destroyed by sharks, Santiago feels destroyed as well. Like Santiago, the marlin is implicitly compared to Christ.
Manolin	A boy presumably in his adolescence, Manolin is Santiago's apprentice and devoted attendant. The old man first took him out on a boat when he was merely five years old. Due to Santiago's recent bad luck, Manolin's parents have forced the boy to go out on a different fishing boat. Manolin, however, still cares deeply for the old man, to whom he continues to look as a mentor. His love for Santiago is unmistakable as the two discuss baseball and as the young boy recruits help from villagers to improve the old man's impoverished conditions.
Joe DiMaggio	Although DiMaggio never appears in the novel, he plays a significant role nonetheless. Santiago worships him as a model of strength and commitment, and his thoughts turn toward DiMaggio whenever he needs to reassure himself of his own strength. Despite a painful bone spur that might have crippled another player, DiMaggio went on to secure a triumphant career. He was a center fielder for the New York Yankees from 1936 to 1951, and is often considered the best all-around player ever at that position.
Perico	Perico, the reader assumes, owns the bodega in Santiago's village. He never appears in the novel, but he serves an important role in the fisherman's life by providing him with newspapers that report the baseball scores. This act establishes him as a kind man who helps the aging Santiago.
Martin	Like Perico, Martin, a café owner in Santiago's village, does not appear in the story. The reader learns of him through Manolin, who often goes to Martin for Santiago's supper. As the old man says, Martin is a man of frequent kindness who deserves to be repaid.

MAIN KEY FACTS OF THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

full title	The Old Man and the Sea
Author	Ernest Hemingway
type of work	Novella

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genre	Parable; tragedy
language	English
time and place written	1951, Cuba
date of first publication	1952
publisher	Scribner's
narrator	The novella is narrated by an anonymous narrator.
point of view	Sometimes the narrator describes the characters and events objectively, that is, as they would appear to an outside observer. However, the narrator frequently provides details about Santiago's inner thoughts and dreams.
Tone	Despite the narrator's journalistic, matter-of-fact tone, his reverence for Santiago and his struggle is apparent. The text affirms its hero to a degree unusual even for Hemingway.
Tense	Past
setting (time)	Late 1940s
setting (place)	A small fishing village near Havana, Cuba; the waters of the Gulf of Mexico
protagonist	Santiago
major conflict	For three days, Santiago struggles against the greatest fish of his long career.
rising action	After eighty-four successive days without catching a fish, Santiago promises his former assistant, Manolin, that he will go "far out" into the ocean. The marlin takes the bait, but Santiago is unable to reel him in, which leads to a three-day struggle between the fisherman and the fish.
Climax	The marlin circles the skiff while Santiago slowly reels him in. Santiago nearly passes out from exhaustion but gathers enough strength to harpoon the marlin through the heart, causing him to lurch in an almost sexual climax of vitality before dying.
falling action	Santiago sails back to shore with the marlin tied to his boat. Sharks follow the marlin's trail of blood and destroy it. Santiago arrives home toting only the fish's skeletal carcass. The village fishermen respect their formerly ridiculed peer, and Manolin pledges to return to fishing with Santiago. Santiago falls into a deep sleep and dreams of lions.
Themes	The honor in struggle, defeat, and death; pride as the source of greatness and determination
Motifs	Crucifixion imagery; life from death; the lions on the beach
Symbols	The marlin; the shovel-nosed sharks
Foreshadowing	Santiago's insistence that he will sail out farther than ever before foreshadows his destruction; because the marlin is linked to Santiago, the marlin's death foreshadows Santiago's own destruction by the sharks.

MCQS

b 1. Who is the writer of "The Old Man and the Sea'?
(a) Ernest Santiago
(b) Ernest Hemingway
(c) George Orwell
(d) Robert Browning

a 2. What is the old man's name in 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
(a) Santiago (b) Anselmo
(c) Manolin (d) Hernandez

b 3. When the novella opens, how long has it been since Santiago last caught a fish?
(a) 40 days (b) 84 days
(c) 87 days (d) 120 days

d 4. Manolin's parents refuse to let the boy fish with the old man because they believe Santiago is salao. How does Hemingway translate this word?
(a) "Crazy" (b) "Selfish"
(c) "Washed up"
(d) "The worst form of unlucky"

b 5. How does Hemingway describe Santiago's eyes?
(a) They are full of pain.
(b) They are blank with defeat.

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(c) They betray the weariness of his soul.
(d) They are the color of the sea.

6. What kind of reception does Santiago receive at the terrace café?
(a) The fishermen regard him as a hero.
(b) Most of the fishermen mock him.
(c) The successful fishermen offer him a portion of their day's catch.
(d) The younger fishermen pretend that the old man doesn't exist.

7. Who is Santiago's hero?
(a) Harry Truman (b) Joe DiMaggio
(c) Dick Sisler (d) Fidel Castro

8. What hangs on the wall of the old man's shack?
(a) A photograph of his wife
(b) The latest baseball scores
(c) A mounted fish
(d) Pictures

9. On the night before he promises Manolin to go "far out" to sea, of what does Santiago dream?
(a) A great storm
(b) A beautiful woman
(c) Lions on the beach
(d) A wrestling match

10. Why does Santiago not let his lines drift like the other fishermen?
(a) He is a stubborn man who prefers the old-fashioned way of fishing.
(b) He believes it is imprecise, and he strives always to be exact.
(c) It is dangerous, as he might become tangled with another boat.
(d) He is no longer young or strong enough to control a drifting line.

11. What kind of fish does Santiago first catch?
(a) A tuna
(b) A marlin
(c) A shrimp
(d) A Portuguese man-of-war

12. How does the old man know immediately the size of the great marlin he has caught?
(a) Soon after taking the bait, the fish jumps into the air, showing itself to the old man.
(b) Santiago has encountered this fish before as a younger man.
(c) He pulls and pulls on the line and nothing happens.
(d) He doesn't know the size of the fish until after the sharks have attacked it.

13. During his great struggle with the marlin, what does Santiago wish repeatedly?
(a) He wishes he were younger.
(b) He wishes for better equipment.
(c) He wishes that the fishermen who mocked him earlier were present to witness his victory.
(d) He wishes that the boy, Manolin, were with him.

14. In what year was The Old Man and the Sea published?
(a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1952 (d) 1953

15. As his first full day of fighting with the fish wears on, what does Santiago begin to think about his adversary?
(a) He praises the fish because it promises to bring a wonderful price at market.
(b) He considers that he and the marlin are brothers, joined by the fact that they both ventured far out beyond all people and dangers in the water.
(c) He detests the fish for its vigor and vitality.
(d) He believes that the fish is a test of his worth, sent to him by God.

16. What does the weary warbler that lands on Santiago's fishing line make the old man think of?
(a) The probability that he, like the bird, will never make it back to land
(b) The predatory hawks that await the bird's arrival near land
(c) The hidden strength of the weak
(d) The beauty of the natural world

17. What happens to make Santiago curse the treachery of his own body?
(a) He gets seasick. (b) He has diarrhea.
(c) His hand cramps (d) He needs to sleep.

18. In order to help himself catch the fish, what does Santiago do?
(a) He promises to pay more attention to Manolin upon his return.
(b) He decides to recite ten Hail Marys and ten Our Fathers.
(c) He lightens the boat by throwing all unnecessary weight overboard.
(d) He ties the skiff to a buoy so that the fish cannot pull it farther out to sea.

19. The great Joe DiMaggio suffers from what affliction?
(a) A bone spur (b) Alcoholism
(c) A ruined knee (d) Failing eyesight

20. To give himself confidence, Santiago remembers his contest with "the great negro of Cienfuegos." At what sport did the old man beat this challenger?
(a) Fencing (b) Tennis
(c) Arm wrestling (d) Boxing

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d 21. Why does the thought of selling the fish's meat disappoint the old man?
(a) He knows people will cook the marlin, but it is best eaten raw.
(b) Market prices are low, and Santiago will get only a fraction of what the fish is worth.
(c) Because marlin has an unpleasant taste, Santiago wishes he caught something that made for better eating, like a shark.
(d) The people who will eat the meat are unworthy.

b 22. What does the old man remove and eat from the belly of a dolphin?
(a) Shrimp (b) Flying fish
(c) Seaweed (d) Piranha

a 23. How does Santiago finally kill the marlin?
(a) He harpoons it through the heart.
(b) He stabs it between the eyes.
(c) He lashes it to the inside of the boat.
(d) He bashes its head with his club.

b 24. How long does it take for the sharks to arrive and attack the marlin?
(a) Ten minutes (b) One hour
(c) Six hours (d) A full day

d 25. After the shark attack, Santiago reflects that destruction is inevitable. How does he articulate this philosophy?
(a) The world is such an inhospitable place that no death should be mourned.
(b) Out, out, brief candle!
(c) Even the worthiest opponents must fall.
(d) Everything in the world kills everything else in some way.

a 26. What happens upon the old man's return to his fishing village?
(a) Manolin promises to sail with him.
(b) The fishermen mock Santiago for the folly of sailing out so far.
(c) Tourists ask the old man to recount his adventures.
(d) A statue is erected in his honor.

c 27. The old man remembers that once, when he killed a female marlin, the male marlin
(a) Bit the tail off the female
(b) Returned with a posse of marlins seeking revenge
(c) Made a sound like there were nails being driven through his fins
(d) Swam alongside the boat as though in mourning

c 28. What is the very last line in "The Old Man and the Sea"?
(a) The old man was dreaming about the boy.
(b) The old man was dreaming about Africa
(c) The old man was dreaming about the lions
(d) The old man was dreaming about the fish.

c 29. When the novel opens, how many days has it been since the old man last caught a fish?
(a) 63 (b) 40
(c) 84 (d) 70

b 30. Where had the old man gone in his youth that he dreamed about every night?
(a) Spain (b) Africa
(c) Mecca (d) Jerusalem

b 31. What does the old man call the sea?
(a) El mar (b) La mar
(c) Agua (d) La agua grande

a 32. What handicap does Joe DiMaggio, the old man's favorite baseball player and idol of sorts, suffer from?
(a) Bone spurs
(b) Four fingered hands
(c) Webbed feet
(d) Terrible headaches

c 33. What type of sea creature does the old man catch (for food) that has flying fish in its belly?
(a) A marlin
(b) A tuna
(c) A dolphin
(d) A Portugese man-of-war

d 34. As the conflict between the old man and the fish drags on, how does the old man view the fish?
(a) As a despised enemy
(b) As an annoyance and waste of time
(c) As a divine test sent by God
(d) As a brother

a 35. To boost his confidence, the old man remembers a time back in his younger days when he had defeated a very strong man in an arm wrestling match that dragged on for a long time. A rematch was arranged, but why was the old man able to easily defeat him a second time?
(a) He had broken the man's confidence
(b) The man was weary from working
(c) The man's arm had been injured the first time
(d) The old man had cheated

b 36. The first time the old man makes a promise to God, how many times does he vow to say both the "Our Father" and "Hail Mary" in order to kill the fish?
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 7 (d) 30

d 37. Who or what does the old man repeatedly wish were with him?
(a) Something to drink
(b) His wife
(c) God

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(d) The boy

38. How does the old man kill the great marlin?
(a) He clubs it to death
(b) He harpoons it through the heart
(c) The old man does not directly kill the fish: it swallows the hook and that kills it
(d) He digs the knife into its brain

39. To whom or what does the old man utter the curse "Bad luck to your mother?"
(a) A fisherman who ridicules the old man upon his return
(b) The boy
(c) A shark
(d) The sea

40. What type of animal do tourists mistake the skeleton of the marlin for?
(a) A shark (b) A dolphin
(c) A whale (d) A manatee

41. How does the novel end?
(a) The old man tossing his fishing line aside and cursing the day he became a fisherman
(b) The old man committing suicide
(c) The old man dreaming about his favorite place
(d) The old man walking down the beach with the boy

42. What is the name of the Cuban boy who is Santiago's companion in 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
(a) Manuel (b) Manolo
(c) Manolin (d) Emmanuel

43. What type of fish is it the Old Man tries to bring ashore?
(a) A marlin (b) A dolphin
(c) A tuna (d) A shark

44. The protagonist of this tale is an old Cuban fisherman who goes fishing every day, despite his terrible luck (fish-wise, that is). What is this old man's name?
(a) Manolin (b) Santiago
(c) Pedrico (d) Martin

45. The old man looks up especially to one certian baseball player. What baseball player was this?
(a) Willie Mays (b) Dick Sisler
(c) Joe DiMaggio (d) Babe Ruth

46. The old man lives all by himself in a shabby shack... but it was not always so. He once had a wife. What happened to the old man's wife?
(a) She was in the hospital, and had been for a long time
(b) She died many years ago
(c) The book doesn't say
(d) She ran off with the old man's best friend

47. In all the village, the old man only has one true friend: a young boy. The old man and the boy once fished together, but the boy's parents made him stop and fish in another boat because they said the old man was "salao", which means what?
(a) The worst form of unlucky
(b) The lowest form of social class
(c) The weakest form of insanity
(d) A terrible fisherman

48. What was the boy's name?
(a) Manolin (b) Martin
(c) Pedrico (d) Santiago

49. Land now out of sight, the old man is surprised to see a little bird flying across the water. It rests on his taunt fishing line. What kind of bird was it?
(a) A warbler (b) A swallow
(c) A finch (d) A sparrow

50. Who serves an important role in the fisherman's life by providing him with newspapers that report the baseball scores?
(a) Manolin (b) Joe DiMaggio
(c) Perico (d) Martin

51. Who is a café owner in Santiago's village?
(a) Perico (b) Martin
(c) Joe DiMaggio (d) Manolin

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. d	6. b	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. d	22. b	23. a	24. b	25. d	26. a	27. d	28. c	29. c	30. B
31. b	32. a	33. c	34. d	35. a	36. b	37. d	38. b	39. c	40. a
41. c	42. c	43. a	44. b	45. c	46. c	47. a	48. a	49. a	50. c
51. b									

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ILMI ENGLISH LITERATURE CAPSULE

For ENGLISH Lectureship, Subject Specialist, educators, ENGLISH Assistant Professors, ENGLISH Associate Professors, ENGLISH teachers, B.A & M.A (PPSC, KPSC, BPSC, SPSC, FPSC & NTS)

Written by RAI MANSAB ALI

- Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and Thomas Nashe (all graduates of Cambridge), as well as Thomas Lodge and George Peele (both of Oxford) are known as ***UNIVERSITY WITS***
- William Shakespeare was born in 1564. Name the other English who was born in the same year? Christopher Marlowe
- Christopher Marlowe died at the age of 29.
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth are known as Lake Poets
- What was the age of John Keats when he died? 25 years
- "Don Quixote" a Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra is considered first novel of the world literature of any language.
- Who is the author of the Harry Potter Series? J. K. Rowling
- Winner of the first U.S. Nobel Prize for Literature is? Eugene O'Neill
- What caused John Keats' death? Tuberculosis
- Who is known as the Father of English Prose? William Tyndale
- John Milton became blind at the age of 43 year
- Poem Beowulf is considered the first poem in English literature
- The oldest surviving English text is Caedmon's Hymn of Creation.
- Mary Anne Evans was the real name of George Eliot
- Who was considered the 'Father of Linguistics'? Ferdinand de Saussure
- First extremely successful novel was Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.
- Bede is considered the father of English learning.
- Cynewulf is considered the first writer to sign his works
- Chaucer is considered the father of English literature
- Dryden is considered the father of English criticism
- Which artistic and literary movement did Keats belong to? Romanticism
- Bacon is considered the father of English essay
- Shakespeare wrote all his plays without going to university.
- Don Quixote is the best-selling novel of all time, with over 500 million copies sold.
- Pride and Prejudice was originally titled First Impressions.
- The two cities in A Tale of Two Cities are? London and Paris
- Napoleon and Snowball appear in novel? Animal Farm
- Which famous US Novelist committed suicide? Ernest Hemingway
- John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of school of Metaphysical poets

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NOVEL "FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS" BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

MAIN CHARACTERS OF THE FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS

Robert Jordan	An American volunteer for the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War and the protagonist of For Whom the Bell Tolls. Robert Jordan is pragmatic, very good at what he does, and never lets his emotions interfere with his work. He appreciates physical pleasures like smelling pine trees, drinking absinthe, and having sex. At the same time, he is conflicted about his role within the war and within the larger world. Interior dialogues in which he argues with himself about these conflicts constitute a significant part of the novel. Over the course of the novel, he gradually resolves these tensions and learns to integrate his rational, thinking side with his intuitive, feeling side.
Pablo	The leader of the guerrilla camp. Pablo is an individualist who feels responsible only to himself. Hemingway often compares him to a bull, a boar, and other burly, stubborn, and unpleasant animals. Pablo used to be a great fighter and a great man but has now started drinking and has "gone bad," as many characters remark. Tired of the war and attached to his horses, Pablo is ready to betray the Republican cause at the start of the novel.
Pilar	Pablo's part-gypsy "woman." Pilar means "pillar" in Spanish, and indeed, the fiercely patriotic, stocky, and steadfast Pilar is—if not the absolute leader—the support center of the guerrilla group. Pilar keeps the hearth, fights in battle, mothers Robert Jordan, and bullies Pablo and Rafael. She has an intuitive, mystical connection to deeper truths about the working of the world.
Maria	A young woman with Pablo's band who falls in love with Robert Jordan. The victim of rape at the hands of Fascists who took over her town, Maria is frequently described by means of earth imagery. Hemingway compares her movements to a colt's, and Robert Jordan affectionately calls her "Rabbit."
Anselmo	An old, trustworthy guerrilla fighter. For Robert Jordan, Anselmo represents all that is good about Spaniards. He lives close to the land, is loyal, follows directions, and stays where he is told. He likes to hunt but has not developed a taste for the kill and hates killing people. Anselmo has stopped praying ever since the Communists banned organized religion but admits that he misses it.
Agustín	A trustworthy and high-spirited guerrilla fighter. Agustín, who mans the machine gun, curses frequently and is secretly in love with Maria.
Fernando	A guerrilla fighter in his mid-thirties. Short and with a lazy eye, Fernando is dignified and literal-minded, embraces bureaucracy, and is easily offended by vulgarities. These factors, combined with his lack of a sense of humor, make Fernando the frequent target of Pilar's jokes.
Primitivo	An elderly guerrilla fighter. Despite his gray hair and broken nose, Primitivo has not learned the cynicism needed for survival in the war. His name, which means "primitive," evokes his idealism as well as the basic, earthy lifestyle of all the guerrilleros.
Rafael	A gypsy member of the guerrilla band. Frequently described as well-meaning but "worthless," Rafael proves his worthlessness by leaving his lookout post at a crucial

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	moment. He is a foil for the trustworthy Anselmo, who does not leave his post on the previous night despite the cold and the snow. Rafael has few loyalties and does not believe in political causes.
Andrés	One of the guerrilla fighters, in his late twenties. Andrés comes into conflict with the Republican leaders' bureaucracy in his attempt to deliver Robert Jordan's dispatch to the Republican command. Andrés serves also a foil to Pablo: although both Andrés and Pablo enjoy killing in an almost sexual way, Andrés has had the opportunity to satisfy that thirst through his experience with bull-baiting during a town fiesta. As a result, unlike Pablo, Andrés has learned to identify and control his desire to kill.
Eladio	Andrés's older brother and another of the guerrilla fighters. The jumpy Eladio plays a relatively minor role in the novel. His most noticeable feature is that Robert Jordan repeatedly forgets his name. His death at the end of the novel attracts little notice.
El Sordo (Santiago)	The leader of a guerrilla band that operates near Pablo's. Short, heavy, and gray-haired, El Sordo (Spanish for "the deaf one") is a man of few words. Like Robert Jordan, he is excited by a successful kill and is sad to die.
Joaquín	One of the members of El Sordo's band. Joaquín originally wanted to be bullfighter but was too scared. He lost most of his family at the hands of the Fascists and cries when he talks about them. Joaquín buys into the Republicans' propaganda but turns back to religion at the moment of his death, illustrating the emptiness of political rhetoric in times of true crisis.
General Golz	The Russian general, allied with the Republicans, who assigns Robert Jordan the bridge-blowing mission. Robert Jordan says that Golz is the best general he has served under, but the Republican military bureaucracy impedes all of Golz's operations. Golz believes that thinking is useless because it breaks down resolve and impedes action.
Kashkin	A Russian guerrilla operative who once worked with Pablo's band to blow up a train. Although Kashkin never appears in the novel, he is a foil for Robert Jordan. Unlike Robert Jordan, Kashkin was openly nervous.
Karkov	A well-connected foreign correspondent for the Russian newspaper Pravda and Robert Jordan's friend in Madrid. Karkov, the most intelligent man Robert Jordan knows, teaches Robert Jordan about the harsh realities of wartime politics. Karkov believes that abstract philosophy is superior to action and intuition.
Captain Rogelio Gomez	A former barber and now commander of the battalion that Andrés first reaches after crossing the Republican lines. Gomez romanticizes the idea of guerrilla warfare and escorts Andrés to several commanders, trying to reach General Golz.
Lieutenant-Colonel Miranda	A Republican staff office brigade commander. Miranda's only goal in the war is not to be demoted from his current rank. He is one of many examples of apathetic or inept Republican commanders who contribute to the eventual Republican defeat.
André Marty	The French Commissar of the International Brigades, the troops of foreign volunteers who serve on the Republican side in the war. Marty has become blinded by political paranoia and is convinced that he is surrounded by enemies.
Lieutenant Paco Berrendo	A devoutly Catholic Fascist officer who orders the beheading of El Sordo's men. Berrendo's sorrow for his dead friend, his awareness of the useless horror of war, and his tendency toward introspection make him a sympathetic character. Hemingway's portrayal of Berrendo underscores the fact that the enemy side is not faceless but composed of real individuals who also make real and difficult decisions.
Captain Moro	An overconfident Fascist commander in charge of taking El Sordo's hill. Moro serves as a foil for the more introspective Lieutenant Berrendo.
Finito de Palencia	Pilar's former lover, a bullfighter who died from complications from wounds received in a

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	bullfight. Short, sad-eyed, and sullen, Finito was brave in the ring in spite of his fear of bulls. Finito, who appears in the novel only in Pilar's flashbacks, exemplifies the courage of Hemingway's code hero and Hemingway's deep respect for the bullfighting profession.
Robert Jordan's father	A weak, religious man who could not stand up to his aggressive wife and eventually committed suicide. His father's weakness is a constant source of embarrassment to Robert Jordan.
Robert Jordan's grandfather	A veteran of the American Civil War and a member of the Republican National Committee. Robert Jordan feels more closely related to his grandfather than to his father.

KEY FACTS ABOUT FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS

FULL TITLE	For Whom the Bell Tolls
AUTHOR	Ernest Hemingway
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Tragedy; historical novel; war novel; love story
LANGUAGE	English sprinkled with Spanish words and phrases. Many sections, especially dialogue and interior monologue, are written as though they have been translated word-for-word from Spanish to English and retain the structure and cadence of the Spanish language.
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	March 1939–August 1940; Cuba, Key West, Wyoming, and Idaho
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	October 21, 1940
PUBLISHER	Scribner's
NARRATOR	Anonymous third-person
POINT OF VIEW	The narrative is written in a detached, journalistic style that focuses on what the characters can see, hear, or smell. This description is often restricted to what Robert Jordan can see or hear. On a few occasions, most notably when introducing Pablo confiding to his horse and introducing Karkov's rescue of Andrés and Gomez in prison, the narrator comments on the unfolding action.
TONE	The tone is detached, solemn, and world-weary, especially when the narrative focuses on the perspective of Robert Jordan. There are recurring elements of dramatic irony (resulting from a discrepancy between what the characters know and what we as readers know) as characters fighting for the Republican side express optimism about the outcome of the war.
TENSE	Immediate past
SETTING (TIME)	Three days during the last week of May 1937, from Saturday afternoon to Tuesday midday; along with lengthy flashbacks to earlier episodes in the lives of different characters
SETTING (PLACE)	The Guadarrama mountain range in Spain; several flashbacks are set in a variety of places in Montana and throughout Spain
PROTAGONIST	Robert Jordan
MAJOR CONFLICT	As Robert Jordan and a small band of guerrilla fighters prepare to blow up a bridge with their limited resources and manpower, Robert Jordan and Pablo struggle for authority over the small band of guerrillas. Meanwhile, Robert Jordan and Maria cope with the pitfalls of falling in love during wartime.
RISING ACTION	Robert Jordan arrives at Pablo's camp, convinces the band members to help him fulfill his mission, and falls in love with Maria. He enlists the aid of nearby guerrilla leader El

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	Sordo and clashes with Pablo. Snow falls. A band of Fascists attacks and slaughters El Sordo's men. Robert Jordan sends a dispatch to General Golz recommending that the Republican offensive be canceled. Pablo leaves the group and steals some of Robert Jordan's explosives.
CLIMAX	Pablo returns. Andrés delivers the dispatch too late, and the Republican offensive is not canceled. Robert Jordan and the guerrilla band blow up the bridge.
FALLING ACTION	Four people, including Robert Jordan, die or are fatally wounded. Pablo leads the others away, presumably to safety into the mountains.
THEMES	The loss of innocence in war; the value of human life; romantic love as salvation
MOTIFS	Rabbits and hares; the forest floor; signs and omens; suicide
SYMBOLS	Planes, tanks, and mortars; absinthe
FORESHADOWING	Robert Jordan's intuition that Pablo will be a danger to the bridge operation; Pilar's consternation at what she reads in Robert Jordan's palm; Agustin's warning to Robert Jordan to pay attention to his packs; Pilar's sense of foreboding as she watches Pablo after the men swear allegiance to her; Robert Jordan's worry about the tracks that El Sordo may have left when the snowstorm stops at night; Pilar's lengthy description of the smell of death

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS MCQS

b 1. What is Robert Jordan's nickname for Maria?
(a) Squirrel (b) Rabbit
(c) Mouse (d) Dove

a 2. Why does Maria have short hair?
(a) Fascists cut it when they pillaged her town
(b) Anarchists cut it while she was in prison
(c) Pilar cut it because short hair was more practical
(d) A hairdresser in Valladolid cut it because Maria wanted to look like Greta Garbo

c 3. Why does Rafael leave his post guarding the camp?
(a) He takes a nap on the pine needles of the forest floor
(b) He grows bored and takes a walk
(c) He leaves to trap two hares
(d) He has to hide from low-flying enemy planes

b 4. How did Pilar's relationship with the toreador Finito end?
(a) Finito left Pilar for Zulma, who was much less ugly than Pilar
(b) Finito died as a result of complications from injuries in a bullfight
(c) Finito was executed by the Fascists in his village
(d) Pilar left Finito for Pablo

d 5. Which of the following characters does not mention Maria's physical beauty at some point during the novel?
(a) Robert Jordan (b) Agustin
(c) Pilar (d) Pablo

a 6. How do the guerrilla fighters store their wine?
(a) In hollowed-out animal skins
(b) In barrels made from pine tree trunks
(c) In wine bottles
(d) In large leather flasks

b 7. What is Andrés's brother's name?
(a) Fernando (b) Primitivo
(c) Eladio (d) Pilar

d 8. What does Maria say that prompts Robert Jordan to tell her that he loves her?
(a) That she loves him
(b) That she is pregnant with his baby
(c) That she needs to hear him say it more often
(d) That she should not sleep with him if he does not love her

c 9. To whom does Pablo whisper affectionately on the night that Robert Jordan arrives at the guerrilla camp?
(a) Maria (b) Pilar
(c) His horse (d) Robert Jordan

a 10. Which members of the guerrilla camp are at least partly of gypsy descent?
(a) Rafael and Pilar
(b) Maria and Pilar
(c) Anselmo and Maria
(d) Pilar and Eladio

b 11. Approximately how many days do the events of the novel span?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Eight

b 12. Which characters are referred to as "old"?

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(a) Anselmo
(b) Anselmo and Primitivo
(c) Anselmo and Fernando
(d) Anselmo, Primitivo, and Fernando

13. Which member of the guerrilla band stays at his observation post throughout the snowstorm?
(a) Rafael (b) El Sordo
(c) Andrés (d) Anselmo

14. How did Kashkin die?
(a) He killed himself
(b) Robert Jordan shot him
(c) Fascists executed him
(d) He was put to death in the Stalinist purges

15. Which of the following characters fights on the Fascist side?
(a) Robert Jordan (b) Rogelio Gomez
(c) Paco Berrendo (d) André Marty

16. Who is killed or severely wounded by the explosion at the bridge?
(a) Robert Jordan (b) Fernando
(c) Anselmo (d) No one

17. What is la gloria?
(a) The term Andrés uses to describe the excitement he feels when baiting a bull
(b) The term Pilar uses to describe the trance she enters when she reads palms
(c) The term Robert Jordan uses to describe being integrated with the world
(d) The term Maria uses to describe a particular sexual experience

18. Who, to our knowledge, does not pray during the time span of the novel?
(a) Joaquín (b) Anselmo
(c) Maria (d) Robert Jordan

19. What does Robert Jordan compare to a merry-go-round?
(a) The cycle of his lovemaking with Maria
(b) The circle of trust between him and Anselmo
(c) The cycle of confrontations between him and Pablo
(d) The cycle of his life at the guerrilla camp

20. Who warns Robert Jordan to take Maria's love seriously?
(a) Agustín (b) Fernando
(c) Pilar (d) Primitivo

21. What is Robert Jordan's theory about why El Sordo's camp was attacked?
(a) Pablo betrayed the Republican cause and told the Fascists where they might find El Sordo
(b) El Sordo shot a Fascist cavalryman, and the Fascists followed the tracks that the cavalryman's horse made to El Sordo's camp
(c) Because the snow stopped falling earlier than expected, the Fascists were able to follow the tracks that El Sordo's men left while gathering horses
(d) The Fascist planes spotted El Sordo's camp from above

22. Why does Anselmo no longer pray if he says he misses it so much?
(a) His traumatic wartime experiences have made him an avowed atheist
(b) He no longer believes in God after hearing of the atrocities of the Holocaust
(c) Scientific discoveries have convinced him that God does not exist
(d) The Republican leadership outlawed religion

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23. What was Robert Jordan's occupation in America?
(a) Teacher (b) Journalist
(c) Lawyer (d) Architect

24. During which war does the novel take place?
(a) Spanish-American War
(b) Spanish Civil War
(c) World War I
(d) World War II

25. What happens at the very end of the novel?
(a) The approaching lieutenant kills Robert Jordan
(b) Robert Jordan kills the approaching lieutenant
(c) Robert Jordan waits to shoot the approaching lieutenant
(d) Robert Jordan passes out

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. d	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. a
11. b	12. b	13. d	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. d	18. d	19. c	20. A
21. c	22. d	23. a	24. B	25. c					

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NOVEL "THE SUN ALSO RISES" BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE SUN ALSO RISES

Jake Barnes	The narrator and protagonist of the novel. Jake is an American veteran of World War I working as a journalist in Paris, where he and his friends engage in an endless round of drinking and parties. Although Jake is the most stable of his friends, he struggles with anguish over his love for Lady Brett Ashley, his impotence, and the moral vacuum that resulted from the war. Jake positions himself as an observer, generally using his insight and intelligence to describe only those around him, rarely speaking directly about himself. However, in describing the events and people he sees, Jake implicitly reveals much about his own thoughts and feelings.
Lady Brett Ashley	A beautiful British socialite who drinks heavily. As the novel begins, Brett is separated from her husband and awaiting a divorce. Though she loves Jake, she is unwilling to commit to a relationship with him because it will mean giving up sex. Indeed, she is unwilling to commit fully to any of the many men who become infatuated with her, though she has affairs with a number of them. However, she does not seem to draw much happiness from her independence. Her life, like the lives of many in her generation, is aimless and unfulfilling.
Robert Cohn	A wealthy American writer living in Paris. Though he is an expatriate like many of his acquaintances, Cohn stands apart because he had no direct experience of World War I and because he is Jewish. He holds on to the romantic prewar ideals of love and fair play, yet, against the backdrop of the devastating legacy of World War I, these values seem tragically absurd. As a Jew and a nonveteran, Cohn is a convenient target for the cruel and petty antagonism of Jake and his friends.
Bill Gorton	Like Jake, a heavy-drinking war veteran, though not an expatriate. Bill uses humor to deal with the emotional and psychological fallout of World War I. He and Jake, as American veterans, share a strong bond, and their friendship is one of the few genuine emotional connections in the novel. However, Bill is not immune to the petty cruelty that characterizes Jake and Jake's circle of friends.
Mike Campbell	A constantly drunk, bankrupt Scottish war veteran. Mike has a terrible temper, which most often manifests itself during his extremely frequent bouts of drunkenness. He has a great deal of trouble coping with Brett's sexual promiscuity, which provokes outbreaks of self-pity and anger in him, and seems insecure about her infidelity as well as his lack of money.
Pedro Romero	A beautiful, nineteen-year-old bullfighter. Romero's talents in the ring charm both aficionados and newcomers to the sport alike. He serves as a foil (a character whose attitudes or emotions contrast with, and thereby accentuate, those of another character) for Jake and his friends in that he carries himself with dignity and confidence at all times. Moreover, his passion for bullfighting gives his life meaning and purpose. In a world of amorality and corrupted masculinity, Romero remains a figure of honesty, purity, and strength.
Montoya	The owner of a Pamplona inn and a bullfighting expert. Montoya sees bullfighting as something sacred, and he respects and admires Jake for his genuine enthusiasm about it. Montoya takes a paternal interest in the gifted young bullfighter Pedro

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	Romero and seeks to protect him from the corrupting influences of tourists and fame.
Frances Clyne	Cohn's girlfriend at the beginning of the novel. A manipulative status-seeker, Frances was highly domineering early in their relationship and persuaded Cohn to move to Paris. As her looks begin to fade, she becomes increasingly possessive and jealous.
Count Mippipopolous	A wealthy Greek count and a veteran of seven wars and four revolutions. Count Mippipopolous becomes infatuated with Brett, but, unlike most of Brett's lovers, he does not subject her to jealous, controlling behavior. Amid the careless, amoral pleasure-seeking crowd that constitutes Jake's social circle, the count stands out as a stable, sane person. Like Pedro Romero, he serves as a foil for Jake and his friends.
Wilson-Harris	A British war veteran whom Jake and Bill befriend while fishing in Spain. The three men share a profound common bond, having all experienced the horrors of World War I, as well as the intimacy that soldiers develop. Harris, as Jake and Bill call him, is a kind, friendly person who greatly values the brief time he spends with Jake and Bill.
Georgette	A beautiful but somewhat thick-witted prostitute whom Jake picks up and takes to dinner. Jake quickly grows bored of their superficial conversation and abandons her in a club to be with Brett.
Belmonte	A bullfighter who fights on the same day as Pedro Romero. In his early days, Belmonte was a great and popular bullfighter. But when he came out of retirement to fight again, he found he could never live up to the legends that had grown around him. Hence, he is bitter and dejected. He seems to symbolize the entire Lost Generation in that he feels out of place and purposeless in his later adult life.
Harvey Stone	A drunken expatriate gambler who is perpetually out of money. Harvey is intelligent and well read, yet he cannot escape his demons of excessive drinking and gambling. Like many of Jake's friends, he is prone to petty cruelty toward Cohn.

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KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SUN ALSO RISES

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FULL TITLE	The Sun Also Rises
AUTHOR	Ernest Hemingway
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Modernist novel; travelogue; novel of disillusionment
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Mid-1920s, Paris
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1926
PUBLISHER	Charles Scribner's Sons
NARRATOR	Jake Barnes
POINT OF VIEW	Jake tells the entire story from his own point of view.
TONE	Somber, detached, ironic, nostalgic
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	1924
SETTING (PLACE)	The novel begins in Paris, France, moves to Pamplona, Spain, and concludes in Madrid, Spain.
PROTAGONIST	Jake
MAJOR CONFLICT	Jake is in love with Lady Brett Ashley, but they cannot maintain a relationship because he was rendered impotent by a war wound. Jake loses numerous friendships and has his life repeatedly disrupted because of his loyalty to Brett, who has a destructive series of love affairs with other men.
RISING ACTION	Jake, Brett, and their friends pursue a dissipated life in Paris; Jake introduces Brett to Robert Cohn; Brett and Cohn have an affair; Cohn follows Brett to Pamplona.

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CLIMAX	The jilted Cohn beats up Mike and Jake, and afterward Pedro Romero.
FALLING ACTION	Jake and his friends leave Spain; Jake enjoys the solitude of San Sebastian; Brett wires Jake to rescue her in Madrid after forcing Romero to leave her.
THEMES	The aimlessness of the Lost Generation; male insecurity; the destructiveness of sex
MOTIFS	The failure of communication; excessive drinking; false friendships
SYMBOLS	Bullfighting
FORESHADOWING	The behavior of the bulls repeatedly foreshadows the actions of the people in the novel.

MCQS

c 1. In what sport did Robert Cohn participate at Princeton?
(a) Soccer (b) Golf
(c) Boxing (d) Track and field

a 2. Where does the fiesta occur?
(a) Pamplona, Spain
(b) Burguete, Spain
(c) Paris, France
(d) Mexico City, Mexico

b 3. What is Cohn's profession?
(a) Tennis player
(b) Writer
(c) Shoemaker
(d) He is unemployed

d 4. In what war was Jake injured?
(a) World War II
(b) Spanish-American War
(c) Persian Gulf War
(d) World War I

b 5. Who knows the most about bullfighting?
(a) Brett (b) Jake
(c) Bill Gorton (d) Cohn

a 6. What country does Jake come from?
(a) America (b) Great Britain
(c) France (d) Canada

a 7. What is Brett's title?
(a) Lady (b) Duchess
(c) Princess (d) Mrs.

d 8. Who wins the fight between Jake, Mike, and Cohn?
(a) Jake (b) Mike
(c) They never fight (d) Cohn

b 9. What is the name of the owner of the hotel where Jake stays during the fiesta?
(a) Pedro Romero (b) Montoya
(c) Belmonte (d) Geoffrey Chaucer

d 10. Who is Count Mippipopolous?
(a) A man Jake killed during the war
(b) A talented fisherman
(c) A bullfighting expert
(d) A wealthy Greek expatriate living in Paris

c 11. How does Brett and Romero's relationship end?
(a) Brett walks out on Romero
(b) Romero sleeps with another woman
(c) Brett forces Romero to leave
(d) Jake kills Romero

b 12. Which of the following characters is physically impotent?
(a) Robert Cohn (b) Jake Barnes
(c) Bill Gorton (d) All of the above

a 13. In what sport do Jake and Bill engage while in Spain?
(a) Fishing (b) Fox hunting
(c) Boxing (d) Horseshoes

d 14. Which of the following characters does not want to sleep with Brett?
(a) Jake Barnes
(b) Robert Cohn
(c) Mike Campbell
(d) They all want to sleep with Brett

b 15. What does Jake say to Brett at the end of the novel?
(a) "Things have a funny way of working out"
(b) "Isn't it pretty to think so?"
(c) "No, of course I didn't invite him!"
(d) "I love you."

a 16. How good a bullfighter is Pedro Romero?
(a) He is the best around
(b) He is past his prime
(c) He works hard but is only mediocre
(d) He is generally poor but shows flashes of brilliance

d 17. How does Cohn react to the bullfight?
(a) He is bored
(b) He refuses to go to the bullfight
(c) He loves every second of it
(d) It makes him sick

c 18. Where did Brett and Jake meet?
(a) On a bus
(b) At an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting

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(c) At a hospital during World War I
(d) At the previous year's fiesta

19. Why does Cohn decide not to go fishing?
(a) He is too hung over to travel
(b) He can't afford the money for the bus ticket
(c) He wants to wait for Brett
(d) Bill and Jake make him feel unwelcome

20. What do most people drink at the fiesta?
(a) Wine (b) Absinthe
(c) Brandy (d) Whiskey

21. Who introduces Brett to Romero?
(a) Mike (b) Montoya
(c) Cohn (d) Jake

22. What interrupts Jake's vacation in San Sebastian in the novel's final chapter?
(a) A visit from Cohn
(b) A wire from Brett
(c) The outbreak of World War II
(d) The death of Romero

23. What does Cohn ask Romero to do after Cohn beats him up?
(a) Leave Pamplona
(b) Never bullfight again
(c) Shake his hand
(d) Promise to treat Brett well

24. What is Cohn's girlfriend's name?
(a) Frances (b) Edna
(c) Georgette (d) Marie

25. With whom does Brett secretly go to San Sebastian?
(a) Count Mippipopolous
(b) Bill Gorton
(c) Robert Cohn
(d) Montoya

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. d
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. d	15. b	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. c	20. a
21. d	22. b	23. c	24. a	25. c					

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NOVELA "HEART OF DARKNESS" BY JOSEPH CONRAD

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF HEART OF DARKNESS

Marlow	The protagonist of Heart of Darkness. Marlow is philosophical, independent-minded, and generally skeptical of those around him. He is also a master storyteller, eloquent and able to draw his listeners into his tale. Although Marlow shares many of his fellow Europeans' prejudices, he has seen enough of the world and has encountered enough debased white men to make him skeptical of imperialism.
Kurtz	The chief of the Inner Station and the object of Marlow's quest. Kurtz is a man of many talents—we learn, among other things, that he is a gifted musician and a fine painter—the chief of which are his charisma and his ability to lead men. Kurtz is a man who understands the power of words, and his writings are marked by an eloquence that obscures their horrifying message. Although he remains an enigma even to Marlow, Kurtz clearly exerts a powerful influence on the people in his life. His downfall seems to be a result of his willingness to ignore the hypocritical rules that govern European colonial conduct: Kurtz has "kicked himself loose of the earth" by fraternizing excessively with the natives and not keeping up appearances; in so doing, he has become wildly successful but has also incurred the wrath of his fellow white men.
General manager	The chief agent of the Company in its African territory, who runs the Central Station. He owes his success to a hardy constitution that allows him to outlive all his competitors. He is average in appearance and unremarkable in abilities, but he possesses a strange capacity to produce uneasiness in those around him, keeping everyone sufficiently unsettled for him to exert his control over them.
Brickmaker	The brickmaker, whom Marlow also meets at the Central Station, is a favorite of the manager and seems to be a kind of corporate spy. He never actually produces any bricks, as he is supposedly waiting for some essential element that is never delivered. He is petty and conniving and assumes that other people are too.
Chief accountant	An efficient worker with an incredible habit of dressing up in spotless whites and keeping himself absolutely tidy despite the squalor and heat of the Outer Station, where he lives and works. He is one of the few colonials who seems to have accomplished anything: he has trained a native woman to care for his wardrobe.
Pilgrims	The bumbling, greedy agents of the Central Station. They carry long wooden staves with them everywhere, reminding Marlow of traditional religious travelers. They all want to be appointed to a station so that they can trade for ivory and earn a commission, but none of them actually takes any effective steps toward achieving this goal. They are obsessed with keeping up a veneer of civilization and proper conduct, and are motivated entirely by self-interest. They hate the natives and treat them like animals, although in their greed and ridiculousness they appear less than human themselves.
Cannibals	Natives hired as the crew of the steamer, a surprisingly reasonable and well-tempered bunch. Marlow respects their restraint and their calm acceptance of adversity. The leader of the group, in particular, seems to be intelligent and capable

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	of ironic reflection upon his situation.
Russian trader	A Russian sailor who has gone into the African interior as the trading representative of a Dutch company. He is boyish in appearance and temperament, and seems to exist wholly on the glamour of youth and the audacity of adventurousness. His brightly patched clothes remind Marlow of a harlequin. He is a devoted disciple of Kurtz's.
Helmsman	A young man from the coast trained by Marlow's predecessor to pilot the steamer. He is a serviceable pilot, although Marlow never comes to view him as much more than a mechanical part of the boat. He is killed when the steamer is attacked by natives hiding on the riverbanks.
Kurtz's African mistress	A fiercely beautiful woman loaded with jewelry who appears on the shore when Marlow's steamer arrives at and leaves the Inner Station. She seems to exert an undue influence over both Kurtz and the natives around the station, and the Russian trader points her out as someone to fear. Like Kurtz, she is an enigma: she never speaks to Marlow, and he never learns anything more about her.
Kurtz's Intended	Kurtz's naïve and long-suffering fiancée, whom Marlow goes to visit after Kurtz's death. Her unshakable certainty about Kurtz's love for her reinforces Marlow's belief that women live in a dream world, well insulated from reality.
Aunt	Marlow's doting relative, who secures him a position with the Company. She believes firmly in imperialism as a charitable activity that brings civilization and religion to suffering, simple savages. She, too, is an example for Marlow of the naïveté and illusions of women.
The men aboard the Nellie	Marlow's friends, who are with him aboard a ship on the Thames at the story's opening. They are the audience for the central story of Heart of Darkness, which Marlow narrates. All have been sailors at one time or another, but all now have important jobs ashore and have settled into middle-class, middle-aged lives. They represent the kind of man Marlow would have likely become had he not gone to Africa: well meaning and moral but ignorant as to a large part of the world beyond England. The narrator in particular seems to be shaken by Marlow's story. He repeatedly comments on its obscurity and Marlow's own mysterious nature.
Fresleven	Marlow's predecessor as captain of the steamer. Fresleven, by all accounts a good-tempered, nonviolent man, was killed in a dispute over some hens, apparently after striking a village chief.

KEY FACTS ABOUT HEART OF DARKNESS

FULL TITLE	Heart of Darkness
AUTHOR	Joseph Conrad
TYPE OF WORK	Novella (between a novel and a short story in length and scope)
GENRE	Symbolism, colonial literature, adventure tale, frame story, almost a romance in its insistence on heroism and the supernatural and its preference for the symbolic over the realistic
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	England, 1898–1899; inspired by Conrad's journey to the Congo in 1890
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	Serialized in Blackwood'smagazine in 1899; published in 1902 in the volume Youth: A Narrative; and Two Other Stories
PUBLISHER	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.
NARRATOR	There are two narrators: an anonymous passenger on a pleasure ship, who

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	listens to Marlow's story, and Marlow himself, a middle-aged ship's captain.
POINT OF VIEW	The first narrator speaks in the first-person plural, on behalf of four other passengers who listen to Marlow's tale. Marlow narrates his story in the first person, describing only what he witnessed and experienced, and providing his own commentary on the story.
TONE	Ambivalent: Marlow is disgusted at the brutality of the Company and horrified by Kurtz's degeneration, but he claims that any thinking man would be tempted into similar behavior.
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	Latter part of the nineteenth century, probably sometime between 1876 and 1892
SETTING (PLACE)	Opens on the Thames River outside London, where Marlow is telling the story that makes up Heart of Darkness. Events of the story take place in Brussels, at the Company's offices, and in the Congo, then a Belgian territory.
PROTAGONIST	Marlow
MAJOR CONFLICT	Both Marlow and Kurtz confront a conflict between their images of themselves as "civilized" Europeans and the temptation to abandon morality completely once they leave the context of European society.
RISING ACTION	The brutality Marlow witnesses in the Company's employees, the rumors he hears that Kurtz is a remarkable and humane man, and the numerous examples of Europeans breaking down mentally or physically in the environment of Africa.
CLIMAX	Marlow's discovery, upon reaching the Inner Station, that Kurtz has completely abandoned European morals and norms of behavior
FALLING ACTION	Marlow's acceptance of responsibility for Kurtz's legacy, Marlow's encounters with Company officials and Kurtz's family and friends, Marlow's visit to Kurtz's Intended
THEMES	The hypocrisy of imperialism, madness as a result of imperialism, the absurdity of evil
MOTIFS	Darkness (very seldom opposed by light), interiors vs. surfaces (kernel/shell, coast/inland, station/forest, etc.), ironic understatement, hyperbolic language, inability to find words to describe situation adequately, images of ridiculous waste, upriver versus downriver/toward and away from Kurtz/away from and back toward civilization (quest or journey structure)
SYMBOLS	Rivers, fog, women (Kurtz's Intended, his African mistress), French warship shelling forested coast, grove of death, severed heads on fence posts, Kurtz's "Report," dead helmsman, maps, "whited sepulchre" of Brussels, knitting women in Company offices, man trying to fill bucket with hole in it
FORESHADOWING	Permeates every moment of the narrative—mostly operates on the level of imagery, which is consistently dark, gloomy, and threatening

"HEART OF DARKNESS" MCQS

1. Heart of Darkness opens in what setting?
   (a) A boat on the Congo River
   (b) A boat on the Thames River
   (c) The Company's offices in Brussels
   (d) The Outer Station
2. Where does Kurtz die?
   (a) At the Inner Station
   (b) In Brussels
   (c) Aboard Marlow's steamer
   (d) In the jungle
3. What does Marlow discover atop the fence posts at the Inner Station?
   (a) Human heads
   (b) Monkey skulls
   (c) Dead infants
   (d) The Company flag

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4. The Company trades primarily in
(a) Gold (b) Slaves
(c) Bananas (d) Ivory

5. Which of the following receives Kurtz's "Report" after his death?
(a) Marlow's aunt
(b) Kurtz's "Intended"
(c) A representative of the Company
(d) A journalist

6. Most of Marlow's adventures take place in
(a) Kenya (b) Rhodesia
(c) The Congo (d) England

7. Which of the following is not something that Marlow gives to the Russian trader?
(a) Food (b) Gun cartridges
(c) Tobacco (d) Shoes

8. What do the men at the Central Station hear about the fate of the Eldorado Exploring Expedition?
(a) That they have been successful and are returning with lots of ivory
(b) That the expedition's pack animals are dead
(c) That the men have been ambushed and killed by natives
(d) That the expedition has found Kurtz

9. At the end of his "Report" on the natives, Kurtz writes:
(a) "Exterminate all the brutes!"
(b) "God help us!"
(c) "No more death!"
(d) "God save the King!"

10. What one thing does Marlow need to repair his wrecked steamer?
(a) Steel plates (b) A new boiler
(c) Tools (d) Rivets

11. Which of the following does not accompany Marlow on his journey up the river from the Central Station?
(a) The chief accountant
(b) The general manager
(c) The cannibals
(d) The pilgrims

12. How does Marlow's helmsman die?
(a) He is killed and eaten by the cannibals.
(b) He is shot by an angry pilgrim.
(c) He is impaled on a spear thrown from the riverbank.
(d) He falls overboard and drowns.

13. The Company is
(a) English (b) French
(c) Dutch (d) Belgian

14. At the Company's offices Marlow encounters
(a) Kurtz
(b) Kurtz's fiancée
(c) Two old women knitting
(d) A Russian trader

15. Why are the cannibals aboard the steamer hungry?
(a) The pilgrims threw their rotting meat overboard.
(b) There are no humans for them to eat.
(c) They have no way to make a fire to cook their food.
(d) They are fasting for religious reasons.

16. Who is ultimately responsible for the attack on the steamer?
(a) The Russian trader
(b) The general manager
(c) Kurtz
(d) Marlow

17. Marlow's predecessor with the Company dies as a result of a quarrel over
(a) Ivory (b) Hens
(c) A card game (d) A woman

18. The last person Marlow sees in Brussels is
(a) The president of the Company
(b) His aunt
(c) Kurtz's cousin
(d) Kurtz's fiancée

19. Who helps Marlow to get a job with the Company?
(a) Kurtz
(b) The Director of Companies
(c) His father
(d) His aunt

20. What does the Russian trader leave downriver for the approaching steamer?
(a) Firewood (b) Water
(c) A map (d) Food

21. Before he goes to Africa, Marlow has been on a voyage through
(a) South Pacific (b) Asia
(c) Central America (d) Alaska

22. Where does Marlow encounter the "grove of death"?
(a) Brussels
(b) The Outer Station
(c) The Central Station
(d) The Inner Station

23. The chief accountant's most notable characteristic is
(a) His bald head
(b) His spotless white clothing
(c) His shining black shoes
(d) His unusual hat

24. At the Central Station the native laborers burn
(a) A hut full of trade goods

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(b) Marlow's steamer
(c) The chief accountant's quarters
(d) The surrounding forest

25. What are Kurtz's last words?
(a) "Exterminate all the brutes!"
(b) "The horror! The horror!"
(c) His fiancée's name
(d) "God help me!"

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. d.	6. c	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. b	24. a	25. b					

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GEORGE ELIOT

d 1. What was the occupation of George Eliot?
(a) Playwright (b) Dramatist
(c) Actor (d) Novelist

C 2. George Eliot was associated with period of?
(a) Classic (b) modern
(c) Victorian (d) Romantic

a 3. What is the name of spouse of George Eliot?
(a) John Cross (b) Robert Evans
(c) Christiana (d) Isaac

b 4. What is the mother's name of George Eliot?
(a) Robert Evans
(b) Christiana Pearson
(c) Christiana, Isaac
(d) Fanny

a 5. What is the father's name George Eliot?
(a) Robert Evans
(b) Christiana Pearson
(c) Christiana, Isaac
(d) Fanny

C 6. Who is better known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist, journalist and translator, and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 7. Who is the author of novel, Romola?
(a) George William (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 8. Who is the author of novel, Felix Holt, the Radical?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 9. Who is the author of novel, Adam Bede?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 10. Who is the author of novel, The Mill on the Floss?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 11. Who is the author of novel, Silas Marner?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 12. Who is the author of novel, Middlemarch?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

C 13. Who is the author of novel, Daniel Deronda?
(a) George Lewes (b) John Cross
(c) George Eliot (d) John Stuart Mill

b 14. What was George Eliot's real name?
(a) Eric Arthur Blair
(b) Mary Anne Evans
(c) Aspidistra Blair
(d) William Eric Arthur

a 15. When was Mary Anne Evans born?
(a) 22 November 1819
(b) 22 May 1799
(c) 22 October 1820
(d) 25 January 1821

b 16. When did Mary Anne Evans die?
(a) 31 December 1900
(b) 22 December 1880
(c) 15 August 1860
(d) 19 March 1865

b 17. Which character of Mary Anne Evans is a true blackmailer?
(a) Mr. Bulstrode (b) Mr. Raffles
(c) Featherstone (d) Rosamond

C 18. Which magazine did Mary Anne Evans edit for two years?
(a) Wall Street Journal
(b) Current
(c) Imprint
(d) Westminster Review

C 19. Which novel of Mary Anne Evans is considered her greatest?
(a) The Mill on the Floss
(b) Silas Marner
(c) Middlemarch
(d) Romola

b 20. Where was Mary Anne Evans buried?
(a) Westminster Abbey
(b) Highgate Cemetery
(c) Arlington National Cemetery
(d) Notre Dame Cemetery

C 21. Which book of Ludwig Feuerbach was translated by Mary Anne Evans and published in 1854?
(a) The Kingdom of God is within you.
(b) Either Or
(c) Essence of Christianity
(d) Why I am a Christian?

a 22. Whom did Mary Anne Evans marry after John Cross?
(a) George Henry Lewes
(b) John Stuart Mill

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(c) John Chapman
(d) None of these

23. A new doctor arrives in Middlemarch; what is his name?
(a) Bulstrode (b) Ladislaw
(c) Lydgate (d) Fare brother

24. Which novel was written first by Mary Anne Evans?
(a) Adam Bede
(b) Scenes of Clerical Life
(c) Daniel Deronda
(d) Romola

25. Name the partner of Mary Anne Evans who later became the husband of Mary Anne Evans?
(a) George Henry Lewes
(b) John Cross
(c) John Chapman
(d) John Stuart Mill

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. c
9. c	10. c	11. c	12. c	13. c	14. b	15. a	16. b
17. b	18. d	19. c	20. b	21. c	22. a	23. c	24. b
25. a							

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NOVEL THE MILL ON THE FLOSS BY GEORGE ELIOT

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE MILL ON THE FLOSS

Maggie Tulliver	The protagonist of The Mill on the Floss. The novel tracks Maggie as she grows from an impetuous, clever child into a striking, unconventional young woman. Maggie's closest tie is to her brother Tom, and she seeks—and constantly feels denied—his approval and acceptance. Maggie is clever and enjoys books, the richness of intelligent conversation, and music, but her family's downfall lends her a quieter, troubled side that tends toward self- abnegation. With her dark skin, dark hair, and dark eyes, Maggie is often associated with the Tulliver side of the family, and, specifically her father's sister, Mrs. Moss.
Tom Tulliver	The Tullivers' older son. Tom has his own clear sense of duty, justice, and fairness, and these standards affect his action more so than emotion. Tom has affection for Maggie, but he dislikes her impetuous way of doing what she wants, assuming that she knows better than Tom. When Mr. Tulliver goes bankrupt, Tom must go to work at a young age and with little experience other than the Latin and Euclid he has learned in school. Tom brings the family out of debt and becomes a promising young worker at his uncle Deane's company, Guest & Co. Tom may be in love with Lucy Deane, but he focuses only on his work.
Elizabeth Tulliver	Maggie Tulliver's mother. Mrs. Tulliver is a dull-witted, stout, blond woman. Formerly a Miss Dodson, Mrs. Tulliver still maintains that the respectable ways of the Dodson family are better than the ways of Mr. Tulliver. Mrs. Tulliver's mind works in small circles—she focuses mainly on tactile objects like the linens and the china. Her husband's bankruptcy makes her confused and listless, and all she can do is wonder what she has done to receive such bad luck. Mrs. Tulliver likes Tom more than Maggie as children, but she grows prouder of Maggie as Maggie grows tall, striking, and more demure.
Jeremy Tulliver	Maggie Tulliver's father. Mr. Tulliver works the mill on the Floss river, which is on land his family has held for generations. Mr. Tulliver is fond of Maggie, especially her cleverness, and he often takes her side in family quarrels. Mr. Tulliver's bankruptcy is, in part, the result of his own single- mindedness and pride. Associated with the older, provincial ways, Mr. Tulliver senses enough of the changing economic world around him to be puzzled by it. Tulliver is an affectionate man, who is soft with his daughter, wife, and sister, yet his bitterness toward Mr. Wakem consumes and changes him in the end.
Lucy Deane	The pretty, petite, blond cousin of Tom and Maggie. Lucy is genuinely good-hearted, thinking often of the happiness of others. She is also enough of a child of society life, though, that she pays heed to social conventions and to her own appearance.
Philip Wakem	The sensitive and intelligent son of Lawyer Wakem. Philip has had a hunched back since birth. Of small stature and with a pale face, Philip is often described as "womanly." Philip's love of art, music, and knowledge go some way toward counteracting the severe sadness he feels about his deformity. Philip first meets Maggie when he is at school with Tom. He falls in love with her the year that they meet in secret during Maggie's father's bankruptcy.
Lawyer Wakem	Lawyer Wakem is a powerful, and increasingly wealthy member of St. Ogg's society.

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	He remembers his late wife lovingly and is very indulgent but close to his deformed son, Philip. Wakem holds strict ideas about class and money. He is scornful of the vindictive Mr. Tulliver.
Stephen Guest	Stephen Guest is courting Lucy Deane when we meet him but has not yet proposed marriage. He is the son of the senior partner of Guest & Co., where both Tom and Mr. Deane work. Stephen is handsome and self-assured. Though he cares for Lucy, and for the life they would have together, he falls unexpectedly in love with Maggie, drawn to her strikingly different qualities.
Bob Jakin	Bob Jakin was a childhood friend of Tom's. Though Tom rejected his friendship when they were children over an incident of cheating, Bob returns after Mr. Tulliver's bankruptcy to offer help to Maggie and Tom. Bob is a packman—a salesman who buys goods at one place and sells them at another.
Mr. and Mrs. Glegg	Mrs. Glegg, formerly Miss Jane Dodson, acts as the leader of the Dodson sisters. Mrs. Glegg is loudly vocal regarding her disapprovals, which usually involve a violation of the Dodson way of doing something. Yet it is her same strict sense of respectability that allows Mrs. Glegg to stand by Maggie, when no one else will at the end of the novel. Mr. and Mrs. Glegg are miserly, though Mr. Glegg is more good-natured about thrift. Mr. Glegg tries to mediate his wife's ill temper and will stand up to her as well.
Mr. and Mrs. Deane	Mrs. Deane, formerly Miss Susan Dodson, is a pale, quieter, Dodson sister. Mrs. Deane does not say much, and she rehearses what she says beforehand. She dies before the end of the novel. Mr. Deane is a swiftly rising junior partner at Guest & Co. He focuses on business and profit-making more than family claims. Their daughter is Lucy.
Mr. and Mrs. Pullet	Mrs. Pullet, formerly Miss Sophie Dodson, is the closest Dodson sister to Mrs. Tulliver. They share a love of fine household goods. Mr. Pullet is a gentleman farmer, and the couple were originally the most wealthy of the Dodson family, until Mr. Deane began rising in the business world. Mr. Pullet does not have much to say for himself. He covers for this fact by sucking on peppermints.
Luke Moggs	Luke Moggs works for Mr. Tulliver. He is the miller at the mill on the Floss. Luke is practically a family member, and he sits by Mr. Tulliver's sickbed.
Mr. Riley	Mr. Riley is the auction manager in St. Ogg's. Mr. Tulliver looks up to him as a high class and full of wisdom and intelligence, but Mr. Riley is more likely middle class and not entirely full of wisdom. Mr. Riley has died by the middle of the novel.
Mr. Stelling	Mr. Stelling is the clergyman tutor of Tom Tulliver and, later, Philip Wakem. Stelling wants to rise in the world and lives somewhat beyond his current means. He teaches exactly as he was taught, with Latin and Euclid. He doesn't have the imagination or the open-mindedness to help Tom learn in other ways.
Dr. Kenn	Dr. Kenn is the stern, but charitable, minister of St. Ogg's.
Mr. and Mrs. Moss	Margaret Moss, Mr. Tulliver's sister—and "Aunt Gritty" to Tom and Maggie—is a patient, loving woman. She is especially fond of Maggie. She has eight children, and the family is very poor. Mr. Tulliver did not want Margaret to marry Mr. Moss, and Tulliver is still cross about this. Mr. Moss does not have much character, mainly because he must work too much.
Mr. Pivart	Mr. Pivart, who lives down the Floss, begins a dispute with Mr. Tulliver over the river water.
Kezia	Kezia is the Tullivers' servant.
Mr. Gore	Gore is Mr. Tulliver's lawyer.
Mr. Poulter	Mr. Poulter is brought in by Mr. Stelling to give Tom exercise. Mr. Poulter drinks and talks about the war in which he fought.
the Miss Guests	The Miss Guests (there are two) are Stephen Guest's sisters. They are not very attractive and are snobbish.

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KEY FACTS ABOUT THE MILL ON THE FLOSS

FULL TITLE	The Mill on the Floss
AUTHOR	George Eliot (pseudonym for Marian Evans)
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Victorian novel, tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	Richmond and Wandsworth in England, 1859–1860
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1860
PUBLISHER	Blackwood and Sons
NARRATOR	The unnamed narrator was alive for Maggie Tulliver's life and is narrating the events many years later.
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks in the first person at selective points of narration but for all else, narrates as though third-person omniscient.
TONE	The tone can vary from lightly satiric when dealing with lesser characters, to elegiac or only slightly ironic when dealing with main characters.
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	1829–1839
SETTING (PLACE)	St. Ogg's in English midlands (real life model for the Floss was the Trent in Lincolnshire)
PROTAGONIST	Maggie Tulliver
MAJOR CONFLICT	Maggie must choose between her inner desire toward passion and sensuous life and her impulse towards moral responsibility and the need for her brother's approval and love.
RISING ACTION	Incurious Tom is sent to school, while Maggie is held "uncanny" for her intelligence. Mr. Tulliver's pride and inability to adapt to the changing economic world causes him to lose his property in a lawsuit against Lawyer Wakem and eventually die as the result of his fury toward Wakem. To Tom's dismay, Maggie becomes secretly close to Wakem's sensitive crippled son, Philip.
CLIMAX	At the age of nineteen, Maggie visits her cousin Lucy and becomes hopelessly attracted to Lucy's wealthy and polished suitor, Stephen Guest, and he to her. Stephen and Maggie are inadvertently left to themselves for a boatride. Stephen rows them further down river than planned and tries to convince Maggie to elope with him.
FALLING ACTION	Maggie parts with Stephen, arguing that they each cannot ignore the claims that Lucy and Philip have on them. Maggie returns to St. Ogg's several days later and is met with repudiation from the entire town and from Tom. Philip and Lucy contact Maggie and forgive her. The Floss floods, and Maggie seizes a boat and rows to the Mill to save Tom. Their boat is capsized by floating machinery, Tom and Maggie drown in each other's arms.
THEMES	The claim of the past upon present identity; The effect of society upon the individual; The importance of sympathy; Practical knowledge versus bookish knowledge
MOTIFS	The disparity between the Dodsons and the Tullivers; Music; Animal imagery; Dark and light women
SYMBOLS	The Floss; St. Ogg; Maggie's eyes
FORESHADOWING	As the story is being told in the past tense, the narrator often alludes to future circumstances when describing the present moment. An example of this is the narration of the figure of Maggie at the St. Ogg's bazaar in Chapter IX of Book Sixth, when the narrator alludes to the future attitudes of the women of St. Ogg's toward

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	Maggie in light of her "subsequent conduct." The use of the Floss to symbolize Maggie's destiny throughout the novel also foreshadows her eventual drowning.

NOVEL "THE MILL ON THE FLOSS" MCQS

A 1. Which of these reasons is not one of Mr. Tulliver's reasons for sending Tom on for more education?
(a) So that Tom can teach Maggie
(b) So that Tom can learn to write well
(c) So that Tom will have something else to do besides take over the mill from Mr. Tulliver
(d) So that Tom can help Mr. Tulliver with law documents and arbitrations

C 2. What does Mr. Tulliver seek Mr. Riley's advice about?
(a) Maggie's uncanny intelligence
(b) Tulliver's dispute with Mr. Pivart over the Floss water
(c) Tom's education
(d) Tulliver's disputes with his wife's family, the Dodsons

d 3. What book does Maggie show Mr. Riley that she is reading?
(a) Aesop's Fables
(b) The Christian Year
(c) Pilgrim's Progress
(d) The History of the Devil

C 4. Why does Tom first get angry at Maggie when he comes home from school in Book First?
(a) Because she won't curl her hair
(b) Because she doesn't play fair at Heads or Tails
(c) Because she has forgotten to feed his rabbits and they've died
(d) Because she speaks badly of Lucy

C 5. Why does Tom break off his friendship with Bob Jakin?
(a) Because Bob is better at trapping rabbits than Tom
(b) Because Bob is not intelligent
(c) Because Bob does not play fairly
(d) Because Bob has stolen Tom's pocketknife

C 6. What impulsive action does Maggie take during the visit of her aunts and uncles in Book First?
(a) She falls in the mud
(b) She eats Tom's dessert
(c) She steps on a cake
(d) She cuts her own hair

b 7. What do Mrs. Glegg and Mr. Tulliver have a disagreement over?
(a) Table linens
(b) Tom's education
(c) The 500 pounds Mrs. Glegg has lent Mr. Tulliver
(d) Maggie's behavior

A 8. Why does Mr. Tulliver ultimately decide not to press his sister for the money she owes him?
(a) Because he thinks of Maggie dependent upon Tom after his own death
(b) Because he sees her eight children
(c) Because Mr. Moss convinces him to lay off
(d) Because another investment of his makes good

C 9. What are Maggie's intentions towards the gypsies?
(a) To use them to make her family pity her
(b) To learn their language
(c) To teach them and be their queen
(d) To teach them how to cook

d 10. What was St. Ogg's profession?
(a) A farmer (b) A miller
(c) A priest (d) A ferryman

b 11. Who insists upon the repayment of the 500 pounds between Mr. Tulliver and Mrs. Glegg?
(a) Mrs. Glegg (b) Mr. Tulliver
(c) Mrs. Tulliver (d) Mr. Glegg

12. Who is Tom's only playmate during his first term with Mr. Stelling?
(a) Poulter (b) Bob Jakin
(c) Laura Stelling (d) Yap

13. Why is Christmas dreary after Tom's first term with Mr. Stelling?
(a) Because Maggie has become religiously ascetic
(b) Because Tom hates school
(c) Because the Dodsons refuse to visit
(d) Because Mr. Tulliver is preoccupied with litigation over the river water

14. How does Philip Wakem first win Tom's respect?
(a) His singing
(b) His drawing skills
(c) His intelligence
(d) His self-assured demeanor

A 15. What feature of Maggie's draws Philip to her?
(a) Her eyes
(b) Her hair
(c) Her linguistic prowess
(d) Her impetuousness

b 16. What is Philip's first thought when Tom drops a sword on his own foot?
(a) That Tom deserved it

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(b) That Tom might fear he will be lame for life
(c) That Tom is headstrong and stupid
(d) That warfare is wrong

17. With whom does Maggie go to boarding school?
(a) Her mother (b) Miss Guest
(c) Tom (d) Lucy Deane

18. What is Mr. Tulliver reading when he has a stroke?
(a) A decision against him in the court case over the water power
(b) A notice from his lawyer, Mr. Gore, that he is bankrupted
(c) A letter stating that the mortgage of the mill has been transferred to Wakem
(d) A letter from Maggie saying she will be home soon

19. Why does Maggie become angry at her aunts and uncles during her father's illness?
(a) Because they are insulting Tom about the benefits of his education
(b) Because they will not offer to buy any of the family's furniture
(c) Because they are insulting to Mrs. Moss
(d) Because they have befriended Lawyer Wakem

20. What causes Lawyer Wakem to buy the mill?
(a) The transference of Tulliver's mortgage to him
(b) Mrs. Tulliver's visit to him
(c) Mr. Riley's recommendation
(d) Tom's proud behavior

21. What does Mr. Tulliver make Tom write in the family Bible?
(a) A notice that Maggie will never marry
(b) A notice that Wakem is not forgiven
(c) The occasion of Tom's repayment of the family debts
(d) The formal transference of power from Tulliver to Tom

22. How does Tom manage to pay off the family debt?
(a) By saving his wages at Guest & Co.
(b) Through an entrepreneurial scheme with Bob Jakin
(c) By appealing to Mr. Glegg for money
(d) By selling his own goods

23. What is Stephen Guest's relationship to Lucy Deane?
(a) They are engaged
(b) They are married
(c) They are courting
(d) They are friends

24. What is the significance of Maggie's sewing?
(a) It shows that she is accomplished in female arts
(b) It shows her love of handicraft
(c) It signifies nothing
(d) It shows that she has been in financial difficulty

25. Why does Maggie become angry when Stephen kisses her arm at the dance?
(a) Because Lucy might have seen
(b) Because Maggie is engaged to Philip
(c) Because he is drunk
(d) Because it shows that Stephen thinks lightly of her

26. Which of the following is not a reason that Maggie decides to leave Stephen in Mudport and return to St. Ogg's?
(a) Because she feels her life with Stephen wouldn't be noble
(b) Because she feels the pull of the past on her
(c) Because she knows that St. Ogg's will never accept her as Stephen's wife
(d) Because she sympathizes with Lucy's and Philip's positions

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. c	6. d	7. b	8. a
9. c	10. d	11. b	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. a	16. b
17. d	18. c	19. b	20. b	21. b	22. b	23. c	24. d
25. d	26. c						

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NOVEL ADAM BEDE BY GEORGE ELIOT

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF ADAM BEDE

Adam Bede	A carpenter and the protagonist of the novel. Adam is strong, intelligent, and fairly well educated for a peasant. He is industrious and loyal. Throughout the story, Adam's pride forms the central movement of the book. Adam believes that working hard is a way of doing God's work and is at least as important as religion itself. He hates all evil and does not understand how a man could decide that something is evil and then do it anyway. Adam is admired by his peers, but he is not motivated by their admiration. For him, a job well done is its own reward.
Dinah Morris	A Methodist preacher who seeks to bring God's love to all those around her. Dinah's gentle demeanor and selfless attitude bring comfort to the other characters, including Hetty in the hours before she is scheduled to die. Dinah's outer beauty matches her inner calm and draws all the other characters to her. She feels compelled to help those in greatest need, even when it results in the denial of her own happiness. Eventually she comes to believe that her own happiness and God's will are not necessarily incompatible.
Hetty Sorrel	A startlingly beautiful young peasant girl. Her downfall is the primary action of the novel. Hetty is selfish and shallow. Although her humiliation changes her somewhat, even to the end she is more concerned with her own suffering than anyone else's. Hetty is also foolish. She has no sense of the way the world really is and no appreciation for Mr. and Mrs. Poyser for taking her in and raising her when she was orphaned. Hetty wants everyone to notice her beauty. Hetty is a foil to Dinah's character.
Captain Arthur Donnithorne	A young regimental soldier, heir to the Chase. His arrogant belief in his own good character leads him to disgrace Hetty. Captain Donnithorne believes that he is fundamentally a good man, no matter what else happens and even when events show that his evil actions have consequences. He tries to buy his way out of every situation. Even his desire to do good is really a desire to be seen by others as one who does good. Captain Donnithorne cares for Adam, although not enough to tell him the truth about Hetty. Although he loves Hetty, his love is not strong enough to break the class boundaries that separate them.
Aldophous Irwine	The rector of Broxton, the confidante of Captain Donnithorne. Mr. Irwine is tolerant and compassionate. Although he is a religious man, he believes that little good is done by chastising people for their wrong-doings. Instead, he teaches patience and gentleness. Mr. Irwine has never married and prefers to live with his mother and two sisters. Although he does not pry into others' inner lives, he offers sage advice when his advice is sought. He loves Captain Donnithorne like a son and is deeply wounded by Hetty's disgrace. Mr. Irwine knows the details of the lives of the people in the parish and does his best to encourage what he believes will make them happy.
Seth Bede	Adam's brother, a Methodist carpenter. Seth gives freely of himself, even to the point of giving up his love of Dinah when he believes it is for the good of others. Although Seth is not as intelligent as Adam, he is motivated by love and acts well in all things as a result. Both gentle and kind, he is comparable to Dinah but lacks her education and intelligence. A bit of a dreamer, Seth likes to sit and think rather than do, although he works very hard at his job as well.
Rachel Poyser	A country farmwoman. She has a sharp tongue and a deep love for her family and

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	friends. Mrs. Poyser is an indulgent mother to Totty, her three-year-old daughter. A mother figure to both Hetty and Dinah, she repeatedly warns Hetty against the dangers of vanity. She believes she knows more than most people, stands up to authority when she believes it is wrong, and criticizes freely when she believes others are in error.
Martin Poyser	A farmer and tenant of the Squire's. Mr. Poyser is deeply traditional and values his land and good name above all else. A simple man, he cherishes his wife and believes in her wisdom.
Bartle Massey	The schoolteacher and Adam's best friend. Unbeknownst to his friends, not only does Mr. Massey care deeply for his students, but he exhibits a patience with them that he seldom shows in the company of friends. Mr. Massey rails against the stupidity of women and says everything twice. During Hetty's trial, he is a tactful comfort to Adam because he is able to see when it is best not to speak.
Lisbeth Bede	The mother of Adam and Seth, the wife of Thias. Lisbeth shrieks at her children, complains incessantly about the wrongs the world does to her, and wishes for death when her husband dies. For all that, she loves Adam and Seth, although she favors Adam over Seth and never spares Seth's feelings on the subject. She is the first to remark on Adam and Dinah's love for each other.
Thias Bede	A drunkard, the father of Adam and Seth. Thias fell from a straight life sometime before the opening of the novel. Until his death, he is only a burden to his family.
Squire Donnithorne	The old, spendthrift landlord of the Chase. He takes no interest in his tenants as people but only as a source income and therefore his comfort.
Mrs. Irwine	An old socialite, mother of Mr. Irwine. Mrs. Irwine's sense of superiority over the peasants leads her to bring misery even when she ostensively seeks to bring happiness. A proud and arrogant woman, she belittles the peasants, believing that they are beneath her because they do not have her wealth.
Wiry Ben	A carpenter who works with Adam and Seth. Wiry Ben is a simple man, who is uneducated, likes his ale, and can dance very well.
Mr. Casson	The proprietor of the village inn. Mr. Casson knows everyone's business and affects great airs of nobility, even in the way he speaks.
Gyp	Adam's tailless, faithful dog. Gyp follows Adam everywhere. How other characters treat Gyp is often an indication of how they react to helpless creatures.
Joshua Rann	The parish clerk who is so proud of his own voice and musical talent that he flaunts them at every turn. He also takes great offense at the coming of Methodists into the parish.
Will Maskery	The Methodist wheelwright. Maskery is outspoken and self-righteous.
Sarah Stone	A Methodist widow from Stoniton. She lets Hetty stay with her when she looks for Captain Donnithorne. She later testifies at Hetty's trial.
John Olding	Farm laborer who lives near Stoniton. At Hetty's trial, he testifies that he saw Hetty one morning and heard a baby crying.

KEY FACTS ABOUT ADAM BEDE

FULL TITLE	Adam Bede
AUTHOR	George Eliot
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Bildungsroman; tragedy
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1857–1859, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	February 1, 1859
PUBLISHER	William Blackwood and Sons

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NARRATOR	The narrator is an anonymous historian who knows Adam later in life. The narrator has a low opinion of the reader, whom he imagines as a socialite woman.
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks primarily in the third person, centering on characters one at a time and revealing their thoughts and feelings in turn. Sometimes, the narrator breaks through to comment on the actions and feelings of the character in the first person.
TONE	The narrator is generally empathetic with the characters, although sometimes the narrator is very sarcastic about the reader's imagined response to the characters.
TENSE	Past tense
SETTING (TIME)	June 1799–June 1807
SETTING (PLACE)	Hayslope, England
PROTAGONIST	Adam Bede
MAJOR CONFLICT	Adam Bede comes to terms with the disgrace and crimes of his fiancée and learns how evil acts in the world.
RISING ACTION	When Hetty Sorrel has an affair with Captain Donnithorne, gets pregnant, and murders her newborn child, Adam Bede must face the reality that not all people conform to his conception of goodness.
CLIMAX	Adam's discovery of Hetty's crime forces upon him the knowledge of her pregnancy and the death of her child; for him, life will forever be marked by the sorrow he feels over her disgrace.
FALLING ACTION	Adam observes Hetty's trial from afar, forgives Hetty, and returns to life in Hayslope. Only over time is he able to come to terms with Hetty's disgrace and exile from England.
THEMES	The value of hard work; the power of love; the consequences of bad behavior
MOTIFS	Natural beauty; dogs; narrative sarcasm
SYMBOLS	Gates; hearth and home; clothing
FORESHADOWING	Adam hears the omen of death the night before his father dies; Hetty's impending shame is her pregnancy; Dinah blushes when Adam surprises her at the Bede home, foreshadowing their love and marriage.

NOVEL "ADAM BEDE" MCQS

1. What is Adam Bede's profession?
   (a) Teacher (b) Carpenter
   (c) Mortician (d) Farmer
2. What religion is Dinah Morris?
   (a) Methodist (b) Catholic
   (c) Episcopal (d) Anglican
3. Where does Dinah Morris live for the majority of the novel?
   (a) Hayslope (b) Hall Farm
   (c) Snowfield (d) Stoniton
4. Which of the following is NOT a reason Hetty goes to Windsor?
   (a) To find Captain Donnithorne
   (b) Because she is pregnant
   (c) To invite Dinah to her wedding
   (d) All are true
5. Whom does Adam marry?
   (a) Dinah Morris (b) Hetty Sorrel
   (c) Lisbeth Bede (d) Rachel Poyser
6. Who stays with Adam during the trial?
   (a) Mr. Irwine (b) His mother
   (c) Seth (d) Bartle Massey
7. What is the outcome of Hetty's trial?
   (a) She is acquitted.
   (b) She is convicted but pardoned.
   (c) There is a hung jury.
   (d) She is convicted and sentenced to die.
8. What does Captain Donnithorne give Hetty?
   (a) A bracelet engraved with his name
   (b) A locket with his hair in it
   (c) A new string of beads
   (d) A new milkmaid outfit
9. Why doesn't Adam go to Ireland?
   (a) The weather is too bad for travel.
   (b) Hetty has come home.
   (c) He secretly loves Dinah and can't leave her.
   (d) He finds out Hetty is in jail.
10. With whom does Mr. Irwine live?
    (a) His mother and sisters
    (b) His wife and children
    (c) The Poysers
    (d) No one; he lives alone.

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11. Of the following, who is alive at the end of the novel?
(a) The Squire (b) Thias Bede
(c) Seth Bede (d) Hetty Sorrel

12. What is Adam's dog's name?
(a) Dog (b) Gyp
(c) Totty (d) Cat

13. Whom does Adam beat up?
(a) Mr. Irwine
(b) Seth
(c) Captain Donnithorne
(d) Mr. Massey

14. Where does Hetty meet Captain Donnithorne for the first time?
(a) At his coming-of-age party
(b) At the Harvest Supper
(c) At her trial
(d) At the Poysers

15. Of the following, who is NOT a Methodist?
(a) Dinah Morris (b) Seth Bede
(c) Joshua Rann (d) Sarah Stone

16. Who of the following testifies at Hetty's trial?
(a) Mr. Irwine
(b) Mr. Poyser
(c) Captain Donnithorne
(d) None of the above

17. What is Hetty's child's name?
(a) Arthur (b) Adam
(c) Seth (d) We don't know.

18. Of the following, who does not leave Hayslope at any time during the novel?
(a) Lisbeth Bede (b) Hetty Sorrel
(c) Adam Bede (d) Arthur Donnithorne

19. Which of the following is NOT one of Hetty's chores at Hall Farm?
(a) Walking Gyp
(b) Taking care of Totty
(c) Working in the dairy
(d) Light housework

20. Where does Captain Donnithorne go after Hetty's trial?
(a) To Ireland (b) To join the army
(c) Home (d) To jail

21. Who is NOT at the Harvest Supper?
(a) Adam Bede (b) Martin Poyser
(c) Dinah Morris (d) Wiry Ben

22. What does Mrs. Irwine give as a prize at Captain Donnithorne's party?
(a) Earrings (b) A nice vase
(c) Movie tickets (d) A woolen cloak

23. Adam Bede is an example of which school of writing?
(a) Realism (b) Expressionism
(c) Rationalism (d) High school

24. Who is Mr. Irwine?
(a) The rector of Hayslope and Broxton
(b) Captain Donnithorne's friend
(c) Adam's confidante
(d) All of the above

25. Why does Dinah go to Stoniton?
(a) To visit Hetty
(b) To marry Adam
(c) To preach
(d) It's warmer there

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. a	6. d	7. d	8. b
9. d	10. a	11. c	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. c	16. b
17. d	18. a	19. a	20. b	21. c	22. d	23. a	24. d
25. a							

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GEORGE ORWELL

a 1. What was George Orwell's real name?
(a) Eric Arthur Blair
(b) Mary Anne Evans
(c) Aspidistra Blair
(d) William Eric Arthur

a 2. Where was George Orwell born?
(a) Motihari (b) London
(c) New York (d) Rangoon

b 3. Where did George Orwell serve in 1922-1927?
(a) Scotland Yard, London
(b) Indian Imperial Police, Burma
(c) HMS Invincible, Australia
(d) Dogra Regiment, Himachal Pradesh

b 4. George was the name of patron saint of England. What was Orwell?
(a) Eric Arthur Blair's mother maiden surname
(b) Name of a river
(c) Name of a mountain
(d) Name of a king

b 5. What made George Orwell an opposer of communism?
(a) World War I
(b) Spanish Civil War
(c) World War II
(d) Balkan War i

d 6. Which novel of George Orwell deals with the revolution of beasts of England and Ireland?
(a) 1984
(b) Burmese Days
(c) The Road to Wigan Pier
(d) Animal Farm

a 7. Which revolution is satirised in Animal Farm?
(a) Russian (b) Cuban
(c) Chinese (d) Vietnamese

b 8. Which novel of George Orwell deals with suppression of truth and free speech in future?
(a) Utopia
(b) 1984
(c) Homage to Catalonia
(d) Keep the Aspidistra Flying

d 9. When did George Orwell marry Sonia Brownell?
(a) 1936 (b) 1948
(c) 1946 (d) 1949

a 10. When did George Orwell die?
(a) 21 January 1950
(b) 31 June 1952
(c) 16 May 1964
(d) 31 December 1984

b 11. Which exotic novel of George Orwell was published in 1934?
(a) Indian Days (b) Burmese Days
(c) Burmese Nights (d) Indian Nights

d 12. In which novel do we come to grips with Gordon Comstock throwing himself into poverty and the poem that never gets finished?
(a) London Pleasures
(b) Why I Write
(c) A Merry War
(d) Keep the Aspidistra Flying

a 13. Which of the following books was Orwell's first publication?
(a) Down and Out in Paris and London
(b) Down and Out in Lisbon and Paris
(c) Down and Out in London and Paris
(d) Down and Out in Paris and Lisbon

b 14. One of Orwell's essays went into great depths about making something. What?
(a) A Warm Woolly Hat
(b) A Nice Cup of Tea
(c) A Very Taisty Curry
(d) Love

b 15. Orwell gives an account of being shot in which work?
(a) Shooting an Elephant
(b) Homage to Catalonia
(c) How the Poor Die
(d) Coming up for Air

c 16. A man dodging a puddle of water is a very poignant moment in this 1931 essay.
(a) Keep the Aspidistra Flying
(b) Reflections on Ghandi
(c) A Hanging
(d) The Art of Donald McGill

b 17. In this novel we find scandal and a tramp who becomes a schoolteacher.
(a) Coming up for Air
(b) A Clergyman's Daughter
(c) A Good Word for the Vicar of Bray
(d) Keep the Aspidistra Flying

a 18. In which novel predicting world war two do we find 45 year old George Bowling trying to recapture his youth?
(a) Coming up for Air
(b) The Moon Under Water

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(c) Keep the Aspidistra Flying
(d) Homage to Catalonia

19. An Orwell essay is one inspiration for which British pub group?
(a) Green King
(b) Wetherspoons
(c) Punch Taverns
(d) Enterprise Inns

20. Which book describes working class poverty and a trip down a coal mine?
(a) The Road to Southampton Pier
(b) The Road to Blackpool Pier
(c) The Road to Wigan Pier
(d) The Road to Southport Pier

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. b	6. d	7. a	8. b	9. d	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. a	19. b	20. d

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NOVEL "1984" BY GEORGE ORWELL

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF 1984

Winston Smith	A minor member of the ruling Party in near-future London, Winston Smith is a thin, frail, contemplative, intellectual, and fatalistic thirty-nine-year-old. Winston hates the totalitarian control and enforced repression that are characteristic of his government. He harbors revolutionary dreams.
Julia	Winston's lover, a beautiful dark-haired girl working in the Fiction Department at the Ministry of Truth. Julia enjoys sex, and claims to have had affairs with many Party members. Julia is pragmatic and optimistic. Her rebellion against the Party is small and personal, for her own enjoyment, in contrast to Winston's ideological motivation.
O'Brien	A mysterious, powerful, and sophisticated member of the Inner Party whom Winston believes is also a member of the Brotherhood, the legendary group of anti-Party rebels.
Big Brother	Though he never appears in the novel, and though he may not actually exist, Big Brother, the perceived ruler of Oceania, is an extremely important figure. Everywhere Winston looks he sees posters of Big Brother's face bearing the message"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU." Big Brother's image is stamped on coins and broadcast on the unavoidable telescreens; it haunts Winston's life and fills him with hatred and fascination.
Mr. Charrington	An old man who runs a secondhand store in the prole district. Kindly and encouraging, Mr. Charrington seems to share Winston's interest in the past. He also seems to support Winston's rebellion against the Party and his relationship with Julia, since he rents Winston a room without a telescreen in which to carry out his affair. But Mr. Charrington is not as he seems. He is a member of the Thought Police.
Syme	An intelligent, outgoing man who works with Winston at the Ministry of Truth. Syme specializes in language. As the novel opens, he is working on a new edition of the Newspeak dictionary. Winston believes Syme is too intelligent to stay in the Party's favor.
Parsons	A fat, obnoxious, and dull Party member who lives near Winston and works at the Ministry of Truth. He has a dull wife and a group of suspicious, ill-mannered children who are members of the Junior Spies.
Emmanuel Goldstein	Another figure who exerts an influence on the novel without ever appearing in it. According to the Party, Goldstein is the legendary leader of the Brotherhood. He seems to have been a Party leader who fell out of favor with the regime. In any case, the Party describes him as the most dangerous and treacherous man in Oceania.

KEY FACTS ABOUT 1984

FULL TITLE	1984
AUTHOR	George Orwell
TYPE OF WORK	Novel

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GENRE	Negative utopian, or dystopian, fiction
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	England, 1949
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1949
PUBLISHER	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
NARRATOR	Third-person, limited
CLIMAX	Winston's torture with the cage of rats in Room 101
PROTAGONIST	Winston Smith
ANTAGONIST	The Party; Big Brother
SETTING (TIME)	1984
SETTING (PLACE)	London, England (known as "Airstrip One" in the novel's alternate reality)
POINT OF VIEW	Winston Smith's
FALLING ACTION	Winston's time in the café following his release from prison, including the memory of his meeting with Julia at the end of Book Three
TENSE	Past
FORESHADOWING	Winston's dreams (making love to Julia in the forest, meeting O'Brien in the "place where there is no darkness"); the St. Clement's Church song ("Here comes a chopper to chop off your head!")
TONE	Dark, frustrated, pessimistic
THEMES	The psychological, technological, physical, and social dangers of totalitarianism and political authority; the importance of language in shaping human thought
MOTIFS	Urban decay (London is falling apart under the Party's leadership); the idea of doublethink (the ability to hold two contradictory ideas in one's mind at the same time and believe them both to be true)
SYMBOLS	The glass paperweight (Winston's desire to connect with the past); the red-armed prole woman (the hope that the proles will ultimately rise up against the Party); the picture of St. Clement's Church (the past); the telescreens and the posters of Big Brother (the Party's constant surveillance of its subjects); the phrase "the place where there is no darkness" (Winston's tendency to mask his fatalism with false hope, as the place where there is no darkness turns out to be not a paradise but a prison cell)

NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR MCQS

1. In whose face does Winston see the Thought Police for the first time?
   (a) Charrington (b) Parsons
   (c) O'Brien (d) Julia
2. According to Winston freedom is the freedom to say what?
   (a) To say anything with the knowledge of privacy and free from reprimand
   (b) That we are all equal
   (c) Two plus two makes four
   (d) Big Brother controls no one
3. What is in the dreaded room 101?
   (a) Big Brother himself
   (b) The truth of the Party
   (c) Death
   (d) The worst thing in the world, i.e. that individuals greatest fear.
4. By the end of the novel Winston has been given a job by the Party, drinks too much gin and spends most of his time in the corner table of which cafe?
   (a) The Chestnut Tree Cafe
   (b) The Willow Tree Cafe
   (c) The Fig Tree Cafe
   (d) The Ash Tree Cafe.
5. At the very end of the book, when Winston discovers that the Party's troops are advancing and victorious what does he feel for Big Brother?

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(a) Love (b) Hate
(c) Indifference (d) Acceptance

d 6. Which novel of George Orwell deals with the revolution of beasts of England and Ireland?
(a) 1984
(b) Burmese Days
(c) The Road to Wigan Pier
(d) Animal Farm

a 7. By the end of hate week, who was Oceania at war with?
(a) Eastasia (b) Tangiers
(c) Eurasia (d) Africa

d 8. What kind of government is described in the book?
(a) A socialist government
(b) An anarchist government
(c) A capitalist government
(d) A totalitarian government

d 9. By the end of the novel, what do we know about Winston's wife Katherine?
(a) She was vaporized by the Ministry of Love.
(b) She had beome a prole.
(c) She had become an inner party leader.
(d) We learn nothing more about her.

b 10. The Proles mentioned in the novel make up roughly what percentage of the population?
(a) 2% (b) 85%
(c) 15% (d) 56%

a 11. London is the capital of what province?
(a) Airstrip One (b) Oceania
(c) England (d) Eurasia

b 12. What is the point of the never-ending war with Eurasia and Eastasia?
(a) propoganda.
(b) to spend any surplus production on the war.
(c) to win over the disputed African region.
(d) to defend Oceania.

a 13. What is the main purpose of the Ministry of Truth?
(a) to make everything the party says true.
(b) To torture people and getting them to confess to thought crime.
(c) to produce statistics of rations and commodities.
(d) to mass communicate with the people of Oceania.

b 14. According to the Appendix section of the novel, which of these words is classed as Vocabulary B?
(a) Ingsoc (b) crime think
(c) speedful (d) ungood

a 15. What happens in the last chapter of the book?
(a) Winston and Julia are brainwashed and are reintegrated into society.
(b) Winston shouts "2+2=4!" before being vaporized.
(c) Winston and Julia are brainwashed, and Winston is later shot.
(d) Winston and Julia stay in the Ministry of Love forever.

c 16. The population can be divided into three groups, The Outer Party, The Inner Party and the Proles. According to Winston, with which group does the hope of freedom lie?
(a) Hope lies with the brave, not a select few.
(b) The Inner Party
(c) The Proles
(d) The Outer Party

d 17. As a member of the Junior Anti-Sex League, Julia wears which colour of sash around her waist as their emblem?
(a) Indigo (b) Orange
(c) Pink (d) Scarlet

b 18. Syme, an aquaintance of Winston's who is eventually 'vaporised', works in the Outer Party in which specialist job?
(a) The head of Pornosec in the Fiction Department
(b) A philologist in the Research Department
(c) He fixes novel writing machines in the Fiction Department
(d) He is a writer for the Records Department

c 19. Winston is often referred to as a number, first by the 'instructress' and later by other voices from the telescreen. What is that number?
(a) 1731 (b) 4720
(c) 6079 (d) 3186

a 20. When Winston is first organising a meeting between himself and Julia, he is certain that he would know one of her body parts on sight and yet he doesn't even know her eye colour. Which body part is it?
(a) Hand (b) Elbow
(c) Foot (d) Leg

21. Julia gives Winston directions to a clearing where they can meet in private without the presence of telescreens. After their meeting what type of bird do they hear singing?
(a) parrot (b) thrush
(c) bluebird (d) jay

a 22. Winston rents a room from the antique shop owner so that he and Julia can have a place to meet. What does she decide that she is going to be in that room?
(a) a woman (b) a wife
(c) a lover (d) a child

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23. Who says "History has stopped. Nothing exists except an endless present in which the Party is always right"?
(a) Julia (b) Charrington
(c) O'Brien (d) Winston

24. O'Brien asks Winston to come by and pick up what at his house?
(a) a new edition dictionary
(b) a new job assignment
(c) a sensitive article (for work)
(d) a new Brotherhood pamphlet

25. What, according to Winston, is true betrayal?
(a) loving Julia (b) death
(c) confession (d) not loving Julia

26. What happens in the middle of Hate Week that confuses only Winston?
(a) the enemy changes from Eurasia to Eastasia
(b) Oceania is no longer at war with anybody
(c) the enemy changes from Eastasia to Eurasia
(d) Innocent proles are publicly executed

27. Where do Thought Police finally capture Winston and Julia?
(a) on a prole street
(b) at the Ministry of Truth
(c) at the Communtiy Center
(d) in Winston's rented room

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. a	15. a	6. d	7. a	8. d	9. d	10. b
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. a	16. c	17. d	18. b	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. d	24. a	25. d	26. a	27. d			

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NOVEL "ANIMAL FARM" BY GEORGE ORWELL

MAIN CHARACTERS OF ANIMAL FARM

Napoleon	The pig who emerges as the leader of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Based on Joseph Stalin, Napoleon uses military force (his nine loyal attack dogs) to intimidate the other animals and consolidate his power. In his supreme craftiness, Napoleon proves more treacherous than his counterpart, Snowball.
Snowball	The pig who challenges Napoleon for control of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Based on Leon Trotsky, Snowball is intelligent, passionate, eloquent, and less subtle and devious than his counterpart, Napoleon. Snowball seems to win the loyalty of the other animals and cement his power.
Boxer	The cart-horse whose incredible strength, dedication, and loyalty play a key role in the early prosperity of Animal Farm and the later completion of the windmill. Quick to help but rather slow-witted, Boxer shows much devotion to Animal Farm's ideals but little ability to think about them independently. He naïvely trusts the pigs to make all his decisions for him. His two mottoes are "I will work harder" and "Napoleon is always right."
Squealer	The pig who spreads Napoleon's propaganda among the other animals. Squealer justifies the pigs' monopolization of resources and spreads false statistics pointing to the farm's success. Orwell uses Squealer to explore the ways in which those in power often use rhetoric and language to twist the truth and gain and maintain social and political control.
Old Major	The prize-winning boar whose vision of a socialist utopia serves as the inspiration for the Rebellion. Three days after describing the vision and teaching the animals the song "Beasts of England," Major dies, leaving Snowball and Napoleon to struggle for control of his legacy. Orwell based Major on both the German political economist Karl Marx and the Russian revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilych Lenin.
Clover	A good-hearted female cart-horse and Boxer's close friend. Clover often suspects the pigs of violating one or another of the Seven Commandments, but she repeatedly blames herself for misremembering the commandments.
Moses	The tame raven who spreads stories of Sugarcandy Mountain, the paradise to which animals supposedly go when they die. Moses plays only a small role in Animal Farm, but Orwell uses him to explore how communism exploits religion as something with which to pacify the oppressed.
Mollie	The vain, flighty mare who pulls Mr. Jones's carriage. Mollie craves the attention of human beings and loves being groomed and pampered. She has a difficult time with her new life on Animal Farm, as she misses wearing ribbons in her mane and eating sugar cubes. She represents the petit bourgeoisie that fled from Russia a few years after the Russian Revolution.
Benjamin	The long-lived donkey who refuses to feel inspired by the Rebellion. Benjamin firmly believes that life will remain unpleasant no matter who is in charge. Of all of the animals on the farm, he alone comprehends the changes that take place, but he seems either unwilling or unable to oppose the pigs.
Muriel	The white goat who reads the Seven Commandments to Clover whenever Clover suspects the pigs of violating their prohibitions.

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Mr. Jones	The often drunk farmer who runs the Manor Farm before the animals stage their Rebellion and establish Animal Farm. Mr. Jones is an unkind master who indulges himself while his animals lack food; he thus represents Tsar Nicholas II, whom the Russian Revolution ousted.
Mr. Frederick	The tough, shrewd operator of Pinchfield, a neighboring farm. Based on Adolf Hitler, the ruler of Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, Mr. Frederick proves an untrustworthy neighbor.
Mr. Pilkington	The easygoing gentleman farmer who runs Foxwood, a neighboring farm. Mr. Frederick's bitter enemy, Mr. Pilkington represents the capitalist governments of England and the United States.
Mr. Whymper	The human solicitor whom Napoleon hires to represent Animal Farm in human society. Mr. Whymper's entry into the Animal Farm community initiates contact between Animal Farm and human society, alarming the common animals.
Jessie and Bluebell	Two dogs, each of whom gives birth early in the novel. Napoleon takes the puppies in order to "educate" them.
Minimus	The poet pig who writes verse about Napoleon and pens the banal patriotic song "Animal Farm, Animal Farm" to replace the earlier idealistic hymn "Beasts of England," which Old Major passes on to the others.

MAIN KEY FACTS OF ANIMAL FARM

Full title	Animal Farm: A Fairy Story
Author	George Orwell (pseudonym of Eric Arthur Blair)
Type of work	Novella
Genre	Dystopian animal fable; satire; allegory; political roman à clef (French for "novel with a key"—a thinly veiled exposé of factual persons or events)
Language	English
Time and place written	1943–1944, in London
Date of first publication	1946
Publisher	Harcourt Brace & Company
Narrator	Animal Farm is the only work by Orwell in which the author does not appear conspicuously as a narrator or major character; it is the least overtly personal of all of his writings. The anonymous narrator of the story is almost a nonentity, notable for no individual idiosyncrasies or biases.
Point of view	The story is told from the point of view of the common animals of Animal Farm, though it refers to them in the third person plural as "they."
Tone	For the most part, the tone of the novel is objective, stating external facts and rarely digressing into philosophical meditations. The mixture of this tone with the outrageous trajectory of the plot, however, steeps the story in an ever-mounting irony.
Tense	Past
Setting (time)	As is the case with most fables, Animal Farm is set in an unspecified time period and is largely free from historical references that would allow the reader to date the action precisely. It is fair to assume, however, that Orwell means the fable to be contemporaneous with the object of its satire, the Russian Revolution (1917–1945). It is important to remember that this period represented the recent past and present at the time of writing and that Orwell understands the significance of the story's action to be immediate and ongoing rather than historical.
Setting (place)	An imaginary farm in England
Protagonist	There is no clear central character in the novel, but Napoleon, the dictatorial pig,

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	is the figure who drives and ties together most of the action.
major conflict	There are a number of conflicts in Animal Farm—the animals versus Mr. Jones, Snowball versus Napoleon, the common animals versus the pigs, Animal Farm versus the neighboring humans—but all of them are expressions of the underlying tension between the exploited and exploiting classes and between the lofty ideals and harsh realities of socialism.
rising action	The animals throw off their human oppressors and establish a socialist state called Animal Farm; the pigs, being the most intelligent animals in the group, take control of the planning and government of the farm; Snowball and Napoleon engage in ideological disputes and compete for power.
Climax	In Chapter V, Napoleon runs Snowball off the farm with his trained pack of dogs and declares that the power to make decisions for the farm will be exercised solely by the pigs.
Themes	The corruption of socialist ideals in the Soviet Union; the societal tendency toward class stratification; the danger of a naïve working class; the abuse of language as instrumental to the abuse of power
Motifs	Songs; state ritual
Symbols	Animal Farm; the barn; the windmill
Foreshadowing	The pigs' eventual abuse of power is foreshadowed at several points in the novel. At the end of Chapter II, immediately after the establishment of the supposedly egalitarian Animal Farm, the extra milk taken from the cows disappears, and the text implies that Napoleon has drunk it himself. Similarly, the dogs' attack on Boxer during Napoleon's purges, in Chapter VII, foreshadows the pigs' eventual betrayal of the loyal cart-horse.

MCQs

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c 1. What did Manor Farm/Animal Farm represent?
(a) Germany (b) England
(c) Russia (d) France

c 2. Who did Old Major represent?
(a) Czar Nicholas (b) Trotsky
(c) Marx (d) Stalin

d 3. Who did Mr. Jones represent?
(a) Trotsky (b) Stalin
(c) Marx (d) Czar Nicholas

a 4. What did the Rebellion represent?
(a) The Russian Revolution
(b) The American Revolution
(c) The French Revolution
(d) none of these

b 5. What did Old Major's teachings of Animalism represent?
(a) Capitalism
(b) Communism
(c) A Dictatorship
(d) The Russian Orthodox Church

b 6. Who does Napoleon represent?
(a) 'Czar Nicholas (b) Stalin
(c) Trotsky (d) Marx

c 7. Who does Snowball represent?
(a) Czar Nicholas (b) Stalin
(c) Trotsky (d) Marx

b 8. Who did Moses the Raven represent?
(a) Capitalism
(b) A Dictatorship
(c) Communism
(d) The Russian Orthodox Church

b 9. What did Sugarcandy Mountain represent?
(a) Hell (b) Heaven
(c) America (d) England

a 10. What did the Windmill represent?
(a) Stalin's 5 year plan
(b) The Rebellion
(c) Trotsky's 5 year plan
(d) None of these

a 11. What did Foxwood, owned by Mr. Pilkington, represent?
(a) England (b) Heaven
(c) America (d) Germany

c 12. What did Pinchfield, owned by Mr. Frederick, represent?
(a) England (b) Hell
(c) Germany (d) Heaven

b 13. What did the dogs represent?
(a) The Bourgeoisie
(b) The Secret Police

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(c) The working class
(d) The Russian Orthodox Church

14. What did Mollie the horse represent?
(a) The Secret Police
(b) Spies
(c) The working class
(d) The Bourgeoisie

15. What did the pigeons represent?
(a) The Secret Police
(b) The Bourgeoisie
(c) The working class
(d) Spies

16. What type of pig (or boar) was Old Major?
(a) Middle White boar
(b) Wild Boar
(c) Flores Warty Pig
(d) Bearded Pig

17. What event finally caused the animals to rebel against Mr Jones?
(a) Snowball and Napoleon gave a motivating speech
(b) Mr Jones lashed out at the animals after finding them in the store
(c) They were ordered to rebel by Old Major
(d) Mr Jones killed one of the pigs

18. Before the pigs took over completely, how did meetings always end?
(a) With the singing of 'Beasts of England'
(b) With the raising of the flag
(c) With a march around the yard
(d) With the blowing of the horn

19. Which of these commandments did Squealer change?
(a) Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy
(b) No animal shall wear clothes
(c) Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend
(d) No animal shall drink alcohol

20. What did the sheep first chant before the pigs took over animal farm?
(a) 'Two legs good, four legs bad'
(b) 'Four legs good, two legs better'
(c) 'Two legs good, four legs better'
(d) 'Four legs good, two legs bad'

21. Who do the pigs finally end up doing business with at the end of the novel?
(a) Squealer (b) Mr Frederick
(c) Mr Pilkington (d) Mr Jones

22. What was the name of the decoration Napoleon confers upon himself?
(a) The Order of the Brown Banner
(b) The Order of the Green Flag
(c) The Order of the Green Banner
(d) The Order of Animal Farm

23. In chapter 8, the pigs find a case of whisky in the cellar. What is an intoxicated Napoleon wearing when he dashes around outside before going straight back into the house?
(a) Waistcoat (b) Glasses
(c) Shirt (d) Bowler hat

24. How many hens die after they rebel against Napoleon's orders and have their rations stopped?
(a) 4 (b) 7
(c) 12 (d) 9

25. Napoleon plans to change the name of 'Animal Farm' back to 'Manor Farm' at the end of the novel. It is true or false?
(a) True (b) False

26. What was the last name of the human owner that the animals ran out of the farm?
(a) Jones (b) Williams
(c) Leslie (d) Shepard

27. Which type of animal was considered the smartest and therefore the best leader?
(a) the dogs (b) the cats
(c) the sheep (d) the pigs

28. Which type of animal was shot and killed at the Battle of the Cowshed?
(a) a sheep (b) a horse
(c) a cow (d) a dog

29. What was the name of the horse that left Animal Farm?
(a) Cindy (b) Mollie
(c) Regan (d) Trott

30. What was the name of the pig who was run out of Animal Farm by Napoleon?
(a) Roger (b) Snowball
(c) Komono (d) Firefly

31. What project did Napoleon initially oppose but later adopt?
(a) Building a windmill
(b) Building an army to invade the neighboring farms
(c) Building an irrigation system
(d) Shooting Mollie.

32. Who acted as a mediator between Animal Farm and the outside world?
(a) Mr. Louis (b) Mr. Whymper
(c) Jones (d) Napoleon

33. Animal Farm traded with the outside world.
(a) True (b) False

34. Napoleon had animals killed after they professed themselves traitors.
(a) True (b) False

35. Who pulled the sheep aside to teach them "Four legs good, two legs better."?
(a) Pilkington (b) Napoleon

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(c) Squealer (d) Snowball

a 36. What was the windmill named?
(a) Napoleon Mill (b) Mollie's Mill
(c) Animal Farm Mill (d) Cowshed Mill

a 37. How did Frederick pay for the timber he bought from Napoleon?
(a) with forged bank notes
(b) with pennies
(c) with a check
(d) with cow's milk

c 38. How was the windmill destroyed the second time?
(a) Snowball set it on fire
(b) Napoleon set it on fire by accident by falling asleep with a lit cigar.
(c) A storm caused it to fall
(d) Frederick and some men blew it up.

d 39. Whom did the pigs meet with after they were seen walking on their two hind legs?
(a) Mr. Whymper (b) Snowball
(c) Frederick (d) Pilkington

d 40. What type of boar is Old Major?
(a) Large White (b) Small Coventry
(c) Large Oxford (d) Middle White

c 41. What month did Old Major die in?
(a) March (b) September
(c) June (d) December

c 42. How many commandments were there originally?
(a) 4 (b) 10
(c) 7 (d) 1

d 43. What are the two neighbouring farmers to Animal farm called?
(a) Mr Pinchfield and Mr Foxwood
(b) Mr Jones and Mr Willingdon
(c) Mr Johnson and Mr Heath
(d) Mr Pilkington and Mr Frederick

a 44. What are the two pigs who disagree about everything called?
(a) Snowball and Napoleon
(b) Napoleon and Squealer
(c) Snowball and Squealer
(d). Squealer and Old Major

a 45. What building were the animals trying to build?
(a) Windmill (b) Watermill
(c) Stable (d) Barn

a 46. Who physically alters the commandments?
(a) Squealer (b) Napoleon
(c) Snowball (d) Boxer

b 47. What did the humans blame for the collapse of the windmill the first time it was destroyed?
(a) It was the fault of Snowball
(b) The walls were too thin
(c) It was too tall
(d) They blew it up

a 48. Where is Boxer taken when he falls ill?
(a) the knacker's (b) the house
(c) hospital (d) the vets

a 49. What is the final commandment?
(a) All animals are equal but some are more equal than others
(b) Napoleon is always right
(c) Four legs good two legs bad
(d) No animal shall drink alcohol

c 50. Who is the character in the novel whose ideas are the basis for Animalism?
(a) Snowball (b) Napoleon
(c) Old Major (d) Squealer

a 51. What is the name of the battle in which Snowball is wounded?
(a) Battle of the Cowshed
(b) The Glorious Revolution
(c) Battle of Animal Farm
(d) The Animal Revolution

b 52. What is the name of the raven in "Animal Farm"?
(a) Noah (b) Moses
(c) Jesus (d) Abraham

d 53. The cart that takes away Boxer is owned by a man who is a horse slaughterer and what other profession?
(a) Butcher (b) Farmer
(c) Pig slaughterer (d) Glue boiler

c 54. Which of these was Boxer's slogan?
(a) Neither of them were
(b) I will work harder
(c) They both were
(d) Napoleon is always right

c 55. Who is the first animal to stand on his hind legs?
(a) Snowball (b) Napoleon
(c) Squealer (d) Boxer

b 56. What is the name of Animal Farm's human liasion with the outside world?
(a) Mr Andrews (b) Mr Whymper
(c) Mr McDonald (d) Mr Strachan

c 57. How many dogs are in Napoleon's "secret police"?
(a) 11 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 10

d 58. What day did the Battle of the Cowshed take place on?
(a) March 29 (b) Midsummer's Day
(c) Christmas Day (d) October 12

d 59. Which two animals would always disagree?
(a) Snowball and Squealer
(b) Old Major and Snowball
(c) Napoleon and Squealer
(d) Snowball and Napoleon

c 60. Who was Napoleon's scapegoat?

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(a) Boxer (b) Squealer
(c) Snowball (d) Old Major

61. What was the invention that could revolutionize life on the farm?
(a) computer (b) steel plow
(c) tractor (d) windmill

62. Who had the slogans, "I Will Work Harder" and "Napoleon is Always Right"?
(a) Squealer (b) Napoleon
(c) Snowball (d) Boxer

63. What animal were Snowball and Napoleon?
(a) horses (b) dogs
(c) cats (d) pigs

64. Who was the educated goat, who would read the commandments to everyone?
(a) Boxer (b) Muriel
(c) Clover (d) Old Major

65. What are the names of the owners of Animal Farm's neighboring farms, Pinchfield and Foxwood?
(a) Williams and Edwards
(b) Hitler and Churchill
(c) Frederick and Pilkington
(d) Williams and Jones

66. Which of these animals is a pig?
(a) Old Major (b) Napoleon
(c) Squealer (d) All of these

67. All animals are equal, but some
(a) animals are even more equal
(b) animals are more equal than others
(c) animals are better than others
(d) animals aren't as equal as others

68. At the beginning of the book, Old Major teaches a song to the animals called what?
(a) Beasts Forever
(b) Beasts of London
(c) Beasts of England
(d) Beasts Prevail

69. When the animals take over the farm, they change the name to 'Animal Farm'. What was the original name of the farm?
(a) Jones Farm (b) Manor Farm
(c) London Farm (d) Sunny Fields Farm

70. Which two pigs are the original main leaders of Animal Farm?
(a) Snowball and Squealer
(b) Snowball and Napoleon
(c) Napoleon and Squealer
(d) Squealer and Bessie Ann

71. How did Napoleon drive Snowball away from Animal Farm?
(a) By tying him up, and pulling him out
(b) Snowball ran away on his own
(c) By leading him to a neighboring farm and leaving him there
(d) By unleashing attack dogs he trained, after him

72. What was the chant that the animals said that summed up the basic idea of Animalism?
(a) 4 legs good, 2 legs bad
(b) 4 legs good, 2 legs good
(c) 4 legs bad, 2 legs good
(d) 4 legs bad, 2 legs bad

73. What was the name of the solicitor who Napoleon used as a go between to other farms?
(a) Pilkington (b) Jones
(c) Whymper (d) Churchill

74. One morning Squealer announced that Napoleon was dying. What was really wrong with him?
(a) He really was dying
(b) He ate something poisonous
(c) He ate too much
(d) Hangover from all the whiskey he drank the night before

75. Who periodically changed the Animal Farm commandments to suit the pig's wishes?
(a) Napoleon (b) Squealer
(c) Bessie Ann (d) Boxer

76. What happened to Boxer when he got too weak to work?
(a) Napoleon sent him to the Knackers
(b) He died of natural causes
(c) He was able to retire
(d) He was sent to a vet for tending to

77. What was the one and final commandment of Animalism by the end of the book?
(a) All Pigs and Dogs Are Equal
(b) By the end, there were no commandments
(c) All Animals Are Equal...With Exceptions
(d) All Animals Are Equal. But Some Animals Are More Equal Than Others

78. Animal Farm was written by:
(a) Edgar Allan Poe (b) H.G. Wells
(c) George Orwell (d) Mary Shelley

79. In the beginning of the book, who was the owner of the farm?
(a) Mr. Smith (b) Mr. Johnson
(c) Mr. Brown (d) Mr. Jones

80. What was the original name of the farm?
(a) Manor Farm (b) East Ridge Farm
(c) Animal Farm (d) Honor Farm

81. Which animal, when trying to learn the alphabet, couldn't remember more than 4 letters?
(a) Old Major (b) Molly
(c) Boxer (d) Snowball

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82. Old Major taught the rest of the animals a song that inspired them. What was it called?
(a) Beasts of Burden
(b) Beasts of England
(c) Beasts of Ireland
(d) Beast Master

83. 'All the animals capered with joy when they saw' what going up in flames?
(a) nosebags (b) halters
(c) whips (d) the house

84. The pigs (who were 'in charge') reduced all of the principles of Animalism into how many commandments?
(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 100

85. Which of these was not one of the commandments?
(a) No animal shall drink alcohol.
(b) All animals are equal.
(c) No animal shall sleep in a bed.
(d) No animal shall smoke.

86. Which animal was the best at writing and thus had the job of changing the farm sign and writing the commandments on the barn wall?
(a) Snowball (b) Molly
(c) Boxer (d) Old Major

87. What was the name of the farm the story takes place on?
(a) Manor Farm
(b) The Farm
(c) Lodge Farm
(d) You never find out

88. Who came up with the ideas behind the commandments?
(a) Jessie (b) Napoleon
(c) Old Major (d) Boxer

89. What do the pigs take for themselves that was supposed to be shared equally?
(a) Milk and Apples (b) Windmill
(c) Oranges (d) Beer

90. Who dies first, out of these animals?
(a) Old Major (b) Jessie
(c) Boxer (d) Mollie

91. Which is one of the Commandments?
(a) no makeup
(b) free beer
(c) no dancing
(d) no consumption of alcohol

92. What animals are the leaders?
(a) horses (b) ducks
(c) pigs (d) hens

93. What animal leaves the farm?
(a) Jessie (b) Clover
(c) Mollie (d) Napoleon

94. What colour is the flag?
(a) Red (b) Blue
(c) Yellow (d) Green

95. Who reads the best, on the farm?
(a) Muriel (b) Boxer
(c) Clover (d) Napoleon

96. What real-life historical event is this book based on?
(a) French Revolution
(b) Russian Revolution
(c) American Revolution
(d) WWI

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. a	5. b	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. d	16. a	17. b	18. a	19. d	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. d	25. a	26. a	27. d	28. a	29. b	30. b
31. a	32. b	33. a	34. a	35. c	36. a	37. a	38. d	39. d	40. d
41. a	42. c	43. d	44. a	45. a	46. a	47. b	48. a	49. a	50. c
51. a	52. b	53. d	54. c	55. c	56. b	57. c	58. d	59. d	60. c
61. d	62. d	63. d	64. b	65. c	66. d	67. b	68. c	69. b	70. b
71. d	72. a	73. c	74. d	75. b	76. a	77. d	78. c	79. d	80. a
81. a	82. b	83. c	84. a	85. d	86. a	87. a	88. c	89. a	90. a
91. d	92. c	93. c	94. d	95. a	96. b				

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NOVEL "THE PEARL"

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF NOVELLA *"THE PEARL"*

Kino	The protagonist of the novella. Kino is a dignified, hardworking, impoverished native who works as a pearl diver. He is a simple man who lives in a brush house with his wife, Juana, and their infant son, Coyotito, both of whom he loves very much. After Kino finds a great pearl, he becomes increasingly ambitious and desperate in his mission to break free of the oppression of his colonial society. Ultimately, Kino's material ambition drives him to a state of animalistic violence, and his life is reduced to a basic fight for survival.
Juana	Kino's young wife. After her prayers for good fortune in the form of a giant pearl are answered, Juana slowly becomes convinced that the pearl is in fact an agent of evil. Juana possesses a simple faith in divine powers, but she also thinks for herself. Unfortunately for her and her child, Coyotito, she subjects her desires to those of her dominant husband and allows Kino to hold on to the pearl.
Coyotito	Kino and Juana's only son, who is stung by a scorpion while resting in a hammock one morning. Because Coyotito is an infant, he is helpless to improve his situation and thus at the mercy of those who provide for him. Kino and Juana's efforts to save him by finding a big pearl with which they can pay a doctor prove to do more harm than good.
Juan Tomás	Kino's older brother. Deeply loyal to his family, Juan Tomás supports Kino in all of his endeavors but warns him of the dangers involved in possessing such a valuable pearl. He is sympathetic to Kino and Juana, however, putting them up when they need to hide and telling no one of their whereabouts.
Apolonia	Juan Tomás's wife and the mother of four children. Like her husband, Apolonia is sympathetic to Kino and Juana's plight, and she agrees to give them shelter in their time of need.
The doctor	A small-time colonial who dreams of returning to a bourgeois European lifestyle. The doctor initially refuses to treat Coyotito but changes his mind after learning that Kino has found a great pearl. He represents the arrogance, condescension, and greed at the heart of colonial society.
The priest	The local village priest ostensibly represents moral virtue and goodness, but he is just as interested in exploiting Kino's wealth as everyone else, hoping that he can find a way to persuade Kino to give him some of the money he will make from the pearl.
The dealers	The extremely well-organized and corrupt pearl dealers in La Paz systematically cheat and exploit the Indian pearl divers who sell them their goods. They desperately long to cheat Kino out of his pearl.
The trackers	The group of violent and corrupt men that follows Kino and Juana when they leave the village, hoping to waylay Kino and steal his pearl.

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KEY FACTS OF NOVELLA *"THE PEARL"*

Full title	Novella
Author	John Steinbeck
Type of work	Novella
Genre	Parable, allegory
Language	English
Time and place written	1944–1945, California
Date of first publication	1945 (in serial form, where it was entitled "The Pearl of the World"), 1947 (in book form)
Publisher	The Viking Press
Narrator	The anonymous narrator writes as if telling an old story he or she knows very well. The narrator frequently alludes to the story's ending and freely describes the inner thoughts and feelings of various characters. Rather than tell the story in his own voice, Steinbeck chooses to narrate in a stylized voice recalling that of a storyteller from a society like Kino's, in which stories are handed down from generation to generation, eventually losing their specificities and becoming moral parables, as Steinbeck insinuates in the opening epigraph, by virtue of sheer repetition.
point of view	The narrator uses third-person, omniscient narration, meaning he or she not only tells us what various characters think and feel but also provides analysis and commentary on the story. The narrator shifts perspective frequently, focusing most often on Kino but occasionally focusing on other characters such as Juana and the doctor.
Tone	The narrator tells Kino's story to teach a moral lesson, and so treats Kino above all as a cautionary figure. At the same time, however, the narrator seems to see Kino as a sort of tragic hero, and is moved by the human weakness Kino's actions reveal. The narrator often shows a certain respect for Kino's striving to realize his ambitions—even while recognizing the mistakes Kino makes and mourning his ultimate moral downfall.
Tense	Past
setting (time)	Unclear, possibly late nineteenth or early twentieth century
Setting (place)	A Mexican coastal village called La Paz, probably on the Baja Peninsula
Protagonist	Kino
Major conflict	After finding a magnificent pearl, Kino seeks to sell it to acquire wealth. He wishes for his son's wound to heal, and for his son to obtain an education and become an equal to the European colonists who keep his people in a state of ignorance and poverty. When he tries to sell the pearl, however, Kino quickly meets resistance in the form of other people's greed. Ultimately, his struggle to acquire wealth places him at odds with his family, his culture, and nature, as Kino himself succumbs to greed and violence.
Rising action	A scorpion stings Coyotito; Kino discovers a great pearl; Kino's attempts to

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	sell the pearl are unsuccessful, and he is mysteriously attacked; Kino beats Juana for attempting to discard the pearl.
Climax	Kino kills a man who attacks him for his pearl, an event that exposes the tension surrounding this object as a bringer of great evil as well as a chance for salvation.
Falling action	Kino and Juana flee the village and find themselves chased by trackers; Kino fights with the trackers, not knowing that they have taken Coyotito's cry to be that of a coyote and shot him; Kino and Juana return to the village and throw the pearl back into the sea.
Themes	Greed as a destructive force; the roles of fate and agency in shaping human life; colonial society's oppression of native cultures
Motifs	Nature imagery, Kino's songs
Symbols	The pearl, the scorpion, Kino's canoe
Foreshadowing	Coyotito's name; the discussion of "The Pearl That Might Be"; Juana's prayer for Kino to find a great pearl; Juana and Juan Tomás's warnings to Kino that the pearl is dangerous

NOVELLA "THE PEARL" MCQs

C 1. Who wrote the famous novella "The Pearl"?
(a) Mark Twain (b) Arthur C. Clarke
(c) John Steinbeck (d) George Eliot

b 2. Novella "The Pearl" consists of
(a) 4 Chapters (b) 6 Chapters
(c) 8 Chapters (d) 9 Chapters

C 3. When John Steinbeck was born?
(a) February 26, 1900
(b) February 26, 1901
(c) February 26, 1902
(d) February 26, 1903

a 4. Where John Steinbeck was born?
(a) New York City, United States
(b) Salinas, California, United States
(c) Texas United States
(d) Washington United States

d 5. John Steinbeck died on:
(a) February 26, 1963
(b) February 26, 1973
(c) December 20, 1966
(d) December 20, 1968

d 6. John Steinbeck died was died at the age of:
(a) 64 years (b) 62 years
(c) 63 years (d) 66 years

b 7. John Steinbeck died in:
(a) New York City, United States
(b) Salinas, California, United States
(c) Texas United States
(d) Washington United States

d 8. What was the occupation of John Steinbeck?
(a) Novelist
(b) Short story writer
(c) War correspondent
(d) All of these

C 9. *Of Mice and Men* (1937) novel is written by
(a) Mark Twain (b) Arthur C. Clarke
(c) John Steinbeck (d) George Eliot

C 10. *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939) is written by
(a) Mark Twain (b) Arthur C. Clarke
(c) John Steinbeck (d) George Eliot

C 11. *East of Eden* (1952) novel is written by
(a) Mark Twain (b) Arthur C. Clarke
(c) John Steinbeck (d) George Eliot

a 12. In which year Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to John Steinbeck?
(a) 1962 (b) 1964
(c) 1965 (d) 1967

C 13. In which year Pulitzer Prize for Fiction was awarded to John Steinbeck?
(a) 1942 (b) 1952
(c) 1940 (d) 1946

C 14. John Steinbeck (John Ernst Steinbeck, Jr.) was an American author of twenty-seven books, including _____novels, six non-fiction books, and five collections of short stories.
(a) 12 novels (b) 14 novels
(c) 16 novels (d) 18 novels

C 15. Who is widely known for the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939),

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East of Eden (1952) and the novella *Of Mice and Men* (1937)?
(a) Mark Twain (b) Arthur C. Clarke
(c) John Steinbeck (d) George Eliot

16. Steinbeck controversially received the Nobel Prize in 1962 "for his realistic and imaginative writings, combining as they do sympathetic humour and keen social perception". He received the Nobel Prize in
(a) Literature (b) Peace
(c) Economics (d) Physics

17. Where is The Pearl set?
(a) Spain (b) Mexico
(c) Cuba (d) USA

18. What stings Coyotito?
(a) A porcupine (b) A hornet
(c) A scorpion (d) A mosquito

19. With what does Kino offer to pay the doctor?
(a) Eight small pearls
(b) Five pieces of gold bullion
(c) Ten weeks of hard labor
(d) His canoe

20. How does Kino react when the doctor snubs him?
(a) He sulks
(b) He strikes the front gate with his fists, bloodying his knuckles
(c) He phones his lawyer
(d) He threatens the doctor with death

21. If the pearl symbolizes goodness, _____struggle to protect the cherished pearl might represent the human struggle to preserve cherished qualities or attributes—moral virtue, innocence, integrity, the soul—from the destructive forces of the outside world.
(a) Apolonia's (b) Coyotito's
(c) Juana's (d) Kino's

22. Who was the Kino?
(a) News reporter (b) Fisherman
(c) Salesman (d) Businessman

23. Who was the wife of Kino?
(a) Rosy (b) Rubana
(c) Juana (d) None of these

24. Who was the son of Kino?
(a) Coyotito (b) Morlin
(c) Menulin (d) John homes

25. What does Juana use as a poultice for Coyotito's wound?
(a) Dry ice (b) Peppermint
(c) Oatmeal (d) Seaweed

26. How did Kino acquire his canoe?
(a) He built it
(b) He exchanged pearls for it
(c) He inherited it
(d) He stole it

27. For what does Juana pray when she is in the canoe?
(a) A big pearl (b) Rain
(c) Coyotito's health (d) Sinners

28. Which of the following is not on the list of things Kino plans to buy with his newfound wealth?
(a) An education for Coyotito
(b) A sailboat
(c) A rifle
(d) A proper marriage in a church

29. How does the doctor treat Coyotito's scorpion wound?
(a) With a capsule filled with powder
(b) With a strange purple liquid
(c) By administering a shot
(d) By wrapping it in seaweed

30. Where does Kino hide the pearl during the night?
(a) In the doctor's safe
(b) In his sock
(c) Under the potted plant by the toolbox
(d) Beneath his sleeping mat

31. What is the name of the town where Kino first attempts to sell his pearl?
(a) Santa Lucia (b) La Paz
(c) Cadaques (d) Tegucigalpa

32. Which is the famous characteristic of city La Paz?
(a) Highest Capital in the world
(b) Oldest Capital in the world
(c) Largest Capital in the world
(d) None of these

33. Currently La Paz city is located in which country?
(a) Spain (b) Mexico
(c) Cuba (d) Bolivia

34. What reason does the dealer give for not liking Kino's pearl?
(a) It is too large
(b) It smells funny
(c) It is actually made out of beeswax
(d) It is stolen

35. How does Kino decide to make money when he realizes that the local pearl dealers are lowballing him?
(a) By panhandling and singing for money
(b) By stockpiling all the pearls of La Paz
(c) By traveling to the capital to sell his pearl
(d) By filing a lawsuit against the dealers according to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890

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36. What does Juana propose to do with the pearl?
(a) Have it set in a silver necklace that she can wear on formal occasions
(b) Throw it back into the sea
(c) Give it to Coyotito
(d) Sell it to the highest bidder as soon as possible

37. How does Kino react when Juana attempts to steal the pearl from him?
(a) He agrees with her that the pearl will only bring them evil
(b) He punches her in the head and then kicks her
(c) He leaves her for another woman
(d) He chases her down and persuades her to return the pearl to him

38. Why must Kino and his family flee from their neighborhood?
(a) Because Kino sets fire to a group of houses
(b) Because Kino steals a knife from his brother
(c) Because Kino makes advances on his brother's wife
(d) Because Kino kills a man

39. Where do Kino and Juana first take refuge after their house burns down?
(a) In a cave by the beach
(b) In their canoe
(c) At Juan Tomás's house
(d) In the forest

40. Where do Kino and Juana flee to escape the trackers?
(a) Down the river
(b) Up the mountain
(c) Through the vale
(d) To their underwater lair

41. What does Kino do to conceal himself from the trackers?
(a) He dons camouflage
(b) He strips naked
(c) He cuts his hair
(d) He grows a moustache

42. For what do the trackers mistake Coyotito's cry?
(a) A coyote's cry (b) An owl's screech
(c) A cat's meow (d) A bat's shriek

43. How does Kino rid himself of the trackers?
(a) He wrestles them into submission
(b) He outruns them
(c) He hides until they have lost his trail
(d) He kills them

44. How does Coyotito die?
(a) He falls off a cliff
(b) He is shot
(c) A scorpion poisons him
(d) He starves

45. What does Kino do with the pearl at the novella's end?
(a) He donates it to charity
(b) He sells it to the highest bidder
(c) He buries it in his brother's house
(d) He throws it back into the sea

46. Which themes are used by John Steinbeck in his novel la "The Pearl"?
(a) Greed as a destructive force
(b) The roles of fate and agency in shaping human life
(c) Colonial society's oppression of native cultures
(d) All of these

47. Which motifs are used by John Steinbeck in his novel la "The Pearl"?
(a) Nature imagery (b) Kino's songs
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

48. Which symbols are used by John Steinbeck in his novel la "The Pearl"?
(a) The pearl (b) The scorpion
(c) Kino's canoe (d) All of these

49. What is the first pearl dealer's nervous habit?
(a) He manipulates a coin in his hands
(b) He twiddles his thumbs
(c) He taps his foot
(d) He chain-smokes

50. What is the best offer Kino gets for his pearl?
(a) 5,000 peset
(b) as1,000 pes
(c) os1,500 pes
(d) os20 pounds sterling

51. Who is the protágonist of this novella?
(a) Apolonia (b) Coyotito
(c) Juana (d) Kino

52. Kino is a dignified, hardworking, impoverished native who works as a Pearl diver
(a) True (a) False

53. Kino is a simple man who lives in a brush house with his wife, Juana, and their infant son,
(a) Apolonia (b) Coyotito
(c) Juana (d) Kinnert

54. Coyotito is the Kino and Juana's only son, who is stung by a _____while resting in a hammock one morning.
(a) Scorpion (b) Snake
(c) Frog (d) Wild bee

55. Who was Juan Tomás
(a) Kino's father

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(b) Kino's older brother
(c) Kino's younger brother
(d) Kino's brother in law

56. Who was Apolonia
(a) Kino's sister and the mother of four children
(b) Kino's wife and the mother of four children
(c) Juan Tomás's wife and the mother of four children
(d) Coyotito's wife and the mother of four children

57. Doctor is a small-time colonial who dreams of returning to a bourgeois European lifestyle. The doctor initially refuses to treat _____but changes his mind after learning that Kino has found a great pearl.
(a) Apolonia (b) Coyotito
(c) Juana (d) Kinnert

58. In novella the doctor represents the
(a) arrogance,
(b) condescension
(c) greed at the heart of colonial society.
(d) All of these

59. The extremely well-organized and corrupt pearl dealers in La Paz systematically cheat and exploit the Indian pearl divers who sell them their goods are
(a) The mob (b) The trackers
(c) The dealers (d) The Dacoits

60. The group of violent and corrupt men that follows Kino and Juana when they leave the village, hoping to waylay Kino and steal his pearl are
(a) The mob (b) The trackers
(c) The dealers (d) The Dacoits

61. Where do Kino and Juana flee to escape the trackers?
(a) Down the river
(b) Up the mountain
(c) Through the vale
(d) To their underwater lair

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. d	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. c	12. a	13. c	14. c	15. c	16. a	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. b	23. c	24. a	25. d	26. c	27. a	28. b	29. a	30. d
31. b	32. a	33. d	34. a	35. c	36. b	37. b	38. d	39. c	40. b
41. b	42. a	43. d	44. b	45. d	46. d	47. c	48. d	49. a	50. c
51. d	52. a	53. b	54. a	55. b	56. c	57. b	58. d	59. c	60. b
61. b									

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NOVEL "EAST OF EDEN" BY JOHN STEINBECK

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF NOVEL "EAST OF EDEN"

Cyrus Trask	The patriarch of the Trask family and the father of Adam and Charles. The imposing Cyrus lies so convincingly about his military heroics during the Civil War that the government appoints him to a powerful position in the Army administration. In fact, Cyrus was wounded in the very first hour of his battlefield experience in the Civil War and lost his leg to amputation. Cyrus leaves his (probably stolen) fortune of more than $100,000 to his sons.
Mrs. Trask	The first wife of Cyrus Trask and the mother of Adam. Cyrus's wife, whose name we do not learn, is a deeply pious woman. She contracts syphilis from Cyrus after he sleeps with a black prostitute in the South during the Civil War. Mrs. Trask commits suicide shortly thereafter.
Alice Trask	Cyrus's second wife and the mother of Charles. Alice is a quiet, deferential woman who almost never shows emotion. One day, however, Adam catches her smiling mysteriously to herself when she thinks no one is watching. Alice dies while Adam is away in the Army, fighting Indian tribes in the west.
Adam Trask	The son of Cyrus Trask and the father of Aron and Cal. Adam is a goodhearted but somewhat impractical man, and his innocence leads him to fall in love with the novel's most evil character, Cathy Ames. In the novel's retelling of the biblical story of Cain and Abel, Adam plays the Abel role in the first generation of the Trask family; in the second generation, he plays the Adam role befitting his name. Adam's benediction to Cal at the end of the novel validates timshel, the idea that individuals are free to choose their own moral paths.
Charles Trask	The son of Cyrus Trask and the half-brother of Adam. Charles is a violent, cynical, manipulative man who works his father's farm and greedily amasses a large fortune. Although Charles is deeply jealous of his brother, he also needs Adam and misses him terribly when he is not at home. Charles plays the Cain role in the first generation of the Trasks. He is one of the only characters capable of inspiring fear in the thoroughly evil Cathy Ames.
Aron Trask	The son of Adam and Cathy and the twin brother of Cal. Aron is a goodhearted, trusting boy whose deep, innate morality makes it painful for him to hear about or witness evil. As a result, Aron weakens and increasingly retreats into the church as a protection from the harsh realities of the world. Aron plays the Abel role in the second generation of the Trask family. When Cal (the corresponding Cain) reveals to Aron that their mother, Cathy, is a prostitute, Aron is so devastated that he leaves Stanford and joins the army, and soon dies in World War I.
Caleb Trask	The son of Adam and Cathy and the twin brother of Aron. Cal is a manipulative, tempestuous boy who is fiercely jealous of his more likable brother, Aron. Cal struggles throughout the second half of the novel to control his temptations and to lead a moral life. Ultimately, he accepts the idea of timshel, that every individual is free to choose his own moral path in life. This acceptance enables Cal to overcome his fear that his mother's evil has been passed down to him. At the end of the novel, Cal is the character who most directly embodies this central idea of timshel.Cal plays the Cain role in the second generation of the Trask family, indirectly killing Aron (the corresponding Abel) by revealing to Aron that

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	their mother is a prostitute, which leads Aron to join the army and die in World War I. When his father confronts him about Aron's whereabouts, Cal sneers, "Am I supposed to look after him?"—an echo of Cain's famous retort to God, "Am I my brother's keeper?"
Samuel Hamilton	The patriarch of the Hamilton family. Samuel is a joyous, self-educated Irishman who moves his family to the Salinas Valley in California. Although he is never a rich man, he is well respected in the community. Against the wishes of his wife, Liza, Samuel befriends Adam Trask. Samuel remains a youthful, vigorous man until the death of his daughter Una, which hurts him deeply.
Liza Hamilton	Samuel's wife and the mother of their nine children. The tiny Liza is a strict, moral woman who loves her husband and her family very much. The narrator marvels at Liza's ability to have so many children, feed them, make their clothes, and instill "good manners and iron morals" in them all at the same time.
George Hamilton	The eldest son of Samuel and Liza. George, who is a very minor character in the novel, is bland but has an aura of courtliness about him.
Will Hamilton	The second son of Samuel and Liza. The practical and conservative Will has a Midas touch in business dealings. He becomes wealthy and powerful in the Salinas community, but his business success alienates him from his family somewhat.
Tom Hamilton	The third son of Samuel and Liza. Tom is ardent and passionate, in stark contrast to his brother Will. After Tom indirectly causes the death of his sister Dessie by giving her stomach-soothing salts that aggravate her severe illness, he kills himself out of guilt and grief.
Joe Hamilton	The youngest son of Samuel and Liza. Joe, a dreamer and academic by nature, attends Stanford University and then moves to the east, where he has great success in the emerging field of advertising.
Lizzie Hamilton	The eldest daughter of Samuel and Liza. Lizzie, a very minor character, essentially leaves the Hamilton family and chooses instead to associate herself with her husband's family. She has a capacity for hatred and bitterness that the rest of the Hamiltons do not share.
Una Hamilton	The second daughter of Samuel and Liza. The dark and brooding Una marries, moves with her husband to a remote area on the Oregon border, and dies not long after the move. Her death crushes Samuel and ages him considerably.
Dessie Hamilton	The third daughter of Samuel and Liza. Dessie, who runs a dressmaking shop in Salinas, is not beautiful but has a lovely personality that makes everyone enjoy her company. She dies when Tom gives her salts to soothe her stomach, accidentally aggravating her illness.
Olive Hamilton	The fourth daughter of Samuel and Liza. Olive becomes a teacher, which makes her family proud. She is the mother of the narrator of the novel (and indeed, in real life, the mother of John Steinbeck).
Mollie Hamilton	The youngest daughter of Samuel and Liza. Mollie is the lovely one, the sweetheart of the family. She marries and moves to an apartment in San Francisco.
Cathy Ames	A moral monster, the most evil character in the novel. Cathy acts out of a perverse love of debasement, destruction, and control. As a young girl, she murders her parents by arson and then commences a life of prostitution. She later marries and then shoots Adam Trask, abandoning her newborn twin sons in order to return to prostitution. After murdering the brothel owner, Faye, Cathy becomes the madam of the brothel, using drugs to control and manipulate her whores. She takes photographs of powerful men involved in sadomasochistic sex acts in order to blackmail them. Aron's discovery that Cathy is his mother

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	shatters him and spurs the chain of events that leads to his death. Cathy represents Eve in the Cain and Abel story of the novel, introducing sin and evil into the world. She commits suicide after enduring Aron's response to her. (For the sake of consistency, this SparkNote refers to her as Cathy throughout, though at various points in the novel she goes by the name Catherine or Kate as she attempts to cover her identity.)
Lee	Adam Trask's dutiful cook and housekeeper, an educated man whose parents emigrated to America from China. Lee often affects a Chinese pidgin accent to play into Americans' expectations of him. A philosophical man, he frequently gives voice to the novel's themes, including the crucial idea of timshel. Throughout the novel, Lee serves as a stabilizing force in the Trask household.
Abra Bacon	The daughter of the corrupt county supervisor in Salinas. Abra, who is as goodhearted as Cathy is evil, offers compassion and common sense to the tumultuous Trask family. Abra falls in love with Aron, but after his cowardly withdrawal into the church, she shifts her affections to Cal. Like Cal, Abra worries that her father's corruption—the narrator implies that he steals money and that he is one of the men whom Cathy blackmails—will taint her. However, with Cal, Abra learns the lesson of timshel—that she is free to choose her own moral destiny.
Mr. Edwards	A man who runs a prostitution ring throughout Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Edwards has a highly moral wife and a pair of sons who attend the prestigious Groton School, and he leads a largely respectable life despite his base profession. After employing Cathy as a prostitute, Mr. Edwards falls in love with her. Upon discovering her involvement in the murder of her parents, he beats her nearly to death, and she crawls away to the nearest farm—that owned by Charles and Adam Trask.
Faye	The madam at the Salinas whorehouse where Cathy works as a prostitute. Cathy poisons Faye gradually, and after Faye finally dies, takes over the brothel.
Ethel	A prostitute at Faye's brothel who obtains proof that Cathy murdered Faye. Ethel tries to blackmail Cathy for a payment of $100each month but is later discovered to have drowned.
Joe Valery	An escaped convict who is employed as a bouncer at Cathy's brothel. As Cathy degenerates, Joe assumes increasing influence and control over her brothel. Before Cathy kills herself, she informs the police about Joe's earlier jailbreak. Just as Joe is about to leave town with Cathy's money, he is found and gunned down by a deputy as he tries to escape.

KEY FACTS OF NOVEL "EAST OF EDEN"

FULL TITLE	East of Eden
AUTHOR	John Steinbeck
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Allegorical novel; epic
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	January–November 1951; New York City, Nantucket
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1952
PUBLISHER	Viking
NARRATOR	The story is told by a third-person narrator who is not omniscient and who greatly

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	resembles John Steinbeck himself. In this sense, the narrator may or may not be a direct mouthpiece for the author. In addition to conveying the events of the novel, the narrator provides commentary and interrupts the story frequently to discuss human history and the human condition more broadly.
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks in the third person and shifts viewpoints among various characters, including Adam Trask, Cal Trask, Samuel Hamilton, Cathy Ames, Joe Valery, and others. The narrator's authorial intrusions into the story often include musings in the first person.
TONE	Philosophical; foreboding; nostalgic; hopeful
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	1862–1918
SETTING (PLACE)	The Salinas Valley in northern California, with several episodes in Connecticut and Massachusetts
PROTAGONISTS	Adam Trask; Cal Trask
MAJOR CONFLICT	Aware of the legacy of evil that he has inherited from his mother, Cal Trask struggles with the question of whether he is destined to be evil himself or whether he can overcome this evil by free choice.
RISING ACTION	While his sons are still boys, Cyrus Trask works as an army administrator and amasses a fortune, probably through embezzlement. Cathy Ames arrives on the Trasks' doorstep, and Adam falls in love with her and marries her. Adam and Cathy then move to the California, where Adam meets Samuel Hamilton and Cathy unsuccessfully attempts to abort her unborn children. Cathy gives birth to Aron and Cal and promptly deserts the family. The crushed Adam does not know Cathy's fate until Samuel reveals one day that Cathy is working at a nearby brothel. Although the revelation hurts Adam, he eventually confronts Cathy, recognizes her evil, and rejects her. Later, Cal too finds out about his mother's profession. He struggles with this knowledge but keeps it from the fragile Aron. When Cathy confronts Cal one day, he stands up to her attempts at intimidation. The increasingly withdrawn Aron, meanwhile, retreats into the shelter of the church.
CLIMAX	Cal, enraged and jealous when his father rejects Cal's gift of $15,000, takes out his anger on Aron by telling him about their mother's life as a prostitute. Cal then takes Aron to see Cathy at her brothel, fully aware that the revelation will destroy Aron.
FALLING ACTION	Shocked by the revelation about his mother, Aron enlists in the army, while Cal gradually wins the love of Abra Bacon. Aron is killed in World War I, and Adam, on his deathbed, finally gives his blessing to Cal.
THEMES	The perpetual contest between good and evil; the freedom to overcome evil; the pain of paternal rejection
MOTIFS	The story of Cain and Abel; fortunes and inheritances
SYMBOLS	The Salinas Valley; Charles's scar
FORESHADOWING	The names of characters foreshadow the roles they play in reenacting the biblical story of Cain and Abel; the narrator's introduction of Cathy as a "monster" foreshadows her numerous evil deeds; the narrator's musings on the importance of the individual in shaping human history foreshadow the idea oftimshel and the ultimately hopeful message of the novel; Samuel's mention that the biblical Aaron did not make it to the Promised Land foreshadows Aron's death.

NOVEL "EAST OF EDEN" MCQs

b 1. In what eastern state is the original Trask farm located?
(a) Massachusetts (b) Connecticut (c) Maryland (d) Virginia

2. What does the young Adam give his father as a birthday gift?

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(a) A saddle (b) A puppy
(c) A knife (d) Copy of the Bible

3. To what U.S. government post is Cyrus appointed?
(a) Secretary of the Treasury
(b) Attorney General
(c) Secretary of the Army
(d) Secretary of State

4. In the Bible, Cain and Abel are the sons of whom?
(a) Abraham and Sarah
(b) Adam and Eve
(c) Jacob and Leah
(d) Isaac and Rebekah

5. In which region of California does most of East of Eden take place?
(a) The San Fernando Valley
(b) The San Joaquin Valley
(c) The Salinas Valley
(d) The Owens Valley

6. How does Cathy kill her parents?
(a) She burns down their house
(b) She poisons them
(c) She shoots them
(d) She drowns them

7. How does Charles react when he learns that Adam and Cathy have married?
(a) He is overjoyed
(b) He is jealous
(c) He is disgusted
(d) He is indifferent

8. What does Cathy do when Samuel tries to help her deliver her babies?
(a) She thanks him
(b) She passes out
(c) She asks him to fetch Liza instead
(d) She bites him

9. What puzzles Lee about the story of Cain and Abel in the Bible?
(a) He does not understand Cain's motivation for killing Abel
(b) There is a discrepancy between two different translations of the story
(c) He wonders why God punishes Cain so harshly
(d) He is curious where the garden of Eden might have been located

10. What type of business does Faye run?
(a) A saloon
(b) A gambling house
(c) A cabaret
(d) A brothel

11. According to Lee, what does the Hebrew word timshel mean?
(a) "Thou shalt"
(b) "Do thou"
(c) "Thou mayest"
(d) "Thou art not"

12. Who is Cotton Eye?
(a) The local sheriff's deputy in Salinas
(b) The piano player at Faye's
(c) An ex-convict who blackmails Cathy
(d) Cathy's pimp

13. According to the original biblical story, what motivates Cain to kill Abel?
(a) Greed
(b) Ambition
(c) Jealousy
(d) Nothing; Cain kills Abel by mistake

14. Which of the Hamilton brothers commits suicide over guilt about Dessie's death?
(a) George (b) Will
(c) Tom (d) Joe

15. What, according to the narrator, is the one recurring story in human history?
(a) The conflict among the generations
(b) The struggle between good and evil
(c) The search for the meaning of life
(d) The struggle of the poor

16. In what kind of business does Adam lose his fortune?
(a) Mining (b) Cattle
(c) Construction (d) Refrigeration

17. Which daughter's death crushes Samuel?
(a) Dessie's (b) Lizzie's
(c) Olive's (d) Una's

18. Where does Aron go to college?
(a) Stanford (b) Berkeley
(c) Harvard (d) Dartmouth

19. What type of store does Lee wish to open in San Francisco?
(a) A clothing store (b) A bookstore
(c) A restaurant (d) A grocery

20. What does Cal ultimately do with the $15,000 that was meant to be a gift to his father?
(a) He keeps it
(b) He gives it to charity
(c) He uses it to start a business
(d) He burns it

21. Toward the end of the novel, what does Cathy wear around her neck?
(a) A locket containing Aron's picture
(b) A string of black pearls
(c) A red velvet ribbon
(d) A vial filled with grains of morphine

22. To whom does Cathy leave all her wealth when she dies?
(a) Aron (b) Cal

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(c) Adam (d) Charles

23. Why does Aron join the Army?
(a) Out of a patriotic desire to serve his country
(b) Out of horror at learning his mother's identity
(c) Because his father wants him to
(d) Because he cannot find any other job

24. In what war is Aron killed?
(a) The Civil War
(b) The Spanish-American War
(c) World War I
(d) World War II

25. Which character was Steinbeck's mother in real life?
(a) Cathy Ames
(b) Abra Bacon
(c) Dessie Hamilton
(d) Olive Hamilton

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. c	6. a	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. d
11. c	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. b	16. d	17. d	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. d					

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NOVEL "JAZZ" BY TONI MORRISON

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF JAZZ

Violet	Violet is a fifty-six year old woman living in Harlem with her husband Joe. Hopelessly scrawny with very dark skin, Violet is beautiful if one looks at her long enough. She has a reputation in Harlem for being odd and she does not quite fit in with the other ladies. She becomes sullen and taciturn with her husband and explodes into violence at his lover's funeral, earning herself the nickname "Violent." An orphan raised by her grandmother in rural Virginia, Violet herself has no children and, after several miscarriages, she longs for a child.
Joe Trace	Violet's husband, Joe Trace is a good looking man in his late fifties who, despite having lived in the City for twenty years, retains the boyish innocence and dignified comportment of a hardworking outdoorsman. Joe works hard, shuttling between a job as a waiter and a cosmetic salesman. The women in Harlem trust and respect Joe because he seems decent and honest. Joe loves his wife but is hurt when she closes herself off from him because of her depression. A sympathetic character, Joe is nonetheless a murderer and adulterer, cheating on his wife and then killing his lover.
Dorcas	With her acne, light skin, straight hair and womanish figure, Dorcas is neither decidedly pretty nor flatly unattractive. Precocious and romantic, Dorcas seeks male attention at a young age and yearns to live a racy, adult life. She wants to attend nightclubs and parties and most importantly she wants to adore and be adored. She quickly becomes bored with the infatuation of her older lover, Joe, and is eager to track down a more desirable catch.
Alice Manfred	A widow in her late fifties, Alice is Dorcas's aunt and legal guardian. She lives alone in Harlem, works as a seamstress and is deeply mistrustful of young people and the sinful lives they seem to be leading. Alice is overly protective and concerned for Dorcas, and hopes to shelter her from what she sees as a threatening world. Her own husband had an affair with another woman and died soon after.
Felice	Dorcas's best friend from school, Felice lives with her grandmother while her mother and father work elsewhere. She is darker-skinned and less attractive than her friend Dorcas but she has a much stronger sense of self and she disapproves of the other girl's reckless behavior even though she often acts as an accomplice or provides Dorcas with an alibi.
Golden Gray	The son of Vera Louise Gray and Henry LesTroy, Golden Gray is half-black and half-white although his golden curls and light skin make him appear completely caucasian. Raised by his mother and True Belle in Baltimore, Golden Gray leads a privileged existence and is told that he was adopted at a young age. When he is eighteen, he learns the truth about his parents and flies into a rage. He travels to Vienna, Virginia, intending to hunt down and kill his black father but he runs off in the woods with Wild instead.
Wild	A very dark-skinned woman who roams through the woods near Vienna, Virginia, she is called "Wild" because she bites Henry LesTroy's arm as he helps her to deliver her child. Her origins are mysterious, and she is presumed to be the mother of Joe Trace although this is never confirmed. Golden Gray accompanies Wild into the woods and the two of them make their home in a secret hovel.
Henry LesTroy	Vera Louise Gray's black lover, Henry LesTroy resides near her family's old plantation in Vienna, Virginia. He does not know where Vera goes when she leaves for Baltimore and he is surprised when Golden Gray appears at his door, claiming to be his son. Dubbed "Hunters Hunter" by the

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	locals, he is an expert hunter and he becomes a kind of surrogate father for Joe Trace when the younger man is under his tutelage.
Malvonne Edwards	An upstairs neighbor to Joe and Violet, Malvonne agrees to rent out her nephew's spare room to Joe so that he can have a private place in which to meet Dorcas. She works cleaning the office buildings of powerful white executives during the evenings and she reads and amends unsent letters that she finds in her nephew's bedroom.
Vera Louise Gray	The white daughter of wealthy plantation owners, Vera Louise is sent away by her parents when they figure out that she has become pregnant with the child of her black lover. They give her a large sum of money as a kind of bribe, and she takes her servant True Belle with her to Baltimore where the two women raise her son, Golden Gray.
True Belle	Violet's grandmother and a figure of heroic optimism in the novel, True Belle leaves her family and moves with her mistress to Baltimore in order to raise the woman's half-black baby boy. When she learns that her daughter, Rose Dear, is in trouble back in Virginia, True Belle moves back home to put the family back together and raise her grandchildren.
Rose Dear	Rose Dear is Violet's mother and True Belle's daughter. Her husband abandons the family for long stretches at a time, squandering their money and getting them further into debt. When she and her children are driven into utter poverty, Rose Dear loses faith and commits suicide by throwing herself into a well.
Acton	Dorcas's cocky and self-absorbed boyfriend after she tires of Joe, Acton constantly criticizes her and advises her on how to behave and what to wear. He is a young, good-looking man whom all the girls adore.
Honor	Honor is the young boy who helps to take care of Henry LesTroy's livestock when he is away. He arrives at LesTroy's house and finds Golden Gray standing in the doorway and then he helps to deliver Wild's baby.
Victory	Joe Trace's adoptive brother, Victory accompanies Joe and Henry LesTroy on their hunting expeditions. He is the only person to whom Joe would have confided about Dorcas.
Colonel Wordsworth Gray	Colonel Wordsworth Gray is a wealthy plantation owner who sends his daughter, Vera Louise, away when he learns that she has become pregnant with the child of a black man.
Sweetness	Malvonne's nephew, Sweetness, no longer lives with his aunt in Joe and Violet's apartment building. For unknown reasons he had stolen a bag of addressed and stamped letters and hid it in his room before moving off to either Chicago or San Diego (the narrator cannot remember which).
Gistan and Stuck	The reader learns very little about Gistan and Stuck other than the fact that they are friends of Joe's living in New York City. Joe does not tell either of them about his relationship with Dorcas because he knows they will not understand.
The Miller Sisters	The Miller Sisters are Alice Manfred's neighbors. They take care of Dorcas in the afternoon when Alice works. They disapprove of the styles and fashions of the era and worry, like Alice, about moral corruption.
Winsome Clark	Winsome Clark is a woman in the City whose letter falls into Malvonne's meddling hands.

KEY FACTS ABOUT JAZZ

FULL TITLE	Jazz
AUTHOR	Toni Morrison
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Historical narrative
LANGUAGE	English (slang with idiomatic expressions)
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	United States, 1992

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DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	April, 1993
PUBLISHER	Penguin Group
NARRATOR	At first the narrator seems to be a middle-aged woman who is part of the Harlem community but later she seems to be more of an Earth spirit or collective consciousness.
CLIMAX	The climax of the central plot occurs when Joe finds Dorcas at the party and shoots her. However, the novel's many digressions and meanderings back and forth in time offer numerous alternative climaxes and the book as a whole resists a single narrative sequence.
PROTAGONISTS	Violet; Joe
ANTAGONISTS	Depending on whose perspective the reader adheres to, Dorcas, Golden Gray, the white people who repossess the land in Virginia and try to strip the blacks of their dignity
SETTINGS (TIME)	Late nineteenth century through the mid-1920s
SETTINGS (PLACE)	Virginia, Baltimore, New York City ("the City" beeing specifically Harlem)
POINT OF VIEW	The point of view shifts throughout the novel but it is primarily that of the ever-elusive narrator
FALLING ACTION	The spring of 1926 when the relationship between Violet and Joe begins to heal
TENSE	Alternates between the present and past tense
FORESHADOWING	The entirety of the Joe-Violet-Dorcas plot is spelled out in the first paragraph of the novel leaving little as a surprise in that story-line; Joe's need to hunt foreshadows his search for his mother and later his lover; Violet's odd behavior in public presages her violent outburst
TONES	Colloquial; familiar; musical; rhythmic; cool and measured; associative; stream- of-consciousness; universal; mythic
THEMES	Violence; motherhood; race
MOTIFS	Migration; orphans; music
SYMBOLS	Red-wing bird; green dress

NOVEL "JAZZ" MCQs

b 1. Who gave Joe the last name "Trace"?
(a) Hunters Hunter
(b) Joe
(c) Victory
(d) Vera Louise Wordsworth

C 2. Who went with Violet to Palestine?
(a) True Belle (b) Rose Dear
(c) Her sisters (d) Her father

a 3. What kind of tree did Joe sleep in?
(a) walnut (b) weeping willow
(c) cherry (d) oak

d 4. In what month did Joe officially meet Dorcas?
(a) May (b) January
(c) December (d) October

c 5. What was Violet's nickname?
(a) Wild (b) Crazy
(c) Violent (d) Slims

d 6. In what year did the St. Louis riots take place?
(a) 1926 (b) 1906
(c) 1889 (d) 1917

a 7. What phrase did Violet's parrot repeat?
(a) "I love you" (b) "Smile, Pretty"
(c) "Love me" (d) "Wanna dance?"

(8. What other crazy thing was Violet known for?
(a) stealing a ring
(b) slapping a white woman
(c) sitting in the middle of the street
(d) abandoning a baby

a 9. According to Joe, how many times has he "reinvented" himself?
(a) seven
(b) an infinite number
(c) three (d) never

(10. What is the name of the nightclub where Dorcas and Joe meet?
(a) The Cha-Cha Lounge
(b) Vespers
(c) Mexico

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(d) Tony's

11. Where did Joe work before selling cosmetics?
(a) a speakeasy (b) a hotel
(c) a drugtore (d) a candystore

12. How much did Malvonne charge Joe for the use of a room?
(a) $2 a month (b) $20 a month
(c) $50 a month (d) $1 a month

13. For how long does Joe and Dorcas's love affair last?
(a) a year (b) two years
(c) one month (d) three months

14. Who gave Wild her name?
(a) Joe (b) Hunters Hunter
(c) Golden Gray (d) Henry LesTroy

15. What did Alice Manfred keep stacked in her room?
(a) other peoples' mail (b) old photos
(c) newspapers (d) pressed linen

16. Who helps Henry LesTroy deliver Wild's baby?
(a) Honor (b) Golden Gray
(c) Joe (d) Acton

17. Where do Joe and Violet head before New York?
(a) Philadelphia (b) St. Louis
(c) Washington D.C. (d) Baltimore

18. Where does Joe first see Dorcas?
(a) the candystore
(b) Alice Manfred's house
(c) a nightclub
(d) at the beauty parlor

19. What character has two different-colored eyes?
(a) Dorcas (b) Golden Gray
(c) True Belle (d) Joe Trace

20. How does Dorcas's mother die?
(a) on a streetcar (b) she is shot
(c) in a fire (d) a heart attack

21. What does Felice loan to Dorcas?
(a) Her ring (b) a green dress
(c) a photograph (d) earrings

22. How many times does Joe look for his mother?
(a) once (b) never
(c) five times (d) three times

23. Who did Joe tell about Dorcas?
(a) no one
(b) Gistan and Stuck
(c) Victory
(d) Malvonne

24. What helped make Violet's new bird healthy?
(a) food
(b) her dancing
(c) music
(d) a photo of Dorcas

25. Who threw herself into a well?
(a) Rose Dear (b) Wild
(c) True Belle (d) Violet's sister

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. c
11. b	12. a	13. d	14. b	15. c	16. a	17. d	18. a	19. d	20. c
21. a	22. d	23. a	24. c	25. a					

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NOVEL "TO THE LIGHTHOUSE" BY VIRGINIA WOOLF

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF TO THE LIGHTHOUSE

Mrs. Ramsay	Mr. Ramsay's wife. A beautiful and loving woman, Mrs. Ramsay is a wonderful hostess who takes pride in making memorable experiences for the guests at the family's summer home on the Isle of Skye. Affirming traditional gender roles wholeheartedly, she lavishes particular attention on her male guests, who she believes have delicate egos and need constant support and sympathy. She is a dutiful and loving wife but often struggles with her husband's difficult moods and selfishness. Without fail, however, she triumphs through these difficult times and demonstrates an ability to make something significant and lasting from the most ephemeral of circumstances, such as a dinner party.
Mr. Ramsay	Mrs. Ramsay's husband, and a prominent metaphysical philosopher. Mr. Ramsay loves his family but often acts like something of a tyrant. He tends to be selfish and harsh due to his persistent personal and professional anxieties. He fears, more than anything, that his work is insignificant in the grand scheme of things and that he will not be remembered by future generations. Well aware of how blessed he is to have such a wonderful family, he nevertheless tends to punish his wife, children, and guests by demanding their constant sympathy, attention, and support.
Lily Briscoe	A young, single painter who befriends the Ramsays on the Isle of Skye. Like Mr. Ramsay, Lily is plagued by fears that her work lacks worth. She begins a portrait of Mrs. Ramsay at the beginning of the novel but has trouble finishing it. The opinions of men like Charles Tansley, who insists that women cannot paint or write, threaten to undermine her confidence.
James Ramsay	The Ramsays' youngest son. James loves his mother deeply and feels a murderous antipathy toward his father, with whom he must compete for Mrs. Ramsay's love and affection. At the beginning of the novel, Mr. Ramsay refuses the six-year-old James's request to go to the lighthouse, saying that the weather will be foul and not permit it; ten years later, James finally makes the journey with his father and his sister Cam. By this time, he has grown into a willful and moody young man who has much in common with his father, whom he detests.
Paul Rayley	A young friend of the Ramsays who visits them on the Isle of Skye. Paul is a kind, impressionable young man who follows Mrs. Ramsay's wishes in marrying Minta Doyle.
Minta Doyle	A flighty young woman who visits the Ramsays on the Isle of Skye. Minta marries Paul Rayley at Mrs. Ramsay's wishes.
Charles Tansley	A young philosopher and pupil of Mr. Ramsay who stays with the Ramsays on the Isle of Skye. Tansley is a prickly and unpleasant man who harbors deep insecurities regarding his humble background. He often insults other people, particularly women such as Lily, whose talent and accomplishments he constantly calls into question. His bad behavior, like Mr. Ramsay's, is motivated by his need for reassurance.
William Bankes	A botanist and old friend of the Ramsays who stays on the Isle of Skye. Bankes is a kind and mellow man whom Mrs. Ramsay hopes will marry Lily Briscoe. Although he never marries her, Bankes and Lily remain close friends.
Augustus Carmichael	An opium-using poet who visits the Ramsays on the Isle of Skye. Carmichael

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	languishes in literary obscurity until his verse becomes popular during the war.
Andrew Ramsay	The oldest of the Ramsays' sons. Andrew is a competent, independent young man, and he looks forward to a career as a mathematician.
Jasper Ramsay	One of the Ramsays' sons. Jasper, to his mother's chagrin, enjoys shooting birds.
Roger Ramsay	One of the Ramsays' sons. Roger is wild and adventurous, like his sister Nancy.
Prue Ramsay	The oldest Ramsay girl, a beautiful young woman. Mrs. Ramsay delights in contemplating Prue's marriage, which she believes will be blissful.
Rose Ramsay	One of the Ramsays' daughters. Rose has a talent for making things beautiful. She arranges the fruit for her mother's dinner party and picks out her mother's jewelry.
Nancy Ramsay	One of the Ramsays' daughters. Nancy accompanies Paul Rayley and Minta Doyle on their trip to the beach. Like her brother Roger, she is a wild adventurer.
Cam Ramsay	One of the Ramsays' daughters. As a young girl, Cam is mischievous. She sails with James and Mr. Ramsay to the lighthouse in the novel's final section.
Mrs. McNab	An elderly woman who takes care of the Ramsays' house on the Isle of Skye, restoring it after ten years of abandonment during and after World War I.
Macalister	The fisherman who accompanies the Ramsays to the lighthouse. Macalister relates stories of shipwreck and maritime adventure to Mr. Ramsay and compliments James on his handling of the boat while James lands it at the lighthouse.
Macalister's boy	The fisherman's boy. He rows James, Cam, and Mr. Ramsay to the lighthouse.

KEY FACTS ABOUT TO THE LIGHTHOUSE

FULL TITLE	To the Lighthouse
AUTHOR	Virginia Woolf
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Stream of consciousness
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1926, London
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1927
PUBLISHER	Hogarth Press
NARRATOR	The narrator is anonymous.
POINT OF VIEW	The narrator speaks in the third person and describes the characters and actions subjectively, giving us insight into the characters' feelings. The narrative switches constantly from the perceptions of one character to those of the next.
TONE	Elegiac, poetic, rhythmic, imaginative
TENSE	Past
SETTING (TIME)	The years immediately preceding and following World War I
SETTING (PLACE)	The Isle of Skye, in the Hebrides (a group of islands west of Scotland)
PROTAGONIST	Although Mrs. Ramsay is the central focus of the beginning of To the Lighthouse, the novel traces the development of Lily Briscoe to the end, making it more accurate to describe Lily as the protagonist.
MAJOR CONFLICT	The common struggle that each of the characters faces is to bring meaning and order to the chaos of life.
RISING ACTION	James's desire to journey to the lighthouse; Mr. Ramsay's need to ask Mrs. Ramsay for sympathy; Charles Tansley's insistence that women cannot paint or write; Lily Briscoe's stalled attempt at her painting
CLIMAX	Mrs. Ramsay's dinner party
FALLING ACTION	Mr. Ramsay's trip to the lighthouse with Cam and James; Lily Briscoe's completion of her painting

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THEMES	The transience of life and work; art as a means of preservation; the subjective nature of reality; the restorative effects of beauty
MOTIFS	The differing behaviors of men and women; brackets
SYMBOLS	The lighthouse, Lily's painting, the Ramsays' house, the sea, the boar's skull, the fruit basket
FORESHADOWING	James's initial desire and anxiety surrounding the voyage to the lighthouse foreshadows the trip he makes a decade later.

TO THE LIGHTHOUSE MCQs

a 1. What will outlive the memory of Shakespeare, according to Mr. Ramsay?
(a) A small stone
(b) A grain of sand
(c) Titian's oil paintings
(d) His love for Mrs. Ramsay

c 2. As the novel begins, how does young James Ramsay occupy himself?
(a) He stares out the window at the lighthouse
(b) He hunts rabbits
(c) He clips pictures from the Army and Navy Stores catalogue
(d) He plays with the skull that hangs on the nursery wall

b 3. To whom does Lily show her painting?
(a) Mrs. Ramsay (b) William Bankes
(c) Mr. Ramsay (d) Charles Tansley

d 4. How does Andrew Ramsay die?
(a) He is shot by Jasper
(b) He falls from a train
(c) He catches typhoid fever
(d) He is killed in World War I

a 5. To what does Mr. Ramsay liken the progress of human thought?
(a) An alphabet (b) An abacus
(c) A long, dark road (d) A lighthouse

c 6. Who originally asks to go to the lighthouse?
(a) Prue (b) Andrew
(c) James (d) Nancy

b 7. Why does Paul Rayley feel dissatisfied by his marriage proposal?
(a) He stumbled over the words
(b) He feels tricked by Mrs. Ramsay
(c) Minta refused him
(d) Minta said yes to him but refused to kiss him

d 8. What article of clothing does Mrs. Ramsay make for the lighthouse keeper's son?
(a) A shirt (b) Long underwear
(c) Trousers (d) A stocking

a 9. How did Virginia Woolf die?
(a) She drowned herself
(b) She had a fatal stroke
(c) She had a heart attack
(d) She died in a car accident

b 10. Who tells Lily that women can never paint or write?
(a) Mr. Ramsay (b) Charles Tansley
(c) James (d) Mrs. Ramsay

c 11. What poem does Mr. Ramsay recite to himself on the beach?
(a) "Dover Beach"
(b) "The Collar"
(c) "The Charge of the Light Brigade"
(d) "Maud"

b 12. Who chooses Mrs. Ramsay's jewelry for the dinner party?
(a) Emily (b) Rose
(c) Mabel (d) Clarissa

c 13. What was the name of the group of artists and intellectuals to which Woolf belonged?
(a) The Bloomsbury Group
(b) The Soho Group
(c) The Magdaleners
(d) The Whiteacres

c 14. In what year was To the Lighthouse published?
(a) 1882 (b) 1905
(c) 1927 (d) 1941

a 15. Which character does Mrs. Ramsay hope Lily will marry?
(a) Charles Tansley
(b) Augustus Carmichael
(c) Andrew
(d) William Bankes

b 16. What revives interest in Mr. Carmichael's poetry?
(a) His reading of a poem on BBC radio
(b) His new volume of poems published during World War I
(c) His trial
(d) His death

c 17. How does Prue Ramsay die?
(a) She is a civilian casualty of the war
(b) She is stricken by cancer

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(c) She is stricken by an illness related to childbirth
(d) She falls from a train

18. What does Mr. Ramsay most often want from Mrs. Ramsay and why?
(a) Sympathy; he is full of professional anxiety
(b) Food; he has an enormous appetite and she is a masterful cook
(c) Money; he is lazy and spends lavishly
(d) Advice; he trusts Mrs. Ramsay to guide his career

19. Critical consensus holds that the character of Mrs. Ramsay is based on whom?
(a) Woolf's sister
(b) Woolf's friend Clarissa, from Cambridge
(c) Vita Sackville-West
(d) Woolf's mother

20. Who accompanies Mr. Ramsay to the lighthouse at the novel's end?
(a) James and Mrs. Ramsay
(b) James and Cam
(c) Minta Doyle and Paul Rayley
(d) James and Lily Briscoe

21. How many years pass in the second section of the novel?
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 20

22. Who rescues the house from the disastrous effects of time?
(a) Mrs. Ramsay (b) Mr. Ramsay
(c) Mrs. McNab (d) Mr. Macalister

23. What does Mrs. Ramsay read when she joins Mr. Ramsay after the dinner party?
(a) A Shakespearean sonnet
(b) The Army and Navy Stores catalogue
(c) The daily newspaper
(d) A novel by Sir Walter Scott

24. What does Minta Doyle lose on the beach?
(a) The engagement ring that Paul gave her
(b) James's favorite seashell
(c) A rare coin
(d) Her grandmother's brooch

25. When Mrs. Ramsay discovers the children awake in the nursery, what does she do to help them sleep?
(a) She sings a lullaby
(b) She mixes sleeping powder in their milk
(c) She covers a skull that hangs on the wall with her shawl
(d) She uses the stocking she has been knitting to give a puppet show

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. b
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. d	16. b	17. c	18. a	19. d	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. d	25. c					

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NOVEL "A PASSAGE TO INDIA" BY E. M. FORSTER

FAMOUS CHARACTER OF A PASSAGE TO INDIA

Dr. Aziz	An intelligent, emotional Indian doctor in Chandrapore. Aziz attempts to make friends with Adela Quested, Mrs. Moore, and Cyril Fielding. Later, Adela falsely accuses Aziz of attempted rape after an expedition to the Marabar Caves, but the charges are dropped after Adela's testimony at the trial. Aziz enjoys writing and reciting poetry. He has three children; his wife died several years before the beginning of the novel.
Cyril Fielding	The principal of the government college near Chandrapore. Fielding is an independent man who believes in educating the Indians to be individuals—a much more sympathetic attitude toward the native population than that held by most English in India. Fielding befriends Dr. Aziz, taking the doctor's side against the rest of the English in Chandrapore when Aziz is accused of attempting to rape Adela Quested.
Miss Adela Quested	A young, intelligent, inquisitive, but somewhat repressed Englishwoman. Adela travels to India with Mrs. Moore in order to decide whether or not to marry Mrs. Moore's son Ronny. Miss Quested begins with an openminded desire to get to know Indians and see the real India. Later, she falsely accuses Aziz of attempting to rape her in the Marabar Caves.
Mrs. Moore	An elderly Englishwoman who voyages to India with Adela Quested. Mrs. Moore wishes to see the country and hopes that Adela will marry her son Ronny. Mrs. Moore befriends Dr. Aziz, as she feels some spiritual connection with him. She has an unsettling experience with the bizarre echoes in the Marabar Caves, which cause her to feel a sense of dread, especially about human relationships. Mrs. Moore hurries back to England, and she dies at sea during the journey.
Ronny Heaslop	Mrs. Moore's son, the magistrate at Chandrapore. Ronny, though well educated and open-minded at heart, has become prejudiced and intolerant of Indians ever since he moved to India—as is standard for most Englishmen serving there. Ronny is briefly engaged to Adela Quested, though he does not appear particularly passionate about her.
Mr. Turton	The collector, the man who governs Chandrapore. Mr. Turton is officious and stern, though more tactful than his wife.
Mrs. Turton	Turton's wife. In her interactions with Indians, Mrs. Turton embodies the novel's stereotype of the snobby, rude, and prejudiced English colonial wife.
Mr. McBryde	The superintendent of police in Chandrapore, who has an elaborate theory that he claims explains the inferiority of dark skinned races to light skinned ones. McBryde, though condescending, actually shows more tolerance toward Indians than most English do. Not surprisingly, he and Fielding are friendly acquain-tances. McBryde himself stands up against the group mentality of the English at Chandrapore when he divorces his wife after having an affair with Miss Derek.
Major Callendar	The civil surgeon at Chandrapore, Dr. Aziz's superior. Major Callendar is a boastful, cruel, intolerant, and ridiculous man.
Professor Godbole	A Brahman Hindu who teaches at Fielding's college. Godbole is very spiritual and reluctant to become involved in human affairs.
Hamidullah	Dr. Aziz's uncle and friend. Hamidullah, who was educated at Cambridge, believes that friendship between the English and Indians is more likely possible in England than in India. Hamidullah was a close friend of Fielding before Fielding and Aziz met.
Mahmoud Ali	A lawyer friend of Dr. Aziz who is deeply pessimistic about the English.
The Nawab Bahadur	The leading loyalist in Chandrapore. The Nawab Bahadur is wealthy, generous, and

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	faithful to the English. After Aziz's trial, however, he gives up his title in protest.
Dr. Panna Lal	A low born Hindu doctor and Aziz's rival. Dr. Panna Lal intends to testify against Aziz at the trial, but he begs forgiveness after Aziz is set free.
Stella Moore	Mrs. Moore's daughter from her second marriage. Stella marries Fielding toward the end of the novel.
Ralph Moore	Mrs. Moore's son from her second marriage, a sensitive young man.
Miss Derek	A young Englishwoman who works for a wealthy Indian family and often steals their car. Miss Derek is easygoing and has a fine sense of humor, but many of the English at Chandrapore resent her, considering her presence unseemly.
Amritrao	The lawyer who defends Aziz at his trial. Amritrao is a highly anti British man.

KEY FACTS ABOUT A PASSAGE TO INDIA

FULL TITLE	A Passage to India
AUTHOR	E.M. Forster
TYPE OF WORK	Novel
GENRE	Modernist novel; psychological novel
LANGUAGE	English
TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN	1912–1924; India, England
DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION	1924
PUBLISHER	Edward Arnold
NARRATOR	Forster uses an unnamed third-person narrator
POINT OF VIEW	The third-person narrator is omniscient, attuned both to the physical world and the inner states of the characters
TONE	Forster's tone is often poetic and sometimes ironic or philosophical
TENSE	Immediate past
SETTING (TIME)	1910s or 1920s
SETTING (PLACE)	India, specifically the cities of Chandrapore and Mau
PROTAGONIST	Dr. Aziz
MAJOR CONFLICT	Adela Quested accuses Dr. Aziz of attempting to sexually assault her in one of the Marabar Caves. Aziz suspects Fielding has plotted against him with the English.
RISING ACTION	Adela Quested and Mrs. Moore's arrival in India; the women's befriending of Aziz; Adela's reluctant engagement to Ronny Heaslop; Ronny and the other Englishmen's disapproval of the women's interaction with Indians; Aziz's organization of an outing to the Marabar Caves for his English friends; Adela's and Mrs. Moore's harrowing experiences in the caves; Adela's public insinuation that Aziz assaulted her in the caves; the inflammation of racial tensions between the Indians and English in Chandrapore
CLIMAX	Aziz's trial; Adela's final admission that she is mistaken in her accusations and that Aziz is innocent; the courtroom's eruption; Aziz's release; the English community's rejection of Adela
FALLING ACTION	Fielding's conversations with Adela; Fielding and Aziz's bickering over Aziz's desire for reparations from Adela; Aziz's assumption that Fielding has betrayed him and will marry Adela; Aziz's increasingly anti-British sentiment; Fielding's visit to Aziz with his new wife, Stella; Aziz's befriending of Ralph and forgiveness of Fielding
THEMES	The difficulty of English-Indian friendship; the unity of all living things; the "muddle" of India; the negligence of British colonial government
MOTIFS	The echo; Eastern and Western architecture; Godbole's song
SYMBOLS	The Marabar Caves; the green bird; the wasp
FORESHADOWING	Adela's concern about breaking down during the trial; Fielding's interest in Hinduism at the end of Part II

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A PASSAGE TO INDIA MCQS

a 1. In the opening dialogue of the novel, who is most open to the possibility of Indian-English friendship?
(a) Hamidullah
(b) Aziz Ahmad
(c) Mahmoud Ali
(d) Hamidullah's wife

b 2. Why is Aziz at the mosque where he meets Mrs. Moore?
(a) Because it is the traditional time for prayer
(b) Because Englishwomen have stolen his tonga
(c) Because he is restless and agitated
(d) Because he sensed her presence

d 3. How does Aziz sense Mrs. Moore is sympathetic to him?
(a) She is knowledgeable about Islam
(b) She approaches him first
(c) She appears unafraid of him
(d) She speaks frankly about her dislike for Mrs. Turton

b 4. Why, at the beginning of the novel, is Adela Quested dissatisfied with her visit to India?
(a) Because she wants to be engaged to Ronny
(b) Because she wants to see the real India
(c) Because she does not get along with Mrs. Moore
(d) Because she dislikes Ronny's friends

c 5. Why does Turton throw the Bridge Party?
(a) He throws one every year
(b) Because his superior ordered him to
(c) To please Adela
(d) To please the Nawab Bahadur

c 6. Who runs their horse into the flowers at the Bridge Party?
(a) Miss Derek (b) Aziz
(c) Panna Lal (d) Bhattacharyas

a 7. What is the main reason Aziz decides not to attend the Bridge Party?
(a) It coincides with the anniversary of his wife's death
(b) He feels sick to his stomach
(c) He wants to spend time with his children
(d) He is angry with Major Callendar

c 8. What disconcerts Ronny about his mother's story about meeting a young man in the mosque?
(a) She disobeyed his orders
(b) She should not be hanging around with younger men
(c) Her tone of voice does not indicate that the young man is Indian
(d) She sounds depressed

b 9. Which of the following does not upset Mrs. Moore on the day of Fielding's tea party?
(a) Adela and Ronny's bickering
(b) Aziz's overfriendliness
(c) Adela's spontaneous admission that she will return to England
(d) Godbole's religious song

d 10. Which of the following does not cause Adela to change her mind and become engaged to Ronny?
(a) The landscape and sky of Chandrapore
(b) The sexual magnetism between her and Ronny
(c) Her and Ronny's mutual distaste for Miss Derek and the Nawab Bahadur
(d) A brief lecture from Mrs. Moore

a 11. How does Fielding shock the Indians in Aziz's sickroom?
(a) He is bluntly honest
(b) He sits on the floor
(c) He hugs Aziz
(d) He denounces Islam

c 12. How does Aziz show Fielding that he considers Fielding like a brother to him?
(a) He lets Fielding sit on his floor
(b) He gossips about the Turtons
(c) He shows Fielding a picture of his wife
(d) He tells Fielding the names of his children

d 13. What event, prior to the visit to the caves, prompts Adela's and Mrs. Moore's feelings of emotional emptiness?
(a) Their arrival in India
(b) Adela's engagement
(c) The production of Cousin Kate
(d) Godbole's song

b 14. Which of the following does not disturb Mrs. Moore in the Marabar Caves?
(a) The echo
(b) The religious singing
(c) A baby's hand
(d) The crowd

a 15. What makes Fielding suspicious during the trip to the caves?
(a) Adela's hasty departure
(b) Aziz's overexcited demeanor
(c) Mrs. Moore's apathy
(d) The absence of Adela's servant

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16. Why does McBryde believe that Indians are criminal?
(a) Because the English treat them poorly
(b) Because they are inherently evil
(c) Because of the Indian climate
(d) Because they are greedy and crime pays

17. What does Fielding do that angers the members of the Englishmen's club?
(a) He hangs around with Aziz
(b) He pronounces Aziz innocent
(c) He fights with a soldier
(d) He does not stand when Ronny enters

18. What prompts Adela to suddenly proclaim Aziz innocent?
(a) She feels incredibly guilty
(b) She finally believes Mrs. Moore's assertion that Aziz is a good man
(c) She has a vision of Marabar and sees that Aziz was not in the cave with her
(d) She becomes intimidated by Aziz's lawyer

19. Why is Aziz upset during his own victory celebration?
(a) Because Fielding leaves with Adela
(b) Because he has been hardened by prison
(c) Because his friends are threatening the English
(d) Because he knows the English will regard him as guilty regardless of the verdict

20. Why is Fielding upset with Aziz after the trial?
(a) Because Aziz makes himself look guilty
(b) Because Aziz refuses to credit Adela's bravery at the trial
(c) Because Aziz tries to loot the hospital
(d) Because Aziz quits his job

21. In which European country does Fielding stop and admire the architecture on the way back to England?
(a) France (b) Spain
(c) Italy (d) Greece

22. What religion provides the backdrop for Part III of A Passage to India?
(a) Hinduism (b) Islam
(c) Buddhism (d) Sikhism

23. With what character is this religion associated?
(a) Aziz (b) Fielding
(c) Mahmoud Ali (d) Godbole

24. Through which character does Aziz renew his friendship with Fielding?
(a) Stella Moore (b) Ralph Moore
(c) His oldest son (d) Godbole

25. Which of the following is not a title of one of the three parts of A Passage to India?
(a) "Mosque" (b) "Temple"
(c) "Cave" (d) "Festival"

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. a	16. c	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. b
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. b	25. d					

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NOVEL "GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS"

MAIN CHARACTERS OF NOVEL "GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS"

Mr. Chipping	Mr. Chipping, referred to as Mr. Chips, a retired schoolmaster, white-haired, semi-bald, fairly active for his age. Unprofound, he prefers detective novels to the Greek and Latin works that he taught for so long. His mind is filled with memories of his dead wife, the many boys he taught at Brookfield, and the many experiences he had there. He is a legend at the school and is remembered with affection. He dies dreaming of the thousands of boys he had taught.
Mrs. Wickett	Mrs. Wickett, his landlady.
Wetherby	Wetherby, the head of Brookfield when Mr. Chips came there.
Colley	Colley, a Brookfield boy whom Mr. Chips disciplined on his first day at the school. Colley's son and grandson later become pupils of Mr. Chips.
Katherine (Kathie) Bridges Chipping	Katherine (Kathie) Bridges Chipping, Mr. Chips's young wife, whom he marries at forty-eight. She is very popular with the boys. She dies in childbirth along with her infant son.
Dr. Merivale	Dr. Merivale, Mr. Chips's physician.
Collingwood	Collingwood, a Brookfield boy who becomes a major and is killed in the war.
Ralston	Ralston, a young headmaster at Brookfield whom Mr. Chips never likes.
Chatteris	Chatteris, Ralston's successor as headmaster; he and Mr. Chips get on well.
Max Staefel	Max Staefel, a former German master at Brookfield, drafted while visiting in Germany and later killed on the Western Front.
Linford	Linford, a Brookfield boy, the last to say, "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," the night before the old man dies.

MCQS

1. Who is the writer of the Novel "Good-Bye Mr. Chips"?
   (a) Churchill (b) Auden
   (c) A. E. Housman (d) James Hilton
2. Goodbye, Mr. Chips (originally, Good-bye, Mr. Chips) is a novella about the life of a schoolteacher, Mr. Chipping, written by the English writer
   (a) James Hilton
   (b) George Orwell
   (c) Ernest Hemingway
   (d) Robert Browning
3. What is the original name of Mr. Chips?
   (a) Ernest Santiago (b) Mr. Chipping
   (c) George Orwell (d) Robert Mate
4. Mr. Chips was a
   (a) Schoolteacher (b) Businessman
   (c) Worker in firm (d) None of these
5. Novel Goodbye, Mr. Chips was first published by Hodder & Stoughton in
   (a) October 1931 (b) October 1933
   (c) October 1934 (d) October 1937
6. The novel tells the story of a much-beloved schoolteacher, Mr. Chipping, and his _____ year-long tenure at Brookfield Grammar School

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(a) Forty-one-year (b) Forty-three-year
(c) Forty-Five-year (d) Forty-seven-year

7. Brookfield's headmaster and faculty call him Chips, while the boys call him
(a) Hitler
(b) Mr. Chipping
(c) Ditchy (short for ditchwater)
(d) Brookfield Star

8. Mr. Chips begins his tenure at Brookfield in_____, at the age of 22
(a) September 1870
(b) September 1871
(c) September 1872
(d) September 1873

9. Lost Horizon novel was written by which English novelist?
(a) John Hilton (b) James Joyce
(c) Henrik Ibsen (d) James Hilton

10. Catherine Herself novel was written by which English novelist?
(a) John Hilton (b) James Joyce
(c) Henrik Ibsen (d) James Hilton

11. Random Harvest novel was written by which English novelist?
(a) John Hilton (b) James Joyce
(c) Henrik Ibsen (d) James Hilton

12. James Hilton was born on
(a) 9 September 1901
(b) 9 September 1902
(c) 9 September 1903
(d) 9 September 1900

13. James Hilton died on
(a) 20 December 1951
(b) 20 December 1953
(c) 20 December 1954
(d) 20 December 1957

14. James Hilton born in
(a) Long Beach, California, USA,
(b) Leigh, Lancashire, England
(c) New York USA
(d) None of these

15. What was the name of father of James Hilton?
(a) John Hilton (b) James Joyce
(c) Henrik Ibsen (d) None of these

16. Who was the John Hilton by profession?
(a) Headmaster of Chapel End School in Walthamstow
(b) Headmaster of Leys School, Cambridge
(c) Lecturer at Christ's College
(d) None of these

17. James Hilton died in
(a) Leigh, Lancashire, England
(b) Long Beach, California, USA,
(c) New York USA
(d) None of these

18. James Hilton, who lived and worked in Hollywood beginning in the mid-1930s, won an Academy Award in _____for his work on the screenplay of Mrs. Miniver, based on the novel by Jan Struther.
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1942

19. "Good-Bye Mr. Chips" is a _____ novel.
(a) biographical (b) historical
(c) autobiographical (d) romantic

20. The Novel "Good-Bye Mr. Chips" has been divided in.....chapters.
(a) 17 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) 18

21. Mr. Chips was born in.....
(a) 1848 (b) 1849
(c) 1847 (d) 1849

22. Mr. Chips completed his graduation from.....university.
(a) Oxford (b) Cambridge
(c) London (d) Glasgow

23. Mr. Chips started his career as a teacher at.....school.
(a) Brookfield (b) Mission
(c) Eliot (d) Melbury

24. Mr. Chips started his career as a teacher in.....
(a) 1888 (b) 1869
(c) 1870 (d) 1877

25. The novel "Good-Bye Mr. Chips" was written in.....
(a) four weeks (b) four days
(c) four years (d) four months

26. At .....Chips was Brookfield School, the guest of honour at Old Brookfieldian dinners, the court appeal in all matters.
(a) sixty-five (b) sixty-six
(c) sixty (d) fifty

27. The First World War came to an end on November .....
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

28. Chips made his will in .....
(a) 1930 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

29. Cartwright joined Brookfield in.....
(a) 1919 (b) 1918
(c) 1917 (d) 1913

30. Chips resigned from service in.....
(a) 1918 (b) 1917
(c) 1916 (d) 1915

31. Mr. Chips retired in.....

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(a) 1910 (b) 1913 (c) 1911 (d) 1912

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. b	7. c	8. a	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. a	16. a	17. a	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. a	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. b	26. c	27. a	28. a	29. a	30. a
31. b									

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NOVEL "ALL THE KING'S MEN BY ROBERT PENN WARREN"

MAIN CHARACTERS OF NOVEL "ALL THE KING'S MEN"

Jack Burden	Willie Stark's political right-hand man, the narrator of the novel and in many ways its protagonist. Jack comes from a prominent family (the town he grew up in, Burden's Landing, was named for his ancestors), and knows many of the most important people in the state. Despite his aristocratic background, Jack allies himself with the liberal, amoral Governor Stark, to the displeasure of his family and friends. He uses his considerable skills as a researcher to uncover the secrets of Willie's political enemies. Jack was once married to Lois Seager, but has left her by the time of the novel. Jack's main characteristics are his intelligence and his curious lack of ambition; he seems to have no agency of his own, and for the most part he is content to take his direction from Willie. Jack is also continually troubled by the question of motive and responsibility in history: he quit working on his PhD thesis in history when he decided he could not comprehend Cass Mastern's motives. He develops the Great Twitch theory to convince himself that no one can be held responsible for anything that happens. During the course of the novel, however, Jack rejects the Great Twitch theory and accepts the idea of responsibility.
Willie Stark	Jack Burden's boss, who rises from poverty to become the governor of his state and its most powerful political figure. Willie takes control of the state through a combination of political reform (he institutes sweeping liberal measures designed to tax the rich and ease the burden on the state's many poor farmers) and underhanded guile (he blackmails and bullies his enemies into submission). While Jack is intelligent and inactive, Willie is essentially all motive power and direction. The extent of his moral philosophy is his belief that everyone and everything is bad, and that moral action involves making goodness out of the badness. Willie is married to Lucy Stark, with whom he has a son, Tom. But his voracious sexual appetite leads him into a number of affairs, including one with Sadie Burke and one with Anne Stanton. Willie is murdered by Adam Stanton toward the end of the novel.
Anne Stanton	Jack Burden's first love, Adam Stanton's sister, and, for a time, Willie Stark's mistress. The daughter of Governor Stanton, Anne is raised to believe in a strict moral code, a belief which is threatened and nearly shattered when Jack shows her proof of her father's wrongdoing.
Adam Stanton	A brilliant surgeon and Jack Burden's closest childhood friend. Anne Stanton's brother. Jack persuades Adam to put aside his moral reservations about Willie and become director of the new hospital Willie is building, and Adam later cares for Tom Stark after his injury. But two revelations combine to shatter Adam's worldview: he learns that his father illegally protected Judge Irwin after he took a bribe, and he learns that his sister has become Willie Stark's lover. Driven mad with the knowledge, Adam assassinates Willie in the lobby of the Capitol towards the end of the novel.
Judge Montague Irwin	A prominent citizen of Burden's Landing and a former state Attorney General; also a friend to the Scholarly Attorney and a father figure to Jack. When Judge Irwin supports one of Willie's political enemies in a Senate election, Willie orders Jack to dig up some information on the Judge. Jack discovers that his old friend accepted a bribe from the

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	American Electric Power Company in 1913 to save his plantation. (In return for the money, the judge dismissed a case against the Southern Belle Fuel Company, a sister corporation to American Electric.) When he confronts the judge with this information, the judge commits suicide; when Jack learns of the suicide from his mother, he also learns that Judge Irwin was his real father.
Sadie Burke	Willie Stark's secretary, and also his mistress. Sadie has been with Willie from the beginning, and believes that she made him what he is. Despite the fact that he is a married man, she becomes extremely jealous of his relationships with other women, and they often have long, passionate fights. Sadie is tough, cynical, and extremely vulnerable; when Willie announces that he is leaving her to go back to Lucy, she tells Tiny Duffy in a fit of rage that Willie is sleeping with Anne Stanton. Tiny tells Adam Stanton, who assassinates Willie. Believing herself to be responsible for Willie's death, Sadie checks into a sanitarium.
Tiny Duffy	Lieutenant-Governor of the state when Willie is assassinated. Fat, obsequious, and untrustworthy, Tiny swallows Willie's abuse and contempt for years, but finally tells Adam Stanton that Willie is sleeping with Anne. When Adam murders Willie, Tiny becomes Governor.
Sugar-Boy O'Sheean	Willie Stark's driver, and also his bodyguard--Sugar-Boy is a crack shot with a .38 special and a brilliant driver. A stuttering Irishman, Sugar-Boy follows Willie blindly.
Lucy Stark	Willie's long-suffering wife, who is constantly disappointed by her husband's failure to live up to her moral standards. Lucy eventually leaves Willie to live at her sister's poultry farm. They are in the process of reconciling when Willie is murdered.
Tom Stark	Willie's arrogant, hedonistic son, a football star for the state university. Tom lives a life of drunkenness and promiscuity before he breaks his neck in a football accident. Permanently paralyzed, he dies of pneumonia shortly thereafter. Tom is accused of impregnating Sibyl Frey, whose child is adopted by Lucy at the end of the novel.
Jack's mother	A beautiful, "famished-cheeked" woman from Arkansas, Jack's mother is brought back to Burden's Landing by the Scholarly Attorney, but falls in love with Judge Irwin and begins an affair with him; Jack is a product of that affair. After the Scholarly Attorney leaves her, she marries a succession of men (the Tycoon, the Count, the Young Executive). Jack's realization that she is capable of love--and that she really loved Judge Irwin--helps him put aside his cynicism at the end of the novel.
Sam MacMurfee	Willie's main political enemy within the state's Democratic Party, and governor before Willie. After Willie crushes him in the gubernatorial election, MacMurfee continues to control the Fourth District, from which he plots ways to claw his way back into power.
Ellis Burden	The man whom Jack believes to be his father for most of the book, before learning his real father is Judge Irwin. After discovering his wife's affair with the judge, the "Scholarly Attorney" (as Jack characterizes him) leaves her. He moves to the state capital where he attempts to conduct a Christian ministry for the poor and the unfortunate.
Theodore Murrell	The "Young Executive," as Jack characterizes him; Jack's mother's husband for most of the novel.
Governor Joel Stanton	Adam and Anne's father, governor of the state when Judge Irwin was Attorney General. Protects the judge after he takes the bribe to save his plantation.
Hugh Miller	Willie Stark's Attorney General, an honorable man who resigns following the Byram White scandal.
Joe Harrison	Governor of the state who sets Willie up as a dummy candidate to split the MacMurfee vote, and thereby enables Willie's entrance onto the political stage. When Willie learns how Harrison has treated him, he withdraws from the race and campaigns for MacMurfee, who wins the election. By the time Willie crushes MacMurfee in the next election, Harrison's days of political clout are over.
Mortimer L.	The man who preceded Judge Irwin as counsel for the American Electric Power

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Littlepaugh	Company in the early 1900s. When Judge Irwin took Littlepaugh's job as part of the bribe, Littlepaugh confronted Governor Stanton about the judge's illegal activity. When the governor protected the judge, Littlepaugh committed suicide.
Miss Lily Mae Littlepaugh	Mortimer Littlepaugh's sister, an old spiritual medium who sells her brother's suicide note to Jack, giving him the proof he needs about Judge Irwin and the bribe.
Gummy Larson	MacMurfee's most powerful supporter, a wealthy businessman. Willie is forced to give Larson the building contract to the hospital so that Larson will call MacMurfee off about the Sibyl Frey controversy, and thereby preserve Willie's chance to go to the Senate.
Lois Seager	Jack's sexy first wife, whom he leaves when he begins to perceive her as a person rather than simply as a machine for gratifying his desires.
Byram B. White	The State Auditor during Willie's first term as governor. His acceptance of graft money propels a scandal that eventually leads to an impeachment attempt against Willie. Willie protects White and blackmails his enemies into submission, a decision which leads to his estrangement from Lucy and the resignation of Hugh Miller.
Hubert Coffee	A slimy MacMurfee employee who tries to bribe Adam Stanton into giving the hospital contract to Gummy Larson.
Sibyl Frey	A young girl who accuses Tom Stark of having gotten her pregnant; Tom alleges that Sibyl has slept with so many men, she could not possibly know he was the father of her child.
Marvin Frey	Sibyl Frey's father, who threatens Willie with a paternity suit. (He is being used by MacMurfee.)
Cass Mastern	The brother of Jack's grandmother. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Cass had an affair with Annabelle Trice, the wife of his friend Duncan. After Duncan's suicide, Annabelle sold a slave, Phebe; Cass tried to track down Phebe, but failed. He became an abolitionist, but fought in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, during which he was killed. Jack tries to use his papers as the basis of his Ph.D. dissertation, but walked away from the project when he was unable to understand Cass Mastern's motivations.
Gilbert Mastern	Cass Mastern's wealthy brother.
Annabelle Trice	Cass Mastern's lover, the wife of Duncan Trice. When the slave Phebe brings her Duncan's wedding ring following his suicide, Annabelle says that she cannot bear the way Phebe looked at her, and sells her.
Duncan Trice	Cass Mastern's hedonistic friend in Lexington, Annabelle Trice's husband. When he learns that Cass has had an affair with Annabelle, Duncan takes off his wedding ring and shoots himself.
Phebe	The slave who brings Annabelle Trice her husband's wedding ring following his suicide. As a result, Annabelle sells her.

MCQs

1. What is Willie's position when he first meets Jack?
   (a) Lieutenant Governor
   (b) State Tax Assessor
   (c) Treasurer of Mason County
   (d) Governor
2. Why does Jack's mother come home early the night Jack nearly sleeps with Anne Stanton?
   (a) A storm
   (b) Car trouble
   (c) To call Judge Irwin
   (d) She suspects what Jack and Anne intend to do
3. How does Willie defeat the impeachment attempt?
   (a) By withdrawing his support from Byram White
   (b) By blackmailing the legislators who want to impeach him
   (c) By bribing Gummy Larson to call off MacMurfee
   (d) By promising to lower taxes
4. Why does Judge Irwin accept the bribe?
   (a) To cover gambling debts
   (b) To buy a house in Europe
   (c) To fund his campaign for governor

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(d) To save his plantation

C 5. Why does Jack marry Lois?
(a) She is rich and socially connected
(b) She is his mother's choice
(c) She is beautiful and good in bed
(d) She is pregnant

A 6. Why is Tom Stark always in the papers?
(a) He is an All-American quarterback for State
(b) He is a champion golfer
(c) He is running for Senate
(d) He has a newspaper column

D 7. Who helps Willie overcome his first hangover?
(a) Tiny Duffy and Sugar-Boy
(b) Lucy Stark and Sadie Burke
(c) Jack Burden and Sugar-Boy
(d) Sadie Burke and Jack Burden

A 8. How does Tiny embarrass himself at the picnic in Upton?
(a) He falls off the stage
(b) He propositions a waitress
(c) He punches the mayor
(d) He crashes Willie's Cadillac

C 9. What event prompts Annabelle Trice to sell Phebe?
(a) She finds Cass Mastern's gun
(b) She breaks Annabelle's porcelain doll
(c) She finds Duncan Trice's wedding ring
(d) She sells Annabelle's wedding ring to the peddler

b 10. Who tells Adam Stanton about Willie's affair with Anne Stanton?
(a) Sadie Burke (b) Tiny Duffy
(c) Jack Burden (d) Anne Stanton

C 11. Where does Jack attend college?
(a) Harvard
(b) Vanderbilt
(c) the State University
(d) Jack never goes to college

C 12. What happens to the child Tom may have fathered with Sibyl Frey?
(a) It is stillborn
(b) It is adopted by Marvin Frey
(c) It is adopted by Lucy Stark
(d) It dies of pneumonia shortly two months after it is born

b 13. How does Tom Stark die?
(a) He is killed in a car wreck
(b) Pneumonia, after he is paralyzed in a football game
(c) He is shot by Adam Stanton
(d) He is shot by Marvin Frey

A 14. Who reveals to Jack that Judge Irwin once had a financial crisis?
(a) Adam Stanton
(b) Anne Stanton
(c) Jack's mother
(d) Judge Irwin

C 15. Where does Jack go when he learns about Anne's affair with Willie?
(a) He drives to a brothel in New Orleans
(b) He drives to Duncan Trice's old mansion
(c) He drives west, to Long Beach, California
(d) He drives north, to see his sister in Boston

A 16. With what metaphor does Jack portray his philosophy that no one is responsible for anything?
(a) The Great Twitch
(b) The Great Tic
(c) The Great Sleep
(d) The Great Disappointment

C 17. Where does Lucy go after she leaves Willie?
(a) Long Beach, California, then Mason City
(b) New Orleans, then her sister's house in the city
(c) St. Augustine, then her sister's poultry farm
(d) Lucy never leaves Willie

A 18. Who is Jack's father?
(a) Judge Irwin
(b) The Young Executive
(c) The Scholarly Attorney
(d) Mortimer Littlepaugh

C 19. What does Jack do before divorcing Lois?
(a) He sleeps with her best friend
(b) He finds her with Willie
(c) He enters into a period of the Great Sleep
(d) He gives her a check for $5,000

C 20. Where do Jack and Anne live at the end of the novel?
(a) Jack's mother's house
(b) Willie's house in Mason City
(c) the Governor's Mansion
(d) Judge Irwin's house

C 21. Where does the specialist who looks at Tom's injury come from?
(a) Baltimore (b) New York
(c) Atlanta (d) Memphis

b 22. Who does Willie campaign for after he loses his first gubernatorial election?
(a) Tiny Duffy (b) MacMurfee
(c) Harrison (d) Stanton

C 23. Why does Hugh Miller resign?
(a) He disapproves of Willie's drinking
(b) To protest the tax rate
(c) He disapproves of Willie's decision to protect Byram White

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(d) To protest Willie's hiring of Jack

24. Who usually drives Willie's Cadillac?
(a) Tiny (b) Sugar-Boy
(c) Jack (d) Willie

25. Who does Willie say he will name the new hospital after?
(a) Jack (b) Lucy
(c) Judge Irwin (d) Tom

26. What tragedy propels Willie's political career?
(a) The school shooting in Mason City
(b) The collapse of the school fire escape in Mason City
(c) The school fire in Upton
(d) The murder at the Upton picnic

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. b
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. b	23. c	24. b	25. d	26. b				

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ALEXANDER POPE

FAMOUS CHARACTERS OF THE RAPE OF THE LOCK

Belinda	Belinda is based on the historical Arabella Fermor, a member of Pope's circle of prominent Roman Catholics. Robert, Lord Petre (the Baron in the poem) had precipitated a rift between their two families by snipping off a lock of her hair.
The Baron	This is the pseudonym for the historical Robert, Lord Petre, the young gentleman in Pope's social circle who offended Arabella Fermor and her family by cutting off a lock of her hair. In the poem's version of events, Arabella is known as Belinda.
Caryl	The historical basis for the Caryl character is John Caryll, a friend of Pope and of the two families that had become estranged over the incident the poem relates. It was Caryll who suggested that Pope encourage a reconciliation by writing a humorous poem.
Goddess	The muse who, according to classical convention, inspires poets to write their verses
Shock	Belinda's lapdog
Ariel	Belinda's guardian sylph, who oversees an army of invisible protective deities
Umbriel	The chief gnome, who travels to the Cave of Spleen and returns with bundles of sighs and tears to aggravate Belinda's vexation
Brillante	The sylph who is assigned to guard Belinda's earrings
Momentilla	The sylph who is assigned to guard Belinda's watch
Crispissa	The sylph who is assigned to guard Belinda's "fav'rite Lock"
Clarissa	A woman in attendance at the Hampton Court party. She lends the Baron the pair of scissors with which he cuts Belinda's hair, and later delivers a moralizing lecture.
Thalestris	Belinda's friend, named for the Queen of the Amazons and representing the historical Gertrude Morley, a friend of Pope's and the wife of Sir George Browne (rendered as her "beau," Sir Plume, in the poem). She eggs Belinda on in her anger and demands that the lock be returned.
Sir Plume	Thalestris's "beau," who makes an ineffectual challenge to the Baron. He represents the historical Sir George Browne, a member of Pope's social circle.

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE RAPE OF THE LOCK

The Rape of the Lock is a mock-heroic narrative poem written by Alexander Pope, first published anonymously in Lintot's Miscellaneous Poems and Translations in May 1712 in two cantos (334 lines), but then revised, expanded and reissued in an edition "Written by Mr. Pope" on 4 March 1714, a 5-canto version (794 lines) accompanied by six engravings. Pope boasted that the poem sold more than three thousand copies in its first four days. The final form of the poem was available in 1717 with the addition of Clarissa's speech on good humour.

MCQs

1. When was Alexander Pope born?
   (a) 14 March 1751 (b) 21 May 1688
   (c) 11 November 1650
   (d) 12 December 1700
2. Where was Alexander Pope born?
   (a) Dublin (b) Glasgow
   (c) Liverpool (d) London
3. How did being a Catholic affect Alexander Pope?
   (a) He was exiled.
   (b) He could not get good education.
   (c) He was beaten.
   (d) He was imprisoned.
4. When did Alexander Pope first publish The Rape of the Lock?
   (a) 1700 (b) 1690
   (c) 1712 (d) 1702

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5. Which of the following books were translated by Alexander Pope into English?
(a) Bible (b) Iliad, Odyssey
(c) Les Miserables (d) Mater et Magistra

6. Which poem of Alexander Pope was left unfinished?
(a) Brutus (b) Cassius
(c) Crassus (d) Julius

7. Which disease afflicted Alexander Pope?
(a) Tuberculosis of the bone
(b) Leukemia
(c) Anemia
(d) Bulimia

8. Of which club was Alexander Pope a member?
(a) Marylebone Cricket Club
(b) Scriblerus Club
(c) Golf Club
(d) All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club

9. When did Alexander Pope die?
(a) 29 February 1740
(b) 21 May 1744
(c) 15 March 1812
(d) 1 January 1801

10. Where did Alexander Pope die?
(a) Cambridge (b) Greenwich
(c) Cardiff (d) Twickenham

11. Who, according to Pope, "rush in where angels fear to tread"?
(a) truth (b) fools
(c) wine (d) love

12. What religion was Pope?
(a) Jewish (b) Roman Catholic
(c) Anglican (d) Methodist

13. This satirical poem was inspired by an incident between Lord Petre and Miss Arabella Fermor.
(a) An Essay on Criticism
(b) The Dunciad
(c) Eloisa to Abelard
(d) The Rape of the Lock

14. "To err is human, to forgive ____." What word is missing from this now common adage?
(a) truth (b) divine
(c) wine (d) love

15. From which of the following did Pope not suffer?
(a) Spinal deformity (b) Prostate Cancer
(c) Tuberculosis (d) Asthma

16. "A little ____ is a dangerous thing." What word is missing from this famous Popeian phrase?
(a) truth (b) learning
(c) wine (d) love

17. Pope was eventually able to support himself by his poetry.
(a) True (b) False

18. "Just as the ___ is bent, the tree's inclined." What's missing?
(a) twig (b) leaf
(c) branch (d) man

19. In what profound undertaking did Pope attempt to "vindicate the ways of God to man"?
(a) Paradise Lost
(b) The Rape of the Lock
(c) An Essay on Criticism
(d) An Essay on Man

20. What member of the Scriblerus Club did Pope help to publish "Gulliver's Travels"?
(a) William Congreve
(b) John Gay
(c) John Dryden
(d) Jonathan Swift

21. Where does hope spring eternal, according to Pope?
(a) In the human heart
(b) In the human mind
(c) In the human soul
(d) In the human breast

22. Alexander Pope's edition of Shakespeare was roundly attacked. He responded with what burlesque ridiculing critics and writers?
(a) The Dunciad
(b) Moral Essays
(c) The Rape of the Lock
(d) An Essay on Man

23. What poem was inspired by a man who secretly eloped with his pregnant pupil, only to be castrated at the command of her uncle?
(a) The Rape of the Lock
(b) Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot
(c) The Dunciad
(d) Eloisa to Abelard

24. Pope originated the phrase "damn with faint ____." What word is missing from the now famous saying?
(a) fools (b) Truth
(c) divine (d) Praise

25. According to Pope, what is whatever is?
(a) Truth (b) Life
(c) Right (d) It Just Is

26. Fill the first line of the poem. "What ___ Offence from am'rous Causes spring".
(a) dire (b) awful
(c) terrible (d) woeful

27. Which two words complete the couplet: "Say what strange Motive, Goddess! cou'd compel/A well-bred _____ t'assault a gentle _____?"?
(a) Lord, Belle (b) Man, Woman
(c) Lord, Lady (d) Lady, Lord

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28. Which feminine name belongs here: "_____ still her downy Pillow prest/Her Guardian Sylph prolong'd the balmy Rest"?
(a) Belinda (b) Samantha
(c) Melissa (d) Louisa

29. Which unearthly creature completes this sentence: "Know then, unnumber'd _____ round thee fly/The light Militia of the lower Sky"?
(a) Magicks (b) Angels
(c) Spirits (d) Ghosts

30. Which word belongs here: "For Spirits, freed from _____ Laws, with ease/ Assume what sexes and shapes they please"?
(a) earthly (b) fairy
(c) immortal (d) mortal

31. Complete the couplet: "What guards the _____ of the melting Maids/In Courtly Balls and Midnight Masquerades".
(a) welfare (b) honour
(c) purity (d) reputation

32. Fill in the blank: "What tender Maid but must a _____ fall/To one Man's Treat, but for another's Ball".
(a) victim (b) casualty
(c) innocent (d) sacrifice

33. Which princess name belongs here: "Of these I am, who thy Protection Claim/A watchful Sprite, and _____ is my name"?
(a) Jasmine (b) Ariel
(c) Belle (d) Aurora

34. Complete the thought: "Wounds, Charms and Ardors, were no sooner read/But all the _____ vanish'd from thy Head".
(a) Premonition (b) Dream
(c) Vision (d) Warning

35. For the last question, complete the last couplet of the canto: "Some fold her Sleeve, whilst others plait the Gown/And Betty's praised for _____ not her own".
(a) success (b) works
(c) labours (d) accomplishments

36. The "Rape of the Lock" is based on a real occurance.
(a) True (b) False

37. In the poem, who was "shock"?
(a) the Baron (b) the maid
(c) Umbriel (d) the dog

38. What do women of "soft yielding minds" become after death?
(a) Nymphs (b) Salamanders
(c) Sylphs (d) Gnomes

39. Who adores the "sparkling cross" Belinda has on her neck?
(a) Jews (b) Gallant
(c) Priests (d) Infidels

40. The predominant literary device in the line "Or Stain her honor, or her new brocade" (canto 2-line 107) is:
(a) Soliloquy (b) Repetition
(c) Zeugma (d) Assonance

41. What card game do the Baron and Belinda play?
(a) Ombre (b) Hearts
(c) Poker (d) Yablon

42. Who descends into the Underworld?
(a) Ombre (b) Hearts
(c) Umbriel (d) Yablon

43. What is NOT an item or ability brought back by the Gnome to fight the Baron?
(a) Screams (b) Punching
(c) Crying (d) Sighs

44. According to Pope, which weighed more?
(a) The hair
(b) The men's wits
(c) The lapdog
(d) The Parade of Gnomes

45. What does Belinda's hair become in the end?
(a) A wig
(b) The Baron's necklace
(c) A group of stars
(d) Part of a rug

RAPE OF THE LOCK (MCQs)

46. Who gets accidentally cut by the scissors?
(a) The Baron (b) Clarissa
(c) One of the Sylphs
(d) Shock

47. Whither does Umbriel journey?
(a) Hades
(b) The Cave of Spleen
(c) The Cave of Despair
(d) The Cave of Envy

48. What does Thalestris think the Baron will do with the lock?
(a) Show it off to all their friends
(b) Have it set into a ring
(c) Neither of the above
(d) Both of the above

49. What effect does Sir Plume's speech have on the Baron?
(a) It convinces him to return the lock
(b) It makes him feel guilty for what he has done
(c) It encourages him to propose to Belinda
(d) It has no effect

50. What happens to the lock of hair at the end of the poem?
(a) It is returned to its rightful owner

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(b) It is set into a ring
(c) It is offered to the poet as a token of gratitude
(d) It is turned into a constellation

51. Who is Shock?
(a) Belinda's horse
(b) Belinda's lapdog
(c) The Baron's horse
(d) The poet's muse

52. At what time do "sleepless lovers" awake in this poem?
(a) Dawn (b) Noon
(c) Tea-time (d) Midnight

53. Who inspires Belinda's dream in the first canto?
(a) The muse (b) The Baron
(c) Ariel (d) Umbriel

54. To what are Belinda's eyes repeatedly compared?
(a) The sun (b) Stars
(c) Flames (d) Gems

55. To what do the four types of supernatural beings correspond?
(a) Spades, hearts, clubs, and diamonds
(b) Ace, king, queen, and jack
(c) Earth, air, fire, and water
(d) North, south, east, and west

56. What does Belinda wear around her neck?
(a) A cross (b) A locket
(c) A ribbon (d) A ruby

57. Where is the party held?
(a) Cheapside
(b) St. James Park
(c) The Tower of London
(d) Hampton Court Palace

58. Who wins the hand of ombre?
(a) Belinda (b) The Baron
(c) Ariel (d) The Queen

59. What beverage is served after the card game ends?
(a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Wine (d) Brandy

60. Who arms the Baron with a pair of scissors?
(a) Belinda (b) Sir Plume
(c) Lord Petre (d) Clarissa

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. b	6. a	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. b	13. d	14. b	15. b	16. b	17. a	18. a	19. d	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. d	24. d	25. c	26. a	27. a	28. a	29. c	30. d
31. c	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. c	36. a	37. d	38. a	39. d	40. c
41. a	42. c	43. b	44. a	45. c	46. c	47. b	48. d	49. d	50. d
51. b	52. b	53. c	54. a	55. c	56. a	57. d	58. a	59. b	60. d

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D.H. LAWRENCE

1. What was the full name of D. H Lawrence?
   (a) Dan Herbert Richards Lawrence
   (b) David Herbert Richards Lawrence
   (c) David Habot Lawrence
   (d) David Habot Richards Lawrence
2. David Herbert Richards Lawrence was born on:
   (a) 11 September 1886
   (b) 11 September 1884
   (c) 11 September 1887
   (d) 11 September 1885
3. Where David Herbert Richards Lawrence was born?
   (a) Vience, France
   (b) Paris, France
   (c) London, England
   (d) Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England
4. When David Herbert Richards Lawrence died?
   (a) 2 March 1930 (b) 2 March 1931
   (c) 2 March 1932 (d) 2 March 1933
5. David Herbert Richards Lawrence died at the age of
   (a) 44 (b) 56
   (c) 54 (d) 34
6. David Herbert Richards Lawrence died at:
   (a) Vience, France
   (b) Paris, France
   (c) London, England
   (d) Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England
7. Clara Dawes character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
8. Thomas Jordan character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
9. John Field character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
10. Who wrote the Novel Sons and Lovers?
   (a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Sir Thomas Hardy
   (c) Charles Dickens (d) None of these
11. Who wrote the Novel The Rainbow?
   (a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Sir Thomas Hardy
   (c) Charles Dickens (d) None of these
12. Arthur Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
13. Jerry Purdy character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
14. Mr. Heaton character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (b) Women in Love
   (c) Sons and Lovers
   (d) The Rainbow
15. Who wrote the Novel Women in Love?
   (a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Sir Thomas Hardy
   (c) Charles Dickens (d) None of these
16. Who wrote the Novel Lady Chatterley's Lover?
   (a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Sir Thomas Hardy
   (c) Charles Dickens (d) None of these
17. What is the title of the book that comes before 'Women in Love'?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) The Plumed Serpent
   (c) The Rainbow
   (d) None of these
18. Gertrude Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Sons and Lovers
   (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (c) Women in Love
   (d) The Rainbow
19. Paul Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
   (a) Lady Chatterley's Lover
   (b) Women in Love
   (c) Sons and Lovers
   (d) The Rainbow

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20. Walter Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
    (a) Sons and Lovers
    (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
    (c) Women in Love
    (d) The Rainbow
21. William Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
    (a) Lady Chatterley's Lover
    (b) Women in Love
    (c) Sons and Lovers
    (d) The Rainbow
22. Annie Morel character is taken from which novel of D.H. Lawrence?
    (a) Sons and Lovers
    (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
    (c) Women in Love
    (d) The Rainbow

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. d	4. a	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. a	14. c	15. a	16. a	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. a
21. c	22. a								

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LORD BYRON

a 1. What was the full name of Lord Byron?
(a) George Gordon Byron
(b) William Gordon Byron
(c) William Lord Byron
(d) None of these

d 2. When Lord Byron was born?
(a) 22 January 1783
(b) 22 January 1785
(c) 22 January 1787
(d) 22 January 1788

a 3. Where Lord Byron was born?
(a) London, England
(b) Missolonghi, Greece
(c) Field Place Horsham, England
(d) Viareggio, Grand Duchy of Tuscany

b 4. Lord Byron was associated with which movement?
(a) Classicism
(b) Romanticism
(c) University Wits
(d) Metaphysical poetry

a 5. What was the name of wife of Lord Byron?
(a) Anne Isabella Byron
(b) Claire Clairmont
(c) Ada Lovelace
(d) Allegra Byron

b 6. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?
(a) John Keats (b) Lord Byron
(c) Solan (d) Sappho

a 7. What was the name of second wife of Lord Byron?
(a) Baroness Byron
(b) Claire Clairmont
(c) Ada Lovelace
(d) Allegra Byron

a 8. Who wrote the lengthy narrative poem Don Juan?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) John Milton (d) None of these

a 9. Who wrote the lengthy narrative poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) John Milton (d) None of these

a 10. Who wrote the short lyric "She Walks in Beauty"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) John Milton (d) None of these

a 11. Which famous English poet travelled to fight against the Ottoman Empire in the Greek War of Independence, for which Greeks revere him as a national hero?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) John Milton (d) None of these

a 12. Lord Byron died at age of _____from a fever contracted while in Missolonghi in Greece?
(a) 36 years (b) 35 years
(c) 33 years (d) 34 years

c 13. Lord Byron famously said, "a strong love of _____, and a detestation of cant."
(a) Drink (b) Women
(c) Liberty (d) Poetry

d 14. Byron wrote a poem called "Hints from ____" in 1811.
(a) Homer (b) Helen
(c) Heloise (d) Horace

b 15. This playful satire, written in ottava rima, tells the story of a husband who returns home to his wife in the disguise of a Turk.
(a) Don Juan
(b) Beppo
(c) Childe Harold's Pilgramage
(d) The Vision of Judgement

c 16. Byron claimed this poem was "a satire on abuses of the present state of Society, and not an eulogy of vice."
(a) Childe Harold's Pilgramage
(b) Beppo
(c) Don Juan
(d) She Walks in Beauty

c 17. This poem was a parody of a work written by the poet laureate Southey, who had once accused Byron of being a member of the "Satanic School" of poetry.
(a) Childe Harold's Pilgramage
(b) Don Juan
(c) The Vision of Judgement
(d) The Prisoner of Chillion

b 18. This work was written after Byron became disillusioned by the French Revolution and the

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Napoleanic Wars. It introduced the prototypical Byronic hero--the romantic, isolated, moody protagonist.
(a) The Vision of Judgement
(b) Childe Harold's Pilgramage
(c) Don Juan
(d) Beppo

19. This poem is about Frances de Bonivar, who was imprisoned for his religious beliefs during the Reformation.
(a) The Ballad of Reading Gaol
(b) The Vision of Judgement
(c) The Prisoner of Chillion
(d) Childe Harold's Pilgramage

20. Which of the following was not one of Byron's dramas?
(a) Cain
(b) Heaven and Earth
(c) Manfred
(d) The Siege of Corinth

21. These poems were written at the request of Byron's friend Douglas Kinnaird, who wished him to supply lyrics for airs adapted from the music of the synagogues.
(a) The Vision of Judgement
(b) Jewish Musings
(c) Hebrew Melodies
(d) The Music of Heaven and Earth

22. Which form did Byron not employ?
(a) Ottava Rima
(b) Blank Verse
(c) Heptameter Couplets
(d) He used all of these

23. Byron wrote this poem about Frances Webster, a woman he declined to seduce.
(a) "Fare Thee Well"
(b) "I Would I Were A Careless Child"
(c) "She Walks in Beauty"
(d) "When We Two Parted"

24. This drama, labeled blasphemous by some, met with mixed reviews. It has been admired by the conservative Sir Walter Scott, and by the Orthodox Catholic Thomas Moore. Yet the liberal Hobhouse criticized it, as did the rather heterodox William Blake.
(a) Cain
(b) Heaven and Earth
(c) Manfred
(d) The Vision of Judgement

25. Who among the four people featured in this question was the only NON-vegetarian?
(a) Mary (b) Claire
(c) Byron (d) Shelley

26. It all began in 1788, when George Gordon Byron was born in London. But he didn't become a "Lord" until a relative conveniently died, making little George the 6th baron of _____.
(a) Yorkshire (b) Cambridge
(c) Rochdale (d) Barchester

27. As soon as he turned 21, Byron claimed his right by taking his seat in:
(a) The House of Commons
(b) The House of Lords
(c) The House of Burgesses
(d) The Lap of Caroline Lamb

28. But Byron was not just all talk; he was also adventurous and daring. He wrote this poem after one of his athletic feats, which he accomplished with his friend Lt. Ekenhead.
(a) Written After Swimming Like a Man
(b) Written After Swimming From Sestos to Abydos
(c) Written After Defeating a Militia Man at Cricket
(d) Written After Defeating a Militia Man at Fencing

29. What did Byron deride with his scathing reference to "'Peddlers,' and 'Boats,' and 'Wagons'!"?
(a) The neo-classical influence of Pope and Dryden
(b) The clumsiness of Shakespeare's plots
(c) The Orientalist fantasies of Coleridge
(d) Wordsworth's devotion to the ordinary and everyday

30. With which of the following women did Byron not have either a serious relationship or a brief affair?
(a) Lady Oxford
(b) Mary Lamb
(c) Annabella Milbanke
(d) None of these

31. But Byron wasn't just out to spread his image upon the world. He also risked a great deal for his ideals. Indeed, he trained and subsidized Republican forces in their War for Independence. In what country?
(a) Turkey (b) United States
(c) France (d) Greece

32. This poem would mark Byron's last year on earth, and, surprisingly, he did not die of a sexually transmitted disease.
(a) "Lines on Completing My Thirty-Seventh Year."
(b) "Lines on Completing My Thirty-Third Year."
(c) "Lines on Completing My Thirty-Sixth Year."

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(d) "Lines on Completing My Thirty-Fourth Year."

33. Where Lord Byron died?
(a) London, England
(b) Missolonghi, Aetolia-Acarnania Greece
(c) Field Place Horsham, England
(d) Viareggio, Grand Duchy of Tuscany

34. When Lord Byron died?
(a) 19 April 1821
(b) 19 April 1822
(c) 19 April 1823
(d) 19 April 1824

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. b	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. c	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. c	22. d	23. d	24. a	25. c	26. c	27. b	28. b	29. d	30. b
31. d	32. c	33. b	34. d						

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TENNYSON

d 1. When Tennyson was born?
(a) 6 August 1803
(b) 6 August 1804
(c) 6 August 1806
(d) 6 August 1809

a 2. Where Tennyson was born?
(a) Somersby, Lincolnshire, England
(b) London England
(c) Dublin Ireland
(d) New York USA

b 3. When Tennyson died?
(a) 6 October 1891
(b) 6 October 1892
(c) 6 October 1894
(d) 6 October 1895

d 4. Where Tennyson died?
(a) Somersby, Lincolnshire, England
(b) London England
(c) Dublin Ireland
(d) Haslemere, Surrey, England

a 5. Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron Tennyson, was Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom during much reign of
(a) Queen Victoria
(b) Kind Edward
(c) Queen Elizbeth
(d) Queen Mary

a 6. Who wrote the famous Poem "In the Valley of Cauteretz"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

a 7. Who wrote the famous Poem "Break, Break, Break"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

a 8. Who wrote the famous Poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

d 9. While at college, Tennyson won the Chancellor's medal for this poem
(a) Oenone (b) Balaklava
(c) Galahad (d) Timbuctoo

a 10. Whom did Tennyson marry?
(a) Mary Walker
(b) Abby Aldworth
(c) Bonnie Tent
(d) Emily Sellwood

d 11. Tennyson succeeded whom as poet laureate of England?
(a) Arthur Cunningham
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) William Wordsworth

b 12. After his book 'Poems', Tennyson went on to write how many more books?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

c 13. Tennyson wrote?
(a) for a local newspaper
(b) no more after his books
(c) steadily until his death
(d) a little here and there

c 14. At the end of "The Charge of the Light Brigade", what adjective describes the six hundred men?
(a) Honorable (b) Trustworthy
(c) Courageous (d) Noble

b 15. About which war was "The Charge of the Light Brigade" written?
(a) Vietnam War
(b) Crimean War
(c) Korean War
(d) World War I

a 16. What did Tennyson nickname the valley where the British soldiers rode?
(a) Valley of evil
(b) Valley of night
(c) Valley of truth
(d) Valley of death

c 17. In stanza three of "The Charge of the Light Brigade", where was one of the places the cannons weren't aimed?
(a) The left (b) The right
(c) The front (d) The back

c 18. According to the first stanza of the poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade", how many British forces rode into the battle?
(a) Four hundred

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(b) Five hundred
(c) Six hundred
(d) Two hundred

19. According to stanza four of "The Charge of the Light Brigade", what was the world doing while the battle was taking place?
(a) Praying (b) Walking
(c) Running (d) Wondering

20. His third book he had published, entitled 'Poems' was?
(a) received unfavorably
(b) received with no response
(c) received with medals
(d) never received

21. The book 'Poems' contained some of the greatest poems ever. Which one of these is NOT one of them.
(a) Idylls
(b) Sir Galahad
(c) Break, Break, Break
(d) Ulysses

22. Who wrote the famous Poem "Tears, Idle Tears"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

23. Who wrote the famous Poem "Crossing the Bar"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

24. Who wrote the famous notable blank verse including Idylls of the King, "Ulysses," and "Tithonus"?
(a) Tennyson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Walden
(d) Wordsworth

25. Which of the followings symbols are used by Tennyson in his poetry?
(a) King Arthur
(b) Camelot
(c) Imprisoned Woman
(d) All of these

26. Tennyson studied for _____at the Youth Grammar School.
(a) seven years (b) Four years
(c) Five years (d) Six years

ANSWERS

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1. d	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. d	17. d	18. c	19. d	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. d	26. c				

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WILLIAM WORDSWORTH AND HIS POEMS

To Butterfly	The Sun has long been set
The Reverie of Poor Susan	Resolution and Independence
Sonnet: Composed Upon Westminster Abbey	Sonnet : London 1802
Ode : intimations of Immorality from	Recollection of Early Childhood
"Tintern Abbey"	"Strange fits of passion have I known"
"The world is too much with us"	"It is a beauteous evening, calm and free"
"I wandered lonely as a cloud"	"The Solitary Reaper"

1. William Wordsworth was associated with which movement?
   (a) Classicism (b) Romanticism
   (c) University Wits (d) Metaphysical
2. What was the name of William Wordsworth's wife?
   (a) Caroline (b) Grace
   (c) Mary (d) Jane
3. When was William Wordsworth born?
   (a) 12 January 1762
   (b) 7 April 1770
   (c) 18 September 1768
   (d) 22 November 1772
4. Where was William Wordsworth born?
   (a) Cockermouth (b) London
   (c) Cumberland (d) Venice
5. Where did William Wordsworth die?
   (a) London
   (b) Cockermouth
   (c) Cumberland (Rydal Mount)
   (d) Venice
6. When William Wordsworth died?
   (a) 23 April 1850 (b) 23 April 1852
   (c) 23 April 1854 (d) 23 April 1855
7. When did William Wordsworth marry Mary Hutchinson?
   (a) 1796 (b) 1798
   (c) 1802 (d) 1804
8. When was William Wordsworth appointed poet laureate?
   (a) 1843 (b) 1876
   (c) 1851 (d) 1875
9. What was the age when William Wordsworth died?
   (a) 78 years (b) 79 years
   (c) 80 years (d) 88 years
10. Which college did William Wordsworth attend?
    (a) Trinity College
    (b) St. John's College
    (c) St. Andrew's College
    (d) None of these
11. William Wordsworth was a major English Romantic poet who, with_____, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with the 1798 joint publication Lyrical Ballads.
    (a) William Hazlitt
    (b) Percy Shelley
    (c) John Keats
    (d) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
12. What was William Wordsworth's and Annette Vallon's daughter's name?
    (a) Caroline (b) Grace
    (c) Mercy (d) Jane
13. Which of these was a "Lake poet"?
    (a) Robert Southey
    (b) William Wordsworth
    (c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
    (d) All of these
14. What was the name of the age that Wordsworth belonged?
    (a) The Romantic Age
    (b) The Revolutionary Age
    (c) The Poetic Age
    (d) The Early Impressionist Age
15. What was the name of his great friend who helped him write the great 1798 work which re-shaped poetry?
    (a) William Hazlitt
    (b) Percy Shelley
    (c) John Keats

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(d) Samuel Taylor Coleridge

16. What was the name of the great work written jointly by Wordsworth and Coleridge?
(a) Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey
(b) Lyrical Ballads
(c) The Prelude
(d) Kubla Kahn

17. Who wrote the famous poem "The Kitten At Play"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

18. Who wrote the famous poem "My Heart Leaps Up"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

19. Who wrote the famous poem "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

20. Who wrote the famous poem "Ode to Duty"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

21. In the early 1790s William Wordsworth lived in which country for a short time?
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Canada (d) USA

22. Wordsworth believed that, upon being born, human beings move from a perfect, idealized realm into the imperfect, un-ideal earth as he expressed in poems such as the
(a) The Ruined Cottage
(b) The Two April Mornings
(c) "Intimations of Immortality" Ode
(d) None of these

23. What was the relationship between William Wordsworth and Dorothy?
(a) Father Daughter (b) Husband Wife
(c) Brother Sister (d) Son Mother

24. Wordsworth and Coleridge began work on a book called Lyrical Ballads, which was first published in
(a) 1795 (b) 1796
(c) 1797 (d) 1798

25. Wordsworth's most important legacy, besides his lovely, timeless poems, is his launching of the Romantic era, opening the gates for later writers such as John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Lord Byron in England, and Emerson. Emerson belonged to which country?
(a) Ireland (b) Canada
(c) USA (d) France

26. Who wrote the famous poem "The Solitary Reaper"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

27. Who wrote the famous poem "London, 1802"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

28. Who wrote the famous poem "The World Is Too Much with Us"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

29. Who wrote the famous poem The Prelude (1850)?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

30. When were William Wordsworth's first poems Descriptive Sketches and An Evening Walk published?
(a) 1786 (b) 1784
(c) 1788 (d) 1793

31. Which of the following poems is a sonnet?
(a) "A slumber did my spirit seal"
(b) "We Are Seven"
(c) "The world is too much with us"
(d) "The Solitary Reaper"

32. What happened to Wordsworth in 1843?
(a) Wordsworth died at the ripe old age of 73
(b) Wordsworth was abandoned by his wife, unable to suffer him any longer
(c) Wordsworth returned to France to meet his old Revolutionary friends
(d) Wordsworth succeeded Southey as English Poet Laureate

33. What works did Wordsworth have published in 1793?
(a) "An Evening Walk"
(b) Neither "An Evening Walk" nor "Descriptive Sketches"
(c) "Descriptive Sketches"
(d) Both "An Evening Walk " and "Descriptive Sketches"

34. Wordsworth defined poetry as `the spontaneous overflow of:
(a) Deep feelings
(b) Strong emotions
(c) Powerful feelings
(d) Powerful emotions

35. Who said about Wordsworth as follows? "His poetry is the reality; his philosophy... is the illusion"
(a) T.S. Eliot (b) John Ruskin
(c) Arnold (d) None of these

36. Who wrote the famous poem "We are Seven"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

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37. Who wrote the famous poem "Lines Written in Early Spring"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

38. Who wrote the famous poem "Expostulation and Reply"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

39. Who wrote the famous poem "The Tables Turned"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

40. Who wrote the famous poem "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways"?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Byron (d) Wordsworth

41. Who wrote the famous poem "Three years she grew"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

42. Where does "The Solitary Reaper" take place?
(a) England (b) Ireland
(c) Scotland (d) France

43. Who is Wordsworth referring to in, "Brother, Englishman and Friend"?
(a) Coleridge (b) Spenser
(c) Shakespeare (d) Bacon

44. Tennyson became the Poet Laureate in 1850 in succession to:
(a) Southey (b) Wordsworth
(c) Scott (d) None of these

45. Who wrote the famous poem `Daffodils'?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

46. "I see in Wordsworth the Natural Man rising up against the spiritual man continually a and then he is no poet but a philosopher at Enemity against all true Poetry or Inspiration" Who said this?
(a) William Blake (b) Coleridge
(c) Hazlitt (d) None of these

47. Which poem of William Wordsworth is considered his greatest autobiographical epic?
(a) Guilt and Sorrow (b) The Prelude
(c) The Excursion (d) Peter Bell

48. Who is singing in "The Solitary Reaper"?
(a) A circle (b) A muse
(c) A goddess (d) A beautiful girl

49. What is rare about "The Solitary Reaper"?
(a) It is broken into four stanzas
(b) It is about a beautiful girl
(c) It does not come from Wordsworth's own experiences
(d) It takes place in Scotland

50. Who is "London, 1802" addressed to?
(a) Dorothy Wordsworth
(b) Mother Nature
(c) John Milton
(d) God

51. In what part of "A slumber did my spirit seal" does the death occur?
(a) Between the two stanzas
(b) In the last stanza
(c) In the last line
(d) In the first stanza

52. Which of these descriptions best characterizes William Wordsworth?
(a) A satanic poet
(b) A "Lake poet"
(c) A Renaissance poet
(d) A neoclassical poet

53. What meter is a typical sonnet written in?
(a) Spondaic Tetrameter
(b) Iambic Pentameter
(c) Iambic Tetrameter
(d) Iambic Trimeter

54. What does Wordsworth tell his friend to do in "The Tables Turned"?
(a) Go outside (b) Dance
(c) Read more (d) Go to college

55. Where is "Lines Written in Early Spring" set?
(a) On the shore (b) In a field
(c) On a cliff (d) In a grove

56. Who wrote the famous poem "A Slumber Did my Spirit Seal"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

57. Who wrote the famous poem "I travelled among unknown men"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

58. Who wrote the famous poem "Lucy Gray"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

59. Who wrote the famous poem "The Two April Mornings"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley

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(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

60. Who wrote the famous poem "The Ruined Cottage"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

61. What kind of imagery does Wordsworth use to describe Milton?
(a) Clothing imagery (b) Animal imagery
(c) Religious imagery (d) Natural imagery

62. What is Wordsworth looking at in "Composed upon Westminster Bridge"?
(a) A building (b) A harbour
(c) A city (d) A field

63. What time of day does "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" take place during?
(a) Afternoon (b) Early morning
(c) Night (d) Late Evening

64. Who was Wordsworth traveling with when he was inspired to write "Composed upon Westminster Bridge"?
(a) His mother (b) His sister
(c) His wife (d) His professor

65. What does Wordsworth tell his friend to stop doing in "The Tables Turned"?
(a) Horseback riding (b) Dancing
(c) Reading (d) Complaining

66. Why is the speaker sad in "Lines Written in Early Spring?"
(a) Because humans don't enjoy nature
(b) Because nature's music is discordant
(c) Because he can't become a plant
(d) Because nature seems to exclude him

67. Who wrote the famous poem "Strange fits of passion have I known"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

68. Why does Wordsworth want Milton to come back in "London, 1802"?
(a) He wants to know where Milton has gone
(b) He feels that Milton owes his life to the English people
(c) He wants Milton to save himself by saving others
(d) He wants Milton to show England how to be virtuous again

69. What form is "London, 1802" written in?
(a) Sonnet (b) Sestina
(c) Pantoum (d) Haiku

70. Why does the speaker think the little girl in "We Are Seven" only has five siblings?
(a) He thinks she's a liar
(b) Two of her siblings are dead
(c) He only sees five brothers and sisters
(d) He knows her mother

71. Who did Wordsworth write "We Are Seven" with?
(a) William Blake
(b) Samuel Coleridge
(c) Dorothy Wordsworth
(d) John Milton

72. What does the girl in "We Are Seven" like to do near her dead siblings?
(a) Sleep in the grass
(b) Make flower necklaces
(c) Sew, sing and eat her dinner
(d) Dance with her other siblings

73. How many stanzas are in "A slumber did my spirit seal"?
(a) Six (b) Two
(c) Eight (d) Ten

74. What form is "A slumber did my spirit seal" written in?
(a) Sonnet (b) Sestina
(c) Couplets (d) Ballad

75. The speakers of Wordsworth's poems are inveterate wanderers: they roam solitarily, they travel over the moors, they take private walks through the highlands of Scotland
(a) True (b) False

76. Which poem of William Wordsworth is famous as "Daffodils"?
(a) "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"
(b) "My Heart Leaps Up"
(c) "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"
(d) "Ode to Duty"

77. Who wrote the famous poem "The Thorn"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

78. Who was often called as the Romantic Poet as most of his poems revolved around nature?
(a) William Blake
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) William Morris
(d) William Wordsworth

79. Who wrote the famous poem "Lines Composed A Few Miles above Tintern Abbey"?
(a) John Keats
(b) P.B Shelley
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

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80. 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy'. This line occurs in the poem?
(a) Immortality Ode
(b) Tintern Abbey
(c) The Second Coming
(d) Leda and the Swan

81. Wordsworth calls himself 'a Worshipper of Nature' in his poem—
(a) Immortality Ode
(b) Tintern Abbey
(c) The Prelude
(d) The Solitary Reaper

82. When Wordsworth's 'Immortality Ode' was first published in 1802, it had only?
(a) Stanzas I to IV
(b) Stanzas I to V
(c) Stanzas I to VI
(d) Stanzas I to VII

83. Who calls poetry "the breadth and finer spirit of all knowledge"?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley
(c) Keats (d) Coleridge

84. In poem "London, 1802" the speaker addresses the soul of the dead poet_____, saying that he should be alive at this moment in history, for England needs him.
(a) William Butler Yeats
(b) Walt Whitman
(c) Alfred Lord Tennyson
(d) John Milton

85. England, the speaker says, is stagnant and selfish, and _____could raise her up again.
(a) William Butler Yeats
(b) Walt Whitman
(c) Alfred Lord Tennyson
(d) John Milton

86. The speaker says that _____could give England "manners, virtue, freedom, power," for his soul was like a star, his voice had a sound as pure as the sea, and he moved through the world with "cheerful godliness," laying upon himself the "lowest duties."
(a) William Butler Yeats
(b) Walt Whitman
(c) Alfred Lord Tennyson
(d) John Milton

87. Sonnets are _____-line poetic inventions written in iambic pentameter.
(a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 14 (d) 16

88. The full title of this poem is "Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, on Revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a Tour._____."
(a) July 13, 1794 (b) July 13, 1795
(c) July 13, 1796 (d) July 13, 1798

89. "Tintern Abbey" is composed in blank verse, which is a name used to describe unrhymed lines in iambic pentameter.
(a) True (b) False

90. The subject of "Tintern Abbey" is
(a) memory—specifically, childhood memories
(b) memory—specifically, adult memories
(c) memory—specifically, old age memories
(d) None of these

91. Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798, thus demonstrating the "spirit of the age," which, in an era of revolutionary thinking, depended on a belief in the limitless possibilities of the poetic imagination?
(a) Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
(b) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy B. Shelley
(c) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(d) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt

92. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing rustic life and language as well as social outcasts and delinquents not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?
(a) William Blake
(b) Alfred Lord Tennyson
(c) Samuel Johnson
(d) William Wordsworth

93. Who was often called as the Romantic Poet as most of his poems revolved around nature?
(a) William Blake
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) William Morris
(d) William Wordsworth

94. Who, among the following, is not the second generation of British Romantics?
(a) John Keats
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) P.B Shelley
(d) Lord Byron

94. What is the main theme of Wordsworth's poem, 'Nutting'?
(a) Childhood memories can never be forgotten.
(b) There is no theme in this poem as such, it just tells of the how the poet enjoyed going out to gather nuts in his early days.
(c) Realization that there exists a life in nature, nature too contains The Divine Spirit.

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(d) Life is so full of pressure and routine, that even a single moment spent with nature must be cherished.

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. c	10. b
11. d	12. a	13. d	14. a	15. d	16. b	17. d	18. d	19. d	20. d
21. a	22. c	23. c	24. d	25. c	26. d	27. d	28. d	29. d	30. d
31. c	32. d	33. d	34. c	35. c	36. d	37. d	38. d	39. d	40. d
41. d	42. c	43. b	44. b	45. d	46. a	47. b	48. d	49. c	50. c
51. a	52. b	53. b	54. a	55. d	56. d	57. d	58. d	59. d	60. d
61. d	62. c	63. b	64. b	65. c	66. a	67. d	68. d	69. a	70. b
71. b	72. c	73. b	74. d	75. a	76. a	77. d	78. d	79. d	80. a
81. b	82. b	83. a	84. d	85. d	86. d	87. c	88. d	89. a	90. a
91. c	92. d	93. d	94. b	95. c					

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ROBERT BROWNING

Meeting at Night	Parting at Morning
Incident of French Camp	My Last Duchess
Prospice	Childe Ronald to the Dark Tower Came
"Porphyria's Lover"	"Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister"
"The Bishop Orders His Tomb at Saint Praxed's Church"	"Home-Thoughts, From Abroad"
"Fra Lippo Lippi"	"A Toccata of Galuppi's"
"Memorabilia"	"Andrea del Sarto"
"Two in the Campagna"	"Caliban Upon Setibos"

b 1. Where Browning was born?
(a) Venice (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Dublin

a 2. Robert Browning was born on:
(a) 7 May 1812 (b) 4 May 1811
(c) 5 May 1812 (d) 7 May 1811

a 3. Robert Browning died at his son's home Ca' Rezzonico in which city?
(a) Venice (b) London
(c) Paris (d) New York

b 4. Robert Browning was associated with which movement?
(a) Classicism (b) Romanticism
(c) University Wits (d) Naturalism

d 5. Robert Browning died on
(a) 16 December 1884
(b) 17 December 1884
(c) 18 December 1889
(d) 12 December 1889

a 6 From which Browning poem is this quote taken? "Will't please you sit and look at her?"
(a) "My Last Duchess"
(b) "The Laboratory"
(c) "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister"
(d) "Porphyria's Lover"

d 7. What was the age of Robert Browning when he died?
(a) 71 years (b) 72 years
(c) 73 years (d) 77 years

b 8. What was the occupation of Robert Browning?
(a) Novelist
(b) Poet
(c) Short Story writer
(d) All of these

d 9. Which symbols are used by Robert Browning in his poetry?
(a) Taste (b) Evil
(c) Violence (d) All of these

c 10. Who wrote the famous poem "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 11. Who wrote the famous poem "My Last Duchess"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 12. Who wrote the famous poem "The Bishop Orders His Tomb at Saint Praxed's Church"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 13. Who wrote the famous poem "Home-Thoughts, From Abroad"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 14. Who wrote the famous poem "Fra Lippo Lippi"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

a 15. What work did Browning dedicate to his wife Elizabeth Barrett Browning?
(a) Sonnets from the Portuguese
(b) Dramatis Personae
(c) The Ring and the Book
(d) Men and Women

a 16. On what did Browning base "The Ring and the Book?"
(a) An old Italian love story
(b) His own love for Elizabeth Barrett
(c) A local Florence tragedy
(d) An old book which told of a Roman murder trial

a 17. Browning would be most appropriately described as what type of poet?
(a) Victorian Poet
(b) Lakeside Poet
(c) Neo-Classicist Poet
(d) Pre-Raphaelite Poet

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a 18. Which four languages, apart from English, did Browning learn by the time he was 14?
(a) Latin, Greek, French and Italian
(b) Latin, Greek, French and Gaelic
(c) Latin, Greek, Spanish and Italian
(d) Latin, Italian, French and German

d 19. Which university did Browning go to in 1828?
(a) University of Cambridge
(b) University of Durham
(c) University of Oxford
(d) University of London

b 20. Which work by another author created a great impression on him in 1845?
(a) Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven"
(b) Elizabeth Barrett's "Poems"
(c) Friedrich Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in England"
(d) William Makepeace Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon"

c 21. What did Browning do after his wife tragically died in 1861?
(a) He never recovered from the tragedy and died soon afterwards.
(b) He remained in Florence and continued to write poetry.
(c) He returned to London with his son "Pen"
(d) He stayed in Florence and became a virtual recluse.

c 22. Did Browning return to Italy in later life?
(a) Browning never returned to London and remained in Florence for the rest of his life.
(b) Browning never got over the death of his wife and, for emotional reasons, was unable to return there.
(c) Browning and his son paid frequent visits there
(d) Browning finally plucked up the courage to re-visit Florence and died there in 1889.

b 23. What type of work was "The Ring and The Book"?
(a) A lyrical ballad
(b) A long narrative poem
(c) A neo-classic epic
(d) A play

c 24. From which Browning poem is this quote taken?
"Which is the poison to poison her, prithee?"
(a) "My Last Duchess"
(b) "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister"
(c) "The Laboratory"
(d) "Porphyria's Lover"

c 25. Who wrote the famous poem "A Toccata of Galuppi's"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 26. Who wrote the famous poem "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 27. Who wrote the famous poem "Memorabilia"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 28. Who wrote the famous poem "Andrea del Sarto"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 29. Who wrote the famous poem "Two in the Campagna"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

c 30. Who wrote the famous poem "Caliban Upon Setibos"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Blake
(c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

a 31. "Meeting at Night" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning
(b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) John Keats

a 32. "Parting at Morning" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning
(b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) John Keats

a 33. "Prospice" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning
(b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) John Keats

b 34. Famous poem "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came" is written by
(a) William Butler Yeats
(b) Robert Browning
(c) Walt Whitman
(d) Alfred Lord Tennyson

c 35. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
The grey sea and the long black land;
And the yellow half-moon large and low;
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Incident Of The French Camp
(c) Meeting At Night
(d) Parting At Morning

c 36. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
And a voice less loud, thro' its joys and fears,
Than the two hearts beating each to each!
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Incident Of The French Camp

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(c) Meeting At Night
(d) Parting At Morning

37. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
Round the cape of a sudden came the sea,
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim:
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

38. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
And straight was a path of gold for him
And the need of a world of men for me
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

39. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
Looking as if she were alive. I call
That piece a wonder, now: Fr Pandolf's hands
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

40. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
My first thought was, he lied in every word,
That hoary cripple, with malicious eye
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

41. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
Of all the lost adventurers my peers,—
How such a one was strong, and such was bold,
And such was fortunate, yet, each of old
Lost, lost! one moment knelled the woe of years.
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

42. *These lines are taken from which poem of Robert Browning*
You know, we French stormed Ratisbon:
A mile or so away,
On a little mound, Napoleon
Stood on our storming-day;
(a) My Last Duchess
(b) Childe Roland To The Dark Tower Came
(c) Incident Of The French Camp
(d) Parting At Morning

43. *Meeting at Night* is a dramatic lyric and also a love poem. It was probably written after the poet's wedding with Elizabeth Barest. The poem was first published in 1845 in *Dramatic Romances and Lyrics*, a collection of his poems.
(a) True (b) False

44. *In Meeting at Night* a lover felt a deep desire to meet his beloved at night
(c) *True* (b) *False*

45. *In Meeting at Night* the lover starts his journey in the cold night in a
(a) Boat (b) Motor
(c) Cycle (d) Car

46. *Meeting at Night* is a short and simple love poem which begins with a journey for love and ends with a
(a) Union (b) Separation
(c) Death (d) None of these

47. The rhyme-pattern in both the stanzas of *Meeting at Night* is abccba.
(a) True (b) False

48. Browning effectively employs a variety of colours to paint the landscape and to harmonize it with the mood of the lover in his poem "Meeting at Night". He tells us that the sea is 'grey'. The very colour 'grey' suggests a journey from
(a) Despair to hope
(b) Hope to despair
(c) Union to Separation
(d) None of these

49. What is the Duke arranging in "My Last Duchess"?
(a) The Duchess's funeral
(b) The painting of the Duchess's portrait
(c) A new marriage for himself
(d) The sale of his art collection

50. What is the rhyme scheme of "My Last Duchess"?
(a) Enjambed blank verse
(b) Enjambed rhyming couplets
(c) End-stopped rhyming couplets
(d) End-stopped blank verse

51. How is Porphyria killed?
(a) She is stabbed
(b) She is shot
(c) She is drowned
(d) She is strangled

52. When is "Porphyria's Lover" set?
(a) Just before her murder
(b) As she is being killed
(c) Just after her death

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(d) During her funeral

53. Which Shakespeare play inspired "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came"?
(a) The Tempest (b) King Lear
(c) Macbeth (d) Henry V

54. What is Roland's final action?
(a) He blows his horn
(b) He jumps off the tower
(c) He slays a monster
(d) He returns to his home

55. What does the poet find in his walk across the moor in "Memorabilia"?
(a) A bird's nest
(b) A robin's egg
(c) A dead sparrow
(d) An eagle's feather

56. Which late poet has the stranger in "Memorabilia" met?
(a) Shelley (b) Keats
(c) Wordsworth (d) Milton

57. What crime has Andrea del Sarto committed?
(a) Murder (b) Adultery
(c) Theft (d) Blasphemy

58. The tone of the poem "Two in the Campagna" can best be described as:
(a) Optimistic
(b) Resigned
(c) Deeply depressed
(d) Questioning

59. Which preeminent nineteenth-century scientist does Caliban question in his soliloquy?
(a) Darwin (b) Lyall
(c) Lamarck (d) Kelvin

60. How many stressed syllables does a pentameter line contain?
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) None

61. Who was the author of "My Last Duchess"?
(a) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(b) Lord Tennyson
(c) Arthur Hugh Clough
(d) Robert Browning

62. Who is the presumed speaker of "My Last Duchess"?
(a) Robert Browning
(b) Alfonso II, Duke of Ferrara
(c) The Duchess of Ferrara
(d) Fra Pandolf

63. What is the object of the Duke's discussion at the beginning of the poem?
(a) The Duchess, who is standing by the wall
(b) A Painting of the Duke
(c) Neptune
(d) A painting of the Duchess

64. How old does the Duke say his name is?
(a) 900 (b) 600
(c) 300 (d) 100

65. What is the current object of the Duke's desire (as he sees it)?
(a) A painting
(b) A Neptune sculpture
(c) The Duchess
(d) The Count's Daughter

66. Who was the sculptor of Neptune in the poem?
(a) Carlo Crivelli
(b) Giotto di Bandone
(c) Claus of Innsbruck
(d) Lorenzo Ghiberti

67. What does the Duke say that he will never do?
(a) Love (b) Hate
(c) Fear (d) Stoop

68. What does the Duke say was one of the faults of the Duchess?
(a) She hated him.
(b) She smiled too much.
(c) She was never impressed.
(d) She was a snob.

69. What type/style of poem is "My Last Duchess"?
(a) Haiku
(b) Free form
(c) Dramatic monologue
(d) Ballad

70. Where is the Duke and his companion?
(a) Outside
(b) In a dining hall
(c) In the attic
(d) On the grand staircase

71. Who wrote: "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall / looking as if she were alive."?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Oscar Wilde
(c) Robert Browning
(d) William Wordsworth

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. d	6. a	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. c
11. c	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. d	16. d	17. a	18. a	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. c	23. b	24. c	25. c	26. c	27. c	28. c	29. c	30. c
31. a	32. a	33. a	34. b	35. c	36. c	37. d	38. d	39. a	40. b

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41. b	42. c	43. a	44. a	45. a	46. a	47. a	48. a	49. c	50. b
51. d	52. c	53. b	54. a	55. d	56. a	57. c	58. b	59. a	60. b
61. d	62. b	63. d	64. a	65. d	66. c	67. d	68. b	69. c	70. d
71. c									

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WILLIAM BLAKE AND HIS FAMOUS POEMS

Songs of Innocence and Experience	"The Lamb"
"Holy Thursday"	"The Divine Image"
"The Little Black Boy"	"The Nurse's Song"
"The Tyger"	"Holy Thursday"
"The Human Abstract"	"London"
"The Sick Rose"	

c 1. When was William Blake born?
(a) 28 November 1755
(b) 28 November 1756
(c) 28 November 1757
(d) 28 November 1758

b 2. Where was William Blake born?
(a) Paris, France (b) London, England
(c) New York, USA (d) None of these

a 3. What was William Blake's apprenticeship in?
(a) Engraving (b) Carpentry
(c) Butcher (d) None of these

b 4. What did William Blake claim to have had visions of?
(a) Cats in a William house
(b) Angels in a tree
(c) Frogs in a cake shop
(d) None of these

a 5. What was the name of his wife?
(a) Catherine Boucher
(b) Catherine Casey
(c) Lauren Catherine
(d) None of these

c 6. Where did Blake spend three years?
(a) Poole (b) Swansea
(c) Felpham (d) None of these

d 7. What was the Occupation of William Blake?
(a) Poet (b) Painter
(c) Printmaker (d) All of these

b 8. William Blake was associated with which movement?
(a) Classicism (b) Romanticism
(c) University Wits (d) Metaphysical poetry

c 9. Accompanying many of William Blake's poems was?
(a) Footnotes (b) Explanations
(c) Comic Books (d) Illustrations

c 10. The major event in Europe during William Blake's life was?
(a) World War II
(b) The Protestant Reformation
(c) The French Revolution
(d) World War I

b 11. William Blake started writing poetry around the age of?
(a) 65 (b) 10-15
(c) 25-30 (d) 40-45

c 12. The Marriage of Heaven and Hell is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 13. Visions of the Daughters of Albion is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 14. The French Revolution is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) John Milton
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 15. A Song of Liberty is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 16. Who wrote the poem of "The Sick Rose"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) John Milton
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 17. Who wrote the poem of "The Divine Image"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

a 18. In what portion of "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell" of William Blake do we find: "Drive your cart and your plow over the bones of the dead"?
(a) A Memorable Fancy
(b) The Voice of the Devil
(c) A Song of Liberty
(d) Proverbs of Hell

c 19. In "To Autumn," William Blake describes Autumn as "laden with fruit, and stained / With the blood of the ___." What belongs in the blank?
(a) Grape (b) Innocent
(c) Martyrs (d) Lovers

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20. Whom does William Blake tell to "Mock on, Mock on"?
(a) Christ (b) Shelley
(c) Satan (d) Voltaire

21. William Blake had his first vision as a young child. It was a tree filled with angels. But where was he walking when he saw it?
(a) Hyde Park (b) Heath Wood
(c) Peckham (d) Lambeth

22. Who did William Blake regard as the greatest of all the poets?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Chaucer
(c) Milton (d) Dante

23. Jerusalem is the longest of William Blake's illustrated books. But what does Jerusalem represent?
(a) Reason (b) Liberty
(c) Creativity (d) Equality

24. Who says, "And then I'll stand and stroke his silver hair, / And be like him, and he will then love me"?
(a) The Little Black Boy
(b) The Little Boy Found
(c) The Little Girl Lost
(d) None of these

25. Which of the following books, according to William Blake, contained all he knew?
(a) The Bible
(b) The Talmud
(c) The Inferno
(d) The Canterbury Tales

26. "Tyger Tyger, burning bright / In the forests of the night" ... From which book?
(a) Songs of Experience
(b) Visions of the Daughters of Albion
(c) Songs of Innocence
(d) All Religions are One

27. Who is the speaker in "A Cradle Song,"?
(a) A father (b) A mother
(c) God (d) A child

28. In "A Cradle Song," the speaker is sitting?
(a) On a riverside (b) In a bedroom
(c) Under a tree (d) In church

29. In "A Cradle Song," which is the time of day?
(a) Noon (b) Evening
(c) Morning (d) way to tell

30. In "A Cradle Song," the speaker fears of?
(a) That her child may have nightmares
(b) The loss of innocence for her child
(c) The demons who come in the night
(d) That her child will die in its sleep

31. Which 19th century scholar characterized Blake as a "glorious luminary," and as "a man not forestalled by predecessors, nor to be classed with contemporaries, nor to be replaced by known or readily surmisable successors"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) William words Worth
(c) William Rossetti (d) John Keats

32. In "Hear thy voice," the 'ancient trees' is a reference to?
(a) Jerusalem (b) Hell
(c) Sherwood Forest (d) Garden of Eden

33. In "Hear thy voice," the 'Holy Word' is a reference to?
(a) The American Revolution
(b) The King
(c) The French Revolution
(d) Religion

34. In "Hear thy voice," the Earth is returning from?
(a) The starry floor (b) The morning
(c) The wat'ry shore (d) The night

35. In "Love's Secret," the speaker has a feeling of?
(a) Joy (b) Regret
(c) Anticipation (d) Fear

36. In "Love's Secret," the speaker's advice is love is kept better as?
(a) Gentle (b) Silent and invisible
(c) Seeking (d) Trembling and cold

37. One of the overall moods of the speaker in "Mad Song" is?
(a) Dejection (b) Fear
(c) Determination (d) Resignation

38. In William Blake poetry, day time/night time represent?
(a) Hell/Heaven
(b) Heaven/Hell
(c) Experience/Innocence
(d) Innocence/Experience

39. In "To the Evening Star," the 'star' is requested to?
(a) Inspire the poet
(b) Bless the lovers
(c) Sleep in peace
(d) Defeat the daytime

40. The oxymoronic phrase in "To the Evening Star" is?
(a) Speak silence (b) Radiant crown
(c) Rage wide (d) Timely sleep

41. In "To the Evening Star," the 'lion' represents?
(a) Innocence (b) Rage
(c) Experience (d) Revolution

42. What was the name of Blake's brother?
(a) Thomas (b) James
(c) Robert (d) None of these

43. Which of these poems is probably about sexually transmitted disease?
(a) The Garden of Love
(b) The Sick Rose

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(c) Little Girl Lost
(d) The Chimney Sweep

44. William Blake received formal education in only one subject. Which?
(a) Art (b) Greek
(c) Literature (d) Blacksmithing

45. Which book is subtitled "Showing the Two Contrary States of the Human Soul"?
(a) Songs of Innocence and Experience
(b) Poetical Sketches
(c) The Marriage of Heaven and Hell
(d) Jerusalem

46. In "Love's Secret," what is the lover's reaction to the speaker?
(a) To embrace him (b) To leave him
(c) To tell him what's in her heart
(d) To travel

47. In "Love's Secret," William Blake compares love to?
(a) Traveling (b) Ghastly fears
(c) Invisibility (d) Wind

48. In "Mad Song," the speaker compares his imagination to which?
(a) Roaring winds (b) Morning peeps
(c) Eastern steeps (d) Rustling birds

49. Which is an example of personification in "Mad Song"?
(a) Like a friend in a cloud
(b) The morning peeps
(c) The rustling birds
(d) Light doth seize

50. William Blake was writing poetry around the end of which century?
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 18th (d) 19th

51. Who are the daughters of Albion?
(a) Prostitutes (b) Mermaids
(c) Englishwomen (d) Nuns

52. Songs of Innocence is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) William words Worth
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

53. Songs of Experience is a notable work of:
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) William words Worth
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

54. William Blake at the time of death?
(a) 77 years (b) 69 years
(c) 75 years (d) 67 years

55. When William Blake died?
(a) 12 August 1824 (b) 12 August 1826
(c) 12 August 1827 (d) 12 August 1828

56. William Blake died in?
(a) Dublin (b) London
(c) Boston (d) Glasgow

57. Where did William Blake live for most of his life?
(a) Greenwich (b) Soho
(c) Lewisham (d) London

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. c
11. b	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. b	24. a	25. a	26. a	27. b	28. c	29. b	30. b
31. c	32. d	33. d	34. d	35. b	36. b	37. c	38. c	39. b	40. a
41. c	42. c	43. b	44. a	45. a	46. b	47. d	48. a	49. b	50. c
51. c	52. c	53. c	54. b	55. c	56. b	57. b			

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ROBERT FROST

"The Trial by Existence"	Neither Out Far nor in Deep
Nothing Gold can Stay : Bereft	The Oven Bird : free at my Window
The Span of Life	Acquainted with Night
Fire and Ice	The Road Not Taken
"Mowing"	"The Tuft of Flowers"
"Mending Wall"	Home Burial
"After Apple-Picking"	"The Wood-Pile"
"The Road Not Taken"	"Birches"
"Fire and Ice"	"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"

1. When Robert Frost was born?
   (a) March 26, 1872
   (b) March 26, 1873
   (c) March 26, 1874
   (d) March 26, 1875
2. Where Robert Frost was born?
   (a) San Francisco, California, USA
   (b) New York, United States
   (c) Boston, Massachusetts, USA
   (d) None of these
3. Where Robert Frost died?
   (a) San Francisco, California, USA
   (b) New York, United States
   (c) Boston, Massachusetts, USA
   (d) None of these
4. When Robert Frost died?
   (a) January 29, 1953
   (b) January 29, 1973
   (c) January 29, 1963
   (d) March 26, 1975
5. What was the age of Robert Frost when he died?
   (a) 82 years (b) 83 years
   (c) 85 years (d) 88 years
6. In what country did Frost's work first become famous?
   (a) England (b) Spain
   (c) USA (d) France
7. Who wrote the famous poem "Stopping by Woods"?
   (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
   (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
8. Who wrote the famous poem "West running brook"?
   (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
   (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
9. Who wrote the famous poem "Desert Places"?
   (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
   (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
10. Who wrote the famous poem "The Pasture"?
    (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
11. Who wrote the famous poem "Revelation"?
    (a) Robert Frost (b) Shelley
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
12. Who wrote the famous poem "Mending Wall"?
    (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
13. Who wrote the famous poem "The Road Not Taken"?
    (a) Robert Frost (b) Shelley
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
14. Who wrote the famous poem "The Tuft of Flowers"?
    (a) John Keats (b) Robert Frost
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
15. Who wrote the famous poem "After Apple Picking"?
    (a) Robert Frost (b) Shelley
    (c) Lord Byron (d) Wordsworth
16. What form does the poem "Mowing" take?
    (a) Sestina (b) Sonnet
    (c) Villanelle (d) Terza rima
17. In "The Road Not Taken," which of the two roads appears "less traveled" to the speaker?
    (a) The one he takes
    (b) The one he does not take
    (c) Neither of the two
18. In "The Wood-Pile,"the woodpile in question "warms the frozen swamp" with "the slow smokeless burning of...
    (a) dry moss." (b) decay."

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(c) a greenhouse." (d) neglect."

19. According to the speaker in "Mowing," what is "the sweetest dream that labor knows"?
(a) The fact (b) Beauty
(c) Rest (d) The truth

20. What does the wife see through the window at the beginning of "Home Burial"?
(a) Horsemen approaching
(b) The coroner's wagon
(c) Her child's grave
(d) Her husband returning

21. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is written in what meter?
(a) Iambic tetrameter
(b) Iambic pentameter
(c) Varied meter
(d) Gas meter

22. In "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," Frost writes that the speaker imagines his horse to think him strange. What might be the significance of this?
(a) Frost is implying that the speaker is insane
(b) The opinion of the horse could represent the opinion of society; the speaker recognizes that, in the eyes of his peers, his actions are unusual
(c) Frost is trying to imbue his otherwise somber poem with a bit of humor
(d) The talking horse suggests that animals, as representatives of the natural world, are wise and have important things to say to us

23. Complete the following line: "Something there is that doesn't love a
(a) duck." (b) shirt."
(c) fence." (d) wall."

24. What does the neighbor say in "Mending Wall"?
(a) "There goes the neighborhood."
(b) "Won't you be my neighbor?"
(c) "Good fences make good neighbors."
(d) "How's the wife and kids?"

25. At one point in "Mending Wall," the speaker describes his neighbor as:
(a) "an old-stone savage."
(b) "a tough old bird."
(c) "an ornamental frog."
(d) "a peg-legged manure man."

26. What does the speaker describe as "just another outdoor game" in the poem "Mending Wall"?
(a) Badminton
(b) Fixing the stone wall that marks the boundary between his and his neighbor's properties
(c) Rugby
(d) Hide-and-seek

27. In "Fire and Ice," the speaker contemplates whether the world will end in fire or ice; which wins out in his conclusion?
(a) Fire (b) Ice

28. In the second part of "Fire and Ice," the speaker contemplates whether it would be preferable to die by fire, or by ice. Which does he conclude is the better death?
(a) Fire (b) Ice

29. Robert Frost, the quintessential New England poet, spent his first eleven years in what place?
(a) Derry, Massachusetts
(b) Londonderry, New Hampshire
(c) London, England
(d) San Francisco, California

30. From which poem is the following line extracted? "Earth's the right place for love."
(a) "Mowing" (b) "Birches"
(d) "Desert Places" (c) None of these

31. What is the rhyme scheme of "After Apple-Picking"?
(a) ABAB BCBC CDCD, etc.
(b) ABBA CDDC DEED, etc.
(c) ABBA BCCB CDDC, etc.
(d) It has no fixed rhyme scheme

32. What is the rhyme scheme of "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" (excluding the last stanza)?
(a) AAAB BBBC, etc.
(b) AABA BBCB, etc.
(c) ABAB BCBC, etc.
(d) AAAA BBBB, etc.

33. In "The Wood-Pile,"the speaker decides to continue walking in the woods. What animal does he then see?
(a) A bird (b) A fox
(c) A deer (d) A gnat

34. 'Three foggy mornings and one rainy day / Will rot the best birch fence a man can build.' " From which poem is this line extracted?
(a) "Mending Wall" (b) "Home Burial"
(c) "Birches" (d) None of these

35. Finish this line from "Mowing": "Anything more than the truth would have seemed too...
(a) silly /" (b) false /"
(c) perverse /" (d) weak /"

36. "The Tuft of Flowers" is written in:
(a) heroic couplets
(b) fantastic doublets
(c) courageous triplets
(d) intrepid septets

37. How would you characterize the line lengths in "After Apple-Picking"?
(a) They follow a strict pattern

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(b) They are the same throughout
(c) They vary considerably
(d) They are irrelevant to the poem

38. In New England, when do people generally pick apples?
(a) Winter (b) Spring
(c) Summer (d) Fall

39. What, according to the poem, is apple cider made from?
(a) Bad apples (b) Fallen apples
(c) Lead (d) small rocks

40. Why does the child's grave sit on the family's property (in "Home Burial")?
(a) The family lives in a municipal cemetery
(b) Family graveyards were common on New England farms
(c) The graveyard has been moved there by a developer
(d) The burial was cheaper that way

41. What disturbed the old man while he was sleeping in "An Old Man's Winter Night"?
(a) a log shifting (b) wind blowing
(c) a dog barking (d) thunder

42. In "Nothing Gold Can Stay", what is the biblical place that is mentioned?
(a) Eden (b) Babylon
(c) Jericho (d) Bethlehem

43. What does the horse think is 'queer' in "Stopping By Woods On A Snowy Evening"?
(a) stopping to watch the snow
(b) stopping in the woods
(c) stopping without being close to a farm house
(d) stopping by the lake

44. In "The Silken Tent", what is the central pole made of?
(a) pine (b) maple
(c) oak (d) cedar

45. What colour was the wood in 'The Road Not Taken'?
(a) Yellow (b) Green
(c) Blue (d) Black

46. What was the name of his first published book?
(a) North of Boston (b) Step Behind
(c) A Witness Tree (d) A Boy's Will

47. What kind of tree is the poem 'Wild Grapes' about?
(a) Oak (b) Birch
(c) Pine (d) Maple

48. According to 'Mending Wall', what is said to make 'good neighbours.'?
(a) Friendly People (b) Good Fences
(c) High Walls (d) Quiet People

49. Frost's poetry is primarily based upon New England life. Where was he actually born?
(a) Massachusetts (b) Pennsylvania
(c) Nevada (d) California

50. This poem's title originally comes from a line in Shakespeare's play, "Macbeth." Which poem is it?
(a) Desert Places (b) Out, Out
(c) Departmental (d) A Moment

51. What is one main theme in much of Frost's poetry?
(a) sports (b) death
(c) mammals (d) politics

52. In "Home Burial", what is the mother's name?
(a) Sabrina (b) Amy
(c) Winifred (d) Paris Hilton

53. "Something there is that doesn't love a wall" is a line from "Mending Wall". What is the "something" mentioned?
(a) nature/narrator (b) men/society
(c) hunters/dogs (d) good neigbors

54. What actually bends the birches down to stay in Frost's poem, "Birches"?
(a) children playing on them
(b) ice storms (c) heavy rains
(d) broken branches

55. In what poem is a little boy de-handed by a roaring chainsaw?
(a) The Wood-Pile
(b) A Boundless Moment
(c) Out, Out (d) Design

56. "My long two-pointed ladder's sticking through a tree". What is the narrator doing up the tree?
(a) Chopping down branches
(b) Picking plums
(c) Picking apples
(d) Rescuing a kitten

57. In the poem 'The Road Not Taken' how many roads diverged in the wood?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Two

58. What is it about 'The Oven Bird' that the narrator comments on?
(a) Its size (b) Its plumage
(c) Its song (d) Its nest

59. What type of trees does the narrator see bent "to left and right"?
(a) Maples (b) Birches
(c) Oaks (d) Pines

60. "Some say the world will end in fire," but what is the alternative we are given by the narrator?
(a) Water (b) Drought
(c) Armageddon (d) Ice

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61. "The road at the top of the rise" is the first line of the poem whose title refers to which part of the road?
(a) The edge (b) The start
(c) The middleness (d) The end

62. What is the literary form of the poem "Mending Walls" by Robert Frost?
(a) blank verse (b) limerick
(c) sonnet (d) haiku

63. What is the first line of Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall"?
(a) Something there is that doesn't love a wall
(b) Whose woods these are I think I know
(c) Good fences make good neighbours
(d) Two roads diverged in a yellow way

64. What kind of wall is being mended in Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall"?
(a) a brick wall
(b) a wall made of granite boulders balanced on top of each other
(c) a dense hedge separating adjacent fields
(d) a wooden fence

65. Which Robert Frost poem is NOT a sonnet?
(a) The Oven Bird
(b) The Silken Tent
(c) Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening
(d) Into My Own

66. Which of the following symbols are used in Robert Frost's poetry?
(b) Trees
(b) Birds and Birdsong
(c) Solitary Travelers
(d) All of these

67. In "Nothing Gold Can Stay," what is nature's early leaf?
(a) A flower (b) A butterfly
(c) The sun (d) The dew

68. In "The Runaway," what runaway does the narrator find?
(a) A little boy (b) A dog
(c) A little girl (d) A colt

69. What is the last word of "Fire and Ice"?
(a) Ice (b) Desire
(c) Suffice (d) Fire

70. What type of wood does the narrator find neatly stacked in "The Wood-Pile"?
(a) Oak (b) Maple
(c) Cedar (d) Pine

71. What kind of 'creepy-crawly' did the narrator find in the poem "Design"?
(a) centipede (b) butterfly
(c) spider (d) ladybug

72. In the "Mending Wall" poem, what kind of trees did the narrator have?
(a) pine (b) orange
(c) pear (d) apple

73. In the poem "Home Burial", whose death is the wife mourning?
(a) her mother's (b) her child's
(c) her father's (d) her sister's

74. In "The Road Not Taken", at what time of day did he come to the two paths?
(a) morning (b) dawn
(c) noon (d) evening

75. Who wrote the famous poem "An Old Man's Winter Night"?
(a) John Keats
(b) Robert Frost
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

76. Who wrote the famous poem "Birches"?
(a) John Keats
(b) Robert Frost
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

77. Who wrote the famous poem "Fire and Ice"?
(a) John Keats
(b) Robert Frost
(c) Lord Byron
(d) William Wordsworth

78. "The Road Not Taken" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning
(b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) John Keats

79. Where did Frost spend most of his teenage years?
(a) San Francisco, California
(b) Boston, Massachusetts
(c) Lawrence, Massachusetts
(d) Franconia, New Hampshire

80. What was the title of the first poem that Frost published professionally?
(a) Two Roads Diverged in a Wood
(b) Fire and Ice
(c) My Butterfly: An Elegy
(d) Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening

81. In what year did Frost receive his undergraduate diploma from Dartmouth College?
(a) 1892 (b) 1894
(c) He did not receive a diploma
(d) 1906

82. Which of the following was NOT one of the jobs that Frost did to support his family?
(a) Editing the Lawrence newspaper
(b) Teaching Italian
(c) Cobbling shoes
(d) Delivering newspapers

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83. In what year did Frost sell his first professional poem to the New York Independent?
(a) 1894 (b) 1892
(c) 1920 (d) 1901

84. What was the name of Frost's wife?
(a) Isabelle Moodie (b) Miriam White
(c) Elinor White (d) Irma Frost

85. How did the Atlantic Monthly describe Frost's poetry in their rejection letters?
(a) "vigorous verse"
(b) "pathetic poetry"
(c) "repetitive rhyming"
(d) "precious prose"

86. In what year did Frost and his family move to England?
(a) 1892 (b) 1910
(c) 1912 (d) 1915

87. In "Mending Wall," what is there that does not love a wall?
(a) Something (b) A neighbor
(c) God (d) Nature

88. What term does Frost use to personify the scythe in "Mowing"?
(a) Standing
(b) Singing
(c) Working
(d) Whispering

89. Fill in the blanks: "It went many _____, but at last came a _____."
(a) Years; knock (b) Moments; leaf
(c) Days; friend (d) Hours; joy

90. Which poets were particularly influential for Frost during his time in England?
(a) Ezra Pound, Robert Graves, and Rubert Brooke
(b) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Amy Lowell, and E.E. Cummings
(c) Walt Whitman, William Wordsworth, and Percy Shelley
(d) Emily Dickinson, Robert Hayden, and Thomas Hardy

91. Why did Frost come back to America in 1915?
(a) His wife died of smallpox
(b) The outbreak of World War I
(c) He was tired of England
(d) The outbreak of World War II

92. What significant institution did Frost co-found in 1920?
(a) University of Michigan School of Poetry
(b) Princeton University
(c) Amherst College
(d) Bread Loaf School and Conference of English

93. How many of Frost's children died before him?
(a) Six (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

94. What personal tragedy for Frost occurred in 1938?
(a) Frost's wife died of heart failure
(b) Frost's daughter died of heart failure
(c) Frost's son died of heart failure
(d) Frost died of heart failure

95. Who was the inspiration for "A Witness Tree"?
(a) Kay Morrison
(b) Elinor White
(c) Isabelle Moodie
(d) Ezra Pound

96. Where did Frost teach English off-and-on for twenty-two years?
(a) University of Michigan
(b) Dartmouth College
(c) Amherst College
(d) Harvard University

97. Which of the following awards did Frost NOT receive?
(a) The Edward MacDowell Medal
(b) The Congressional Gold Medal
(c) The Nobel Prize in Literature
(d) The Lifetime Fellowship of the University of Michigan

98. How many of Frost's children suffered from mental breakdowns?
(a) Four (b) Three
(c) Six (d) Two

99. In the poem "Birches," what does the poet like to think causes the branches to bend?
(a) A boy swinging on them
(b) The rain
(c) The weight of ice from an ice storm
(d) The wind blowing

100. What honor did Frost receive in 1961?
(a) He recited his poetry at the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy
(b) He visited the Soviet Union as part of a goodwill group
(c) He was declared the official poet laureate of the United States
(d) He received the Nobel Prize in literature

101. Which of the following poems did Frost NOT write?
(a) I Felt a Funeral in my Brain
(b) Fire and Ice
(c) Birches
(d) Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

102. What conflict is foremost in "Mowing"?
(a) The conflict between work and religion
(d) The conflict between God and Man

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(c) The conflict between imagination and practical hard work
(d) The conflict between country life and city life

103. Fill in the blanks: "He is all _____ and I am _____. My _____ will never get across."
(a) Pine; apple orchard; apple trees
(b) Loneliness; fatigue; children
(c) Fire; ice; fiery ice
(d) Pride; defiance; hatred

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. d	6. a	7. b	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. a	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. a	22. b	23. d	24. c	25. a	26. b	27. a	28. b	29. d	30. b
31. d	32. b	33. a	34. b	35. d	36. a	37. c	38. d	39. a	40. b
41. a	42. a	43. c	44. d	45. a	46. d	47. b	48. b	49. d	50. b
51. b	52. b	53. a	54. b	55. c	56. c	57. d	58. c	59. b	60. d
61. c	62. a	63. a	64. b	65. c	66. d	67. a	68. d	69. c	70. b
71. c	72. d	73. b	74. a	75. b	76. b	77. b	78. b	79. c	80. c
81. c	82. a	83. a	84. c	85. a	86. c	87. a	88. d	89. a	90. a
91. c	92. d	93. d	94. a	95. a	96. c	97. c	98. b	99. a	100. a
101. a	102. c	103. a							

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JOHN KEATS AND HIS POEMS

On the Grasshopper and Cricket	Ode: bards of passion and of Mirtin
Ode: To Autumn	Sonnet: To Sleep
Sonnet: The Human Seasons	Sonnet: To Fancy
Meg Merrilies	Song: In a dear-nighted December
"On death"	"Women, Wine, and Snuff"
Ode on a Grecian Urn	Ode on Indolence
Ode on Melancholy	Ode to Psyche
Ode to a Nightingale	

1. When was John Keats born?
   (a) 22 June 1797
   (b) 16 August 1795
   (c) 31 October 1795
   (d) 31 December 1777
2. Where was John Keats born?
   (a) Paris (b) Berlin
   (c) Rome (d) London
3. Where John Keats died?
   (a) Paris (b) Berlin
   (c) Rome (d) London
4. When John Keats died?
   (a) 23 February 1822
   (b) 23 February 1823
   (c) 23 February 1824
   (d) 23 February 1821
5. What was the age of John Keats when he died?
   (a) 21 years (b) 22 years
   (c) 23 years (d) 25 years
6. What caused John Keats' death?
   (a) Malaria (b) Tuberculosis
   (c) Pneumonia (d) Typhoid
7. Which artistic and literary movement did Keats belong to?
   (a) Realism (b) Surrealism
   (c) Utilitarianism (d) Romanticism
8. Which of the following professions was Keats trained as?
   (a) A carpenter (b) A teacher
   (c) An apothecary (d) A lawyer
9. John Keats was an English Romantic poet. Along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, he was one of the key figures in the _____of the Romantic Movement?
   (a) First generation
   (b) Second generation
   (c) Third generation
   (d) Fourth generation
10. Which poet died barely a year after finishing the ode "To Autumn," in February 1821?
   (a) Henry David Thoreau
   (b) William Blake
   (c) John Keats
   (d) William Butler Yeats
11. Which of the followings symbols were used by Keats?
   (a) Music and Musicians
   (b) Nature
   (c) The Ancient World
   (d) All of these
12. Keats' father died when Keats was just seven years old, but how did he die?
   (a) He committed suicide
   (b) As a result of a fight, and later died from his injuries
   (c) As a result of injuries from a horse-riding accident
   (d) He contracted tuberculosis
13. Which school did Poet John Keats attend?
   (a) St. Peter's School
   (b) Gable School
   (c) Clarke School
   (d) St. Albert's School
14. For which profession Poet John Keats had licence but never practised it?
   (a) Apothecary (b) Architect
   (c) Engineer (d) Lawyer
15. Which publisher published the sonnet O Solitude written by John Keats?
   (a) Richard Abbey

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(b) John Sandell
(c) Leigh Hunt
(d) William Wordsworth

16. Which magazine criticized Endymion written by John Keats as nonsense?
(a) The Plain Truth
(b) Blackwood's Magazine
(c) The Wanderer
(d) Philadelphia Review

17. Which of the following books was/were translated by John Keats?
(a) Aeneid (b) Iliad
(c) Odyssey (d) Vulgate

18. Keats wrote many Odes. In "Ode on Melancholy," Keats encourages the reader (or, perhaps, himself) to "go not" to which river from classical mythology?
(a) Acheron (b) Alpheus
(c) Styx (d) Lethe

19. "The Eve of St. Agnes" is written as a sequence of stanzas. Who created this stanza form?
(a) Keats created his own form
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) Edmund Spenser
(d) Sir Philip Sydney

20. While on the subject, who is St. Agnes?
(a) the patron saint of virgins
(b) the patron saint of marriage
(c) the patron saint of poets
(d) the patron saint of beauty

21. Keats wrote many letters in addition to poetry. To whom in particular did he write many love letters?
(a) Lucy Gray
(b) Fanny Brawne
(c) Georgiana Keats
(d) Wordsworth

22. Who wrote, beautiful poem: "To Autumn,"?
(a) Henry David Thoreau
(b) William Blake
(c) John Keats
(d) William Wordsworth

23. Who wrote, beautiful poem: "Ode to a Nightingale,"?
(a) Henry David Thoreau
(b) William Blake
(c) John Keats
(d) William Wordsworth

24. Who wrote, beautiful poem: "Over the hill and over the dale,"?
(a) Henry David Thoreau
(b) William Blake
(c) John Keats
(d) William Wordsworth

25. Who wrote, beautiful poem: "To Sleep"?
(a) Henry David Thoreau
(b) William Blake
(c) John Keats
(d) William Wordsworth

26. Which Ode is prefaced with this passage from Scripture: "They toil not, neither do they spin".
(a) Ode to Psyche
(b) Ode on Melancholy
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(d) Ode on Indolence

27. Which is said to be Keats's last sonnet?
(a) When I have fears that I may cease to be
(b) Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art
(c) On Seeing the Elgin Marbles
(d) After dark vapours have oppress'd our plains

28. Which contemporary of Keats called him a 'tadpole of the lakes' in reference to his poetic works?
(a) William Wordsworth
(b) Lord Byron
(c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(d) Percy Bysshe Shelley

29. Which of these did Keats write an ode to?
(a) Nightingale (b) Robin
(c) Skylark (d) Magpie

30. The hero of which poem is the "knight at arms, alone and palely loitering"?
(a) La Belle Dame Sans Merci
(b) Isabella
(c) Ode to Psyche
(d) The Gadfly

31. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is the opening line of which poem?
(a) La Belle Dame Sans Merci
(b) Ode on Indolence
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(d) Endymion

32. Keats's poem, "Endymion", is made up of how many books?
(a) Five (b) Eight
(c) Two (d) Four

33. To which movement did Keats belong?
(a) Impressionism
(b) Romanticism
(c) Judaism
(d) Marxism

34. Which fellow poet wrote "Adonais" as an elegy to Keats?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Wordsworth
(c) S.T Coleridge

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(d) P.B Shelley

35. Just before the publication of 'Endymion', Keats went hiking in Scotland. Who was his companion?
(a) Percey Bysshe Shelley
(b) Charles Cowden Clarke
(c) Charles Brown
(d) Leigh Hunt

36. Keats left England towards the end of his life in 1820. Where did he die?
(a) Florence, Italy
(b) Strasbourg, France
(c) Paris, France
(d) Rome, Italy

37. John Keats wrote many of what kind of poem?
(a) Odes (b) Sonnets
(c) Epics (d) Elegies

38. In Keats' final sonnet, "Bright Star, would I were steadfast as thou art", to whom does the title, "Bright Star" refer?
(a) Margaret Brawne
(b) Fanny Brawne
(c) Charles Brown
(d) None of these

39. Which of these poems by Keats includes the character Porphyro?
(a) The Eve of St. Agnes
(b) Lamia
(c) Hyperion
(d) None of these

40. Keats wrote some longer poems too. This one tells the tale of a mortal searching for an immortal goddess whom he has seen in several visions.
(a) Endymion
(b) The Eve of St. Agnes
(c) Hyperion
(d) None of these

41. In this longer poem, the subject encounters Saturn in his shrine.
(a) Endymion
(b) The Eve of St. Agnes
(c) The Fall of Hyperion
(d) None of these

42. Which of the following is NOT considered one of Keats' 'Great Odes'?
(a) Ode on Indolence
(b) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(c) Ode to a Nightingale
(d) None of these

43. Which was the John Keats first poem?
(a) When I have Fears
(b) Stopping by woods
(c) Daffodils
(d) Endymion

44. Which of the following was not genetically related to Keats?
(a) Tom (b) Georgiana
(c) Fanny (d) None of these

45. In which work do you read: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?
(a) Adonais
(b) Bright Star
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(d) La Bell Dame Sans Merci

46. Who wrote: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?
(a) John Keats
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) Samuel Butler
(d) Samuel Taylor Coleridge

47. Which of the following is a work of John Keats?
(a) Endymion
(b) To some ladies
(c) To hope
(d) All of these

48. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
(a) John Milton
(b) John Keats
(c) P.B. Shelley
(d) William Wordsworth

49. These lines are taken from which poem of John Keats?
SEASON of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) To Fancy

50. These lines are taken from which poem of John Keats?
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run;
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) To Fancy

51. These lines are taken from which poem of John Keats?
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For Summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) To Fancy

52. "To Autumn" work was composed on

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(a) 19 September 1812
(b) 19 September 1814
(c) 19 September 1815
(d) 19 September 1819

53. The poem _____has three eleven-line stanzas which describe a progression through the season, from the late maturation of the crops to the harvest and to the last days of autumn when winter is nearing.
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) To Fancy

54. Keats Inspired by the bird's song, and composed which poem in one day?
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) Ode to a Nightingale

55. _____ is a personal poem that describes Keats's journey into the state of Negative Capability.
(a) To Autumn
(b) To Sleep
(c) The Human Seasons
(d) Ode to a Nightingale

56. Which of the following is/are a work of John Keats?
(a) Endymion (b) To some ladies
(c) To hope (d) All of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. d	3. c	4. d	5. d	6. b	7. d	8. c	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. c	13. c	14. a	15. c	16. b	17. a	18. d	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. c	23. c	24. c	25. c	26. d	27. b	28. b	29. a	30. a
31. d	32. d	33. b	34. d	35. c	36. d	37. a	38. b	39. a	40. a
41. c	42. a	43. b	44. b	45. c	46. a	47. d	48. b	49. a	50. a
51. a	52. d	53. a	54. d	55. d	56. d				

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JOHN MILTON

1. Where was John Milton born?
   (a) Bristol (b) New York
   (c) Liverpool (d) London
2. 'Paradise Lost', was written by which poet?
   (a) John Milton
   (b) Anne Hathaway
   (c) George Herbert
   (d) Emily Sellwood
3. Which of the following poets does Milton emulate?
   (a) Virgil (b) Homer
   (c) Both Virgil and Homer
   (d) Neither Virgil or Homer
4. John Milton was 34 when he married Mary Powell. How old was she?
   (a) 48 (b) 34
   (c) 22 (d) 17
5. When did John Milton publish Tenure of Kings and Magistrates?
   (a) 1649 (b) 1642
   (c) 1638 (d) 1620
6. How many times does Milton invoke a muse in Paradise Lost?
   (a) One (b) Two
   (c) Three (d) Four
7. When was Paradise Lost published?
   (a) 1660 (b) 1667
   (c) 1658 (d) 1654
8. Where John Milton died?
   (a) Bristol (b) Yorkshire
   (c) Liverpool (d) London
9. Where John Milton died?
   (a) 8 November 1673
   (b) 8 November 1674
   (c) 8 November 1675
   (d) 8 November 1676
10. What was the name of John Milton's first wife?
    (a) Mary Powell (b) Anne Powell
    (c) Mary John (d) None of these
11. When his first wife, Mary Powell, died from complications following Deborah's birth?
    (a) 5 May 1653 (b) 5 May 1654
    (c) 5 May 1655 (d) 5 May 1652
12. When John Milton was married again, to Katherine Woodcock?
    (a) 12 November 1653
    (b) 12 November 1654
    (c) 12 November 1655
    (d) 12 November 1656
13. When Katherine Woodcock died, less than four months after giving birth to a daughter, Katherine?
    (a) 3 February 1655
    (b) 3 February 1656
    (c) 3 February 1657
    (d) 3 February 1658
14. Milton married for a third time on 24 February 1662, to_____, the niece of Thomas Mynshull, a wealthy apothecary and philanthropist in Manchester.
    (a) Anne Powell
    (b) Mary John
    (c) Elizabeth Mynshull
    (d) None of these
15. When was John Milton born?
    (a) 22 April 1603
    (b) 19 August 1605
    (c) 6 June 1606
    (d) December 1608
16. When was Paradise Regained published?
    (a) 1671 (b) 1656
    (c) 1669 (d) 1652
17. When did John Milton die?
    (a) 4 February 1702
    (b) 2 June 1700
    (c) 17 April 1688
    (d) 8 November 1674
18. In which city was Milton born in 1608?
    (a) Norwich (b) York
    (c) London (d) Canterbury
19. Which school did Milton attend?
    (a) St Paul's
    (b) Christ's Hospital
    (c) Merchant Taylors'
    (d) Westminster
20. Milton continued his studies at Cambridge. Which college of the university did he attend?
    (a) Christ's (b) Magdalene
    (c) Peterhouse (d) King's
21. 'Paradise regained', was written by:
    (a) John Milton (b) Anne Hathaway
    (c) George Herbert (d) Emily Sellwood
22. In 1638 and 1639 Milton travelled abroad. In which country did he spend most of the time?

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(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) Spain

23. Milton's 'Areopagitica', published in 1644, is one of the greatest polemics in the English language. What does it attack?
(a) Roman Catholicism
(b) The divine right of kings
(c) Censorship of the press
(d) Taxation without representation

24. How many times did Milton marry?
(a) 2 (b) 0
(c) 1 (d) 3

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. d	12. d	13. d	14. c	15. d	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. c	23. c	24. d						

ON HIS BLINDNESS BY JOHN MILTON

1. "On His Blindness" is one of the best known poem of:
(a) William Blake
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) Robert Browning
(d) John Milton

2. "On His Blindness" is one of the best
(a) Epic poem of John Milton
(b) Tale of John Milton
(c) Ballad poem of John Milton
(d) Sonnet of John Milton

3. Which poem's last three lines (concluding with "They also serve who only stand and wait.") are particularly well known, though rarely in context?
(a) Paradise Lost
(b) Paradise Regained
(c) On His Blindness
(d) Divorce Tracts

4. Most scholars believe On His Blindness was composed sometime between
(a) June and October 1652
(b) June and October 1653
(c) June and October 1654
(d) June and October 1655

5. These lines taken from On His Blindness
When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
(a) Paradise Lost
(b) Paradise Regained
(c) On His Blindness
(d) Divorce Tracts

6. Milton became blind?
(a) True (b) False

7. Milton became blind at the age of:
(a) 43 (b) 44
(c) 45 (d) 46

8. When Milton mentions "that one talent which is death to hide" he is specifically alluding to the parable of the talents in the
(a) Gospel of Matthew
(b) God
(c) Adam
(d) Noah

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. a	8. c

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"PARADISE LOST" BY JOHN MILTON

MAIN CHARACTERS OF PARADISE LOST

Satan	Head of the rebellious angels who have just fallen from Heaven. As the poem's antagonist, Satan is the originator of sin—the first to be ungrateful for God the Father's blessings. He embarks on a mission to Earth that eventually leads to the fall of Adam and Eve, but also worsens his eternal punishment. His character changes throughout the poem. Satan often appears to speak rationally and persuasively, but later in the poem we see the inconsistency and irrationality of his thoughts. He can assume any form, adopting both glorious and humble shapes.
Adam	The first human, the father of our race, and, along with his wife Eve, the caretaker of the Garden of Eden. Adam is grateful and obedient to God, but falls from grace when Eve convinces him to join her in the sin of eating from the Tree of Knowledge.
Eve	The first woman and the mother of mankind. Eve was made from a rib taken from Adam's side. Because she was made from Adam and for Adam, she is subservient to him. She is also weaker than Adam, so Satan focuses his powers of temptation on her. He succeeds in getting her to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree despite God's command.
God the Father	One part of the Christian Trinity. God the Father creates the world by means of God the Son, creating Adam and Eve last. He foresees the fall of mankind through them. He does not prevent their fall, in order to preserve their free will, but he does allow his Son to atone for their sins.
God the Son	Jesus Christ, the second part of the Trinity. He delivers the fatal blow to Satan's forces, sending them down into Hell, before the creation of Earth. When the fall of man is predicted, He offers himself as a sacrifice to pay for the sins of mankind, so that God the Father can be both just and merciful.
Devils	Inhabiting Hell
Beelzebub	Satan's second-in-command. Beelzebub discusses with Satan their options after being cast into Hell, and at the debate suggests that they investigate the newly created Earth. He and Satan embody perverted reason, since they are both eloquent and rational but use their talents for wholly corrupt ends.
Belial	One of the principal devils in Hell. Belial argues against further war with Heaven, but he does so because he is an embodiment of sloth and inactivity, not for any good reason. His eloquence and learning is great, and he is able to persuade many of the devils with his faulty reasoning.
Mammon	A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth. Mammon always walks hunched over, as if he is searching the ground for valuables. In the debate among the devils, he argues against war, seeing no profit to be gained from it. He believes Hell can be improved by mining the gems and minerals they find there.
Mulciber	The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell. Mulciber's character is based on a Greek mythological figure known for being a poor architect, but in Milton's poem he is one of the most productive and skilled devils in Hell.
Moloch	A rash, irrational, and murderous devil. Moloch argues in Pandemonium that the devils should engage in another full war against God and his servant angels.
Sin	Satan's daughter, who sprang full-formed from Satan's head when he was still in Heaven. Sin

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	has the shape of a woman above the waist, that of a serpent below, and her middle is ringed about with Hell Hounds, who periodically burrow into her womb and gnaw her entrails. She guards the gates of Hell.
Death	Satan's son by his daughter, Sin. Death in turn rapes his mother, begetting the mass of beasts that torment her lower half. The relations between Death, Sin, and Satan mimic horribly those of the Holy Trinity.
Angels	Inhabiting Heaven and Earth
Gabriel	One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden. Gabriel confronts Satan after his angels find Satan whispering to Eve in the Garden.
Raphael	One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers. Raphael informs Adam of Satan's plot to seduce them into sin, and also narrates the story of the fallen angels, as well as the fall of Satan.
Uriel	An angel who guards the planet earth. Uriel is the angel whom Satan tricks when he is disguised as a cherub. Uriel, as a good angel and guardian, tries to correct his error by making the other angels aware of Satan's presence.
Abdiel	An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God. His character demonstrates the power of repentance.
Michael	The chief of the archangels, Michael leads the angelic forces against Satan and his followers in the battle in Heaven, before the Son provides the decisive advantage. Michael also stands guard at the Gate of Heaven, and narrates the future of the world to Adam in Books XI and XII.

KEY FACTS OF PARADISE LOST

full title	Paradise Lost
author	John Milton
type of work	Poem
genre	Epic
language	English
time and place written	1656–1674; England
date of first publication	First Edition (ten books), 1667; Second Edition (twelve books), 1674
publisher	S. Simmons, England
narrator	Milton
point of view	Third person
tone	Lofty; formal; tragic
tense	Present
setting (time)	Before the beginning of time
setting (place)	Hell, Chaos and Night, Heaven, Earth (Paradise, the Garden of Eden)
protagonist	Adam and Eve
major conflict	Satan, already damned to Hell, undertakes to corrupt God's new, beloved creation, humankind.
rising action	The angels battle in Heaven; Satan and the rebel angels fall to Hell; God creates the universe; Satan plots to corrupt God's human creation; God creates Eve to be Adam's companion; Raphael answers Adam's questions and warns him of Satan
climax	Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.
falling action	The Son inflicts punishment; Adam and Eve repent; Adam learns about the future of man
themes	The Importance of Obedience to God; The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe; The Fall as

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	Partly Fortunate
motifs	Light and Dark; The Geography of the Universe; Conversation and Contemplation
symbols	The Scales in the Sky; Adam's wreath
foreshadowing	Eve's vanity at seeing her reflection in the lake; Satan's transformation into a snake and his final punishment

1. What is the theme of Poem Paradise Lost?
   (a) The Importance of Obedience to God
   (b) The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe
   (c) The Fall as Partly Fortunate
   (d) All of these
2. What is the motif of Poem Paradise Lost?
   (a) Light and Dark
   (b) The Geography of the Universe
   (c) Conversation and Contemplation
   (d) All of these
3. "Adam's wreath" and "The Scales in the Sky" symbols are used by John Milton in
   (a) Paradise Lost
   (b) Paradise Regained
   (c) On His Blindness
   (d) None of these
4. Paradise Lost is an
   (a) epic poem (b) tale
   (c) ballad poem (d) sonnet
5. Paradise Lost is written in
   (a) blank verse (b) stanza
   (c) couplet (d) elegy
6. Paradise Lost is a poem of
   (a) 15th-century (b) 16th-century
   (c) 17th-century (d) 18th-century
7. The first version of Paradise Lost was published in
   (a) 1662 (b) 1667
   (c) 1677 (d) 1687
8. Paradise Lost consisted of _____with over ten thousand lines of verse
   (a) Ten books (b) Twelve books
   (c) Eleven books (d) Thirteen books
9. A second edition of Paradise Lost followed in 1674, arranged into
   (a) Ten books (b) Twelve books
   (c) Eleven books (d) Thirteen books
10. Which is considered by critics to be Milton's major work, and helped solidify his reputation as one of the greatest English poets of his time?
   (a) Paradise Lost
   (b) Paradise Regained
   (c) On His Blindness
   (d) None of these
11. Which poem concerns the Biblical story of the Fall of Man?
   (a) Paradise Lost (b) Paradise Regained
   (c) On His Blindness (d) None of these
12. Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?
   (a) Michael (b) Uriel
   (c) Raphael (d) Abdiel
13. Which of the following forms does Satan not take?
   (a) Angel
   (b) Toad
   (c) Cormorant
   (d) He takes all of these forms
14. In what book does the fall take place?
   (a) Book VIII (b) Book X
   (c) Book IX (d) Book VII
15. In which book of the Bible does the story of Adam and Eve occur?
   (a) Leviticus (b) Exodus
   (c) Genesis (d) Deuteronomy
16. Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God?
   (a) Belial (b) Moloch
   (c) Mammon (d) Beelzebub
17. What is Milton's stated purpose in Paradise Lost?
   (a) To assert his superiority to other poets
   (b) To argue against the doctrine of predestination
   (c) To justify the ways of God to men
   (d) To make his story hard to understand
18. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?
   (a) Night (b) Agony
   (c) Discord (d) Death
19. Which angel wields a large sword in the battle and wounds Satan?
   (a) Michael (b) Abdiel
   (c) Uriel (d) not injured
20. When Satan leaps over the fence into Paradise, what does Milton liken him to?
   (a) A snake slithering up a tree
   (b) A germ infecting a body
   (c) A wolf leaping into a sheep's pen
   (d) A fish leaping out of water
21. Which angel tells Adam about the future in Books XI and XII?
   (a) Raphael (b) Uriel
   (c) Michael (d) None of the above

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22. Which of the following is not found in Hell?
(a) Gems (b) Gold
(c) Oil (d) Minerals

23. Which statement about the Earth is asserted as true in Paradise Lost?
(a) It was created before God the Son
(b) Earth hangs from Heaven by a chain
(c) The Earth is a lotus flower
(d) The Earth revolves around the sun

24. Which devil is the main architect of Pandemonium?
(a) Mulciber (b) Mammon
(c) Moloch (d) Belial

25. How many times does Milton invoke a muse?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

26. Who leads Adam and Eve out of Paradise?
(a) God (b) The Son
(c) Michael (d) Raphael

27. Which of the following poets does Milton emulate?
(a) Virgil (b) Homer
(c) Both Virgil and Homer
(d) Neither Virgil or Homer

28. What is the stated subject of Paradise Lost?
(a) The fight between good and evil
(b) Heaven's battle and Satan's tragic fall
(c) The creation of the universe
(d) Adam and Eve's disobedience

29. Which devil is Satan's second-in-command?
(a) Mammon (b) Sin
(c) Moloch (d) Beezelbub

30. Who discusses cosmology and the battle of Heaven with Adam?
(a) God (b) Eve
(c) Raphael (d) Michael

31. Which scene happens first chronologically?
(a) Satan and the devils rise up from the lake in Hell
(b) The Son is chosen as God's second-in-command
(c) God and the Son create the universe
(d) The angels battle in Heaven

32. Which of the angels is considered a hero for arguing against Satan?
(a) Abdiel (b) Uriel
(c) Michael (d) Raphael

33. In an attempt to defeat God and his angels, what do the rebel angels make?
(a) A fortress (b) A catapult
(c) A large sword (d) A cannon

34. According to Paradise Lost, which of the following does God not create?
(a) The Son
(b) Adam and Eve
(c) Computers
(d) He creates everything

35. Who does Milton name as his heavenly muse?
(a) Titania (b) Urania
(c) Virgil (d) Michael

36. What does Eve do when she first becomes conscious?
(a) Go in search of her mate
(b) Talk to the animals
(c) Look at her reflection in a stream
(d) Eat of the Tree of Knowledge

37. Who is the head of the rebellious angels who have just fallen from Heaven?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Raphael

38. As the poem's antagonist, who is the originator of sin—the first to be ungrateful for God the Father's blessings?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Raphael

39. Who embarks on a mission to Earth that eventually leads to the fall of Adam and Eve, but also worsens his eternal punishment?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Raphael

40. Which Character often appears to speak rationally and persuasively, but later in the poem we see the inconsistency and irrationality of his thoughts?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Raphael

41. Which Character can assume any form, adopting both glorious and humble shapes?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Raphael

42. Who is Beelzebub?
(a) Satan's second-in-command
(b) One of the principal devils in Hell who argues against further war with Heaven, but he does so because he is an embodiment of sloth and inactivity, not for any good reason
(c) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(d) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell

43. Who is Belial?
(a) Satan's second-in-command
(b) One of the principal devils in Hell who argues against further war with Heaven, but he does so because he is an embodiment of sloth and inactivity, not for any good reason

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(c) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(d) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell

44. Who is Mammon?
(a) Satan's second-in-command
(b) One of the principal devils in Hell who argues against further war with Heaven, but he does so because he is an embodiment of sloth and inactivity, not for any good reason
(c) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(d) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell

45. Who is Mulciber?
(a) Satan's second-in-command
(b) One of the principal devils in Hell who argues against further war with Heaven, but he does so because he is an embodiment of sloth and inactivity, not for any good reason
(c) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(d) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell

46. Who is Moloch?
(a) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(b) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell
(c) A rash, irrational, and murderous devil who argues in Pandemonium that the devils should engage in another full war against God and his servant angels
(d) Satan's daughter, who sprang full-formed from Satan's head when he was still in Heaven

47. Who is Sin?
(a) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(b) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell
(c) A rash, irrational, and murderous devil who argues in Pandemonium that the devils should engage in another full war against God and his servant angels
(d) Satan's daughter, who sprang full-formed from Satan's head when he was still in Heaven

48. Who is Death?
(a) A devil known in the Bible as the epitome of wealth
(b) The devil who builds Pandemonium, Satan's palace in Hell
(c) Satan's daughter, who sprang full-formed from Satan's head when he was still in Heaven
(d) Satan's son by his daughter, Sin

49. Who is Gabriel?
(a) One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden
(b) One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers
(c) An angel who guards the planet earth
(d) An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God

50. Who is Raphael?
(a) One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden
(b) One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers
(c) An angel who guards the planet earth
(d) An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God

51. Who is Uriel?
(a) One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden
(b) One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers
(c) An angel who guards the planet earth
(d) An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God

52. Who is Abdiel?
(a) One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden
(b) One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers
(c) An angel who guards the planet earth
(d) An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God

53. Who is Michael?
(a) One of the archangels of Heaven, who acts as a guard at the Garden of Eden
(b) One of the archangels in Heaven, who acts as one of God's messengers
(c) An angel who at first considers joining Satan in rebellion but argues against Satan and the rebel angels and returns to God
(d) The chief of the archangels, Michael leads the angelic forces against Satan and his followers in the battle in Heaven, before the Son provides the decisive advantage.

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54. His character demonstrates the power of repentance.
(a) Raphael (b) Uriel
(c) Abdiel (d) Michael

55. Who stands guard at the Gate of Heaven, and narrates the future of the world to Adam in Books XI and XII?
(a) Raphael (b) Uriel
(c) Abdiel (d) Michael

56. Who confronts Satan after his angels find Satan whispering to Eve in the Garden?
(a) Raphael (b) Abdiel
(c) Michael (d) Gabriel

57. The temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel
(a) Satan (b) Adam
(c) Eve (d) None of these

58. Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by
(a) Satan (b) Adam
(c) Eve (d) None of these

59. This lines is taken from which poem "Justify the ways of God to men"?
(a) Paradise Lost
(b) Paradise Regained
(c) On His Blindness
(d) None of these

60. Satan is the first major character introduced in the poem which is formerly called
(a) Luffer (b) Damn
(c) Lucifer (d) None of these

61. Who was the most beautiful of all angels in Heaven?
(a) Satan (b) Adam
(c) Eve (d) None of these

62. Who describes himself with the now-famous quote "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven"?
(a) Satan (b) Adam
(c) Eve (d) None of these

63. "Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden."
This is an extract from:
(a) Paradise Lost
(b) Paradise Regained
(c) Samson Agonistes
(d) Divorce Tracts

64. "Paradise Lost" is considered a:
(a) First Person Narrative
(b) Short Story
(c) Epic Poem
(d) Novel

65. Satan's name before he fell from heaven was:
(a) Beezlebub (b) Michael
(c) Lucifer (d) Belial

66. Milton's "unholy trinity" of characters includes:
(a) Error, Temptation, and Satan
(b) Sin, Death and Temptation
(c) Sin, Temptation, and Satan
(d) Satan, Sin, and Death

67. The battle between God's army and Satan's rebels in heaven lasted:
(a) One day (b) Three days
(c) Seven days (d) One hour

68. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," the "seed" refers to:
(a) The Tree of Knowledge
(b) Adam
(c) Cane and Abel
(d) Jesus Christ

69. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," "thy" refers to:
(a) Sin (b) Eden
(c) Satan (d) Eve

70. The two archangels who serve as generals in God's army are:
(a) Michael and Gabriel
(b) Michael and Raphael
(c) Raphael and Gabriel
(d) Michael and Lucifer

71. For inspiration in writing the poem, Milton says he depends on:
(a) Wine (b) The Holy Spirit
(c) His favorite pen (d) The Son

72. Earth is described as being connected to heaven by a:
(a) "stepping stones of clouds
(b) Golden rope
(c) Golden chain
(d) Ladder

73. Sin was born out of Satan's:
(a) Head (b) Lust
(c) Anger (d) Rib

74. Eve before the Fall might best be described as:
(a) a feminist
(b) uncomfortable with Adam
(c) detailed oriented
(d) a docile, vain creature

75. Throughout the poem, Satan transforms himself into many creatures. Which creature does Satan not turn into?
(a) a mouse (b) a cherub
(c) a toad (d) a serpent

76. Who might be considered the friendliest and most sociable of all God's angels?
(a) Adam (b) Michael

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(c) Raphael (d) Lucifer

77. Everyday before the Fall Adam and Eve went out to work. What did their work consist of?
(a) Hunting and gathering food
(b) Tending to the Garden of Eden
(c) Building shelter to live in
(d) Naming all God's creatures and plants

78. The reason for Satan's fall might best be described as:
(a) incest (b) lust
(c) greed (d) pride

79. The reason for Eve's fall might best be described as:
(a) vanity (b) lust
(c) greed (d) pride

80. On the second day of battle in heaven, what does Satan use that surprises God's forces?
(a) Catapults (b) Artillery
(c) Illusions (d) Holy Sepulcher

81. Adam, Satan, and Eve herself are all dazzled by Eve's:
(a) Wit (b) Beauty
(c) Intelligence (d) None of these

82. The main reason for Adam's fall might best be described as:
(a) lust (b) love for Eve
(c) pride (d) money

83. When God sees that Adam and Eve have disobeyed him, who does he send to "judge" them and the snake?
(a) The Son (b) The Holy Ghost
(c) Michael (d) Raphael

84. Inspired by Satan's victory over man, Sin and Death construct:
(a) a bridge from hell to heaven
(b) a temple to welcome Satan back
(c) a bridge from hell to earth
(d) a funnel from Eden to the gates of hell

85. After they have both eaten from the Tree of Knowledge, the first thing Adam and Eve do is:
(a) Ask forgiveness from God
(b) Put some clothes on
(c) Satisfy their sexual desire for each other
(d) Blame each other for their Fall

86. The Archangel Michael might best be described as:
(a) Jealous and envious
(b) Bombastic
(c) Firm and militant
(d) Kind and caring

87. When Michael tells Adam what will become of mankind after the Fall, he is actually narrating stories taken directly from:
(a) The New Testament
(b) Homer's epic poems
(c) The Hebrew Bible
(d) The Koran

88. What are the best words to describe the Garden of Eden, the weather, and nature in general, before the Fall of Adam and Eve?
(a) Ordered and rational
(b) Chaotic
(c) Wild and unmanageable
(d) Comfortable

89. Who is the main protagonist of Paradise Lost?
(a) Satan (b) Adam
(c) Eve (d) God

90. In how many books is Paradise Lost divided?
(a) Nine (b) Twelve
(c) Eighteen (d) Fourteen

91. Which is the longest book?
(a) Book X (b) Book VIII
(c) Book IX (d) Book I

92. In Books I-II, the rebels of Satan build the Pandemonium. What is it?
(a) The forbidden fruit
(b) The capital of Heaven
(c) A beautiful garden
(d) The capital of Hell

93. The fruit of which tree were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat?
(a) Tree of Life
(b) Tree of God
(c) Tree of Sin
(d) Tree of Knowledge

94. Which is the shortest book?
(a) Book VII (b) Book III
(c) Book VIII (d) Book V

95. Who was sent to Earth to warn Man of the dangers he was facing?
(a) Raphael (b) Uriel
(c) Abdiel (d) Beelzebub

96. Who was the first to eat the forbidden fruit?
(a) Adam (b) Eve
(c) Satan (d) Snake

97. Who will fall through his own "fault"?
(a) Satan (b) God
(c) Adam (d) Noah

98. Who "headlong themselves they threw Down from the verge of Heav'n"?
(a) Adam and Eve
(b) Noah and the elephant
(c) Rebel angels
(d) Benjamin and Joseph

99. Who pondered, "How such united force of gods, how such As stood like these, could ever know repulse?"?
(a) Adam (b) Moses

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(c) Joseph (d) Satan

100. Who is described? "For dignity composed and high exploit: But all was false and hollow"
(a) Lot (b) Belial
(c) Satan (d) Moses

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. a	9. b	10. a
11. a	12. b	13. d	14. c	15. c	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. b	24. a	25. c	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. d	30. c
31. b	32. a	33. d	34. d	35. b	36. c	37. c	38. c	39. c	40. c
41. c	42. a	43. b	44. c	45. d	46. c	47. d	48. d	49. a	50. b
51. c	52. d	53. d	54. c	55. d	56. d	57. a	58. a	59. a	60. c
61. a	62. a	63. a	64. c	65. c	66. d	67. b	68. d	69. d	70. a
71. b	72. c	73. a	74. d	75. a	76. c	77. b	78. d	79. a	80. b
81. b	82. b	83. a	84. c	85. c	86. c	87. c	88. a	89. a	90. b
91. c	92. d	93. d	94. a	95. a	96. b	97. c	98. c	99. d	100. b

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PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

b 1. When was P.B Shelley born?
(a) 31 January 1786
(b) 4 August 1792
(c) 4 May 1794
(d) 19 December 1784

c 2. Where P.B Shelley died?
(a) Connaught Place, England
(b) Field Place Horsham, England
(c) Viareggio, Grand Duchy of Tuscany
(d) Nehru Place

b 3. Where was P.B Shelley born?
(a) Connaught Place, England
(b) Field Place Horsham, England
(c) Ashowa Place Horsham, England
(d) Nehru Place

a 4. In P.B Shelley, P.B stands for?
(a) Percy Bysshe
(b) Percy Bush
(c) Percy Bys
(d) Percy Bypass

b 5. From which university Percy Bysshe Shelley expelled?
(a) Cambridge (b) Oxford
(c) Paris (d) Berlin

b 6. Where did Percy Bysshe Shelley move in 1820?
(a) New York (b) Sydney
(c) Pisa (d) Bogota

d 7. When did Percy Bysshe Shelley die?
(a) 3 December 2008 1832
(b) 11 November 1846
(c) 7 August 1834
(d) 8 July 1822

b 8. Who wrote the poem of "The Devil's Walk: A Ballad"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 9. Who wrote the poem of "To a Skylark"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 10. Who wrote the poem of "The Cloud"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 11. The Revolt of Islam, A Poem, in Twelve Cantos is written by
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 12. Who wrote the poem of "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 13. Who wrote the poem of "Ode to the West Wind"?
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

b 14. What was the age of Percy Bysshe Shelley when he died?
(a) 22 years (b) 29 years
(c) 24 years (d) 23 years

b 15. The writing of which pamphlet caused Percy Bysshe Shelley's expulsion?
(a) Common Sense
(b) The Necessity of Atheism
(c) A Declaration of Rights
(d) Pride and Prejudice

b 16. How old was Harriet Westbrook when she eloped with Percy Bysshe Shelley?
(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 26 (d) 21

c 17. For which magazine did Percy Bysshe Shelley write articles?
(a) The New Leader
(b) The Herald
(c) The Examiner
(d) Outlook

c 18. Which poem did Percy Bysshe Shelley write when he heard about Peterloo massacre?
(a) Ode to the West Wind
(b) The Mask of Zorro
(c) Love and Peril in Mekong
(d) The Mask of Anarchy

a 19. How did Percy Bysshe Shelley die?
(a) Drowned (b) Natural death
(c) Died of fever (d) Suicide

c 20. Which of the following symbols are used in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poetry?
(b) Mont Blanc
(b) The West Wind
(c) The Statue of Ozymandias
(d) All of these

b 21. In which country grave of Percy Bysshe Shelley is located?
(a) England (b) Italy
(c) Scotland (d) France

b 22. Percy Bysshe Shelley was associated with which movement?

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(a) Classicism
(b) Romanticism
(c) University Wits
(d) Metaphysical poetry

d 23. Shelley was famous for his association with
(a) John Keats
(b) Lord Byron
(c) Hogg
(d) All of these

b 24. The novelist Mary Shelley was the second wife of
(a) S.T Coleridge (b) P.B Shelley
(c) William Blake (d) John Keats

c 25. P.B Shelley expelled from Oxford along with his friend. What was the name his friend?
(a) John Keats (b) Lord Byron
(c) Hogg (d) None of these

b 26. When P.B Shelley expelled from Oxford?
(a) 25 March 1810
(b) 25 March 1811
(c) 25 March 1812
(d) 25 March 1813

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. b	6. b	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. c	26. b				

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WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

1. When William Butler Yeats was Born?
   (a) June 13, 1863
   (b) June 13, 1868
   (c) June 13, 1865
   (d) June 13, 1869
2. William Butler Yeats won Nobel Prize in Literature in
   (a) 1923 (b) 1924
   (c) 1925 (d) 1926
3. What is the wife of William Butler Yeats?
   (a) Georgie Hyde-Lees
   (b) Anne Yeats
   (c) Michael Yeats
   (d) None of these
4. William Butler Yeats was an _____poet and playwright, and one of the foremost figures of 20th century literature.
   (a) Anglo-African
   (b) Anglo-American
   (c) Anglo-Irish
   (d) Anglo-French
5. In W.B Yeats, W.B stands for
   (a) William Butler (b) William Blake
   (c) William Butt (d) None of these
6. Which of the followings symbols are used in Yeats's Poetry?
   (a) The Gyre (b) The Swan
   (c) The Great Beast (d) All of these
7. What was the nationality of William Butler Yeats?
   (a) Irish (b) African
   (c) American (d) French
8. Where William Butler Yeats was Born?
   (a) Ireland
   (b) England
   (c) Menton, Côte d'Azur, France
   (d) None of these
9. William Butler Yeats Died on
   (a) January 28, 1932
   (b) January 28, 1933
   (c) January 28, 1935
   (d) January 28, 1939
10. William Butler Yeats Died at age of
    (a) 73 (b) 75
    (c) 76 (d) 74
11. William Butler Yeats Died at
    (a) Menton, Côte d'Azur, France
    (b) Dublin, Ireland
    (c) Dublin, England
    (d) None of these
12. What year did Yeats win the Nobel prize for literature?
    (a) 1921 (b) 1923
    (c) 1925 (d) 1918
13. Which of these is not a dated title of a Yeats poem?
    (a) Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen
    (b) Coole Park, 1929
    (c) November 1918: Reflections
    (d) September 1913
14. Which Irish folk hero and Red Branch leader's 'Fight With the Sea' was the subject of an early Yeats' poem?
    (a) Countess Cathleen
    (b) Finn Maccool
    (c) Cuchulain
    (d) Finian
15. Name the church yard were Yeats was interred a second and final time.
    (a) Sligo (b) Drumcliff
    (c) Sistine (d) St. Mary's
16. An easy one. This Irish nationalist captured his heart, but she persistently refused to marry him.
    (a) Lady Gregory (b) Maud Gonne
    (c) Fay Reznick (d) Mary Shelly
17. Name the poets who wrote In Memory of W.B. Yeats:
    (a) Auden (b) Spender
    (c) Larkin (d) Ted Hughes
18. In which city was William Butler Yeats born?
    (a) London (b) Paris
    (c) Sligo (d) Dublin
19. Which of these institutions was Yeats a co-founder of?
    (a) International Association of Oddfellows
    (b) Rhymer's Club
    (c) Irish Literary Society
    (d) Theosophist's Club
20. Which poem of Yeats provided the title for a book by Chinua Achebe?
    (a) Easter 1916
    (b) The Second Coming
    (c) Leda and the Swan
    (d) Sailing to Byzantium

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21. Yeat's tombstone contains the concluding lines of which of his poems?
(a) terrible beauty (b) Under Ben Bulben
(c) Old men (d) Swan

22. Which European city was William Butler Yeats born in?
(a) Glascow (b) London
(c) Dublin (d) Edinburgh

23. Which poem begins 'Where dips the rocky highland Of Sleuthwood in the lake'?
(a) The Stolen Child
(b) The Lake Isle of Innisfree
(c) The Second Coming
(d) Ephemera

24. What is the name of the theater founded by Yeats and Lady Gregory in Dublin, 1904?
(a) The Abbey Theater
(b) terrible beauty
(c) Swan
(d) The Second Coming

25. From which poem does the novel 'Things Fall Apart' by Chinua Achebe, get its title?
(a) Swan
(b) terrible beauty
(c) The Second Coming
(d) The Second Coming

26. What is the name of the legendary Irish giant featured in several Yeats poems and plays?
(a) Anashuya (b) Fergus
(c) Cuchulain (d) Aengus

27. What is the name of Cuchulain's wife?
(a) Ephemera (b) Aoife
(c) Moll (d) Vijaya

28. Who is the Irish god frequently associated with love and lovers in Irish mythology?
(a) The Second Coming
(b) Aengus
(c) Vijaya
(d) None of these

29. The last stanza of which poem written by Yeats describes his gravesite?
(a) Vijaya
(b) The Second Coming
(c) Under Ben Bulben
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. d	7. a	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. a	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. d	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. a	25. c	26. c	27. b	28. b	29. c	

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SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

d 1. When was Samuel Taylor Coleridge born?
(a) 12 August 1772
(b) 2 December 1772
(c) 4 November 1772
(d) 21 October 1772

b 2. What was Samuel Coleridge's middle name?
(a) Bowden (b) Taylor
(c) Smith (d) Kennedy

c 3. Which college did Samuel Coleridge attend?
(a) St. Augustine's College
(b) St. Patrick's College
(c) Jesus College
(d) Trinity College

a 4. Which poem was written by Samuel Coleridge after his sister Ann died in 1791?
(a) Monody (b) Zapolya
(c) Christabel (d) Despair

c 5. Where was Coleridge born?
(a) Kent (b) Cornwall
(c) Devon (d) Hampshire

a 6. What did his father do for a living?
(a) Vicar (b) Blacksmith
(c) Poet (d) Teacher

b 7. Coleridge was famous for his huge, compelling eyes. What colour were they?
(a) Green (b) Grey
(c) Blue (d) Brown

d 8. Which of his creations also compelled his listeners with his eyes?
(a) Limbo
(b) Kubla Khan
(c) Reason
(d) The Ancient Mariner

c 9. Coleridge married a girl called Sarah Fricker. Who was married to her sister?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) Robert Southey
(d) Percy Shelley

a 10. Coleridge was for much of his life obsessed with another Sara. Who was married to HER sister?
(a) William Wordsworth
(b) Charles Lamb
(c) Robert Southey
(d) John Keats

c 11. What was the code name he used when writing about Sara in his notebooks and poems?
(a) Plymouth (b) Porlock
(c) Asra (d) Padstow

a 12. Who was the wife of Samuel Coleridge?
(a) Sarah Fricker
(b) Sara Coleridge
(c) Berkeley Coleridge
(d) Hartley Coleridge

a 13. Who wrote the famous poem of "Reflections on having left a Place of Retirement?
(a) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) Robert Southey
(d) Percy B. Shelley

a 14. Who wrote the famous poem of "This Lime-Tree Bower my Prison?
(a) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(b) William Wordsworth
(c) Robert Southey
(d) Percy B. Shelley

b 15. While writing his famous poem 'Kubla Khan' Coleridge was interrupted by a visitor from ...
(a) Plymouth (b) Porlock
(c) Portsmouth (d) Padstow

c 16. Which poem's first draft was a letter to Sara?
(a) This Lime Tree Bower My Prison
(b) Christabel
(c) Frost at Midnight
(d) Dejection: an Ode

b 17. Where is Coleridge buried?
(a) Devon (b) London
(c) Cumbria (d) Germany

c 18. What name was assumed by Samuel Coleridge when he joined the army?
(a) Edward Dexter
(b) John Bull
(c) Silas Marner
(d) Silas Tomkin Comberbache

b 19. Which periodical was published by Samuel Coleridge?
(a) The Sentinel (b) The Watchman
(c) The Statesman (d) The Guardian

a 20. Which magazine was edited by Samuel Coleridge with Sara Hutchinson in 1809-1810?
(a) The Friend
(b) Neighbour
(c) Friendly Neighbour
(d) Enemy

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21. Which ballad by Samuel Coleridge has the following lines?
Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.
(a) Limbo
(b) Kubla Khan
(c) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
(d) Reason

22. Which bird was killed in The Rime of the Ancient Mariner?
(a) Sparrow (b) Parrot
(c) Eagle (d) Albatross

23. When did Samuel Coleridge die?
(a) 25 July 1833 (b) 25 July 1834
(c) 25 July 1835 (d) 25 July 1836

24. Where did Samuel Coleridge die?
(a) Ottery St. Mary (b) Highgate
(c) Valetta (d) Florence

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. a	14. a	15. b	16. d	17. b	18. d	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. d	23. b	24. b						

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THOMAS STEARNS ELIOT (T.S ELIOT)

1. When was Thomas Stearns Eliot born?
   (a) 26 September 1881
   (b) 26 September 1896
   (c) 26 September 1888
   (d) None of these
2. Where was Thomas Stearns Eliot born?
   (a) Reno (b) St. Louis
   (c) Halifax (d) None of these
3. There are also lots of classical allusions in the poem. What is the name of the character who is both male and female?
   (a) Philomel (b) Tiresias
   (c) Phlebas (d) None of these
4. In "The Burial Of The Dead" one of the characters is a tarot card reader. Which card is picked first?
   (a) The Hanged Man
   (b) The Drowned Sailor
   (c) The Lady Of The Rocks
   (d) None of these
5. The epigraph of The Waste Land is borrowed from:
   (a) Virgil (b) Petronius
   (c) Seneca (d) Homer
6. Who called The Waste Land 'a music of ideas'?
   (a) Allen Tate (b) C. Ransom
   (c) I.A.Richa1:ds (d) F, R. Leavis
7. T. S. Eliot has borrowed the term 'Unreal City' in first and third sections from—
   (a) Baudelaire (b) Irving Babbit
   (c) Dante (d) Laforgue
8. Which of the following myths does not figure in The Waste Land?
   (a) Oedipus
   (b) Grail Legend of Fisher King
   (c) Philomela
   (d) Sysyphus
9. The following was the editor of The Criterion
   (a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge
   (c) T.S. Eliot (d) None of these
10. Which one is the play by T.S. Eliot?
   (a) Ash Wednesday (b) Hollow Men
   (c) Waste land (d) Family Reunion
11. Which of these words best describes the Rum Tum Tugger?
   (a) helpful (b) mellow
   (c) patriotic (d) disobliging
12. Eliot mentions a Queen of England and her lover, Leicester, in "The Fire Sermon". Which Queen is this?
   (a) Victoria (b) Elizabeth I
   (c) Mary I (d) Elizabeth II
13. The section of the poem "The Fire Sermon" takes its name from an important text in which religion?
   (a) Islam (b) Christianity
   (c) Buddhism (d) Judaism
14. What is the first Cat name that appears in the poems?
   (a) Grumbuskin (b) Jennyanydots
   (c) Peter (d) Growltiger
15. What act makes a Gumbie Cat?
   (a) stalking (b) sitting
   (c) mousing (d) knitting
16. At what time does Skimbleshanks make his appearance?
   (a) 11:39 (b) 4:56
   (c) 4:14 (d) 11:42
17. Who is in love with the Lady Griddlebone?
   (a) Gilbert (b) Growltiger
   (c) Grumbuskin (d) Tumblebrutus
18. Which villager is constantly exclaiming over Old Deuteronomy?
   (a) "the Youngest Child"
   (b) "the Oldest Inhabitant"
   (c) "the Shortest Man"
   (d) "the Tallest Woman"
19. In the battle involving the Pekes, Pollicles, Pugs, and Poms, which breeds start the barking?
   (a) Pugs and Pollicles
   (b) Pugs and Poms
   (c) Pekes and Pollicles
   (d) Pekes and Poms
20. Which of these works did Eliot NOT make a reference to in "The Waste Land"?
   (a) Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"
   (b) Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield"
   (c) Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy"
   (d) Spenser's "Prothalamion"
21. The poem "The Waste land was dedicated to which poet?
   (a) Wallace Stevens
   (b) Ezra Pound
   (c) Carl Sandburg

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(d) William Carlos Williams

a 22. What do the women talk of while they come and go?
(a) Michelangelo (b) Monet
(c) Van Gogh (d) the weather

b 23. What "licked its tongue into the corners of the evening?"
(a) the cat (b) yellow smoke
(c) the clouds (d) the coyote

c 24. Ezra Pound gave Eliot a nickname which he used as part of the title for a book of poetry for children. What was his nickname?
(a) Blind Weasel (b) Sullen Beaver
(c) Old Possum (d) Frail Mongoose

a 25. In "What The Thunder Said" a fragment of a children's rhyme is mentioned. Which rhyme?
(a) London Bridge Is Falling Down
(b) Pease Pudding Hot
(c) Frere Jacques
(d) Ring-A-Ring Of Roses

c 26. Which Cat is referred to as "the Napoleon of Crime"?
(a) Mungojerrie (b) Mr. Mistoffelees
(c) Griddlebone (d) Macavity

b 27. Who interferes in the "awefull" battle of the Pekes and the Pollicles?
(a) The Police Dog (b) Rumpuscat
(c) Bustopher Jones (d) Skimbleshanks

d 28. What's the name of the establishment where Old Deuteronomy lies on the floor for his afternoon sleep?
(a) "The Horn and Hound"
(b) "Old Deuteronomy's"
(c) "The Back Parlour"
(d) "The Fox and French Horn

b 29. What breed of Cat is responsible for Growltiger's "somewhat missing" ear?
(a) Persian (b) Siamese
(c) Tabby (d) Calico

b 30. Which Cat is the magician?
(a) Asparagus (b) Mr. Mistoffelees
(c) Gilbert (d) Tumblebrutus

b 31. Which was Gus?
(a) the Old Gumbie Cat
(b) the Theatre Cat
(c) the Cat about Town
(d) the Railway Cat

c 32. Which of these Cats is also a cat-burgler?
(a) Jennyanydots
(b) Rum Tum Tugger
(c) Rumpelteazer
(d) Grumbuskin

d 33. Where did Thomas Stearns Eliot study Sanskrit?
(a) Calcutta (b) Bangalore
(c) Trivandrum (d) Harvard

b 34. What did Thomas Stearns Eliot teach at the Highgate School?
(a) Sanskrit and Prakrit
(b) French and Latin
(c) Physics and Chemistry
(d) History and Civics

b 35. Where did Thomas Stearns Eliot work as a clerk?
(a) Standard Chartered Bank
(b) Lloyds Bank Ltd
(c) ANZ Grindlays Bank
(d) Imperial Bank

b 36. Which poem of Thomas Stearns Eliot made him world famous?
(a) The Sacred Wood
(b) The Waste Land
(c) Gerontion
(d) Thoughts After Lambeth

d 37. When did Thomas Stearns Eliot get Nobel Prize for Literature?
(a) 1969 (b) 1967
(c) 1955 (d) 1948

c 38. On what street does Bustopher Jones live?
(a) St. Andrew's (b) St. Catherine's
(c) St. James's (d) St. Francis's

d 39. What was Eliot's first working title for "The Waste Land"?
(a) Unreal City
(b) Voices in the Desert
(c) The Land of the Dead
(d) He do the Police in Different Voices

a 40. Which is not a description of the narrator in stanza four?
(a) losing his teeth
(b) getting thin
(c) going bald
(d) well, but simply, dressed

a 41. In T.S Eliot, T. S stands for
(a) Thomas Stearns (b) Truman Stearns
(c) Thomas Steve (d) None of these

c 42. Which symbols used Thomas Stearns Eliot in his poetry?
(a) Water (b) Music and Singing
(c) The Fisher King (d) All of these

a 43. Which journal first published some of Eliot's poems?
(a) Harvard Advocate
(b) Dartmouth Jack 'o' Lantern
(c) Yale Review
(d) Jester of Columbia

d 44. "He says his head from side to side, with movements like a ...". What does he move like?
(a) A swing (b) A snake

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(c) A kite (d) A tail

45. Which of the following myths does not figure in The Waste Land?
(a) Oedipus
(b) Grail Legend 0f Fisher King
(c) Philomela
(d) Sysyphus

46. Who loses some plans and drawings in the poem, blaming Macavity for their loss?
(a) The Admiralty
(b) The Home Office
(c) The War Office
(d) The Foreign Office
(d) the gods

47. What do the women talk of while they come and go?
(a) Michelangelo (b) Monet
(c) Van Gogh (d) the weather

48. At the end of the poem the Macavity is given a moniker. What nickname is he called?
(a) The "Napoleon of Crime"
(b) The "Crippen of Crime"
(c) The "Moriarty of Crime"
(d) The "Biggs of Crime"

49. Which of these cities is NOT mentioned in the poem?
(a) Alexandria Egypt (b) Munich Germany
(c) Vienna Austria (d) Carthage

50. When did Thomas Stearns Eliot die?
(a) 4 January 1965
(b) 3 June 1964
(c) 17 August 1972
(d) 22 December 1969

51. Eliot wrote which piece in 1930, shortly after his conversion to the Anglican religion?
(a) Ash Wednesday
(b) The Wasteland
(c) The Elder Statesman
(d) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

52. Macavity leaves Scotland Yard in bafflement, but who does he leave in despair?
(a) The Serious Fraud Squad
(b) The Flying Squad
(c) The Serious Crimes Unit
(d) Special Branch

53. In the poem Macavity is described. What kind of cat is he?
(a) A Tortoiseshell (b) A Ginger Cat
(c) A Tabby Cat (d) A Manx Tom

54. Where did Thomas Stearns Eliot die?
(a) New York (b) Sacramento
(c) Tallahassee (d) London

55. Who does the narrator not think will sing to him?
(a) the women who come and go, talking of Michelangelo
(b) mermaids
(c) his friends
(d) None of these

56. What do the sawdust restaurants contain?
(a) oyster shells (b) cockroaches
(c) lobster tails (d) peanuts

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ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. d	6. a	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. c	15. b	16. d	17. b	18. b	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. a	26. d	27. b	28. d	29. b	30. b
31. b	32. c	33. d	34. b	35. b	36. b	37. d	38. c	39. d	40. a
41. a	42. d	43. a	44. b	45. d	46. a	47. a	48. a	49. b	50. a
51. a	52. b	53. b	54. d	55. b	56. a				

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CRITICISM & FAMOUS CRITICS

1. English word "criticism" derived from the ancient term krites, which means?
(a) Broad (b) Goodness
(c) Value (d) Judge

2. Term krites belongs to which language?
(a) French (b) Latin
(c) German (d) Greek

3. Who is known as the Father of English Criticism?
(a) William Tyndale (b) Ferdinand
(c) Dryden (d) Dr. Johnson

4. Study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature is called
(a) Art for Art theory
(b) Literary criticism
(c) Literary Terminology
(d) None of these

5. Modern literary criticism is often influenced by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals.
(a) True (b) False

Note: Literary criticism should be considered a separate field of inquiry from literary theory, or conversely from book reviewing, is a matter of some controversy. For example, the Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism draws no distinction between literary theory and literary criticism, and almost always uses the terms together to describe the same concept. Some critics consider literary criticism a practical application of literary theory, because criticism always deals directly with particular literary works, while theory may be more general or abstract.

6. Aristotle's Poetics clearly defines aspects of literature and introduces many literary terms still used today.
(a) True (b) False

7. In the 4th century BC who wrote the Poetics, a typology and description of literary forms with many specific criticisms of contemporary works of art.
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) None of these

Note: Poetics developed for the first time the concepts of mimesis and catharsis, which are still crucial in literary study.

8. Who wrote the book Republic?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

9. Who wrote the book Cratylus?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

10. Who wrote the book Poetics?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

11. Who wrote the book Rhetoric?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

12. Who wrote the book Art of Poetry?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

13. Who wrote the book On the Sublime?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

14. Who wrote the book On the Intellectual Beauties?
(a) Aristotle (b) Horace
(c) Longinus (d) Plotinus

15. Who wrote the book On Christian Doctrine?
(a) St. Augustine (b) Plotinus
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

16. Who wrote the book The Consolation of Philosophy?
(a) Boethius (b) Plotinus
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

17. Who wrote the book The Nature and Domain of Sacred Doctrine?
(a) Plotinus (b) Horace
(c) Longinus (d) Aquinas

18. Who wrote the book The Banquet, Letter to Can Grande Della Scala?
(a) Dante (b) Plotinus
(c) Horace (d) Longinus

19. Who wrote the book Kitab al-Badi?
(a) Christine de Pizan
(b) Bharata Muni
(c) Al-Jahiz
(d) Abdullah ibn al-Mu'tazz

20. The literary criticism of the Renaissance developed classical ideas of unity of form and content into literary neoclassicism, proclaiming literature as central to culture, entrusting the poet and the author with preservation of a long

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literary tradition.
(a) True (b) False

21. The birth of Renaissance criticism was in_____, with the recovery of classic texts, most notably, Giorgio Valla's Latin translation of Aristotle's Poetics.
(a) 1370 (b) 1470
(c) 1498 (d) 1510

22. Lodovico Castelvetro was one of the most influential Renaissance critics who wrote commentaries on Aristotle's Poetics in
(a) 1550 (b) 1560
(c) 1570 (d) 1580

23. Modern Literary Theory is written by
(a) Plotinus (b) Horace
(c) Longinus (d) Terry Eagleton

24. Who is known as the Father of English Prose?
(a) Ferdinand de Saussure
(b) William Tyndale
(c) Dryden
(d) Dr. Johnson

24. A Room of One's Own is written by
(a) Plotinus (b) Horace
(c) Longinus (d) . Virginia Woolf

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. b
5. a	6. a	7. b	8. a
9. a	10. b	11. b	12. c
13. d	14. d	15. a	16. a
17. d	18. a	19. d	20. a
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. b
25. d			

ARISTOTLE AS A CRITIC

1. Where was Aristotle born?
(a) Thebes (b) Stagira
(c) Corint (d) Athens

2. Aristotle is considered the founder of what??
(a) Modern Chemistry
(b) Modern Physics
(c) Modern Biology
(d) Modern Autonomy

3. Which is NOT one of the categories of Aristotle's ponderance?
(a) Logic (b) Women
(c) An immortal soul (d) Ethics

4. What does Aristotle think came first?
(a) The Chicken
(b) The chicken and Egg
(c) The Egg
(d) Neither

5. According to Aristotle, which of these things is the difference between humans and animals?
(a) The ability to learn
(b) The ability to think
(c) Tails
(d) The ability to create complex artwork and literacy composition

6. According to Aristotle, Homer tends to present men....
(a) worse than they are
(b) better than they are
(c) as they are
(d) as they ought to be

7. Epic presents men....
(a) as they are
(b) better than they are
(c) as they ought to be
(d) worse than they are

8. Comedy presents men....
(a) as they are
(b) Better than they are
(c) as they ought to be
(d) worse than they are

9. What is the final cause of rainfall, according to Aristotle?
(a) It rains because it is water's nature to fall
(b) It rains because there is moisture in the air
(c) It rains so plants and creatures can survive
(d) It rains because moisture cools

10. What does Aristotle mean by imitation?
(a) representation of death
(b) Mimicry of language
(c) representation of life
(d) Mimicry of sound

11. Which is not included in the definition of poetry?
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) Music (d) Essay

12. Which is not included in poetry' imitation?
(a) Language (b) Harmony
(c) Instinct (d) Rhythm

13. What does 'Dramitas' mean?
(a) Drama of language
(b) Drama of action
(c) Drama of music
(d) Drama of dancing

14. Tragedy presents men....
(a) worse than they are
(b) better than they are
(c) as they are
(d) as they ought to be

15. What is NOT one of the 'three forms of happiness' described by Aristotle in the Poetic?

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(a) Life as a student of nature
(b) Life of pleasure and enjoyment
(c) Life as a free and responsible citizen
(d) Life as a philosopher and thinker

16. What did Aristotle advocate as a way of achieving balance in life?
(a) The Golden triangle
(b) The Golden Rule
(c) The Golden Average
(d) The Golden Mean

17. What is NOT one of Aristotle's three forms of constitutional Government?
(a) Monarchy (b) Politely
(c) Aristocracy (d) Oligarchy

18. Which is not a form of imitative narration?
(a) Second person narrator ('You')
(b) First person 'I"
(c) First person omniscient 'I'
(d) Third person narrator

19. What does poetry tend to imitate, according to Aristotle?
(a) Epic grief
(b) Noble men and bad men
(c) Dance and music
(d) Nature in all forms

20. What genre began with the imitation of 'meaner men'?
(a) Tragedy (b) Epic
(c) Drama (d) Comedy

21. What by definition is serious, complete, and of a significant magnitude?
(a) Epic (b) Comedy
(c) Tragedy (d) Drama

22. Fill in the blanks: All the elements of [x] are found in tragedy, but not all the elements of [x] are found in [x]
(a) Epic (b) Music
(c) Drama (d) Tragedy

23. Which is not a component of tragedy?
(a) thought (b) Plot
(c) Character (d) Narrative form

24. What comprises the arrangement of incidents that result from character and thought giving way to action?
(a) Character (b) Plot
(c) diction (d) thought

25. What does Aristotle mean by diction?
(a) Rhythmic language (b) Song
(c) Grief (d) diction

26. Complication and denouement are two elements of ....
(a) Character (b) Speech
(c) Plot (d) thought

27. According to Aristotle, what is the most element of tragedy?
(a) comedy (b) Plot
(c) character (d) thought

28. Tragedy relies on....?
(a) narrative (b) pity
(c) Action (d) character

29. What is the least important element of tragedy?
(a) Diction (b) Song
(c) Spectacle (d) plot

30. What is the term for the qualities ascribed to a certain men?
(a) Character (b) Spectacle
(c) Song (d) Diction

31. Which is not something Aristotle says, he will address in the Poetics?
(a) The revision process for poetry
(b) The different kinds of poetry
(c) The method in which a poem is divided into parts
(d) The structure necessary for a good poem

32. What is the term for a purgation of pity and fear in the audience?
(a) Drama (b) imitation
(c) Catharsis (d) Spectacle

33. What does Aristotle mean by imitation?
(a) representation of life
(b) mimicry of sound
(c) representation of death
(d) mimicry of language

34. Which is not included in poetry's imitation?
(a) language (b) instinct
(c) harmony (d) rhythm

35. The objects refer to actions, virtuous or vicious, and the agents?
(a) bad (b) good
(c) Good or bad (d) nothing

36. Aristotle lays out _____elements of tragedy/
(a) four (b) nine
(c) five (d) six

37. _____poetry, on the other hand, imitation ,noblemen like tragedy, but only has one type of meter-unlike tragedy, which can have served – and is narrative in form.
(a) Homeric (b) Comic
(c) Epic (d) tragic

38. _____is an ironic twist or change by which the main action of the story comes full-circle
(a) imitation (b) Reversal
(c) tragedy (d) catharsis

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39. The key elements of the _____are reversals (peripeteia),recognitions (anagnorisis) and suffering (pathis)
(a) tragic hero (b) action
(c) catharsis (d) plot

40. According to Aristotle, tragedy came from the efforts of poets to present men as 'nobler', or 'better' than they are in _____life.
(a) previous (b) old
(c) good (d) real

41. He defines_____ as a 'medium of imitation' that seeks to represent or duplicate life through character, emotion, or action.
(a) poetry (b) dance
(c) imitation (d) drama

42. _____is a destructive or painful action, which is often the result of a reversal or recognition.
(a) plot . (b) suffering
(c) catharsis. (d) imitation

43. The 'heroic measure' of epic poetry is _____.
(a) hexameter (b) Octa-meter
(c) pentameter (d) no meter

44. The treatise we call the Poetics was composed at least ---years after the death of Sophocles.
(a) 36 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 30

45. Errors that limit or compromise the unity of a given work, however, are much more ----------
-,
(a) compact (b) absurd
(c) consequential (d) odd

46. Tragedy is the "imitation of an action" (mimesis) according to "the law of ------"
(a) love
(b) probability or necessity
(c) action
(d) nature

47. History thus deals with the particular, and tragedy with the ----------.
(a) manual (b) local
(c) prophetic (d) universal

48. Aristotle indicates that the medium of tragedy is drama, not----------.
(a) narrative (b) action
(c) poetry (d) novel

49. which of the following was the last to evolve?
(a) Dithyramb (b) Tragedy
(c) Invective (d) Epic poetry

50. Aristotle defines plot as "the arrangement of the ----------.
(a) action (b) incidents
(c) men (d) rhythms

51. which of the following is not "art "in the Greek sense of the word?
(a) A table (b) a spear
(c) A peacock's feather (d) Tragedy

52. which of the following contains a mix of direct and indirect narrative ?
(a) Tragedy (b) Homeric epic
(c) Dithyrambic poetry (d) Comedy

53. The beginning, called by modern critics the ---------moment, must start the cause-and-effect chain but not be dependent on anything outside the compass of the play.
(a) no (b) incentive
(c) horrible (d) opening

54. Aristotle says little about----------, and most of what he has to say is associated with how speeches should reveal character.
(a) thought (b) love
(c) spectacle (d) hero

55. Which is the best kind of tragic plot ?
(a) A harmful deed is done knowingly
(b) A harmful deed is done in ignorance
(c) A harmful deed is avoided knowingly
(d) A harmful deed is premeditated in ignorance, but a discovery helps prevent it

56. Which of the following is not one of the "three unities"?
(a) Unity of time (b) Unity of place
(c) Unity of character (d) Unity of action

57. Which is the only unity that Aristotle insists upon?
(a) Unity of action (b) Unity of place
(c) Unity of character (d) Unity of time

58. A complex plot must contain:
(a) Peripeteia (b) Either
(c) Both (d) Anagnorisis

59. Which of the following is the most important?
(a) Harmony (b) Plot
(c) Diction (d) Character

60. Which of the following has an episodic structure?
(a) Neither (b) History
(c) Biography (d) Both

61. Which of the following is not a feature of epic poetry?
(a) Unity of plot (b) It is narrated
(c) A noble hero (d) Iambic meter

62. Which is the worst kind of tragic plot?
(a) A harmful deed is done in ignorance
(b) A harmful deed is done knowingly
(c) A harmful deed is avoided knowingly
(d) A harmful deed is premeditated in ignorance ,but a discovery helps prevent it

63. Which of the following is not a metaphor??

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(a) "I' m a race car in the red"
(b) "That's likely as a cold day in July"
(c) "My love is a red, red rose"
(d) "Juliet is the sun"

64. Which of the following is not a feature of epic poetry?
(a) It is narrated (b) A noble hero
(c) Iambic meter (d) Unity of plot

65. Poetic is chiefly about.....
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) Plot (d) Epic

66. According to Aristotle, of all recognition, the best is.....
(a) When the sight of some object awakens awareness
(b) The discovery arising from bad reasoning on the part of other party
(c) Which arises from the incidents themselves
(d) The process of reasoning

67. According to Aristotle, every tragedy must have _____formative elements.
(a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 4

68. While Plato equates poetry with painting, Aristotle equates it with_____.
(a) Melody (b) Dancing
(c) Spectacle (d) Music

69. According to Aristotle_____is one in which change is accompanied by reversal, or by recognition or by both.
(a) Simple plot (b) Complex plot
(c) Scene of suffering (d) Episodic plot

70. When a perfectly good character passes from happiness to misery, the situation is_____
(a) Very desirable (b) piteous
(c) Very tragic (d) Fear inspiring

71. Which of the following is not an acceptable reason for including impossible or improbable events in a poem?
(a) The poet is portraying things according to public opinion
(b) They are necessary to make the plot work
(c) They added to the astonishment and excitement of the story
(d) The poet is portraying things as they ought to be, not as they are

72. The ideal tragic hero must remain between two extremes....that of a man who is not eminently good and just yet whose misfortune is brought about not by vice or depravity but by.....
(a) Reversal (b) Hamartia
(c) Sense of suffering (d) recognition

73. "As to the origin of the poetic art as a whole, it stands to reason that two operative causes brought it into being....." This famous Quote is written by_____
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Virginia Wolf (d) Longinus

74. "The specific excellence of verbal expression in poetry is to be clear without being low". This famous Quote is written by_____
(a) Aristotle (b) Longinus
(c) T.S.Eliot (d) Plato

75. "Poetry and Politics, or poetry and any other art, do not have the same standards of correctness." This famous Quote is written by_____
(a) Aristotle (b) Longinus
(c) T.S.Eliot (d) Plato

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. b	8. d
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. c
13. b	14. b	15. a	16. d
17. d	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c
29. c	30. a	31. a	32. c
33. b	34. b	35. c	36. d
37. c	38. b	39. d	40. d
41. a	42. b	43. a	44. c
45. c	46. b	47. d	48. a
49. a	50. b	51. d	52. b
53. b	54. a	55. b	56. c
57. a	58. c	59. d	60. a
61. b	62. c	63. b	64. a
65. b	66. b	67. a	68. d
69. b	70. d	71. a	72. b
73. a	74. a	75. a	

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LONGINUS MCQ's

1. Longinus was born about_____
(a) 213 (b) 212
(c) 215 (d) 214

2. Longinus was killed in_____at the age of sixty.
(a) 273 (b) 237
(c) 279 (d) 285

3. Who was the author of "On the Sublime"?
(a) Longinus (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) T. S. Eliot

4. The true name and native place of Longinus are_____
(a) Algeria (b) Greece
(c) Syria (d) Unknown

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5. The mother of Longinus was _____
(a) Algerian (b) Syrian
(c) African (d) Egyptian

6. Longinus in his study of philosophy made himself thoroughly familiar to?
(a) Aristotle's work (b) Plato's work
(c) T.S.Eliot work (d) Homer's work

7. Longinus was a Greek teacher of rhetoric or a literary critic who may have lived in the first or _____century AD.
(a) Third (b) Fourth
(c) second (d) fifth

8. The treatise on the sublime is also known as second _____.
(a) Paradise Lost (b) Thought
(c) Anatomy of criticism (d) Poetics

9. Longinus defines sublime as a kind of _____in language raising the style of the ordinary language.
(a) good will (b) low level
(c) Loftiness and excellence
(d) excellence

10. Sublimity springs from a soul?
(a) restless (b) great and lofty
(c) greater (d) deprived

11. Sublimity is "an----------of a great soul"
(a) Echo (b) essence
(c) awkwardness (d) thought

12. What Longinus believes that sublimity is achieved by a deft handling of Nature and Art, which is inborn ----------and learned skills.
(a) Thought (b) Genius
(c) Faculty (d) difficulty

13. The details of the conceptions should be so chosen to form an organic wholw being brightened by amplification of all the details of a given subject through the vivid use of imagery and----------.
(a) Rhetoric (b) Hamartia
(c) discovery (d) Anagnorsis

14. The----------sources he mentions for the sublime are either related to author or poem.
(a) four (b) five
(c) two (d) three

15. ----------thoughts can never energies a lofty utterance.
(a) noble
(b) Mean and ignorable
(c) common
(d) minors

16. Lofty and natural expression is possible when there are----------thoughts.
(a) noble and lofty (b) no
(c) aesthetic (d) eloquence

17. Such elevating thoughts that remain as the "echo of great soul" are possible when the author has power of forming ---------- conceptions.
(a) strange (b) small
(c) no (d) great

18. ---------- is a statement in question form that suggests its own answer.
(a) historical question (b) literary
(c) Rhetoric question (d) biological

19. Figures of speech should be used genuinely and as per the demands of the ---------- environment.
(a) contextual (b) textual
(c) natural (d) artificial

20. Longinus deals with some major figures of speech-to him : the proper use of ---------- ---- question makes an immediate appeal to the emotions.
(a) rhetorical (b) symmetrical
(c) difficult (d) commercial

21. Vehement and inspired----------are the second source of sublimity.
(a) evils (b) thoughts
(c) passion (d) men

22. Use of figures should not be ---------- and forceful.
(a) mechanical (b) Biological
(c) aesthetic (d) decorative

23. The due formation and use of figures of speech : the third source of sublimes the ---------- --------use of language.
(a) odd (b) prose
(c) difficult (d)poetic

24. The formation and use of ---------- boost the elevated expression if they are properly used.
(a) diction (b) similes
(c) figures (d) thoughts

25. The second source of sublime is the genuine:
(a) thoughts (b) emotion
(c) scene (d) diction

26. Passion should match with the grandeur of subject, thought and ----------style.
(a) odd (b) lofty
(c) lucrative (d) strange

27. Longinus says that the use of proper and striking words------(hold attention) the hearers.
(a) enthrall (b) entire
(c) fears (d) threaten

28. ----------includes choice and arrangement of words.
(a) scene (b) Diction

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(c) thought (d) plot

29. ----------is a direct address to a person, thing, or abstraction, or readers that helps to move readers.
(a) an apostrophe (b) metonymy
(c) oxymoron (d) metaphor

30. Polybaton, periphrasis etc. give ballast to the lofty and natural expression of the ----------
(a) diction (b) language
(c) thought (d) work

31. The----------source of sublime is diction.
(a) third (b) first
(c) fourth (d) second

32. ____is basically a repetition of word or phrase at the beginning of the successive clauses.
(a) Polypatota (b) Hyperbata
(c) Oxymoron (d) Anaphora

33. _____is an intentional inversion of word designed for special emphasis or climatic effect.
(a) Oxymoron (b) Hyberaton
(c) Asydenton (d) Metonymy

34. _____is a figure of speech in which clauses are left unconnected.
(a) Oxymoron (b) Hyberaton
(c) Asydenton (d) Probability

35. The omission of_____gives a quick movement of feelings and emotions.
(a) noun (b) adverb
(c) verb (d) conjunctions

36. The _____source of sublime is the dignified and elevated arrangement of the diction for the grandeur of composition?
(a) only (b) last
(c) first (d) ignorable

37. The _____order should be rhythmic and harmonious which helps pull off persuasion and pleasure.
(a) verbal (b) words
(c) adverb (d) scenic

38. _____composition appeals to the soul and enable the readers to participate in the emotions of the author.
(a) Harmonious (b) alternative
(c) old (d) strange

39. Conceit of turgidity is a type of timidity or _____use of language, which he thinks, is drier than dropsy.
(a) bombastic (b) laconic
(c) lush (d) odd

40. At last to Longinus, the form and content should bring about_____in the writing.
(a) thoughts (b) problems
(c) equilibrium (d) nothing

41. Longinus was a Greek teacher of rhetoric or a literary critic who may have lived in the first or _____century AD.
(a) Fourth (b) fifth
(c) second (d) third

42. On the Sublime is a compendium of literary exemplars, around 50 authors spanning _____years.
(a) 1,000 (b) 2,000
(c) 900 (d) 1030

43. A poem that consists of fourteen lines is called
(a) Epic (b) An Ode
(c) A Ballad (d) A Sonnet

44. T.S.Eliot was a
(a) Critic (b) Both A & C
(c) poet (d) Nothing

45. A Greek literary critic who may have lived in the 1st century, author of On the Sublime is:
(a) Longinus (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Homer

46. _____(died 42 BC), usually known as Cassius, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar
(a) Augustus (b) Roman Republic
(c) Julius Caesar (d) Gaius Cassius Longinus

47. In 6th century, a Christian missionary working in Allodia during Emperor_____'s reign.
(a) Manuel I Komnenos (b) Justinian I
(c) Basiliscus (d) Constantine

48. 16th century – the treatise is ignored by scholars until it is published by Francis Robortello in _____, in 1554, and Niccolo da Falgano, in 1560.
(a) Zurich (b) St. Gallen
(c) Bern (d) Basel

49. On the other hand, too much luxury and wealth leads to a decay in eloquence-eloquence being the goal of the _____writer.
(a) Sabrina
(b) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
(c) Winifred (d) Sublime

50. Longinus is also called "The First Romantic Critic" by the Prof.
(a) Homer (b) Scott James
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b	11. a	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. b	16. a
17. d	18. c	19. a	20. a
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. c
25. b	26. b	27. a	28. b

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29. a	30. b	31. c	32. d
33. b	34. c	35. d	36. b
37. a	38. a	39. a	40. c
41. d	42. a	43. d	44. b
45. a	46. d	47. b	48. b
49. b	50. b		

T.S. ELIOT MCQ's

1. T.S. Eliot was a
   (a) Modern poet & Critic
   (b) Modern Dramatist
   (c) Modern Novelist
   (d) Modern Actor
2. When was T.S.Eliot born?
   (a) 26 September 1888
   (b) 14 April 1888
   (c) 3 June 1888
   (d) 30 November 1888
3. Where was Jonathan Swift born?
   (a) Belfast (b) St. Louis, Missouri in the United States
   (c) London (d) Paris
4. What is the date of death of T.S.Eliot?
   (a) 4 January 1965 (aged 76)
   (b) 14 April 1965
   (c) 3 June 1965
   (d) 30 November 1965
5. What was the citizenship of T.S.Eliot?
   (a) Spanish
   (b) Egyptian
   (c) Japanese
   (d) American by birth; British from 1927
6. "Tradition and the Individual Talent" was written in?
   (a) 1915 (b) 1919
   (c) 1910 (d) 1918
7. The essay "Tradition and Individual Talent " is written by poet and literary theorist?
   (a) T.S.Eliot (b) Milton
   (c) John Donne (d) Frye
8. The Essay was first published, in how many parts?
   (a) Four (b) Five
   (c) Two (d) Three
9. It was published in magazine essay?
   (a) "The Eager" (b) "The Emulsion"
   (c) "The Egoist (d) "The Arrogant"
10. It was later published in Eliot's first book of criticism?
    (a) "The Sacred Book"
    (b) "The Sacred War"
    (c) "The Sacred Name"
    (d) "The Sacred Wood"
11. "The Sacred Wood" was published in?
    (a) 1920 (b) 1923
    (c) 1921 (d) 1922
12. "Tradition and the _____" is one of the more well known works that Eliot produced in his critic capacity.
    (a) Individual Talent (b) Talent
    (c) Men (d) Culture
13. In Eliot's dual role, he acted as_____, comparable to Sir Philip Sidney and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
    (a) Only Poet (b) Poet-theorist
    (c) Poet-Critic (d) Poet Laureate
14. The essay is also available in Eliot's "Selected Prose" and?
    (a) "Selected Poems" (b) "Selected Views"
    (c) "Selected Essays (d) "Selected Poets"
15. Eliot presents his conception of_____and the definition of the poet and poetry in relation to it.
    (a) politics (b) culture
    (c) talent (d) Tradition
16. The difference between art and the event is always_____.
    (a) disappointing (b) nothing
    (c) absolute (d) odd
17. For Eliot, the term "tradition" is imbued with a special and complex?
    (a) thought (b) tradition
    (c) writing (d) Character
18. A poet must embody "the whole of the literature of Europe from_____", while, simultaneously, expressing his contemporary environment.
    (a) St. Paul's Cathedral (b) Homer
    (c) Milton (d) Aristotle
19. Eliot challenges our common perception that a poet's greatness and individuality lies in his departure from his?
    (a) Predecessors (b) present
    (c) past (d) personality
20. Rather, Eliot argues that "the most individual parts of his (the poet) work may be those in which the dead poets, his ancestors, assert their_____most vigorously."
    (a) work (b) mortality
    (c) Immortality (d) Giants
21. Eliot has a much more dynamic and progressive conception of the _____process.
    (a) poetic (b) novelist
    (c) critic (d) dramatist
22. "Eliot refers to this _____tradition, this developing canon, as the mind of Europe". The private mind is subsumed by this massive one.

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(a) Cartographer (b) rare
(c) new (d) organic

23. The analogy was that of the catalyst.
(a) nothing (b) element
(c) catalyst (d) Resignation

24. The concept to be objective in poetry leads to Eliot's so-called _____of poetry.
(a) "Theoretical Theory"
(b) "Impersonal Theory"
(c) "Poetical Theory"
(d) "Personal Theory"

25. Impersonal theory tells that the poet engages in a "continual surrender of himself" to the vast order of tradition, artistic creation is a process of?
(a) mentalist (b) feminism
(c) depersonalization (d) personalization

26 Great works do not express the_____emotion of the poet.
(a) Suppressed (b) ecstatic
(c) Impersonal (d) Personal

27. Eliot discusses poetry as an "_____from emotion".
(a) personal (b) novel
(c) height (d) escape

28. Another essay found in Selected Essays relates to this nation of the Impersonal poet is?
(a) Milton and His Problems
(b) Hamlet Problems
(c) Hamlet and His Problem
(d) Hamlet and His Soliloquies

29. In "Hamlet and His Problems" Eliot presents the phrase?
(a) Objective Correlative
(b) Impersonal Theory
(c) Correlative
(d) Incidents

30. A particular emotion is created by presenting its correlated objective?
(a) matter (b) approach
(c) matter (d) sign

31. Instead, Eliot seems to focus solely on the _____aspect of his essay.
(a) talent (b) many
(c) poetic (d) tradition

32. As Eliot explains, "Shakespeare acquired more essential history from_____than most men could from the whole British Museum".
(a) Plato (b) Homer
(c) Aristotle (d) Plutarch

33. According to Jung.....neither derives from personal experience nor is a personal acquisition.
(a) Collective (b) conscious
(c) unconsciousness
(d) collective unconsciousness

34. Tradition can't be.....
(a) learnt (b) inherited
(c) described (d) got

35. We must believe that "emotion recollected in tranquility" is an _____formula.
(a) exact (b) inexact
(c) old (d) new

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. a
5. d	6. b	7. a	8. c
9. c	10. d	11. a	12. a
13. c	14. c	15. d	16. c
17. d	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. a	22. d	23. c	24. b
25. c	26. d	27. d	28. c
29. a	30. d	31. d	32. d
33. d	34. b	35. b	

NORTHROPE FRYE MCQ's

1. When was Northrope Frye born?
(a) July 14, 1913 (b) July 14, 1914
(c) July 14, 1912 (d) July 14, 1915

2. When did Northrope Frye die?
(a) January 23, 1994
(b) January 23, 1992
(c) January 23, 1991
(d) January 23, 1993

3. Herman Northrope Frye's Anatomy of Criticism having_____Essays attempts to formulate an overall view of the scope, theory, principles, and techniques of literary criticism derived exclusively from literature.
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Five (d) Four

4. Frye's four essays are sandwiched between a "Polemical Introduction" and a?
(a) "Tentative abstractions"
(b) "Conclusion"
(c) "Tentative Thoughts" (d)"Tentative Conclusion"

5. The Four essays are titled?
(a) "Cultural criticism"
(b) "Religious Criticism"
(c) "Historical Criticism"
(d) "Literary Criticism"

6. What are the four theories of Frye?
(a) "A Theory of Modes", "Ethical Criticism: a Theory of symbols"
(b) "Archetypal Criticism: A Theory of Myths"
(c) "Rhetorical Criticism: A theory of Genres"
(d) All of the above

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7. A form of criticism based largely on the works of C.G.Jung (YOONG) and Joseph Campbell is called?
(a) myth criticism (b) literary criticism
(c) Classicim (d) romantic

8. Archetypes, according to Jung, are "Primordial images"; the "psychic residue" of repeated types of experience in the lives of very?
(a) near ancestors
(b) wealthy ancestors
(c) close ancestors
(d) ancient ancestors

9. These images are inherited in the _____of the human race.
(a) history
(b) unconscious
(c) "collective unconscious"
(d) Religion

10. Frye sees _____as recurring patterns in literature?
(a) archetypes (b) post modern
(c) ancient (d) history

11. Frye's systematization of literature begins with _____aspects of poetry given by Aristotle in his Poetics.
(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five

12. There are a number of reasons why the introduction is labeled as a?
(a) literary (b) 'polemic'
(c) nominal (d) historical

13. The image we present to the world is called in archetype?
(a) love (b) Persona
(c) colour (d) flora

14. The systematic study of literature has progressed little since?
(a) Aristotle (b) Homer
(c) Plato (d) Milton

15. The three aspects of modes are mythos (plot), ethos (characterization/setting), and?
(a) dianoia (b) accent
(c) diglossia (d) Register

16. Frye sees works of literature as lying somewhere on a continuum between being plot driven, as in most fiction, and idea driven, as in essays and?
(a) ballad (b) romantic poetry
(c) classical poetry (d) lyrical poetry

17. Mythic tragedy deals with the death of?
(a) saints (b) hero
(c) poorer (d) gods

18. High mimetic tragedy presents the death of a _____such as Othello or Oedipus.
(a) saints (b) noble human
(c) hero (d) gods

19. Comedy is concerned with _____of society.
(a) people (b) submission
(c) integration (d) everyone

20. Frye's definition of a _____is "Any unit of any literary structure that can be isolated for critical attention".
(a) Literary figure (b) historical symbol
(c) Literary thoughts (d) literary symbol

21. The _____phase is the treatment of a symbol as an archetype.
(a) pithy (b) lengthy
(c) illustrative (d) mythical

22. Finally, Frye proposes an_____phase wherein a symbol is treated as a monad.
(a) descriptive (b) anagogic
(c) literary (d) mythical

23. The third essay of Frye is called Archetypal Criticism_____?
(a) Theory of myth (b) Theory of man
(c) Theory of science (d) Criticism Theory

24. The_____essay of Frye is called Rhetorical Criticism: Theory of genres.
(a) Fourth (b) Fifth
(c) 2nd (d) third

25. Rhetoric means two things: Ornamental (opsis) speech and persuasive_____speech.
(a) (metosis) (b) (mimetic)
(c) (mitosis) (d) (melos)

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. d
5. c	6. d	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. a	11. b	12. b
13. b	14. a	15. a	16. d
17. d	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. b	23. a	24. a
25. d			

FEMINISM, DECONSTRUCTION, MARXISM, PSYCHOANALYTICAL CRITICISM, POST STRUCTURALISM

1. When was Virginia Woolf born?
(a) 25 January 1754 (b) 25 January 1882
(c) 25 January 1745 (d) 25 January 1766

2. Feminism refers to political, cultural, and economic movements aimed at establishing greater rights, legal protection for _____and/or women's liberation?
(a) women (b) humans

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(c) men (d) children

3. Feminism includes some of the sociological theories and philosophies concerned with issues of gender_____.
(a) issues (b) difference
(c) dreams (d) None of these

4. Feminism is also a movement that campaigns fro _____rights and interests.
(a) Children (b) women's
(c) Woman (d) men's

5. Feminists are persons of either _____, or females only (in which case males may be profeminists), who believe in feminism.
(a) countries (b) men
(c) attitude (d) sex

6. According to Maggie Human and Rebecca Walker, the history of feminism can be divided into_____?
(a) four (b) Five
(c) three (d) Two

7. The first wave transpired in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the second occurred in the 1960s and_____and the third extends from the 1990s to the present.
(a) 1980s (b) 1970s
(c) 1960s (d) 1950s

8. Feminist theory emerged from _____movements.
(a) rightful (b) French
(c) feminist (d) Latin

9. Although the terms feminism and feminist did not gain widespread use until the_____
(a) 1990s (b) 1960s
(c) 1970s (d) 1950s

10. _____feminists, such as Angela Davis and Alice Walker, share this view.
(a) civilized (b) Sexual
(c) white (d) Black

11. Since that time, women in former European colonies and the Third World have proposed _____and Third World Feminisms.
(a) Post-Colonial (b) Colonial
(c) Pre-Colonial (d) nothing

12. During much of its history, feminist movements and theories were led predominantly by middle-class _____women from Western Europe and North America.
(a) Black (b) working
(c) elite (d) White

13. Deconstruction is an approach, introduced by French Philosopher?
(a) Eton (b) Jacques Derrida
(c) Desaussaure (d) Leonean

14. Derrida refers to this point as an _____in the text, and the terms deconstructive reading "aporetic"
(a) nomadic (b) surf
(c) aporia (d) euphoria

15. J. Hillis Miller has described deconstruction this way: "Deconstruction is not a _____of the structure of a text, but a demonstration that it has already dismantled itself. Its apparently-solid ground is no rock, but thin air".
(a) feminizing (b) formalizing
(c) dismantling (d) Decoding

16. In first using the term deconstruction, he "wished to translate and adapt tom my own ends the Heideggeran word Destruction "
(a) nomadics (b) Abbau
(c) Krashen (d) Cushion

17. _____philosophy or Marxist theory are terms that cover work in philosophy.
(a) Marxist (b) Formalism
(c) Deconstruction (d) feminism

18. It is strongly influenced by _____materialist approach to theory or that is written by Marxists.
(a) Karl Marx's (b) Homer
(c) Chomsky (d) Frye

19. Louis Althusser, for example, defined philosophy as "_____struggle in theory".
(a) unending (b) class
(c) old (d) None of these

20. Thus radically disjoining himself from those who claimed philosophers could adopt a "_____eye view" as a purely neutral judge.
(a) God's (b) Bird's
(c) Philosopher (d) None of these

21. The young_____had left university and German Idealism to encounter the proletariat, which permitted him to modify his perspective on practice and theory.
(a) Eliot (b) Frye
(c) Marx (d) Plato

22. In recent years, many Anglo- American philosophers, perhaps most notably_____, have rejected elements of the analytical tradition and moved closer to continental thought.
(a) Richard Rorty
(b) Ludwing Wittgenstein
(c) Pragmatism
(d) Donald Davidson

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23. When The Open-Work was written by _____(1962) it was in many (or all) senses post-structuralist.
(a) Julian Barnes (b) Carlo Cassola
(c) Peter Ackroyd (d) Umberto Eco

24. Lacan's account includes a psychoanalytical dimension, while _____stresses the effects of power on the self.
(a) Structuralism (b) Jacques Derrida
(c) Deconstruction (d) Henri Bergson

25. The various approaches in treatment called _____vary as much as the theories do.
(a) "Psychoanalytic" (b) "Socioanalytic"
(c) "Phsysioanalytic" (d) "neuroanalytical"

26. Psychoanalysis (or_____) is a body of ideas developed by Austrian Physician Sigmund Freud and continued by others.
(a) Freudian love
(b) Freudian Psychology
(c) Frye Philosophy (d) Desaussaure

27. The term also refers to a method of studying_____ development.
(a) woman (b) girl
(c) child (d) boy

28. Who is the writer of *A Room of One's Own?*
(a) Homer (b) Virginia Woolf
(c) T.S.Eliot (d) Aristotle

29. Karl Marx created the:
(a) Negative Communism
(b) Primitive Communism
(c) Primary Communism
(d) Positive Communism

30. Who wrote the Communist Manifesto with Marx?
(a) Friedrich Engels (b) Frye
(c) Joseph Stalin (d) Vladimir Lenin

31. Heteroglossia is:-
(a) Jerusalem (b) cacophony
(c) speaking in tongue
(d) A discourse of different tongues

32. Barthes' proairetic code is
(a) the symbolic code
(b) the code of puzzles
(c) the code of imitation
(d) the code of actions

33. Where was Karl Marx born?
(a) Berlin, Germany (b) Paris, France
(c) America (d) Trier, Germany

34. Which country is most associated with the theory of Formalism?
(a) British (b) France
(c) America (d) Russia

35. What is the name of the economist Eagleton discusses in his preface?
(a) Homer (b) Adam Smith
(c) Gordon Tuck (d) I. Fischer

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. b
5. d	6. c	7. b	8. c
9. c	10. d	11. a	12. d
13. b	14. c	15. c	16. b
17. a	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. b
25. a	26. b	27. c	28. b
29. b	30. a	31. d	32. d
33. d	34. b	35. b	

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FAMOUS BOOKS ON CRITICISM

Name of writer	Name of book
Plato	Ion, Republic, Cratylus
Aristotle	Poetics, Rhetoric
Horace	Art of Poetry
Longinus	On the Sublime
Plotinus	On the Intellectual Beauties
St. Augustine	On Christian Doctrine
Boethius	The Consolation of Philosophy
Aquinas	The Nature and Domain of Sacred Doctrine
Dante	The Banquet, Letter to Can Grande Della Scala
Boccaccio	Life of Dante, Genealogy of the Gentile Gods
Christine de Pizan	The Book of the City of Ladies
Bharata Muni	Natya Shastra
Al-Jahiz	al-Bayan wa-'l-tabyin, al-Hayawan
Rajashekhara	Inquiry into Literature

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Valmiki	The Invention of Poetry (from the Ramayana)
Cao Pi	A Discourse on Literature
Lu Ji	Rhymeprose on Literature
Liu Xie	The Literary Mind
Wang Changling	A Discussion of Literature and Meaning
Sikong Tu	The Twenty-Four Classes of Poetry
Lodovico Castelvetro	The Poetics of Aristotle Translated and Explained
Philip Sidney	An Apology for Poetry
Jacopo Mazzoni	On the Defense of the Comedy of Dante
Torquato Tasso	Discourses on the Heroic Poem
Francis Bacon	The Advancement of Learning
Henry Reynolds	Mythomystes
John Mandaville	Composed in the mid-14th century--most probably by a French physician
Thomas Hobbes	Answer to Davenant's preface to Gondibert
Pierre Corneille	Of the Three Unities of Action, Time, and Place
John Dryden	An Essay of Dramatic Poesy
Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux	The Art of Poetry
John Locke	An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
John Dennis	The Advancement and Reformation of Modern Poetry
Alexander Pope	An Essay on Criticism
Joseph Addison	On the Pleasures of the Imagination (Spectator essays)
Giambattista Vico	The New Science
Edmund Burke	A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origins of Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful
David Hume	Of the Standard of Taste
Samuel Johnson	On Fiction, Rasselas, Preface to Shakespeare
Edward Young	Conjectures on Original Composition
Gotthold Ephraim Lessing	Laocoön
Joshua Reynolds	Discourses on Art
James Usher	Clio: or a Discourse on Taste (1767)
Denis Diderot	The Paradox of Acting
Immanuel Kant	Critique of Judgment
Mary Wollstonecraft	A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
William Blake	The Marriage of Heaven or Hell, Letter to Thomas Butts, Annotations to Reynolds' Discourses, A Descriptive Catalogue, A Vision of the Last Judgment, On Homer's Poetry
Friedrich Schiller	Letters on the Aesthetic Education of Man
Friedrich Schlegel	Critical Fragments, Athenaeum Fragments, On Incomprehensibility
William Wordsworth	Preface to the Second Edition of Lyrical Ballads
Anne Louise Germaine de Stael	Literature in its Relation to Social Institutions
Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling	On the Relation of the Plastic Arts to Nature
Samuel Taylor Coleridge	Shakespeare's Judgment Equal to His Genius, On the Principles of Genial Critjcism, The Statesman's Manual, Biographia Literaria
Wilhelm von Humboldt	Collected Works
John Keats	letters to Benjamin Bailey, George & Thomas Keats, John Taylor, and Richard Woodhouse

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Arthur Schopenhauer	The World as Will and Idea
Thomas Love Peacock	The Four Ages of Poetry
Percy Bysshe Shelley	A Defense of Poetry
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	Conversations with Eckermann, Maxim No.279
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	The Philosophy of Fine Art
Thomas Carlyle	Symbols
John Stuart Mill	What is Poetry?
Ralph Waldo Emerson	The Poet
Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve	What Is a Classic?
Edgar Allan Poe	The Poetic Principle
Matthew Arnold	Preface to the 1853 Edition of Poems, The Function of Criticism at the Present Time, The Study of Poetry
Hippolyte Taine	History of English Literature
Charles Baudelaire	The Salon of 1859
Karl Marx	The German Ideology, A Contribution of the Critique of Political Economy
Søren Kierkegaard	Two Ages: A Literary Review, The Concept of Irony
Friedrich Nietzsche	The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music, Truth and Falsity in an Ultramoral Sense
Walter Pater	Studies in the History of the Renaissance
Émile Zola	The Experimental Novel
Anatole France	The Adventures of the Soul
Oscar Wilde	The Decay of Lying
Stéphane Mallarmé	The Evolution of Literature, The Book: A Spiritual Mystery, Mystery in Literature
Leo Tolstoy	What is Art?
Benedetto Croce	Aesthetic
A. C. Bradley	Poetry for Poetry's Sake
Sigmund Freud	Creative Writers and Daydreaming
Ferdinand de Saussure	Course in General Linguistics
Claude Lévi-Strauss	The Structural Study of Myth
T. E. Hulme	Romanticism and Classicism; Bergson's Theory of Art
Walter Benjamin	On Language as Such and On the Language of Man
Viktor Shklovsky	Art as Technique
T. S. Eliot	Tradition and the Individual Talent; Hamlet and His Problems
Irving Babbitt	Romantic Melancholy
Carl Jung	On the Relation of Analytical Psychology to Poetry
Leon Trotsky	The Formalist School of Poetry and Marxism
Boris Eikhenbaum	The Theory of the "Formal Method"
Virginia Woolf	A Room of One's Own
I. A. Richards	Practical Criticism
Mikhail Bakhtin	Epic and Novel: Toward a Methodology for the Study of the Novel
Georges Bataille	The Notion of Expenditure
John Crowe Ransom	Poetry: A Note in Ontology; Criticism as Pure Speculation
R. P. Blackmur	A Critic's Job of Work
Jacques Lacan	The Mirror Stage as Formative of the Function of the I as Revealed in Psychoanalytic Experience; The Agency of the Letter in the Unconscious or

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	Reason Since Freud
György Lukács	The Ideal of the Harmonious Man in Bourgeois Aesthetics; Art and Objective Truth
Paul Valéry	Poetry and Abstract Thought
Kenneth Burke	Literature as Equipment for Living
Ernst Cassirer	Art
W. K. Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley	The Intentional Fallacy, The Affective Fallacy
Cleanth Brooks	The Heresy of Paraphrase; Irony as a Principle of Structure
Jan Mukarovsky	Standard Language and Poetic Language
Jean-Paul Sartre	Why Write?
Simone de Beauvoir	The Second Sex
Ronald Crane	Toward a More Adequate Criticism of Poetic Structure
Philip Wheelwright	The Burning Fountain
Theodor Adorno	Cultural Criticism and Society; Aesthetic Theory
Roman Jakobson	The Metaphoric and Metonymic Poles
Northrop Frye	Anatomy of Criticism; The Critical Path
Gaston Bachelard	The Poetics of Space
Ernst Gombrich	Art and Illusion
Martin Heidegger	The Nature of Language; Language in the Poem; Hölderlin and the Essence of Poetry
E. D. Hirsch, Jr	Objective Interpretation
Noam Chomsky	Aspects of the Theory of Syntax
Jacques Derrida	Structure, Sign, and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences
Roland Barthes	The Structuralist Activity; The Death of the Author
Michel Foucault	Truth and Power; What Is an Author?; The Discourse on Language
Hans Robert Jauss	Literary History as a Challenge to Literary Theory
Georges Poulet	Phenomenology of Reading
Raymond Williams	The Country and the City
Lionel Trilling	The Liberal Imagination;
Julia Kristeva	From One Identity to Another; Women's Time
Paul de Man	Semiology and Rhetoric; The Rhetoric of Temporality
Harold Bloom	The Anxiety of Influence; The Dialectics of Poetic Tradition; Poetry, Revisionism, Repression
Chinua Achebe	Colonialist Criticism
Stanley Fish	Normal Circumstances, Literal Language, Direct Speech Acts, the Ordinary, the Everyday, the Obvious, What Goes Without Saying, and Other Special Cases; Is There a Text in This Class?
Edward Said	The World, the Text, and the Critic; Secular Criticism
Elaine Showalter	Toward a Feminist Poetics
Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar	Infection in the Sentence; The Madwoman in the Attic
Murray Krieger	"A Waking Dream": The Symbolic Alternative to Allegory
Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari	Anti-Oedipus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia
René Girard	The Sacrificial Crisis
Hélène Cixous	The Laugh of the Medusa
Jonathan Culler	Beyond Interpretation
Geoffrey Hartman	Literary Commentary as Literature

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Wolfgang Iser	The Repertoire
Hayden White	The Historical Text as Literary Artifact
Hans-Georg Gadamer	Truth and Method
Paul Ricoeur	The Metaphorical Process as Cognition, Imagination, and Feeling
M. H. Abrams	How to Do Things with Texts
J. Hillis Miller	The Critic as Host
Clifford Geertz	Blurred Genres: The Refiguration of Social Thought
Filippo Tommaso Marinetti	The Foundation and Manifesto of Futurism
Tristan Tzara	Unpretentious Proclamation
André Breton	The Surrealist Manifesto; The Declaration of January 27, 1925
Mina Loy	Feminist Manifesto
Yokomitsu Riichi	Sensation and New Sensation
Oswald de Andrade	Cannibalist Manifesto
André Breton, Leon Trotsky and Diego Rivera	Manifesto: Towards a Free Revolutionary Art
Hu Shih	Some Modest Proposals for the Reform of Literature

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LINGUISTICS

a 1. Language is a system of communication unique to humans in part because it is
(a) symbolic (b) verbal.
(c) genetically based (d) complex.

c 2. Who is known as the Father of Linguistics?
(a) William Tyndale
(b) Dryden
(c) Ferdinand de Saussure
(d) Dr. Johnson

b 3. Who Noam Chomsky?
(a) French linguist (b) American linguist
(c) Russian linguist (d) Swedish linguist

d 4. Who wrote the book "Aspects of the Theory of Syntax"?
(a) Charles Sanders Peirce
(b) Ferdinand de Saussure
(c) William Tyndale
(d) Noam Chomsky

b 5. Language is any form of communication that involves
(a) sounds, symbols, and words.
(b) symbols, displacement, and productivity
(c) duality of patterning, displacement, and productivity.
(d) symbols, grammar, and call systems.

a 6. Study of sentence structure is called
(a) Syntax (b) Lexicology
(c) Semantics (d) Typology

b 7. Study of the structure of the lexicon is called
(a) Syntax (b) Lexicology
(c) Semantics (d) Typology

c 8. Study of meaning in language is called
(a) Syntax (b) Lexicology
(c) Semantics (d) Typology

d 9. Study of the synchronic structure of languages for the purpose of classifying them according to recurring patterns and regularities is called
(a) Syntax (b) Lexicology
(c) Semantics
(d) Language typology

b 10. The study of language with reference to human psychology is called
(a) Pragmatics
(b) Psycholinguistics
(c) Ethnography of communication
(d) Sociolinguistics

b 11. The study of cultural differences in acts of communication is called
(a) Psycholinguistics
(b) Ethnography of communication
(c) Pragmatics
(d) Sociolinguistics

d 12. Study of how language is used in society is called
(a) Pragmatics
(b) Psycholinguistics
(c) Ethnography of communication
(d) Sociolinguistics

d 13. The study of language in use in interpersonal communication is called
(a) Syntax (b) Lexicology
(c) Semantics (d) Pragmatics

a 14. The ability of human language to produce messages in different times and places from the objects or events that they refer to is known as
(a) duality of patterning
(b) productivity.
(c) displacement.
(d) arbitrariness.

d 15. Both gorillas and chimpanzees seem to be able to _____ in a rudimentary way, although they do not seem to do so in the wild.
(a) produce syntax
(b) understand video-taped or recorded call systems
(c) form human verbal sounds
(d) understand and manipulate symbols

a 16. Currently, most researchers believe that speech capability had developed in human ancestors by _____ years ago.
(a) 100,000 to 150,000
(b) 300,000 to 400,000
(c) 200,000 to 250,000
(d) 50,000 to 75,000

a 17. The study of the articulation and production of human speech sounds is known as
(a) Phonetics (b) Phrenology.
(c) Phonemics. (d) Phonology.

d 18. _____ is the analysis of the use of sounds to differentiate the meanings of words.
(a) Phonetics (b) Phonology
(c) Phrenology (d) Phonemics

a 19. A minimal unit of sound that differentiates

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meaning in a particular language is a
(a) Phoneme (b) Syllable.
(c) Morpheme (d) Vowel.

20. The study of how language use changes according to social context is
(a) Historical linguistics.
(b) Sociolinguistics
(c) Intercultural communication studies.
(d) Cultural anthropology.

21. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis states
(a) the form and content of language influence speakers' behaviors, thought processes, and worldviews
(b) socioeconomic position influences language use.
(c) society and culture determine the content of language.
(d) language is an outgrowth of non-verbal communication.

22. The units of meaning that make up a word are known as
(a) phonemes. (b) morphemes
(c) components. (d) words.

23. The technique of analyzing the similarities and contrasts among words within a domain such as kinship terms or animal names is known as
(a) componential analysis
(b) morphology.
(c) syntax.
(d) code switching.

24. Changing from one language or dialect to another according to the context in which one is speaking is known as
(a) code switching.
(b) ethnosemantics.
(c) creolization.
(d) Both a & c

25. A person's regional or class origins might be identifiable though his or her dialect.
(a) True
(b) False26. Ebonics is another term for African-American vernacular English.
(a) True
(b) False27. Only 25 percent of Aboriginal people in Canada speak an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue.
(a) True (b) False

28. A language family is a group of languages that are historically related because they descend from a common ancestral form.
(a) True (b) False

29. Folk classifications often contain useful information about the environments in which indigenous peoples live.
(a) True (b) False

30. English and Hindi belong to the same language family.
(a) True (b) False

31. For persons with a motor speech disorder, which of the following is the most likely to also be impaired?
(a) Chewing
(b) seeing
(c) language comprehension
(d) hearing

32. Which is NOT one of the four major subsystems involved with speech production?
(a) phonatory (b) resonatory
(c) pulmonary (d) articulatory

33. How does the amount of exhalation in normal breathing compare to exhalation in speech production?
(a) more in normal breathing
(b) less in normal breathing
(c) less in speech production
(d) same amount in both

34. Which of the following systems regulates the production of voice and the prosodic or intonational aspects of speech?
(a) respiratory (b) phonatory
(c) resonatory (d) articulatory

35. When producing speech, an individual is producing linguistic units as well as acoustic events, such as:
(a) syllables (b) pitch
(c) phonemes (d) phrases

36. Acquired motor speech disorders can result from all of the following except:
(a) stroke
(b) brain tumors
(c) cerebral palsy
(d) Parkinson's disease

37. What is the last aspect of speech production (aside from the four subsystems) that should be evaluated during the assessment process?
(a) intonation (b) schema
(c) muscle tone (d) prosody

38. Which of the following terms refers to the number of patients with motor speech disorders a clinician labels as unimpaired?
(a) hit rate
(b) miss rate
(c) false positive rate
(d) correct rejection rate

39. Communicative competence requires that speakers be aware of which two aspects of their language?
(a) linguistic and syntactic

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(b) linguistic and pragmatic
(c) semantic and syntactic
(d) pragmatic and semantic

d 40. Which of these is NOT a linguistic aspect of communicative competence?
(a) phonological (b) discourse
(c) lexical (d) interactional

b 41. By one year of age, infants begin to devote greater attention to _____ and less attention to _____.
(a) native language sounds/foreign language sounds
(b) word learning/native language sounds
(c) native language sounds/word learning
(d) foreign language words/foreign language sounds

a 42. Normal phonological deviations that children make when producing sounds and words are referred to as:
(a) phonological processes
(b) speech errors
(c) jargon (d) phonotactics

c 43. The suffix /ing/ is an example of a (an):
(a) phoneme (b) auxiliary verb
(c) morpheme (d) pronoun

b 44. A young child complaining that "he won't share with me" without first mentioning the offending child is exhibiting a lack of:
(a) interactional competence
(b) discourse competence
(c) sociolinguistic competence
(d) grammatical competence

d 45. An individual who displays interactional competence adheres to accepted standards for:
(a) body language (b) eye contact
(c) physical proximity (d) all of the above

c 46. The simultaneous focus by two or more individuals on the same external stimulus is referred to as:
(a) supported joint engagement
(b) intentional communication
(c) joint attention
(d) intersubjective awareness

b 47. In the stages of vocal development, verbalizations refer to:
(a) any sounds the child produces
(b) any words the child produces
(c) any two-word utterances the child produces
(d) any syntactically correct "sentences" the child produces

c 48. Cooing and gooing sounds occur when the infant is feeling _____.
(a) distress (b) vegetative
(c) content (d) curious

d 49. Why is the 50-word mark for a child's expressive lexicon so important?
(a) children begin to use grammatical morphemes
(b) after this, the vocabulary spurt typically begins
(c) this begins the move to multiword utterances
(d) all of the above

c 50. What is it called when a child extends a known word to other objects because they have perceptual similarities (e.g., calling anything round a ball)?
(a) semantic overextension
(b) relational overextension
(c) analogical overextension
(d) categorical overextension

c 51. When analyzing young children's phonemic attainment, we interpret norm references with respect to:
(a) an agreed criterion score
(b) adult phonemic production skills
(c) phonemic attainment of other children
(d) teacher-reported expectations

b 52. What is the phenomenon called that includes an initial exposure to a word followed by a rapid acquisition of a general sense of its meaning?
(a) lexical entry recall
(b) fast mapping
(c) flashbulb learning
(d) phonological perception

c 53. What is the concept called that describes the relationship between sounds and letters?
(a) speech register
(b) phonotactics
(c) alphabetic principle
(d) substitution rule

b 54. What is the intentional exchange of information brought about by production and perception?
(a) Hearing
(b) Communication
(c) Speech
(d) None of the mentioned

a 55. What is the complex system of structured message?
(a) Languages (b) Words
(c) Signs (d) Speech

c 56. How many things are present in conventional communication signs?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

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b 57. What is defined by set of strings?
(a) Signs
(b) Formal language
(c) Communication
(d) None of the mentioned

c 58. What is a finite set of rules that specifies a language?
(a) Signs (b) Communication
(c) Grammar (d) Phrase

a 59. What kind of perception is used in printing?
(a) Optical character recognition
(b) Speech recognition
(c) Perception
(d) None of the mentioned

a 60. Sociolinguistics is most appropriately defined as which of these?
(a) The scientific study of language usage
(b) The study of animal vocalizations
(c) The study of human behavior
(d) The scientific study of vocal sounds

Note: Sociolinguistics is the scientific study of language use in society. Popular areas of study include dialects or dialectology; bilingualism and multilingualism; and language and gender.

b 61. The linguistic term "code-switching" refers to which of the following?
(a) The use of jargon within a language
(b) A speaker's use of more than one language, dialect or register in an utterance or interaction
(c) A type of cryptology
(d) Using a secret or exclusive language in certain circumstances

c 62. A person who speaks three languages fluently is most properly referred to by which of these terms?
(a) Polylingual (b) Magnalingual
(c) Multilingual (d) Extralingual

Note: In sociolinguistics two terms are acceptable for a person who speaks more than one language fluently: bilingual and multilingual. However, since bilingual is somewhat misleading if someone speaks more than two languages fluently, multilingual is the most proper label.

d 63. Which of the following would NOT be considered a part of sociolinguistics?
(a) The study of the attitudes of people towards certain speech characteristics
(b) The study of socioeconomic and/or political power factors and their influence on language change.
(c) The general perception of a dialect within a society
(d) The study of the sounds in spoken language

Note: The study of the interaction between sounds in spoken language is referred to as phonology, which is itself a proper subset of linguistics. Phonetics refers to the sounds present in spoken language. While both are important to sociolinguistic scholarship, neither is central to the subject. Sociolinguistics is mostly concerned with the study of why language is used in a particular manner, or why it has changed from a previous accepted norm to the current norm.

d 64. Which of the following is NOT a dialect of English?
(a) RP, or "BBC" English
(b) Boston Brahmin
(c) Gullah
(d) Pennsylvania Dutch

c 65. Which of the following languages was not widely spread as a result of colonialism?
(a) Spanish (b) French
(c) Swedish (d) English

a 66. While the United States has no official language, the de facto language of government is English. Of the following, which is the closest to the number of languages spoken as a native language (mother tongue) by natural-born citizens of the United States?
(a) 300 (b) 5
(c) 2 (d) 100

a 67. Which is the closest to the number of languages spoken as a native language (mother tongue) by natural-born citizens of the Pakistan?
(a) 32 (b) 45
(c) 42 (d) 50

d 68. English is most closely related to which of the following languages?
(a) Latin (b) French
(c) Norse (d) Frisian

c 69. To what does the term "lingua franca" refer?
(a) A dialect spoken in the Franconian region of Germany
(b) Speaking French
(c) A shared language primarily used for business, education or political reasons.
(d) Speaking bluntly or directly

Note: A "lingua franca" is a mutually understood language between two or more groups who do not share a native language. The term originates from Roman Empire era Europe when Latin was the language of religion, scholarship and international (or inter-societal)

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relations.

a 70. "Pidgin" most closely refers to:
(a) A rudimentary language used primarily for business/trade interactions
(b) People who speak multiple dialects
(c) An extinct Native American language
(d) A language group in central Africa

b 71. Firstly, to which of these language groups does English belong?
(a) Romance (b) Germanic
(c) Slavonic (d) Baltic

Note: English belongs to the West Germanic branch, along with German, Frisian and Dutch. The North Germanic branch consists of Icelandic, Norwegian, Faroese, Swedish and Danish. East Germanic is extinct, the only attested member being Gothic.

b 72. In the sentence 'I took my big brown cat to the vet yesterday', which of the following does not appear?
(a) Adjective (b) Conjunction
(c) Adverb (d) Preposition

c 73. What is defined as 'the study of sentence structure'?
(a) Semantics (b) Morphology
(c) Syntax (d) Phonology

Note: Morphology is the study of the internal composition of words. Phonology is the study of sound systems (with reference to language rather than to the physical speech act), and semantics is the study of the meaning of words or sentences.

c 74. Three of these languages do not have definite articles. Which one does have a structure that serves the purpose of a definite article?
(a) Finnish (b) Russian
(c) Swedish (d) Latin

Note: In Swedish, the definite article is attached to the noun. So 'flicka', meaning 'girl', becomes 'flickan' when you want to say 'the girl'.

a 75. In dialectology, what is the line on a map called which divides areas with different forms of a word?
(a) Isogloss (b) Isotherm
(c) Isobar (d) Isomer

d 76. The sounds of a language change over time. English spelling does not always reflect this change: how was the 'gh' in 'night' originally pronounced?
(a) Like German 'ch' in 'ich', but voiced
(b) Like English 'ch' in 'church'
(c) Like English 'y' in 'yellow'
(d) Like German 'ch' in 'ich'

Note: English did originally have this sound, believe it or not. Old English was very similar to German.

b 77. Which of these words describes the changing of the form of a verb in order to reflect person, number, tense and mood?
(a) Declension (b) Conjugation
(c) Subordination (d) Inversion

Note: Declension applies to nouns and adjectives, rather than to verbs. Subordination and inversion are completely irrelevant!

c 78. The combination of sounds 'ms-' is not acceptable as the beginning of a word or syllable in English. In which of these languages is it acceptable?
(a) Dutch (b) French
(c) Russian (d) Finnish

b 79. The study of the sounds of language is known as:
(a) Morphology (b) Phonology
(c) Syntax (d) Langue

Note: Phonology is split into two subordinate units: phonetics (precise identification and description of speech sounds), and phonemics (identification of the system of the sets of sounds of any language).

d 80. Which of the following words can be described as containing an affricate?
(a) pill (b) huffle
(c) hammer (d) budged

e 81. The study of the structure of words is known as:
(a) Multiplicity (b) Phonology
(c) Morphology (d) Sonorant

Note: The smallest segments that carry meaning are called morphemes.

d 82. This early anthropologist is considered to be one of the giants of modern linguistics...who was it?
(a) Margaret Mead
(b) Bronislav Malinowski
(c) Ruth Benedict
(d) Edward Sapir

Note: Sapir added psychological theory to the study of language.

a 83. Spoken language is believed to have arisen in what early human group?
(a) Modern Homo sapiens
(b) Homo erectus
(c) Homo habilus
(d) A. afarensis

d 84. Ferdinand de Saussure made a distinction between speech and language. In his words, how did he label these two categories?
(a) acoutez and suave

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(b) parlez and langue
(c) acoutez and langue
(d) parole and langue

Note: de Saussure regarded language to be a social fact, arising as a set of conventions shared by a community of speakers.

85. Fricatives are formed by:
(a) a complete closure released with frictional noise
(b) opening of the air passage
(c) a series of brief closures
(d) narrowing the air passage

Note: Fricatives are formed by narrowing the air passage. There is audible frictional noise due to this constriction.

86. True or False : Sounds can be voiced or voiceless.
(a) True (b) False

87. Noam Chomsky believes that there is a(n):
(a) universal mental grammar
(b) overwhelming number of elephants in Burma
(c) basic sentence structure
(d) universal use of the word "mother"

Note: The Universal mental grammar, as noted by Chomsky, is the central theoretical construct of modern linguists.

88. One who studies language can be considered a (n):
(a) Ethnolinguist
(b) Linguistic anthropologist
(c) Anthropological linguist
(d) all answers are correct

89. Which part of linguistics deals with the study of meanings of the lexical entries, expressions, and sentences of a certain language?
(a) semiotics (b) semantics
(c) syntax (d) logic

Note: Semiotics deals with the study of signs, syntax with sentences and logic with the correct rules of deduction.

90. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a language. According to that definition, how many morphemes can be found in the word "imperfections"?
(a) 4 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 5

91. "Right" and "write", "lead" and "lead", and "well" and "well" are, respectively, what?
(a) homophones, homographs and homonyms
(b) homomorphs, homophones and homographs.
(c) homonyms, homophones and homographs.
(d) homographs, homomorphs and homophones.

Note: In Greek 'homo' means 'same', 'graph' means 'write', 'phone' means 'sound', and 'nym' means 'name'. Homophones are words that are pronounced the same way, homographs are words that are spelled the same way, and homonyms are the ones that are both spelled and pronounced the same way (that is, they are homophones and homographs at the same time).

92. What is a 'pidgin'?
(a) That's Scottish English for 'pidgeon'.
(b) It is a common language developed by a group of people who do not have a language in common.
(c) It's a sacred language used by Siberian shamans.
(d) It is a Chinese character.

Note: Pidgin languages do have a very simple grammatical and phonological structure. Historically, they have arisen in trading situations or in places where people from many backgrounds were thrown together.

93. Which one of these is NOT a linguistic theory or a theory of language?
(a) structural linguistics
(b) Indo-European linguistics
(c) generative grammar
(d) cognitive linguistics

Note: Indo-European linguistics deals with languages belonging to the Indo-European language family. The comparative study of Indo-European languages and their history was at the focus of 19th century linguistic researches in the Western world, and has contributed a great deal to the development of modern day linguistics.

94. In linguistics, what is called the "critical age"?
(a) The age at which children start to speak.
(b) The age after which children are allowed to learn foreign languages too.
(c) The age when children start to criticize their parents' language use.
(d) The age after which children lose the ability of rapid language acquisition

95. If "un-" in "unbelievable" is a prefix, and "-ity" in "serenity" is a suffix, then which of these is a circumfix?
(a) "-age" in French "voisinage" (neighbourhood)
(b) "re-" in French and English "reprendre" and "retake"

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(c) "-ma" in "sophistimacated"
(d) "ge...t" in German "gespielt"

b 96. A dialect of a language which is 'elevated' above others is called:
(a) prime (b) standard
(c) most popular (d) main

d 97. Which of the following does not generally affect the register or style when speaking in English?
(a) conversational partner
(b) context
(c) social status
(d) gender

c 98. Which of the following is NOT part of grammar?
(a) Sentence structure
(b) Word meanings
(c) Intonation
(d) Sound patterns

Note: Intonation is pitch and the 'rhythm' and 'tune' of speech. It is often important for the meaning. For example, in English (and many other languages) a statement can be turned into a question by using a 'rising' intonation.

a 99. Which of the following is NOT needed for something to be called a language?
(a) Over 10,000 people use it
(b) Norms for proper usage
(c) Autonomy - speakers view it as a language
(d) Standardization - is there an agreed upon dictionary in the language or its dialects?

d 100. Which of the following is not a dialect of English?
(a) American (b) Southern
(c) Buffalo (d) Slang

a 101. A language can be made up of various dialect(s).
(a) True (b) False

Note: A dialect is a sub-variety of a language. If there are 2 varieties of a language that are mutually intelligible, that usually means they are dialects of the same language.

b 102. What is the dominant accent in the United States?
(a) Midwest
(b) General American
(c) Southern
(d) Canadian

b 103. Which of the following is not part of a grammar (in a linguistic sense) of a language?
(a) Phonology
(b) The number of people who use it
(c) Morphology
(d) Semantics

c 104. This deals with the distinctive sounds that are combined to make words.
(a) lexicon (b) morphology
(c) phonology (d) semantics

a 105. The dictionary of a language can be called:
(a) lexicon (b) grammar
(c) semantics (d) pragmatics

a 106. Morphology is what?
(a) The way a language builds words by putting small, meaningful units together.
(b) How a word's spelling evolves over time.
(c) How a word's meaning evolves over time.
(d) In what order words are put in a sentence.

a 107. Your English teacher teaches you:
(a) prescriptive grammar
(b) French
(c) descriptive grammar
(d) unilateral grammar

b 108. In Spanish and French an e is often added to words that in Latin began in sch, such as escuela and escole (later: ecole) for schola. What's the technical term for such an addition at the beginning of words?
(a) Epenthesis
(b) Prothesis
(c) Assimilation
(d) Syncope

a 109. The German word for potatoes was originally Tartuffeln, related to tartufoli 'truffles'. The initial T became a K: Kartoffeln. Of what language change phenomenon is that an example?
(a) Dissimilation
(b) Metathesis
(c) Assimilation
(d) Syncope

b 110. It is it said by a famous 'linguistic law' that voiceless 'plosives' such as p, t, k in Latin or Greek will normally become voiceless 'fricatives' in English (f, th, ch). In other words pater, piscis become father, fish. Tres becomes three. Cornu, cor become horn, heart. Who 'discovered' this 'law'?
(a) Noam Chomsky
(b) Jakob Grimm
(c) Ferdinand de Saussure
(d) Karl Verner

b 111. Which of these types of linguistics applies linguistic theories and methods to the analysis of disorders of spoken, written or signed language?
(a) Applied linguistics

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(b) Clinical linguistics
(c) Neurolinguistics
(d) Ethnolinguistics

b 112. Which of these terms refers to a type of fabricated and non-meaningful speech and is often when associated with a trance state as in the so-called 'speaking in tongues'?
(a) Baby-talk (b) Glossolalia
(c) Gobbledegook (d) Pidgin

a 113. Who was considered the 'Father of Linguistics', a Swiss guy, who authored the seminal book entitled 'Course in General Linguistics'?
(a) Ferdinand de Saussure
(b) Leonard Bloomfield
(c) William James
(d) Noam Chomsky

a 114. What is the name of the linguistic school, which attempted to uncover 'Discovery Procedures'; that are internally imbedded, and compose the underlying units of language?
(a) structuralists
(b) transfomationalists
(c) phenomenologist
(d) deconstructionists

b 115. Since language is arbitrary, but contain 'Permitted Moves'...what term best describes the system of this communicational system?
(a) managed (b) games
(c) structured (d) deviant

c 116. What three components, generally, make up a system of a typical language?
(a) sign sign signs
(b) semiosis syntax frames
(c) phonology syntax semantics
(d) frames semantics utterances

c 117. What is the smallest segment of sound, that comprises the basic building blocks of a language?
(a) terameme (b) morpheme
(c) phoneme (d) metameme

c 118. What is the term for unchanging, gliding vowels; which can be either consonant-based or vowel-based?
(a) complementary pairs
(b) variations
(c) diphthongs
(d) morpheme pairs

c 119. The morpheme is the smallest syntactical unit. How many morphemes would the word 'antidisestablishmentarianism' have?
(a) 5 (b) 1
(c) 6 (d) 11

c 120. Which of the following is not a [illegible] of Morpheme, found in most languages?
(a) inflectional (b) derivational
(c) strange (d) free

b 121. What are the two main structures, found when deconstructing a sentence into a tree-diagram?
(a) prepositions
(b) np vp
(c) verb clause and prepositional
(d) determiners and deictics

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d
5. b	6. a	7. b	8. c
9. d	10. b	11. b	12. d
13. d	14. a	15. d	16. a
17. a	18. d	19. a	20. b
21. a	22. b	23. a	24. d
25. a	26. a	27. a	28. a
29. a	30. a	31. a	32. c
33. b	34. b	35. b	36. c
37. d	38. b	39. b	40. d
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. b
45. d	46. c	47. b	48. c
49. d	50. c	51. c	52. b
53. c	54. b	55. a	56. c
57. b	58. c	59. a	60. a
61. b	62. c	63. d	64. d
65. c	66. a	67. a	68. d
69. c	70. a	71. b	72. b
73. c	74. c	75. a	76. d
77. b	78. c	79. b	80. d
81. c	82. d	83. a	84. d
85. d	86. a	87. a	88. d
89. b	90. b	91. a	92. b
93. b	94. d	95. d	96. b
97. d	98. c	99. a	100. d
101. a	102. b	103. b	104. c
105. a	106. a	107. a	108. b
109. a	110. b	111. b	112. b
113. a	114. a	115. b	116. c
117. c	118. c	119. c	120. c
121. b			

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

b 1. Some of the earliest linguistic activities can be recalled from Iron Age India with the analysis of_____ language.
(a) Latin (b) Sanskrit
(c) Urdu (d) Greek

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c 2. The Pratishakhyas (from ca. the 8th century BC) constitute as it were a proto-linguistic ad hoc collection of observations about mutations to a given corpus particular to a given_____ school.
(a) Linguist (b) Grammatika
(c) Vedic (d) Phonological

c 3. Systematic study of these texts gives rise to the _____discipline of Vyakarana, the earliest surviving account of which is the work of Panini (c. 520-460 BC),
(a) Old (b) Velar
(c) Vedanga (d) Vedic

d 4. Panini formulates close to_____ rules which together form a compact generative grammar of Sanskrit.
(a) 2,000 (b) 1,000
(c) 3,000 (d) 4,000

b 5. Due to its focus on brevity, his grammar has a highly unintuitive structure, reminiscent of contemporary "_____" (as opposed to "human readable" programming language).
(a) Difficult language
(b) machine language
(c) phonic
(d) Structural

b 6. Inherent in his analytical approach are the concepts of the phoneme, the morpheme and the_____.
(a) Suffix (b) Root
(c) Linguistics (d) Prefix

b 7. _____linguistics maintained a high level for several centuries; Patanjali in the 2nd century BC still actively criticizes Panini.
(a) British (b) Indian
(c) Spanish (d) American

d 8. In the later centuries BC, however, Panini's grammar came to be seen as _____, and commentators came to be fully dependent on it.
(a) Traditional (b) Descriptive
(c) Layer (d) Prescriptive

c 9. Bhartrihari (C. 450-510) theorized the act of speech as being made up of _____stages.
(a) Five (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Three

d 10. The first stage in the theorization of the act of speech is_____.
(a) analysis of old rules
(b) Old language
(c) decentralization of grammar
(d) Conceptualization of an idea

d 11. The second stage of in the theorization of the act of speech is_____and sequencing.
(a) Direct (b) Modification
(c) Oral (d) Verbalization

c 12. The third stage of in the theorization of the act of speech is delivery of speech into _____, the interpretation of speech by the listener, the Interpreter.
(a) Balloons (b) Room
(c) atmospheric air (d) Mental conflicts

b 13. Western linguistics begins in Classical Antiquity with grammatical speculation such as _____Cratylus.
(a) Aristotle's (b) Plato's
(c) Tarren's (d) Homer's

b 14. The first important advancement of the Greeks was the creation of the_____.
(a) Parts of speech (b) Alphabet
(c) Consonants (d) Vowels

d 15. The Sophists and Socrates introduced _____as a new text genre.
(a) Dialectics (b) Diacritic
(c) Allophones (d) Nothing

d 16. Aristotle defined the logic of _____and the argument.
(a) Word classes (b) Mind
(c) Language (d) Speech

d 17. One of the greatest of the Greek grammarians was_____.
(a) Monarchy (b) Skinner
(c) Longinus
(d) Apollonius Dyscolus

d 18. Apollonius wrote more than_____ treatises on questions of syntax, semantics, morphology, prosody, orthography, dialectology, and more.
(a) Thirty (b) Forty
(c) Twenty (d) Ten

b 19. In the Middle East, the Persian linguist Sibawayh made a detailed and professional description of Arabic in_____.
(a) 790 (b) 760
(c) 890 (d) 860

d 20. Sibawyh in his monumental work, _____(The Book on Grammar), bringing may linguistic aspects of language to light.
(a) A book on Rules (b) Al kitab ul Jama
(c) Kitab Ul Hidaya (d) Kitab fial-nahw

c 21. In his book he distinguished phonetics from_____.
(a) Morphemes (b) Pragmatics
(c) Phonology (d) Syntax

c 22. In_____century Europe the study of linguistics was largely from the perspective of philosophy or historical linguistics.

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(a) 19th (b) 16th
(c) 17th (d) 18th

23. In 1822, Karl Verner, formulated _____law.
(a) Ferdinand (b) Grimm
(c) Chomskian (d) Verner's

24. Noam Chomsky's formal model of language,_____ grammar, developed under the influence of his teacher Zellig Harris.
(a) Structural (b) Transformational generative
(c) Bloomfield (d) Case

25. The structural linguistics period was largely superseded in North America by generative grammar in the _____and 60s.
(a) 1950s (b) 1930s
(c) 1940s (d) 1970s

26. Noam Chomsky remains an important but_____ linguistic figure.
(a) Useless (b) Strange
(c) Controversial (d) Authentic

27. August Schleicher, who created the "Stammbaumtheorie" ("Family tree"); and Johannes Schmidt, developed the "Wellentheoric" ("wave model") in _____.
(a) 1672 (b) 1872
(c) 1772 (d) 1972

28. Sir William Jones that Indian language _____shared many common features with classical Latin and Greek.
(a) Punjabi (b) Urdu
(c) Sanskrit (d) English

29. Some early 19th century linguists were Jakob Grimm, who devised a principle of consonantal shifts in pronunciation-known as_____.
(a) Linguist's approach
(b) Newton's Law
(c) Grimm's Law
(d) Law of Grammar

30. _____, a leader in America, the structural linguistics, was one of the first who explored the relations between language studies and anthropology.
(a) Edward Sapir (b) Chomsky
(c) Aristotle (d) Ferguson

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. b	8. d
9. c	10. d	11. d	12. c
13. b	14. b	15. a	16. d
17. d	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c
29. c	30. a		

GENERAL LINGUISTICS

1. Linguistics is the scientific study of_____.
(a) Natural Language (b) Meaning
(c) Foreign language (d) Speech therapy

2. Linguistics encompasses a number of _____field.
(a) Sub (b) By
(c) New (d) Vivid

3. An important topical division is between the study of language structure (Grammar) and the study of meaning_____.
(a) Semantics (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syntax (d) Morphology

4. Grammar encompasses morphology, morphology is_____.
(a) Study of meaning
(b) Study of words
(c) Study of moods
(d) The formation and composition of words

5. Phonology is_____.
(a) study of semantics
(b) The study of sound system and abstract sound units
(c) study of moods
(d) study of words

6. Syntax is the_____.
(a) study of semantics
(b) study of sentence structure
(c) study of moods
(d) study of words

7. Phonetics is a related branch of _____ concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds (phones), non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived.
(a) Linguistics (b) Sociology
(c) Pragmatics (d) Psychological

8. Sociolinguistics looks at the relation between linguistic variation and social_____.
(a) Semantics (b) Pidgins
(c) Syntax (d) Structures

9. _____explores the representation and functioning of language in the mind.
(a) Sociolinguistics (b) Pragmatics
(c) Psycholinguistics (d) Creole

10. _____looks at the representation of language in the brain.
(a) Pidgin (b) Neurolinguistics

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(c) Promotion (d) Methodology

11. Language _____considers how children acquire their first language and how children and adults acquire and learn their second and subsequent languages.
(a) Acquisition (b) Change
(c) Systematic (d) Psychology

12. _____analysis is concerned with the structure of texts and conversations.
(a) Language (b) Discourse
(c) Psycho (d) Socio

13. _____with how many is transmitted based on a combination of linguistic competence, non-linguistic knowledge, and the context of the speech act.
(a) Pragmatics (b) Semiotics
(c) Semantics (d) Morphology

14. Literary theorists study the use of language in_____.
(a) Society (b) Artistic literature
(c) Syllabus (d) Prose

15. Outside the field _____is a term commonly used to refer to people who speak many languages or have a great vocabulary.
(a) Pedagogue (b) Linguist
(c) Sociologist (d) Grammarian

16. The term "Linguistics" is first attested in_____.
(a) 1847 (b) 1890
(c) 1840 (d) 1888

17. In dialectology, what is the line on a map called which divides areas with different forms of a word?
(a) Isobar (b) Isotherm
(c) Isomer (d) Isogloss

18. What is a "Pidgin"?
(a) It's a Chinese character
(b) It is a common language developed by a group of people who do not have a language in common
(c) That's Scottish English for 'Pidgeon'.
(d) It's a sacred language used by Siberian Shamans

19. What part of linguistics deals with the study of meanings of the lexical entries, expressions, and sentences of a certain language?
(a) semantics (b) syntax
(c) logic (d) artificial

20. In linguistics, what is the "Critical age"?
(a) The age after which children lose the ability of rapid language acquisition
(b) The age when children start to criticize their parents' language use
(c) The age at which children start to speak
(d) The age after which children are allowed to learn foreign language too.

21. In linguistics, a ____grammar is a framework for the description of the structure of language.
(a) Case (b) Layer
(c) Traditional (d) Generative

22. Traditional Grammar is the speculation work of the medieval and the prescriptive approach of the _____Century grammarians.
(a) 18th (b) 17th
(c) 19th (d) 20th

23. T.G. refers back to the Aristotelian orientations towards the nature of language as it is shown in the work of the ancient _____and Romans.
(a) American (b) French
(c) German (d) Greeks

24. There are ideas about sentence structure deriving from _____ideas about the parts of speech deriving from the socio-grammarians.
(a) Plato & Longinus
(b) Homer & Aristotle
(c) Aristotle & Plato
(d) Aristotle & Longinus

25. Traditional Grammar is basically structured on _____classical language.
(a) Indo-Pakistan (b) Indo-European
(c) Asian (d) Indo-African

26. Traditional Grammar is a poor model for the Grammars of languages that differ from Greek, Latin and _____.
(a) Persian (b) Sanskrit
(c) Urdu (d) French

27. It does not discern between all linguistic level such as _____syntactic and semantic.
(a) Phonetic, Morphology
(b) Syntactic
(c) Semiotic
(d) Phonology

28. _____in his book, "The Structure of English" challenges traditional grammar by the calling them not insightful, pre-scientific, prescriptive and having a literary bias.
(a) Ferdinand (b) Fries
(c) Chomsky (d) Plato

29. Traditional Grammar uses meaning as the _____tool of linguistic analysis.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Old (d) Tertiary

30. Traditional Grammar appeals only to_____.
(a) Duncs (b) Intuition
(c) Society (d) Grammar

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31. _____has to say in his book "Grammar". "Provided we are aware of the problem, we can use the traditional parts of speech and their terminology as the basis for word classification".
(a) Fries (b) Chomsky
(c) Palmer (d) Broomfield

32. There is a deep relationship between language and _____.
(a) Individual (b) Religion
(c) Thought (d) Society

33. Language is a _____cultural-geographical phenomenon.
(a) Authentic (b) Social
(c) Political (d) Religious

34. What should we keep in mind while studying a language?
(a) Mindest (b) Religion
(c) Geographical Area (d) Race

35. _____linguistics is the study of speech functions according to the speaker, the hearer. their relationship and contact, the context and the situation, the topic of discourse, the purpose of discourse, and the form of discourse.
(a) Analytical (b) Psycho
(c) Discourse (d) Socio

36. _____illustrates at a practical level by the linguistic consequences of immigration; there is a language side to race relations.
(a) Traditional linguistics
(b) Ethno-linguistics
(c) Socio linguistics
(d) Psycho linguistics

37. The term_____ Linguistics is sometimes distinguished from sociological linguistics, depending on one's particular views as to the validity or otherwise of a distinction between anthropology and sociology in the first place.
(a) Anthropological (b) Semantics
(c) Syntax (d) Ethno

38. _____sociolinguistics is concerned with the relations or patterning of relations between one wide domains or another.
(a) Macro (b) Socio
(c) Psycho (d) Micro

39. _____ linguistics includes the detailed study of inter-personal communication, speech events.
(a) Micro (b) Socio
(c) Macro (d) Psycho

40. What is 'Pidgins?'
(a) No more codes in language
(b) a new and strange language
(c) appear from colonization situations, where the colonized group has limited access to language in the power position
(d) a old language

41. What is 'Code switching'?
(a) use of different words
(b) use of variety of speech
(c) use of variety of words
(d) use of two or more languages to communicate

42. What is 'solidarity' in language?
(a) intimacy, shared status with colleague
(b) Intimate talks
(c) solidarity of the country and language
(d) Relation of language speaker

43. What is psycholinguistics?
(a) study of human language
(b) study of words
(c) study of human nature
(d) study of the mind and language

44. Psycholinguistics study language disorders such as _____.
(a) Human disorder (b) Aphasia
(c) Mental disorder (d) Nothing

45. Children learn first not items but_____ of language.
(a) systems (b) semantics
(c) Rules (d) Sounds

46. What is the other name of Rationalists?
(a) Psycholinguistics (b) Sociolinguistics
(c) Relievers (d) Mentalists

47. Language development from age _____is rapid and fast.
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) one

49. _____linguistics is the process of describing and evaluating how languages are spoken.
(a) Prescriptive (b) Descriptive
(c) Forensic (d) Analytical

50. What type of term Applied Linguistics is?
(a) New term (b) Umbrella term
(c) Old term (d) Diachronic

51. _____linguists focus of the identification of patterns of language use depending on social context, audience, genres and settings.
(a) Prescriptive (b) Applied
(c) Forensic (d) Analytical

52. What is 'context'?
(a) Prescriptive communication
(b) A physical and psychological environment for conversation
(c) Effective communication

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(d) A interference with message reception

53. _____assimilation is the influence of one sound on another to become more like itself.
(a) Semantics (b) Assimilation
(c) Syllable (d) stress

54. A _____is a unit of pronunciation uttered without interruption, loosely, a single sound.
(a) Intonation (b) Syllable
(c) Code (d) Stress

55. Study of human speech sounds is called_____?
(a) Intonation (b) Phonetics
(c) Code (d) Stress

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b	11. a	12. b
13. a	14. b	15. b	16. a
17. d	18. b	19. a	20. a
21. c	22. a	23. d	24. c
25. b	26. b	27. a	28. b
29. a	30. b	31. c	32. d
33. b	34. c	35. d	36. b
37. a	38. a	39. a	40. c
41. d	42. a	43. d	44. b
45. a	46. d	47. b	48. b
49. b	50. b	51. b	52. b
53. b	54. b		

TERMS OF LINGUISTICS

1. What is 'ACCENT'?
(a) a mark on a letter or word to indicate stress, pitch or quality of a vowel.
(b) a word formed from the initial letters of a group of words.
(c) the vocal organs such as the lips.
(d) situated at or towards the front

2. 'ACOUSTICS' is_____.
(a) the psychological study of sound
(b) the sociological study of sound
(c) the scientific study of sound
(d) All of the above

3. 'ANALOGY' is _____.
(a) a word opposite in meaning
(b) the qualities of words
(c) partial similarity between two things that are compared
(d) nothing

4. 'ANTONYM' is_____.
(a) a mark on a letter or word to indicate stress, pitch or quality of a vowel
(b) the ability to speak two languages
(c) a word formed from the initial letters of a group of words.
(d) a word opposite in meaning to another in the same language

5. 'ARCHIPHONEME' is_____.
(a) Difficult language
(b) an abstract linguistic unit representing two or more phonemes
(c) the study of antonyms
(d) Structural words

6. Articulator means_____.
(a) a word opposite in meaning to another in the same language
(b) any vocal organ that takes part in the production of a speech sound
(c) a literary work in dialogue form
(d) All of the above

7. Bilabial is_____.
(a) speech sound produced by using one lip
(b) speech sound produced by using both lips
(c) speech sound produced by using two languages
(d) Nothing

8. Bilingual is_____.
(a) Traditional language
(b) the production of a sound
(c) written or expressed in one language
(d) written or expressed in two languages or able to speak two languages with fluency

9. BILINGUIST is _____.
(a) a person who speaks words
(b) a person who speaks one language fluently
(c) a person who speaks two languages fluently
(d) All of above

10. CANT is_____.
(a) common words used by a particular group of people to keep the meaning secret from others
(b) special words used by a particular group of people to keep the meaning secret from others
(c) special words used by a common group of people to keep the meaning secret from others
(d) All of the above

11. COLLOCATION is_____.
(a) a literary word in dialogue form
(b) use of words or phrase in ordinary way
(c) grouping together of words in a certain order in a sentence

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(d) nothing

12. What is 'COLLOQUIALISM'?
(a) relating to or denoting a consonant letters
(b) a scientific work in experimental form
(c) use of word or phrase in ordinary or familiar conversation, not formal or literary
(d) All of the above

13. What is 'CREOLE'?
(a) a speech sound such as 'l', 'R'.
(b) a mother tongue formed from the contact of European language
(c) the study of dialects
(d) All of the above

14. What is 'Descriptive Linguistics?
(a) Parts of speech
(b) the study of the description of the internal phonological, grammatical and semantic structures of language
(c) the study of scientific words
(d) All of the above

15. "Diachronic linguistics' " another name is_____.
(a) Historical linguistics
(b) Psychological linguistics
(c) Traditional linguistics
(d) Nothing

16. "Descriptive Linguistics' " another name is_____.
(a) Synchronic Linguistics
(b) Diachronic linguistics
(c) Traditional linguistics
(d) Nothing

17. DIALECT is a_____.
(a) form of words
(b) form of scientific words
(c) form of mother tongue
(d) from of speech peculiar to a particular region

18. DIALECTOLOGY is_____.
(a) the study of dialects and dialectal variations
(b) the study of letters
(c) the study of words
(d) All of the above

19. What is 'DIGLOSSIA'?
(a) diachronic use of one dialect
(b) synchronous use of two dialects or languages
(c) synchronous use of one dialect or language
(d) All of the above

20. 'ETHNO LINGUISTICS' is_____.
(a) Traditional linguistics
(b) Descriptive linguistics
(c) the study of language structure in relation to the human races
(d) All of the above

21. ETYMOLOGY is _____.
(a) the study of the theory of design
(b) the study of the smallest meaningful unit of a language
(c) the study of the origin and development of words and their meanings
(d) All of the above

22. FOOT is _____.
(a) a group of syllables (one usually stressed) constituting a metrical unit
(b) a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted
(c) a group of forming together a syntactic constituent of a sentence
(d) All of the above

23. FUNCTIONALISM is_____.
(a) the theory of interpretation that the form of a thing should be determined by its use
(b) the theory of design that the form of a thing should be determined by its use
(c) the theory of design that the form of a thing should not be determined by its use
(d) All of the above

24. GLOSS is_____.
(a) the theory that for each language a set of rules can be formulated
(b) an explanatory word or phrase inserted between the lines of in the margin of a text
(c) the theory that for each language a set of rules cannot be formulated
(d) All of the above

25. GLOSSARY is_____.
(a) a brief dictionary
(b) a complete dictionary
(c) a long dictionary
(d) All of the above

26. GLOSSEME is the _____.
(a) largest meaningful unit of a language
(b) longest meaningful unit of a language
(c) smallest meaningful unit of a language such as stress, form etc
(d) Nothing

27. HETEROGRAPHY is _____.
(a) the phenomenon of same letters
(b) the phenomenon of different letter or sequences of letters representing the same sound in different words
(c) the phenomenon of difficult sentences
(d) All of the above

28. HOMOGRAPH is _____.

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(a) a phrase spelt like another but of different meaning or origin and sometimes a different sense
(b) a sentence but of different meaning or origin and sometimes a different pronunciation
(c) a word spelt like another but of different meaning or origin and sometimes a different pronunciation
(d) All of the above

29. HOMONYM is _____
(a) Linguist's approach
(b) a sentence of the same spelling or sound as another but of different meaning
(c) a word of the same spelling or sound as another but of different meaning
(d) All of the above

30. IAMBUS is _____.
(a) a foot consisting of one short (or unstressed) followed by one long syllable
(b) a foot consisting of one short (or stressed) followed by two long syllable
(c) a foot consisting of one short (or stressed) followed by three long syllable
(d) Nothing

31. IDIOLECT is_____
(a) the form of a sentence used by an individual person
(b) the form of a word used by an individual person
(c) the form of a language used by an individual person
(d) All of the above

32. ISOGLOSS is_____
(a) a line on a map marking an area having a distinct linguistic feature
(b) a paragraph on a map marking an area having a distinct linguistic feature
(c) two sentences on a map marking an area having a distinct linguistic feature
(d) All of the above

33. LEXICAL is_____
(a) of or relating to items of vocabulary in a sentence
(b) of or relating to items of vocabulary in a language
(c) of or relating to items of vocabulary in a word
(d) All of the above

34. LEXICON is _____
(a) the set of all the syllables of a language
(b) the set of all the phonemes of a language
(c) the set of all the morphemes of a language
(d) All of the above

35. LEXIGRAPHY is_____
(a) a system of speaking in which each word is represented by a meaning
(b) a system of listening in which each word is represented by a language
(c) a system of writing in which each word is represented by a sign
(d) All of the above

36. LEXIS is_____.
(a) the total stock of words in a sentence
(b) the total stock of words in a language
(c) the total stock of words in a phrase
(d) All of the above

37. METRICS is_____.
(a) the art of using poetic meter
(b) the art of using scientific meter
(c) Both A & B
(d) Nothing

38. MONOLINGUAL is an_____.
(a) expressed in only one language
(b) expressed in only two language
(c) expressed in only three language
(d) Both B & C

39. MONOSEMY is _____.
(a) the fact of having only a single meaning
(b) the fact of having two meanings
(c) the fact of having three meanings
(d) All of the above

40. MORPHEME is_____.
(a) a group of words
(b) a new and strange language
(c) a morphological element considered in respect of its functional relations in a linguistic system
(d) All of the above

41. What is 'MORPHOLOGY'?
(a) the study of linguistic forms and structures
(b) the use of variety of speech
(c) the use of variety of words
(d) the use of two or more languages to communicate

42. What is 'MULTILINGUAL'?
(a) able to speak more than two several different languages
(b) able to speak more than one language
(c) solidarity of the country and language
(d) Relation of language speaker

43. What is 'NASALIZATION'?
(a) pronunciation with the breath passing through the nose
(b) pronunciation with the breath passing through the tongue

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(c) pronunciation with the breath passing through the mouth
(d) Nothing

44. What is 'ORTHOGRAPHY'?
(a) system or study of spelling
(b) system or study of scientific terms
(c) system or study of sentences
(d) Nothing

45. What is 'PARADIGMATIC STRUCTURES'?
(a) words in sets like the parts of speech
(b) words in sets like the scientific sentences
(c) words of scientific rules
(d) All of the above

46. What is 'PHILOLOGY'?
(a) Psycholinguistics
(b) the science of language in its historical and comparative aspects
(c) Relievers
(d) Both A & C

47. What is 'PHONEME'?
(a) a new and strange language
(b) one of the set of speech sounds in any given language
(c) the smallest unit of sound in a language
(d) Both B & C

48. What is 'VOCABULARY'?
(a) all the words contained in a language
(b) the range of words known to an individual
(c) a list of principal words used in a language or a particular book or branch of science like medical vocabulary
(d) All of the above

49. 'PHONETICS' is_____.
(a) how the vocal sounds are produced and perceived
(b) the branch of linguistics that deals with vocal sounds and their classification
(c) Both A & B
(d) All of the above

50. What is 'PHONOLOGY'?
(a) New term
(b) the study of sounds in a language
(c) the study of idiomatic words
(d) Nothing

51. What is 'PITCH'?
(a) the degree of vocal sounds
(b) the degree of highness or lowness of a tone
(c) the degree of words
(d) All of the above

52. What is 'PSYCHOLINGUISTICS?
(a) study of human language
(b) study of words
(c) study of human nature
(d) study of the mind and language

53. PRAGMATICS is_____.
(a) the study of historical and descriptive words
(b) the study of those aspects of language that cannot be considered in isolation from its use
(c) the study of new terms
(d) Nothing

54. What is 'REGISTER'?
(a) the range of taxes produced by the human voice
(b) a style of speech or language suitable for and used in a particular situation
(c) Both A & B
(d) All of the above

55. What is 'SEMANTICS'?
(a) relating to meaning in language
(b) the branch of linguistics concerned with meaning
(c) Both A & B
(d) All of the above

56. What is 'SOCIOLINGUISTICS'?
(a) the study of human language
(b) the study of words
(c) the study of human nature
(d) the study of language in relation to social factors

57. 'STRESS' is an_____?
(a) extra force used in speaking a particular word or syllable
(b) in accentuation, the emphasis laid on a syllable or word
(c) Both A & B
(d) All of the above

58. 'SYLLABLE' is_____.
(a) a unit of pronunciation uttered with interruption
(b) a unit of pronunciation uttered without interruption, forming the whole or a part of a word
(c) the study of new terms
(d) Nothing

59. What is 'SYNONYM'?
(a) a word opposite in meaning to another in the same language
(b) a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another in the same language
(c) a word opposite in meaning to another in the same language
(d) All of the above

60. What is 'SYNTAX'?

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(a) the grammatical arrangements of words showing their connection and relation
(b) a set of rules for or an analysis of the grammatical arrangements of words
(c) the positioning of words in a sentence and their relationship to each other
(d) All of the above

61. What is 'TAGMEME'?
(a) a class of speech elements all of which may fulfill the same grammatical role in a sentence
(b) the minimum unit of analysis in tagmemics
(c) Both A & B
(d) Nothing

62. 'TROCMEE' is _____.
(a) a foot consisting of one long or stressed syllable followed by one short or unstressed syllable
(b) in accentuation, the emphasis laid on a syllable or word
(c) a foot consisting two or more stressed syllable
(d) All of the above

63. 'UTTERANCE' is_____.
(a) action of expressing things in words
(b) giving of audible expression to something
(c) Both A & B
(d) Nothing

64. What is 'VOCAL'?
(a) of or relating to voice like vocal music
(b) of or relating to a voiced speech sound, especially a vowel
(c) Both A & B
(d) Nothing

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. b	8. d
9. c	10. b	11. c	12. c
13. b	14. b	15. a	16. a
17. d	18. a	19. b	20. c
21. c	22. a	23. b	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c
29. c	30. a	31. c	32. a
33. b	34. c	35. c	36. b
37. a	38. a	39. a	40. c
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. a
45. a	46. b	47. d	48. d
49. c	50. b	51. b	52. d
53. b	54. c	55. c	56. d
57. c	58. b	59. b	60. d

61. c	62. a	63. c	64. c

PHONETICS

1. Study of the human speech sounds is called_____.
(a) Phonetics (b) Phonology
(c) Syntax (d) Semantics

2. Study of the human speech sounds of a particular language is called_____.
(a) Phonology (b) Phonetics
(c) Semantics (d) Syntax

3. Phonetics deals with physical and _____aspects of speech production.
(a) Physiological (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syntax (d) Morphology

4. Phonology is more abstract and focuses on _____and functional perspective.
(a) Semantics (b) Syntax
(c) Sociological (d) Psychological

5. Phonetics is also interested in how children learn the sounds of their_____.
(a) Second language (b) First language
(c) Foreign language (d) All of the above

6. Phonetics is interested in the way in which humans produce, transmit and_____.
(a) Approve speech (b) Receive Speech
(c) First speech (d) All of the above

7. _____phonetics deals with the processes that take place in the vocal tract when humans produce speech sounds.
(a) Articulatory (b) Sociology
(c) Pragmatics (d) Psychological

8. _____phonetics analyses speech sounds from the point of view of the listener.
(a) Acoustic (b) Pidgins
(c) Syntax (d) Auditory

9. _____phonetics studies the physical features of speech sounds as they are sent from mouth to ears.
(a) Sociolinguistics (b) English
(c) Acoustic (d) Creole

10. A relatively new sub-branch that deals with speaker identification is called_____.
(a) forensic phonetics (b) Pidgin
(c) Acoustic (d) Methodology

11. IPA stands for_____.
(a) International Phonetics Alphabets
(b) Internal Phonetics Alphabets
(c) Intonation Phonetics Alphabets
(d) Nothing

12. A man who studies the human speech sounds and its features is called_____.
(a) Linguists (b) Phonetician

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(c) Stylist (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. a	11. a	12. b

PHONOLOGY

1. What is 'PHONOLOGY'?
(a) New term
(b) the study of sounds in a language
(c) the study of idiomatic words
(d) Nothing

2. The foundations for modern phonological inquiries were laid in the _____century by linguists such as Ferdinand De Saussure and Henry Sweet.
(a) 19th (b) 18th
(c) 17th (d) 20th

3. _____deals with the function of words in a sentence.
(a) Syntax (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syntax (d) Morphology

4. Adding _____may change the meaning of words.
(a) Semantics (b) Syntax
(c) Sociological (d) Morphemes

5. A_____ is the smallest meaningful unit of sound in the human language.
(a) Morphemes (b) Phoneme
(c) Syntax (d) All of the above

6. By and large, it seems that the majority of languages have about _____phonemes.
(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) 100

7. The English language, it is said, has about _____ phonemes
(a) 43 (b) 33
(c) 45 (d) 23

8. _____is a process in which some sounds, or even syllables are omitted and pronounced at all, although in other situation they normally uttered.
(a) liaison (b) coding
(c) assimilation (d) Elision

9. Phonology also investigates the possible sequences of _____is a given language.
(a) Sememe (b) Morpheme
(c) Phonemes (d) Syntax

10. _____is a process in which some sounds copy the characteristics of another, adjacent sound.
(a) coding (b) Assimilation
(c) Liaison (d) Elision

11. Allowable organization of phonemes is called?
(a) Phonotactics (b) Pornographic
(c) Heptagonal (d) Phonemic

12. The most frequent processes that can be observed in casual speech are assimilation and _____.
(a) chain (b) Elision
(c) Erosion (d) mixing

13. _____are frequently described as consisting of an onset, a nucleus (a vowel) and coda (any following consonants)
(a) Phonemes (b) stress
(c) Syllables (d) sentence

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b	11. a	12. b
13. c			

MORPHOLOGY

1. Morphology also interested in how the users of a given language users of a given language understand complex words and invent new _____items.
(a) absurd (b) Lexical
(c) Useful (d) Valuable

2. A morpheme can stand by itself is called _____morpheme?
(a) Free (b) coda
(c) Bound (d) Nucleus

3. _____is the part of linguistics that deals with the study of words , their internal structure and partially their meanings.
(a) Morphology (b) Syllable
(c) Semantics (d) phonetics

4. Morphology is also linked with _____as it deals with the meanings of words.
(a) phonology (b) Elision
(c) Liaison (d) Semantics

5. As morphology is concerned with word forms it is akin to _____(which describes how words are pronounced)
(a) Elision (b) Phonology
(c) semantics (d) All of the above

6. _____morphemes are words that have some meaning verbs, adjectives, nouns.
(a) Non Lexical (b) Lexical
(c) First speech (d) All of the above

7. Bound morphemes are subdivided into derivational and _____morphemes.

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(a) Lexical (b) Non Lexical
(c) Pragmatics (d) Psychological

8. _____morphemes are those morphemes which produce new words or change the function of a word.
(a) Lexical (b) Pidgins
(c) Bound (d) Derivational

9. _____morphemes do not create new words but only show grammatical functions of a word.
(a) Lexical (b) Derivational
(c) Inflectional (d) All of the above

10. Morphemes in morphology are the smallest units that carry _____or fulfill some grammatical function.
(a) Meaningless (b) Meaning
(c) words (d) Methodology

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b		

PRAGMATICS

1. _____is the study of meaning which the words, phrases and full sentences actually convey not the dictionary meaning.
(a) Semantics (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syntax (d) Valuable

2. In pragmatics two types of context can be differentiated: Linguistic Context and:
(a) Physical (b) Phonetics
(c) Bound (d) Phonology

3. _____context sometimes also called co-text is the set of words that surround the lexical item in question in the same phrase, or sentence.
(a) Linguistic (b) Physical
(c) Semantics (d) phonetics

4. The _____context is the location of a given word, the situation in which it is used, as well as timing, all of which aid proper understanding of the words.
(a) phonology (b) Linguistic
(c) Liaison (d) Physical

5. Words like there, here and are called _____ deixis.
(a) Personal (b) Spatial
(c) Temporal (d) All of the above

6. Words like then, in an hour, tomorrow, etc are called _____ deixis.
(a) Non Lexical (b) Temporal
(c) Spatial (d) All of the above

7. _____is subsequent mentioning of a formerly introduced item.
(a) Anaphora (b) Hyperbaton
(c) Polypatota (d) Psychological

8. Every person's self-image in pragmatics is called_____.
(a) Lexical (b) Liaison
(c) Hindrance (d) Face

9. Terms such as: there, that, it, or tomorrow are known as _____expressions.
(a) Lexical (b) Derivational
(c) Deictic (d) All of the above

10. Him, they, you etc words like that are called _____deixis.
(a) Pragmatics (b) Personal
(c) Temporal (d) Nothing

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b		

SEMANTICS

1. _____is a branch of linguistics dealing with the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.
(a) Semantics (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syntax (d) Valuable

2. Semantics is concerned with the _____ meaning and not the associative meaning.
(a) Conceptual (b) Real
(c) Bound (d) Phonology

3. The conceptual meaning is what a word in fact
(a) Denotes (b) Denies
(c) Refutes (d) phonetics

4. Semantics tries to give an account of both word and sentence meaning, and attempts to analyze and define that which is considered to be_____.
(a) Common (b) Solid
(c) Material (d) Abstract

5. Apart from the semantic features of words also semantic roles sometimes called_____ roles are examined.
(a) Denoting (b) Thematic
(c) Temporal (d) All of the above

6. Semantic _____describe the way in which words used in sentences and the functions they fulfill.
(a) Theory (b) Roles
(c) Spatial (d) All of the above

7. While the entity involved in an action is called the_____.

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(a) Theme (b) Agent
(c) Patient (d) All of the above

d 8. _____are two words with very similar, almost identical meaning.
(a) Metonyms (b) Homonyms
(c) Antonyms (d) Synonyms

C 9. The next relationship between words is the case when two words have opposite meanings are called_____.
(a) Metonyms (b) Homonyms
(c) Antonyms (d) Synonyms

o 10. What is interesting is that antonyms are divided into _____antonyms.
(a) Voiced and voiceless
(b) gradable and non-gradable
(c) Temporal and non Temporal
(d) Nothing

a 11. Situation semantics, pioneered by Jon Barwise and John Perry in the early_____.
(a) 1980s (b) 1990s
(c) 1970s (d) 1960s

b 12. _____antonyms are opposites along a scale.
(a) non-gradable (b) Gradable
(c) Voiceless (d) Nothing

C 13. _____antonyms do not present such flexibility.
(a) Voiceless (b) Gradable
(c) Non gradable (d) All of the above

o 14. _____are words which have different written forms, but the same pronunciation.
(a) synonyms (b) Homophones
(c) Antonyms (d) Nothing

C 15. _____are words which have the same written or spoken forms and unrelated meaning.
(a) Voiceless (b) Homophones
(c) Homonyms (d) All of the above

a 16. In linguistics_____ is variation of pitch while speaking which is not used to distinguish words?
(a) Intonation (b) Pragmatics
(c) Syllable (d) Stress

b 17. Intonation and stress are _____main elements of linguistic prosody.
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Nothing

C 18. All languages use pitch_____ as intonation.
(a) Voiceless (b) Odd
(c) Pragmatically (d) All of the above

b 19. In linguistics_____ is the relative emphasis that may be give to certain syllables in a word, or to certain words in a phrase or sentence.
(a) Syllable (b) Stress
(c) Consonant (d) Nothing

C 20. In articulatory phonetics, a_____ is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.
(a) Vowel (b) Syllable
(c) Consonant (d) All of the above

C 21. A _____is a unit of pronunciation uttered without interruption, loosely, a single sound.
(a) Vowel (b) Intonation
(c) Syllable (d) All of the above

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d
9. c	10. b	11. a	12. b
13. c	14. b	15. c	16. a
17. b	18. c	19. b	20. c
21. c			

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WORLD'S LITERATURE

a 1. What author wrote Captains Courageous?
(a) Rudyard Kipling (b) Jane Austen
(c) Scott Fitzgerald (d) Mark Twain

a 2. Who won the 1947 Pulitzer Prize for All the King's Men?
(a) Robert Penn Warren
(b) William Faulkner
(c) Thomas Hardy
(d) Huey Long

b 3. In All the President's Men, what notorious break-in is explored?
(a) The Teapot Dome
(b) Watergate
(c) The Vatican Caper
(d) Buckingham Palacegate

d 4. What is the name of the Franciscan friar in The Bridge of San Luis Rey?
(a) Brother Moonbeam
(b) Father Sammy
(c) Brother James
(d) Brother Juniper

b 5. What was the profession of Adam Bede in George Eliot's novel of the same name?
(a) Jockey (b) Carpenter
(c) Technician (d) Steel tycoon

a 6. In The Adventures of Augie March, what was Augie's religion?
(a) Jewish (b) Catholic
(c) Baptist (d) Mormon

b 7. In what novel do Lambert Strether and Chad Newsome appear?
(a) The Pirates
(b) The Ambassadors
(c) The Hunchback of Notre Dame
(d) The Congressman

C 8. Stephen Rojack is the hero in An American Dream. Who wrote it?
(a) Emily Post (b) Daniel Defoe
(c) Norman Mailer (d) Jimmy Carter

a 9. Fyodor Dostoyevsky's novel Crime and Punishment is set in what country?
(a) Russia (b) Yugoslavia
(c) Greece (d) Germany

b 10. In George Orwell's Animal Farm, who are the smartest animals?
(a) cats (b) pigs
(c) horses (d) elephants

a 11. Count Vronsky is a charming officer in Anna Karenina. Who wrote it?
(a) Leo Tolstoy
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Noel Coward
(d) George Bernard Shaw

d 12. What was the name of the dwarf in The Ballad of the Sad Cafe by Carson McCullers?
(a) Scott (b) Ben
(c) Paula (d) Lymon

C 13. Who was the captain in The Caine Mutiny?
(a) Quell (b) Quest
(c) Queeg (d) Quirk

C 14. In Walden, who urges people to simplify their lives and look to nature for meaning?
(a) Robert Frost
(b) Walt Whitman
(c) Henry David Thoreau
(d) Herman Melville

a 15. Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is an example of naturalist fiction. Who wrote it?
(a) Stephen Crane (b) Edith Wharton
(c) Edgar Allan Poe (d) Eugene Debs

b 16. Black Boy is an autobiographical account of whose Southern boyhood?
(a) Thomas Pynchon
(b) Richard Wright
(c) John Dos Passos
(d) Saul Bellow

a 17. Who wrote Spoon River Anthology?
(a) Edgar Lee Masters
(b) Robert Lowell
(c) Anne Sexton
(d) Langston Hughes

d 18. Which of Upton Sinclair's books is about the meat-packing industry?
(a) Main Street (b) Arrowsmith
(c) Elmer Gantry (d) The Jungle

C 19. Vladimir Nabokov moved to the United States from where?
(a) Poland (b) Hungary
(c) Russia (d) Cuba

C 20. The writer of Common Sense died in poverty. Who was he?
(a) Thomas Paine (b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) Jack London (d) Henry James

21. Which of the following writers was a leading

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member of the Harlem Renaissance?
(a) Allen Ginsberg
(b) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
(c) Langston Hughes
(d) Louisa May Alcott

22. The Scarlet Letter is set where?
(a) England during World War II
(b) Paris during the French Revolution
(c) the Middle Ages in Italy
(d) Puritan America

23. Who is the narrator in The Great Gatsby?
(a) Elmer Gantry (b) Nick Carraway
(c) Ethan Frome (d) Mick Smith

24. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale?'
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) John Dryden
(c) Christopher Marlowe
(d) William Shakespeare

25. Which American writer won the Nobel Prize in 1930?
(a) Sinclair Lewis
(b) Upton Sinclair
(c) John Steinbeck
(d) Raymond Chandler

26. Who used lowercase letters in his poetry?
(a) Robert Frost (b) Walt Whitman
(c) E. E. Cummings d. Bret Harte

27. Which of Washington Irving's characters falls asleep for twenty years?
(a) Tom Buchanan (b) Tom Joad
(c) Philip Marlowe (d) Rip van Winkle

28. Who wrote the short story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"?
(a) Thomas Wolfe
(b) Robert Penn Warren
(c) Mickey Spillane
(d) Ernest Hemingway

29. Who wrote Cat's Cradle and Slaughterhouse-Five?
(a) Kurt Vonnegut (b) Norman Mailer
(c) James Baldwin (d) Ralph Ellison

30. Thomas Sutpen appears in which of William Faulkner's novels?
(a) Absalom, Absalom!
(b) Marty
(c) Tommy
(d) Hello, Hello!

31. In the novel Babbitt by Sinclair Lewis, who is the main character?
(a) Henry Babbitt (b) Daisy Miller
(c) George Babbitt (d) Casper Babbitt

32. Who wrote All Quiet on the Western Front?
(a) Norman Mailer
(b) Erich Maria Remarque
(c) Rip Torn
(d) Evan Von Schlep

33. What was the only novel written by Sylvia Plath?
(a) The Cookie Jar
(b) The Bell Jar
(c) The Tower Bell
(d) The Esther Greenwood Story

34. In Jack London's The Call of the Wild, what is the name of the dog?
(a) Buck (b) Spot
(c) Millie (d) Muttly

35. "Renaissance" is a:
(a) French word (b) Italian word
(c) Greek word (d) Spanish word

36. What is the meaning of "Renaissance":
(a) Rebirth, revival and re-awaking
(b) Reveal, revel and reverie
(c) Raillery, renunciation and recoup

37. Utopia was first printed in:
(a) 1615 (b) 1516
(c) 1517 (d) 1518

38. Who translated Utopia in English language?
(a) Thomas More (b) Thomas lodge
(c) Ralph Robinson (d) William Tyndale

39. How many tales are there in The Canterbury Tales?
(a) 15 (b) 24
(c) 9 (d) 150

40. Catch-22 by Joseph Heller takes place in which war?
(a) World War I (b) World War II
(c) Korean War (d) Civil War

41. Holden Caulfield is a character in what J. D. Salinger novel?
(a) Lillies of the Field
(b) Melrose Place
(c) The Pitcher Loves Scotch
(d) The Catcher in the Rye

42. The Count of Monte Cristo takes place in what country?
(a) France (b) England
(c) Switzerland (d) Italy

43. In Ibsen's The Wild Duck, what is the profession of Hjalmar Ekdal?
(a) photographer (b) chef
(c) lumberjack (d) soldier

44. Martha and George fight in Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? Who wrote it?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Harriet Nelson
(c) Arthur Miller (d) Edward Albee

45. Vladimir and Estragon in Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot were what?
(a) priests (b) tramps
(c) screenwriters (d) nurses

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46. What Dylan Thomas play takes place in a Welsh fishing village during one day?
(a) Above and Beyond
(b) The Fish are Biting
(c) Our Town
(d) Under Milk Wood

47. Who is Uncle Vanya's niece?
(a) Gretchen (b) Helen
(c) Sonya (d) Madge

48. Stanley Kowalski and Blanch DuBois are characters in what play?
(a) The Merchant of Venice
(b) Death of a Salesman
(c) A Streetcar Named Desire
(d) Under the Elm Tree

49. Madame de Bellegarde and Christopher Newman are characters in what novel by Henry James?
(a) The Finn (b) The New Yorker
(c) The Parisian (d) The American

50. Who wrote Another Country?
(a James Baldwin (b) George Bush
(c) Malcolm X (d) Betsy Ross

51. Leontes, Hermione, and Polixenes are characters in what Shakespeare play?
(a) The Taming of the Shrew
(b) Macbeth
(c) The Winter's Tale
(d) Romeo and Juliet

52. Which play did Thornton Wilder write?
(a) The Skin of Our Teeth
(b) My Town
(c) Death of a Salesman
(d) A Raisin in the Sun

53. Mrs. Malaprop misuses words in what play by Richard Sheridan?
(a) The Birds (b) The Rivals
(c) The Friends (d) The Witty Nun

54. A Raisin in the Sun was written by what black playwright?
(a) Lorraine Hansberry
(b) Bessie Smith
(c) Neil Simon
(d) Steve Martin

55. Thornton Wilder's Our Town takes place in what state?
(a) Utah (b) Maine
(c) New Hampshire (d) Delaware

56. What army does Barbara belong to in Shaw's play Major Barbara?
(a) British (b) Salvation
(c) French (d) Mexican

57. Beowulf was written by whom?
(a) Pliny the Elder (b) John Ruskin
(c) Anonymous (d) Alexander Pope

58. This poet feared that his poems helped to incite bloodshed during the Irish Rebellion. Who was he?
(a) W. B. Yeats (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Bertrand Russell (d) Thucydides

59. In which of his poems did Percy Bysshe Shelley blame the critics for John Keats' early death?
(a) "Ode to the West Wind"
(b) "When the Lamp is Shattered"
(c) "The Cloud"
(d) "Adonais"

60. When was the Aeneid by Vergil written?
(a) 1776
(b) between 30 BC and 19 BC
(c) 10 AD
(d) 1492

61. The barflies in The Iceman Cometh reveal what?
(a) pipe dreams
(b) toes
(c) ages of their children
(d) crooked teeth

62. Nora and Torvald Helmer are the major characters in what play?
(a) A Thousand Clowns
(b) The Thin Man
(c) Santa's Hut
(d) A Doll's House

63. Arthur Miller won a Pulitzer Prize for Death of a Salesman in what year?
(a) 1932 (b) 1985
(c) 1949 (d) 1973

64. Who wrote Cat on a Hot Tin Roof?
(a) Dr. Seuss
(b) Tennessee Williams
(c) Anton Chekhov
(d) Arthur Miller

65. Who banished poets from the utopian state in The Republic?
(a) Ogden Nash (b) Plato
(c) Saki (d) Jean Paul Sartre

66. The "Bhagavad Gita" means "The Lord's Song" in what language?
(a) Russian (b) Hungarian
(c) Latin (d) Sanskrit

67. "The Cantos," Ezra Pound's epic poem, attempts to explain what?
(a) courtship, marriage, and divorce
(b) economics, history, and culture
(c) politics, religion, and loafing
(d) reading, writing, and arithmetic

68. Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was based on an actual event in which war?
(a) World War II

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(b) the War of the Roses
(c) the Crimean War
(d) the Vietnam War

69. What was Nancy Drew's father's profession?
(a) heart surgeon
(b) district attorney
(c) typewriter salesman
(d) mining engineer

70. Who in German literature sold his soul to the devil?
(a) Faust
(b) Beowulf
(c) Fat Albert
(d) Gustaf Bromberg, Jr.

71. In Rossini's The Barber of Seville, who is the hero?
(a) Mozart (b) Figaro
(c) Carmen's brother (d) Marco Marchi

72. What was used by Joseph of Arimathea to gather blood from Christ's wounds.
(a) The Holy Grail
(b) The Blessed Sacrament
(c) The Sacred Cup
(d) The Hallowed Mug

73. What was the name of the beautiful wife of King Arthur?
(a) Veronica (b) Julia
(c) Guinevere (d) Mary

74. What was the name of the Hardy Boys' father?
(a) George (b) Dick
(c) Rocco (d) Fenton

75. Who wears a black mask and patched costume in Italian literature?
(a) Harlequin (b) Gypsy King
(c) Monty Cristo (d) Maria Ragu

76. Where did Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson live?
(a) 225C Baker Street
(b) 221A Baker Street
(c) 10 Downing Street
(d) 221B Baker Street

77. Who created the idea of the Round Table?
(a) Lady of the Lake (b) Sir Lancelot
(c) Merlin (d) a witch

78. What was the artificial language used in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four?
(a) Newspeak (b) Gonzo Journalism
(c) sitcom (d) nightly news

79. The Pied Piper is a character in what country's legend?
(a) United States (b) Cuba
(c) Germany (d) Norway

80. Little House in the Big Woods was written by what author?
(a) Laura Ingalls Wilder
(b) Robert Frost
(c) Dorothy Parker
(d) Irene Wildman Dingle

81. Phyllis Whitney received the Friends of Literature Award for Juvenile Fiction in 1941. Where was she born?
(a) Saigon, Vietnam
(b) Barcelona, Spain
(c) Yokohama, Japan
(d) East Vandergrift, Pennsylvania

82. Which children's book did James Thurber write?
(a) The Thirteen Clocks
(b) The Six Hens
(c) The Ten Cats
(d) The Two Jackets

83. The "Divine Comedy" was originally titled what?
(a) Ha! Ha! (b) Commedia
(c) Tears (d) Bella

84. Edmund Spenser in "The Faerie Queene" planned to praise England and which monarch?
(a) King George III
(b) Queen Victoria
(c) Queen Elizabeth I
(d) King Henry VIII

85. Which Beat poet wrote "Howl"?
(a) John Milton (b) Allen Ginsberg
(c) Rod McKuen (d) Robert Frost

86. Idylls of the King, Tennyson's work, consists of how many poems in blank verse?
(a) 182 (b) 4
(c) 12 (d) 2459

87. What epic poem is set in the Trojan War and has Achilles as its hero leaving the battlefield in anger?
(a) "The Charge of the Light Brigade"
(b) "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
(c) The Iliad
(d) "Kubla Khan"

88. The Leaves of Grass was what writer's first published volume of poetry?
(a) Walt Whitman (b) Thomas Hardy
(c) Oscar Wilde (d) Truman Capote

89. Who is a hero in Paradise Lost?
(a) Satan (b) Cain
(c) Adam (d) Columbus

90. Who wrote "The Rape of Lucrece"?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Hilda Doolittle
(c) Sylvia Plath
(d) Maxwell Smart

91. In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," what friendly animal is senselessly killed?
(a) a moose (b) an albatross

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(c) a dog (d) a unicorn

92. Longfellow's narrative of an Ojibwa Indian's life during peacetime is called what?
(a) "The Song of Hiawatha"
(b) "The Tune of My Pal"
(c) "Mending Wall"
(d) "The Beast in the Jungle"

93. The Spoon River Anthology reveals secrets of people who live where?
(a) in London
(b) a small midwestern town in the United States
(c) in Sodom
(d) in Berlin in the 1930s

94. What is the verse that is excessively regular, monotonous, and predictable in rhythm and rhyme?
(a) blank verse (b) doggerel
(c) elegy (d) sonnet

95. Who wrote "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"?
(a) Thomas Gray (b) Bret Harte
(c) Harry Truman (d) Edgar Allan Poe

96. What is the retelling of significant events in a hero's life?
(a) a limerick (b) an epic
(c) a comic routine (d) a tall tale

97. Derived from Italian and meaning "little song," this poem is called what?
(a) ode (b) sonnet
(c) pretty good (d) epic

98. What was the group of gentlemen poets bound to Charles I during the English Civil War?
(a) The Cavaliers
(b) The Four Horsemen
(c) The Gay Blades
(d) The Chas Men

99. The group of 18th century American poets known as The Connecticut Wits attended what college?
(a) Salem State (b) Harvard
(c) Smith (d) Yale

100. Robert Blair's "The Grave" and Edward Young's "Night Thoughts" are examples of what group of writers?
(a) The Cemetery Poets
(b) The Graveyard Poets
(c) The Black Cat Poets
(d) The Scary Poets

101. What was the name of the woman from Florence who inspired Dante?
(a) Beatrice Portinari
(b) Marisa Funderella
(c) Sophia Ponte
(d) Roberta Pasta

102. In James Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales, who is the main figure?
(a) Tonto (b) Natty Bumppo
(c) Chief Warren (d) Dolly Madison

103. Elizabeth George Speare's The Witch of Blackbird Pond takes place where?
(a) Alabama
(b) fifty miles from Rome
(c) Victorian England
(d) colonial New England

104. What was the real name of Dr. Seuss?
(a) Theodore Seuss Geisel
(b) Thomas John Seuss
(c) Seuss Theodore Glass
(d) Dwight David Seuss

105. The Tale of Peter Rabbit was written by what English author?
(a) Charles Dickens
(b) Oscar Wilde
(c) Helen Beatrix Potter
(d) Henry Potter

106. It's Like This, Cat by Emily Cheney Neville takes place in what city?
(a) Boston (b) San Jose
(c) New York (d) London

107. What book by Richard Arthur Warren Hughes is about children kidnapped by pirates?
(a) Captain Blood
(b) Peyton Place
(c) Shipwrecked
(d) A High Wind in Jamaica

108. Who wrote Hans Brinker, also known as The Silver Skates?
(a) Dr. Seuss
(b) Mary Mapes Dodge
(c) Edna Ferber
(d) Nancy Kerrigan

109. The English writer Charles Lutwidge Dodgson used what pen name?
(a) Charles Dickens (b) Alice Glass
(c) Maud Hatter (d) Lewis Carroll

110. Are You There God? was written by whom?
(a) Lady Astor (b) Judy Blume
(c) Jane Bloom (d) Sarah York

111. What epic is about the conquest of the Araucanian Indians of Chile by the Spaniards?
(a) La Hora (b) De nada
(c) Cuchillos (d) La Araucana

112. The poet Diego de Hojeda was from what country?
(a) Peru (b) Mexico
(c) Cuba (d) Chile

113. The dramatist Peralta Barnuevo was from what

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country?
(a) Honduras (b) Mexico
(c) Peru (d) Cuba

114. What are costumbrista writings?
(a) tales of romance
(b) sketches of local customs
(c) stories of animals
(d) sad poems

115. Who wrote the biographical-social study Facundo?
(a) Mario Vargas Llosa
(b) Alejo Carpentier
(c) Peralta Barnuevo
(d) Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

116. The novelist Alberto Blest Gana was from what country?
(a) Chile (b) Mexico
(c) Peru (d) Cuba

117. Who wrote Sin rumbo or Without Direction?
(a) Eugenio Cambaceres
(b) Mario Benedetti
(c) Juan Carlos Onetti
(d) Juan Peru

118. What Ecuadorian is the author of Siete tratados or Seven Essays?
(a) Enrique Amorim
(b) Leopoldo Marechal
(c) Juan Montalvo
(d) George Vista

119. Who wrote La gloria de Don Ramiro?
(a) Juan Carlos Onetti
(b) Enrique Larreta
(c) Clorinda Matto de Turner
(d) Diego de Hojeda

120. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?
(a) John Keats (b) Lord Byron
(c) Solan (d) Sappho

121. Which kind of poem is Edward Lear associated with?
(a) Nature (b) Epics
(c) Sonnets (d) Nonsense

122. In Coleridge's poem 'The rime of the Ancient Mariner'where were the three gallants going?
(a) A funeral (b) A wedding
(c) Market (d) To the races

123. Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?
(a) E. E. Cummings
(b) T. S. Elliot
(c) John Greenleaf Whittier
(d) Walt Whitman

124. What was strange about Emily Dickinson?
(a) She rarely left home
(b) She wrote in code
(c) She never attempted to publish her poetry
(d) She wrote her poems in invisible ink

125. Rupert Brooke wrote his poetry during which conflict?
(a) Boer War
(b) Second World War
(c) Korean War
(d) First World War

126. Which Poet Laureatewrote about a church mouse?
(a) Betjeman (b) Hughes
(c) Marvel (d) Larkin

127. Which American writer published 'A brave and startling truth' in 1996
(a) Robert Hass
(b) Jessica Hagdorn
(c) Maya Angelou
(d) Micheal Palmer

128. Who wrote about the idyllic 'Isle of Innisfree'?
(a) Dylan Thomas (b) Ezra Pound
(c) W. B. Yeats (d) E. E. Cummings

129. Sylvia Plath married which English poet?
(a) Masefield (b) Causley
(c) Hughes (d) Larkin

130. Carl Sandburg 'Planked whitefish' contains what kind of imagery?
(a) Sea scenes (b) Rural Idyll
(c) War (d) Innocent childhood

131. Which influential American poet was born in Long Island in 1819?
(a) Emily Dickinson
(b) Paul Dunbar
(c) John Greenleaf Whittier
(d) Walt Whitman

132. In 1960 'The Colossus' was the first book of poems published by which poetess?
(a) Elizabeth Bishop (b) Sylvia Plath
(c) Marianne Moore (d) Laura Jackson

133. In his poem Kipling said 'If you can meet with triumph and . . . . . '?
(a) Glory (b) Ruin
(c) Disaster (d) victory

134. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?
(a) Assonance (b) Onomatopaea
(c) Rhyme (d) Grammar

135. What is the earliest surviving European poem?
(a) The Homeric epic
(b) The Gilgamesh epic
(c) The Deluge epic
(d) The Hesiodic ode

136. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?
(a) The Epic (b) The Comic

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(c) The Occult (d) The Tragic

137. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?
(a) Prosody (b) Potology.
(c) Rheumatology (d) Scansion

138. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
(a) Alliterative verse
(b) Sonnet form
(c) Iambic pentameter
(d) Dactylic hexameter

139. Which poet invented the concept of the variable foot in poetry?
(a) William Carlos Williams
(b) Emily Dickinson
(c) Gerard Manly Hopkins
(d) Robert Frost

140. Who wrote this famous line: 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day/ Thou art more lovely and more temperate...'
(a) TS Eliot (b) Lord Tennyson
(c) Charlotte Bronte (d) Shakespeare

141. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?
(a) The 12th (b) The 14th
(c) The 17th (d) The 19th

142. From which of Shakespeare's plays is this famous line: 'Did my heart love til now?/ Forswear it, sight/ For I never saw a true beauty until this night'
(a) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(b) Hamlet
(c) Othello
(d) Romeo and Juliet

143. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?
(a) Alliterative (b) Epic
(c) Acrostic (d) Haiku

144. Auld Lang Syne is a famous poem by whom?
(a) Sir Walter Scott
(b) William Butler Yeats
(c) Henry Longfellow
(d) Robert Burns

145. How has Stephen Dunn been described in 'the Oxford Companion to 20th Century Poetry?
(a) A poet of middleness
(b) Capturing a sense of spiritual marooness
(c) One of the leading prairie poets
(d) Has some distinction as a critic

146. 'The Cambridge school' refers to a group who emerged when?
(a) The 1900's (b) The 1960's
(c) The 1920's (d) The 1930's

147. Margaret Atwood was born in which Canadian city?
(a) Vancouver (b) Toronto
(c) Ottawa (d) Montreal

148. Who was the author of the famous storybook 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'?
(a) Rudyard Kipling (b) John Keats
(c) Lewis Carroll (d) H. G. Wells

149. How many lines does a sonnet have?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

150. Who wrote 'Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise'?
(a) Browning (b) Marx
(c) Shakespeare (d) Kipling

151. Name the book which opens with the line 'All children, except one grew up'?
(a) The Railway Children
(b) Winnie the Poo
(c) Jungle Book
(d) Peter Pan

152. Which is the first Harry Potter book?
(a) HP and the Goblet of Fire
(b) Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
(c) HP and the Chamber of Secrets
(d) None of these

153. In which century were Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales written?
(a) Fourteenth (b) Fifteenth
(c) Sixteenth (d) Seventeenth

154. What nationality was Robert Louis Stevenson, writer of 'Treasure Island'?
(a) Scottish (b) Welsh
(c) English (d) Irish

155. 'Jane Eyre' was written by which Bronte sister?
(a) Anne (b) Charlotte
(c) Emily (d) Peter Pan

156. In the book' The Lord of the Rings', who or what is Bilbo?
(a) Dwarf (b) Wizard
(c) Hobbit (d) Man

157. The following taboo phrases were used by which writer?
"I fart at thee", "shit on your head', "dirty bastard"
(a) Ben Johnson
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) Henry James
(d) Ernest Hemingway

158. Who wrote the crime novel "Ten Little Niggers"?
(a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
(b) Irvine Welsh
(c) Agatha Christie
(d) Emile Zola

159. Who wrote Aves sin nido?
(a) Clorinda Matto de Turner

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(b) Manuel Rojas
(c) Baldomero Lillo
(d) Jorge Luis Borges

160. The novelist Federico Gamboa was from what country?
(a) Mexico (b) Spain
(c) Cuba (d) France

161. What Chilean author wrote Sub terra?
(a) Juan Carlos Onetti
(b) Adolfo Bioy Casares
(c) Leopoldo Marechal
(d) Baldomero Lillo

162. What Uruguayan writer wrote Cuentos de la selva?
(a) Domingo Faustino Sarmiento
(b) Horatio Quiroga
(c) Clorinda Matto de Turner
(d) Eduardo Barrios

163. When was the Mexican Revolution?
(a) 1776 (b) 1812
(c) 1910-20 (d) 1066

164. Who won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1971?
(a) Juan Carlos Onetti
(b) Diego de Hojeda
(c) Manuel Rojas
(d) Pablo Neruda

165. Who was the first Latin American writer to receive the Nobel Prize in literature in 1945?
(a) Gabriela Mistral
(b) Ricardo Guiraldes
(c) Baldomero Lillo
(d) Jorge Luis Borges

166. What Mexican writer received the 1990 Nobel Prize?
(a) Juan Carlos Onetti
(b) Domingo Faustino Sarmiento
(c) Adolfo Bioy Casares
(d) Octavio Paz

167. What Argentine novelist wrote Story of a Passion for Argentina?
(a) Clorinda Matto de Turner
(b) Eduardo Mallea
(c) Eduardo Barrios
(d) Ricardo Guiraldes

168. Who wrote Don Segundo Sombra?
(a) Manuel Rojas (b) Baldomero Lillo
(c) Rodolfo Usigli (d) Ricardo Guiraldes

169. What Mexican novelist wrote Los de abajo?
(a) Mariano Azuela
(b) Juan Carlos Onetti
(c) Diego de Hojeda
(d) Leopoldo Marechal

170. The writer Alcides Arguedas was from what country?
(a) Mexico (b) Cuba
(c) Bolivia (d) Peru

171. Who wrote El hermano asno?
(a) Mariano Azuela
(b) Domingo Faustino Sarmiento
(c) Jorge Luis Borges
(d) Eduardo Barrios

172. Who wrote the novel The Last Mist?
(a) Maria Luisa Bombal
(b) Clorinda Matto de Turner
(c) Manuel Rojas
(d) Adolfo Bioy Casares

173. Who wrote Ficciones and Labyrinths?
(a) Diego de Hojeda
(b) Baldomero Lillo
(c) Eduardo Barrios
(d) Jorge Luis Borges

174. What Uruguayan novelist wrote El astillero?
(a) Juan Carlos Onetti
(b) Eduardo Barrios
(c) Leopoldo Marechal
(d) Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

175. Who wrote The Truce?
(a) Baldomero Lillo
(b) Mario Benedetti
(c) Manuel Rojas
(d) Adolfo Bioy Casares

176. Who wrote Where the Air Is Clear?
(a) Clorinda Matto de Turner
(b) Diego de Hojeda
(c) Jorge Luis Borges
(d) Carlos Fuentes

177. What are the principal kinds of folktales?
(a) novels, romances, and myths
(b) myths, legends, and fairy tales
(c) essays, legends, and songs
(d) fairy tales, poems, and myths

178. Where is the home of the Greek gods?
(a) Mt. Olympus (b) Mt. McKinley
(c) Mt. Everest (d) The Himalayas

179. What day is derived from the Norse god Thor?
(a) Tuesday (b) Monday
(c) Friday (d) Thursday

180. What is a mythical Arabian bird?
(a) phoenix (b) canary
(c) dove (d) robin

181. Who was the Greek god of the sea?
(a) Zeus (b) Apollo
(c) Poseidon (d) Mercury

182. Who was known as the Master Lumberjack?
(a) Paul Bunyan (b) Pecos Bill
(c) Bowleg Bill (d) John Henry

183. What is the name of a folk story partly in song or verse?

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(a) legend (b) tall tale
(c) myth (d) cante fable

184. Who wrote Household Tales in the early 19th century?
(a) Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
(b) Mother Goose
(c) Andrew Lang
(d) Hans Christian Andersen

185. What nationality was folklorist Andrew Lang?
(a) Irish (b) Welsh
(c) American (d) Scottish

186. What nationality was Hans Christian Andersen?
(a) French (b) Swedish
(c) Danish (d) English

187. Zeus is from what country's myths?
(a) Poland (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Greece

188. What was the profession of Casey Jones?
(a) locomotive engineer
(b) lawyer
(c) baseball player
(d) opera singer

189. Who is a trickster-hero in West African folktales?
(a) Anansi the Spider
(b) Billy the Kid
(c) Tasham the Lion
(d) Kinlaw the Goat

190. What is the German word for fairy tales?
(a) Vier (b) Urlaub
(c) Marchen (d) Bitte

191. Where did the Brer Rabbit stories originate?
(a) West Africa (b) Norway
(c) Iran (d) Spain

192. Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and marriage, was called what in Roman mythology?
(a) Vesta (b) Diana
(c) Minerva (d) Venus

193. The line "Fee-fi-fo-fum/I smell the blood of an Englishman" is from what folktale?
(a) "Old Joe Clark"
(b) "Lousy Miner"
(c) "The Devil and Tom Walker"
(d) "Jack and the Beanstalk"

194. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" was written by whom?
(a) Mark Twain (b) John Steinbeck
(c) John Robb (d) Fannie McCormick

195. Who was the Egyptian patron goddess of mariners?
(a) Re (b) Osiris
(c) Jove (d) Isis

196. Who was the ferryman of the River Styx?
(a) Charon (b) Chronos
(c) Heracles (d) Clio

197. Who wrote Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov?
(a) Fyodor Dostoevsky
(b) Leo Tolstoy
(c) George Bernard Shaw
(d) Aleksandr Pushkin

198. Who wrote the poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"?
(a) Plato
(b) James Joyce
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) William Shakespeare

199. Who is the hero of Great Expectations?
(a) Clara Peggotty (b) Pip
(c) Uriah Heep (d) Top

200. In Gulliver's Travels, where are the residents extremely small?
(a) Brobdingnag (b) Lilliput
(c) Laputa (d) Yahoo

201. What is the name of the monster in Beowulf?
(a) Grendel (b) Franenstein
(c) Barkis (d) Alien

202. Electra by Euripides is what?
(a) a comedy (b) a poem
(c) a tragedy (d) an essay

203. What was the profession of D. H. Lawrence's father?
(a) attorney (b) doctor
(c) business tycoon (d) miner

204. Who was a blind poet?
(a) Nietzsche (b) Homer
(c) Ovid (d) Thomas Hardy

205. Who was exiled from Germany by Hitler in 1933?
(a) Gustave Flaubert (b) Virginia Woolf
(c) Thomas Mann (d) Samuel Beckett

206. What is the nationality of Franz Kafka?
(a) Polish (b) Czech
(c) Russian (d) French

207. Who wrote The Hunchback of Notre Dame and Les Miserables?
(a) Henrik Ibsen
(b) Victor Hugo
(c) Geoffrey Chaucer
(d) Miguel de Cervantes

208. Who were the brothers Grimm?
(a) Jack and Pete
(b) Samuel and Steven
(c) James and Kenneth
(d) Jacob and Wilhelm

209. What is the nationality of Henrik Ibsen?
(a) Norwegian (b) Swedish
(c) Austrian (d) German

210. Who wrote Madame Bovary?

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(a) Leo Tolstoy (b) Daniel Defoe
(c) D. H. Lawrence (d) Gustave Flaubert

211. Leo Tolstoy's title was what?
(a) prince (b) duke
(c) jester (d) count

212. Who wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Sophocles (d) Homer

213. Which Greek poet wrote Works and Days?
(a) Hesiod (b) Homer
(c) Socrates (d) Solon

214. Who is considered the first Athenian poet?
(a) Callinus (b) Theognis
(c) Solon (d) Mimnermus

215. Who is believed to have invented iambic verse?
(a) Archilochus (b) Aesop
(c) Plato (d) Ovid

216. Who is considered the first Greek lyric poet?
(a) Apollo (b) Spartacus
(c) Lesbos (d) Terpander

217. Who is the greatest woman poet of ancient Greece?
(a) Sappho (b) Helen
(c) Diana (d) Leah

218. Who wrote Prometheus Bound?
(a) Oedipus (b) Orestes
(c) Aeschylus (d) Homer

219. Who wrote Oedipus Rex?
(a) Sophocles (b) Aristotle
(c) Aeschylus (d) Antigone

220. Who is Medea's husband?
(a) Hercules (b) Apollo
(c) Zeus (d) Jason

221. Who does Aristophanes ridicule in The Clouds?
(a) Socrates (b) Euripides
(c) Satan (d) God

222. Herodotus is considered what kind of writer?
(a) poet (b) historian
(c) novelist (d) essayist

223. Who wrote the History of the Peloponnesian War?
(a) Herodotus (b) Agamemnon
(c) Xenophon (d) Thucydides

224. What was Demosthenes?
(a) an orator (b) a priest
(c) a king (d) a banker

225. Who was a pupil of Plato?
(a) Aristotle (b) Alexander
(c) Homer (d) Socrates

226. Who is Oedipus' daughter?
(a) Electra (b) Ruth
(c) Antigone (d) Clytemnestra

227. Who wrote Fields of Fire?
(a) Asa Baber (b) Donald Duncan
(c) Larry Hughes (d) James Webb

228. Who wrote Winners and Losers?
(a) Daniel Ford (b) Leslie Gelb
(c) Gloria Emerson (d) Bruce Grant

229. Who wrote 365 Days?
(a) Ronald J. Glasser
(b) Max Cleland
(c) Malcolm Browne
(d) Tom Tiede

230. Who wrote Friendly Fire?
(a) Bruce Weigel (b) John Cassidy
(c) Toby Brant (d) C. D. B. Bryan

231. Who wrote To What End?
(a) Ward Just
(b) Don Kowet
(c) Timothy Lomperis
(d) Mary McCarthy

232. Who wrote Born on the Fourth of July?
(a) Richard Currey
(b) Frederick Downs
(c) Ron Kovic
(d) Daniel Ellsberg

233. Who wrote The Green Berets?
(a) John Wayne (b) Robin Moore
(c) John Cook (d) Thomas Hakes

234. Who wrote Dog Soldiers?
(a) Roger Hilsman (b) James Jones
(c) Donald Kirk (d) Robert Stone

235. Who wrote The Grunts?
(a) Charles Anderson
(b) Tim O'Brien
(c) Jerry Rubin
(d) Sydney Schanberg

236. Who wrote A Rumor of War?
(a) Samuel Vance (b) Keith Walter
(c) Philip Caputo (d) Grant Zalin

237. Who wrote When Hell Was in Session?
(a) Rodney Calvin (b) Clyde Taylor
(c) Jeremiah Denton (d) Martin Binkin

238. Who wrote Dispatches?
(a) Michael Herr (b) Michael Arlen
(c) Daniel Hallin (d) Mike Gravel

239. Who wrote Prison Diary?
(a) Ho Chi Minh (b) John Mueller
(c) Bernard Brodie (d) Edward King

240. Who wrote Decent Interval?
(a) Paul Starr (b) Robert Mole
(c) Frank Snepp (d) Philip Rawson

241. Who wrote The Making of a Quagmire?
(a) Chester Bain (b) Daniel Hall
(c) Robert Turner (d) David Halberstam

242. Which woman writer wrote A Saigon Party: And Other Vietnam War Short Stories?
(a) Alice Walker (b) Diana Dell

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(c) Pearl Buck (d) Dorothy Parker

243. Whose father was murdered by his serfs in 1844?
(a) H. G. Wells (b) Dostoevsky
(c) Tolstoy (d) Stalin

244. Who wrote the play Antony and Cleopatra?
(a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) George Orwell
(c) John Milton
(d) William Shakespeare

245. Who is the protagonist in Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man?
(a) Stephen Dedalus (b) Raskolnikov
(c) Charles Dodson (d) Tom Jones

246. What question does Plato discuss in his Republic?
(a) What is comedy?
(b) What is philosophy?
(c) Why is the sky blue?
(d) Is wine good for your heart?

247. Who wrote The Return of the Native and Jude the Obscure?
(a) George Eliot (b) Thomas Hardy
(c) Thomas Mann (d) Daniel Defoe

248. What is the pen name of Mary Ann Evans?
(a) George Eliot (b) Jane Austen
(c) Virginia Woolf (d) Henry Fielding

249. How old was Daniel Defoe when he wrote Robinson Crusoe?
(a) nearly 20 (b) almost 60
(c) over 90 (d) 18

250. August Strinberg was what?
(a) a Norwegian novelist
(b) a French playwright
(c) a Swedish playwright
(d) an Italian poet

251. Who is Henry Fielding's best-known character?
(a) Tom Sawyer (b) Anna Karenina
(c) Tom Jones (d) Debbie Marshall

252. Who wrote "The Ugly Duckling"?
(a) the Grimm brothers
(b) Charles Perrault
(c) Walt Disney
(d) Hans Christian Andersen

253. Who wrote Cry, the Beloved Country?
(a) Alan Paton (b) Athol Fugard
(c) Mark Twain (d) Henrik Ibsen

254. Heathcliff and Catherine appear in what novel?
(a) Jane Eyre
(b) Wuthering Heights
(c) The Canterbury Tales
(d) Don Quixote

255. Who wrote The Magic Mountain?
(a) Tolstoy (b) D. H. Lawrence
(c) Flaubert (d) Thomas Mann

256. What nationality is the hero in Beowulf?
(a) French (b) English
(c) Welsh (d) Danish

257. How many parts are there in the epic Paradise Lost by John Milton?
(a) 25 (b) 12
(c) 2 (d) 50

258. Who won the Pulitzer in 1921 for The Age of Innocence?
(a) Booth Tarkington (b) Willa Cather
(c) Edna Ferber (d) Edith Wharton

259. Who refused the Pulitzer in 1926?
(a) Upton Sinclair (b) Herman Wouk
(c) Sinclair Lewis (d) Conrad Richter

260. Who won in 1928 for Bridge of San Luis Rey?
(a) Wallace Stegner (b) Thornton Wilder
(c) Ernest Poole (d) Margaret Wilson

261. The Good Earth was the winning book in 1931. Who wrote it?
(a) Pearl S. Buck (b) Louis Bromfield
(c) Caroline Miller (d) Allen Drury

262. Who won the Pulitzer in 1937 for Gone With the Wind?
(a) Martin Flavin
(b) Margaret Mitchell
(c) Katherine Anne Porter
(d) Jean Stafford

263. The Grapes of Wrath was the winner of the Prize in 1940. Who was the author?
(a) John Updike (b) Eudora Welty
(c) Alison Lurie (d) John Steinbeck

264. What writer won in 1945 for A Bell for Adano?
(a) John Hersey (b) John Cheever
(c) John Updike (d) John P. Marquand

265. Alice Walker won the Pulitzer for The Color Purple in what year?
(a) 1995 (b) 1968
(c) 1983 (d) 1989

266. To Kill a Mockingbird won the Prize in 1961. Who was the author?
(a) Harper Lee (b) Peter Taylor
(c) Anne Tyler (d) Saul Bellow

267. James Michener won it in 1948 for what book?
(a) The Edge of Sadness
(b) The Way West
(c) Journey in the Dark
(d) Tales of the South Pacific

268. What year did Carol Shields for The Stone Diaries win the big prize?
(a) 1995 (b) 1945
(c) 1955 (d) 1975

269. The Reivers won the Pulitzer in 1961. Who wrote it?

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(a) MacKinlay Kantor
(b) Oscar Hijuelos
(c) Robert Olen Butler
(d) William Faulkner

270. Who won in 1988 for Beloved?
(a) Toni Morrison
(b) E. Annie Prouix
(c) Alice Walker
(d) Shirley Ann Grau

271. A Death in the Family was the winner in 1951. Who was the author?
(a) N. Scott Momaday
(b) Michael Shaara
(c) James Agee
(d) Harold L. Davis

272. In 1953 Ernest Hemingway won the Pulitzer for what book?
(a) The Old Man and the Sea
(b) A Fable
(c) Advise and Consent
(d) The Late George Apley

273. Eugene O'Neill won the Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1922 for what play?
(a) Why Marry?
(b) Beyond the Horizon
(c) The Old Maid
(d) Anna Christie

274. The Young Man From Atlanta won in 1991. Who was the playwright?
(a) Horton Foote (b) Jason Miller
(c) Joseph Kramm (d) Paul Green

275. The Pulitzer Prize was awarded for Glengarry Glen Ross by David Mamet in what year?
(a) 1960 (b) 1984
(c) 1994 (d) 1950

276. A Delicate Balance was the winning play in 1961. Who was the writer?
(a) Anderson (b) Edward Albee
(c) Zoe Akins (d) Sidney Kingsley

277. The Gin Game was the winner in 1971. Who was the author?
(a) Donald L. Coburn
(b) Howard Lindsay
(c) Marc Connelly
(d) George Abbott

278. Strange Interlude was the winning play in 1921. Who wrote it?
(a) Mary Chase
(b) Robert E. Sherwood
(c) Russel Crouse
(d) Eugene O'Neill

279. Arthur Miller won the Pulitzer in 1949 for what play?
(a) Death of a Salesman
(b) Picnic
(c) All the Way Home
(d) A Soldier's Play

280. Picnic won in 1951. Who was the playwright?
(a) Lanford Wilson (b) Marsha Norman
(c) Elmer Rice (d) William Inge

281. Tennessee Williams was the winner for Cat on a Hot Tin Roof in what year?
(a) 1915 (b) 1955
(c) 1980 (d) 1940

282. Buried Child was the play that won a Pulitzer in 1979 for what writer?
(a) Sam Shepard (b) Ketti Frings
(c) Charles Fuller (d) Howard Sackler

283. Who penned Our Town, the Pulitzer Prize winner in 1938?
(a) Arthur Miller
(b) William Saroyan
(c) George S. Kaufman
(d) Thornton Wilder

284. Alfred Uhry won it in 1988 for what play?
(a) Driving Miss Daisy
(b) The Subject Was Roses
(c) The Great White Hope
(d) Fences

285. Craig's Wife was the winning play in 1921. Who was the author?
(a) Jerome Weidman (b) George Kelly
(c) Tad Mosel (d) James Lapine

286. Crimes of the Heart won the Pulitzer for what writer in 1981?
(a) Neil Simon (b) Edward Albee
(c) Beth Henley (d) Wendy Wasserstein

287. The Great White Hope by Howard Sackler won the Prize in what year?
(a) 1960 (b) 1950
(c) 1979 (d) 1969

288. Who was called "the great and glorious pendulum" by Henry James?
(a) Gwendolyn Brooks
(b) Edith Wharton
(c) Edna Ferber
(d) Edith Hamilton

289. Where did Emily Dickinson live?
(a) New England (b) California
(c) Paris, France (d) Alaska

290. What native of Jackson, Mississippi wrote Delta Wedding?
(a) Carson McCullers
(b) Flannery O'Connor
(c) Virginia Woolf
(d) Eudora Welty

291. Where in the United States did Flannery O'Connor set most of her short stories and

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novels?
(a) the South (b) the West
(c) the East (d) Maine

292. Which of the following novels did Carson McCullers write?
(a) Optimist's Daughter
(b) A Saigon Party
(c) Uncle Tom's Cabin
(d) The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter

293. Where did Willa Cather grow up?
(a) Nebraska (b) New Hampshire
(c) New York (d) North Dakota

294. Who did Abraham Lincoln call "the little woman who started the Civil War"?
(a) Dorothy Thompson
(b) Louisa May Alcott
(c) Harriet Beecher Stowe
(d) Sue Grafton

295. Anne Bradstreet was what kind of writer?
(a) historian (b) poet
(c) screenwriter (d) playwright

296. Who wrote Little Men?
(a) Louisa May Alcott
(b) Harriet Beecher Stowe
(c) Isak Dinesan
(d) Mary Ann Evans

297. Who wrote, "Men seldom make passes / At girls who wear glasses"?
(a) Lucy Stone
(b) Virginia Woolf
(c) George Sand
(d) Dorothy Parker

298. Who wrote The Mill on the Floss?
(a) George Eliot
(b) George Sand
(c) Gloria Steinem
(d) May Sarton

299. Who wrote Mansfield Park?
(a) Emily Post
(b) Helen Hunt Jackson
(c) Colette
(d) Jane Austen

300. Which of the following novels did Virginia Woolf write?
(a) Pride and Prejudice
(b) To the Lighthouse
(c) Women in Love
(d) Memories Are Like Clouds

301. Who wrote The Ballad of the Sad Cafe?
(a) Jane Austen
(b) Virginia Woolf
(c) Carson McCullers
(d) George Eliot

302. Who said, "My mother was dead for five years before I knew that I had loved her very much."?
(a) Lillian Hellman (b) Lady Astor
(c) Shirley Booth (d) Clara Yacura

303. Which Baby Boomer wrote Memories Are Like Clouds?
(a) Pamela Reed (b) Diana Dell
(c) Cher (d) Sally Field

304. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?
(a) Skeptical (b) Authoritative
(c) Impressionistic (d) Both a & c

305. Which Welsh poet wrote "Under Milk Wood?"
(a) Anthony Hopkins (b) Richard Burton
(c) Tom Jones (d) Dylan Thomas

306. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer
(b) Dick Whittington
(c) Thomas Lancaster
(d) King Richard II

307. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles?"
(a) Agatha Christie
(b) H Ryder-Haggard
(c) P D James
(d) Arthur Conan Doyle

308. William Shakespeare is not the author of:
(a) Titus Andronicus (b) White Devil
(c) Hamlet (d) None of these

309. __is a late 20th century play written by a woman?
(a) Queen Cristina (b) Top Girls
(c) Camille (d) The Homecoimg

310. Which of the following writers wrote historical novels?
(a) Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte
(b) Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth
(c) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(d) Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley

311. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
(a) John Milton (b) John Keats
(c) P.B. Shelley (d) William Wordsworth

312. "Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden."
This is an extract from:
(a) Paradise Lost (b) Paradise Regained
(c) Samson Agonist (d) Divorce Tracts

313. Willlam Shakespeare was born in the year:
(a) 1564 (b) 1544
(c) 1578 (d) 1582

314. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'?

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(a) How do I love thee
(b) Ode to a Grecian urn
(c) In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes
(d) Let me not to the marriage of true minds

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. b	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. c	15. a	16. b	17. a	18. d	19. c	20. a
21. c	22. d	23. b	24. d	25. a	26. c	27. d	28. d	29. a	30. a
31. c	32. b	33. b	34. a	35. a	36. a	37. b	38. c	39. b	40. b
41. d	42. a	43. a	44. d	45. b	46. d	47. c	48. c	49. d	50. a
51. c	52. a	53. b	54. a	55. c	56. b	57. c	58. a	59. d	60. b
61. a	62. d	63. c	64. b	65. b	66. d	67. b	68. c	69. b	70. a
71. b	72. a	73. c	74. d	75. a	76. d	77. c	78. a	79. c	80. a
81. c	82. a	83. b	84. c	85. b	86. c	87. c	88. a	89. c	90. a
91. b	92. a	93. b	94. b	95. a	96. b	97. b	98. a	99. d	100. b
101. a	102. b	103. d	104. a	105. c	106. c	107. d	108. b	109. d	110. b
111. d	112. a	113. c	114. b	115. d	116. a	117. a	118. c	119. b	120. b
121. d	122. b	123. b	124. a	125. d	126. a	127. c	128. c	129. c	130. c
131. d	132. b	133. c	134. d	135. a	136. c	137. a	138. c	139. a	140. d
141. a	142. d	143. c	144. d	145. a	146. b	147. c	148. c	149. c	150. c
151. d	152. b	153. a	154. a	155. b	156. c	157. a	158. c	159. a	160. a
161. d	162. b	163. c	164. d	165. a	166. d	167. b	168. d	169. a	170. c
171. d	172. a	173. d	174. a	175. b	176. d	177. b	178. a	179. d	180. a
181. c	182. a	183. d	184. a	185. d	186. c	187. d	188. a	189. a	190. c
191. a	192. d	193. d	194. a	195. d	196. a	197. a	198. c	199. b	200. b
201. a	202. c	203. d	204. b	205. c	206. b	207. b	208. d	209. a	210. d
211. d	212. d	213. a	214. c	215. a	216. d	217. a	218. c	219. a	220. d
221. a	222. b	223. d	224. a	225. a	226. c	227. d	228. c	229. a	230. d
231. a	232. c	233. b	234. d	235. a	236. c	237. c	238. a	239. a	240. c
241. d	242. b	243. b	244. d	245. a	246. b	247. b	248. a	249. b	250. c
251. c	252. d	253. a	254. b	255. d	256. d	257. b	258. d	259. c	260. b
261. a	262. b	263. d	264. a	265. c	266. a	267. d	268. a	269. d	270. a
271. c	272. a	273. d	274. a	275. b	276. b	277. a	278. d	279. a	280. d
281. b	282. a	283. d	284. a	285. b	286. c	287. d	288. b	289. a	290. d
291. a	292. d	293. a	294. c	295. b	296. a	297. d	298. a	299. d	300. b
301. c	302. a	303. b	304. d	305. d	306. a	307. d	308. b	309. c	310. b
311. b	312. b	313. a	314. a						

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FAMOUS LITERARY CHARACTERS

FAMOUS LITERARY CHARACTERS

Book name	name of writer	famous Characters of the book
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain	Huckleberry Finn - Tom Sawyer- Widow Douglas and Miss Watson - Jim - Pap - Huck's father, - Judge Thatcher- The Grangerfords - The Wilks family- Silas and Sally Phelps - Aunt Polly
All's Well That Ends Well	William Shakespeare	Helena - Bertram - Countess- King of France- Lafew - Parolles - First Lord- - Second Lord - Diana - Widow - Diana's mother.- Mariana - Duke of Florence - Clown - Steward
Death of a Salesman	Arthur Miller	Willy Loman- Biff Loman- Linda Loman- Happy Loman- Charley - Bernard- Ben- Howard Wagner - Stanley- Miss Forsythe and Letta - Jenny
1984	George Orwell	Winston Smith - Julia –O'Brien- Big Brother - Mr. Charrington - Syme - Parsons - Emmanuel Goldstein
Twelfth Night	William Shakespeare	Viola - Orsino- Olivia - Sebastian - Malvolio- Feste- Sir Toby - Maria - Sir Andrew Aguecheek- Antonio
Major Barbara	George Bernard Shaw	Andrew Undershaft- Barbara- Adolphus Cusins - Lady Britomart Undershaft- Stephen Undershaft- Charles Lomax - Sarah Undershaft- Bronterre O'Brien Price- Rummy Mitchens - Peter Shirley - Bill Walker- Jenny Hill - Mrs. Baines - Bilton - Morrison
The Jew of Malta	Christopher Marlowe	- Barabas- Abigail - Ithamore- Ferneze- Machevill- Selim-Calymath - Don Mathias - Don Lodowick- Friar Jacomo - Friar Bernardine - Bellamira- Pilia- Borza- Katherine - Martin del Bosco
Doctor Faustus	Christopher Marlowe	Faustus- Mephastophilis- Chorus- Old Man- Good Angel- Evil Angel- Lucifer- Wagner- Clown- Robin- Rafe- Valdes and Cornelius- The Scholars- The pope- Emperor Charles V- Knight-Bruno- Duke of Vanholt- Martino and Frederick
A Doll's House	Henrik Ibsen	Nora - Torvald Helmer - Krogstad - Mrs. Linde - Dr. Rank - Bob, Emmy, and Ivar - Anne- Marie — Nora's father
The Mill on the Floss	George Eliot	Maggie Tulliver- Tom Tulliver- Elizabeth Tulliver- Jeremy Tulliver-Lucy Deane- Philip Wakem- Lawyer Wakem- Stephen Guest- Bob Jakin- Mr. and Mrs. Glegg- Mr. and Mrs. Deane- Mr. and Mrs. Pullet- Luke Moggs- Mr. Riley- Mr. Stelling- Dr. Kenn - Mr. and Mrs. Moss- Mr. Pivart- Kezia - Mr. Gore- Mr. Poulter
The Rape of the Lock	Alexander Pope	Belinda - The Baron- Caryl - Goddess - Shock - Ariel - Umbriel - Brillante - Momentilla - Crispissa - Clarissa - Thalestris - Sir Plume
Harry Potter (series of seven fantasy novels)	British author J. K. Rowling	Regulus Black- Bathilda Bagshot- Aberforth Dumbledore-Griphook,- Gellert Grindlewald- Mr. Ollivander- Dobby- Ginny Weasley- Neville Longbottom- Severus Snape
Sons and Lovers	D.H. Lawrence	Gertrude Morel- Paul Morel- Walter Morel- William Morel- Annie

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		Morel- Arthur Morel- Miriam Leivers- Clara Dawes- Baxter Dawes- Mrs. Radford- Thomas Jordan- Louisa Lily Denys Western- Mr. and Mrs. Leivers, Agatha, Edgar, Geoffrey, Maurice- Fanny- John Field- Jerry Purdy- Mr. Heaton- Beatrice Wyld
Paradise Lost	John Milton	Satan- Adam- Eve- God the Father- God the Son- Beelzebub- Belial- Mammon- Mulciber- Moloch- Sin- Death- Gabriel- Raphael- Uriel- Abdiel- Michael
King Lear	William Shakespeare	King Lear- Cordelia- Goneril- Regan- Gloucester- Edgar- Edmund- Kent- Albany- Cornwall- Oswald
Hamlet	William Shakespeare	Hamlet- Claudius- Gertrude- Polonius- Horatio- Ophelia- Laertes- Fortinbras- The Ghost- Rosencrantz and Guildenstern- Osric- Voltimand and Cornelius- Marcellus and Bernardo- Francisco- Reynaldo
Romeo And Juliet	William Shakespeare	Romeo- Juliet- Friar Lawrence- Mercutio- The Nurse- Tybalt- Capulet- Lady Capulet- Montague- Lady Montague- Paris- Benvolio- Prince Escalus- Friar John- Balthasar- Sampson & Gregory- Abram- The Apothecary- Peter- Rosaline- The Chorus
The Return of The Native	Thomas Hardy	Clym Yeobright- Diggory Venn- Eustacia Vye- Damon Wildeve- Thomasin Yeobright- Mrs. Yeobright- Christian Cantle- Captain Vye- Johnny Nonsuch- Charley- Local laborers
Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift	Gulliver- The emperor- The farmer- Glumdalclitch- The queen- The king- Lord Munodi- Yahoos- Houyhnhnms- Gulliver's Houyhnhnm master- Don Pedro de Mendez- Brobdingnagians- Lilliputians and Blefuscudians- Laputans- Mary Burton Gulliver- Richard Sympson- James Bates- Abraham Pannell- William Prichard- Flimnap- Reldresal- Skyresh Bolgolam- Tramecksan- Slamecksan
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	David Copperfield- Uriah Heep- James Steerforth
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist- Fagin- Nancy- Rose Maylie- Mr. Brownlow- Monks- Bill Sikes- Mr. Bumble- Agnes Fleming- Mr. Leeford- Mr. Losberne- Mrs. Maylie- Harry Maylie- The Artful Dodger- Charley Bates- Old Sally- Mrs. Corney- Noah Claypole- Charlotte - Toby Crackit- Mrs. Bedwin- Bull's- eye- Monks's mother- Mr. Fang- Duff and Blathers
Adam Bede	George Eliot	Adam- Dinah Morris- Hetty Sorrel- Captain Donnithorne
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	Elizabeth Bennet- Fitzwilliam Darcy- Jane Bennet- Charles Bingley- Mr. Bennet- Mrs. Bennet- George Wickham- Lydia Bennet- Mr. Collins- Miss Bingley- Lady Catherine de Bourgh- Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner- Charlotte Lucas- Georgiana Darcy- Mary Bennet- Catherine Bennet
The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway	Santiago- The marlin- Manolin- Joe DiMaggio- Perico- Martin

1. Name the author who created the literary character J. Alfred Prufrock
   (a) T. S. Eliot (b) Ezra Pound
   (c) Eudora Welty (d) Gertrude Stein
2. Name the author who created the literary character The Artful Dodger
   (a) W.S. Gilbert (b) G.B. Shaw
   (c) Oscar Wilde (d) Charles Dickens
3. Who Created the followings characters? Elinor Dashwood, Anne Eliot, Fanny Price, and Emma

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Woodhouse.
(a) Thomas Hardy (b) Jane Austen
(c) Mrs. Radcliffe (d) Colette

C 4. Who Created the followings characters? Inspector Japp, Captain Hastings, Ariadne Oliver, Tommy and Tuppence.
(a) Dorothy L. Sayers
(b) Ngaio Marsh
(c) Agatha Christie
(d) P.D. James

C 5. Who Created the followings characters? Dr. Aziz, Lucy Honeychurch, Margaret Schlegel, and Vashti.
(a) Dalton Trumbo (b) Hermann Hesse
(c) E.M. Forster (d) Mary Renault

C 6. Who Created the followings characters? Jack Torrance, Bobby Garfield, Charlie McGee, and John Coffey.
(a) Anthony Burgess
(b) John Updike
(c) Stephen King
(d) Sinclair Lewis

b 7. Who Created the followings characters? Clarence, Jim, Joe Harper, Aunt Polly, and the Duke.
(a) Ernest Hemingway
(b) Mark Twain
(c) George Orwell
(d) William Faulkner

d 8. Name the author who created the literary character "Raskolnikov"?
(a) Tolstoi (b) Goethe
(c) Pushkin (d) Dostoevsky

a 9. Name the author who created the literary character "Jacob Marley"
(a) Charles Dickens (b) Theodore Dreiser
(c) Henry James (d) F Scott Fitzgerald

a 10. Name the author who created the literary character "George Webber"
(a) Thomas Wolfe (b) Sinclair Lewis
(c) Stephen Crane (d) Nathaniel Hawthorne

b 11. Name the author who created the literary character "Joseph K"
(a) Hermann Hesse (b) Franz Kafka
(c) Herman Melville (d) Jonathan Swift

b 12. Name the author who created the literary character "The Joad Family"
(a) Daniel Defoe
(b) John Steinbeck
(c) William Faulkner
(d) James Fenimore Cooper

c 13. Name the author who created the literary character "Jean Valjean"
(a) Marcel Proust
(b) Robert Louis Stevenson
(c) Albert Camus
(d) Victor Hugo

a 14. Name the author who created the literary character "Jude"
(a) Thomas Hardy (b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) Oscar Wilde (d) James Agee

d 15. Name the author who created the literary character "Kurtz"
(a) Erich Maria Remarque
(b) Henry Fielding
(c) Ivan Turgenev (d) Joseph Conrad

d 16. What novel features Marlow and Kurtz?
(a) War and Peace
(b) Tender is the Night
(c) The Tempest
(d) Heart of Darkness

a 17. What novel follows the adventures of Scout and Jem, and their involvement with Boo Radley and their father Atticus?
(a) To Kill a Mockingbird
(b) Treasure Island
(c) Johnny Tremaine
(d) Utopia

c 18. Name the author who created the literary character "Frodo Baggins"?
(a) C. K. Chesterton (b) Charles Dickens
(c) J.R.R. Tolkien (d) Emily Bronte

b 19. Name the author who created the literary character "Uriah Heep"
(a) Geroge Eliot (b) Charles Dickens
(c) Thomas Hardy (d) William Wordsworth

b 20. Name the author who created the literary character "Kilgore Trout"?
(a) John Irving (b) Kurt Vonnegut
(c) Dorothy Parker (d) Stephen Leacock

b 21. Name the author who created the literary character "Sir Toby Belch"?
(a) Christopher Marlowe
(b) William Shakespeare
(c) W.S. Gilbert
(d) Stephen Leacock

c 22. Name the author who created the literary character Silas Marner
(a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Charles Dickens
(c) George Eliot (d) Thomas Hardy

d 23. Name the author who created the literary character Dorian Gray
(a) G.B. Shaw (b) Dylan Thomas
(c) Joseph Conrad (d) Oscar Wilde

a 24. In what book would you find the character of Scrooge?
(a) Hamlet (b) Julius Caesar
(c) Oliver Twist (d) A Christmas Carol

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25. Name the author who created the literary character Henry Higgins
(a) W.S. Gilbert (b) G.B. Shaw
(c) Oscar Wilde (d) C.K. Chesterton

26. Name the author who created the literary character Prince Myskin
(a) Leo Tolstoy (b) Fyodor Dostoevsky
(c) Anton Chekov (d) Vladimir Nabokov

27. Name the author who created the literary character Walter Mitty
(a) Dorothy Parker (b) Ring Lardner
(c) James Thurber (d) Jean Stafford

28. Who Created the followings characters? Homer Wells, Win Berry, State O' Maine, Jenny Fields, and the Ellen Jamesians
(a) Dave Barry (b) Fenimore Cooper
(c) Jack Kerouac (d) John Irving

29. Who Created the followings characters? Buck, Perrault, Martin Eden, and Wolf Larsen
(a) Robert Service (b) Stephen Crane
(c) Jack London (d) Frank Norris

30. Name the author who created the literary character Algernon Montcrieff
(a) G.B. Shaw (b) Oscar Wilde
(c) Charles Dickens (d) Noel Coward

31. Name the author who created the literary character Samuel Pickwick
(a) Samuel Johnson (b) Ben Jonson
(c) Charles Dickens (d) Oscar Wilde

46. Don Juan is a major character of what origin?
(a) Latvian (b) French
(c) Spanish (d) Italian

33. In what book would you find the character of Goneril?
(a) Othello (b) Hamlet
(c) King Lear (d) Julius Caesar

34. In what book would you find the character of Madame Defarge?
(a) A Tale of Two Cities
(b) Wuthering Heights
(c) Great Expectations
(d) Lorna Doone

35. In what book would you find the character of Uriah Heep?
(a) Volpone (b) Moby Dick
(c) Pickwick Papers (d) David Copperfield

36. In what book would you find the character of Iago?
(a) Julius Caesar (b) Twelfth Night
(c) Hamlet (d) Othello

37. In what book would you find the character of Claudius?
(a) Macbeth (b) Othello
(c) Hamlet (d) Romeo & Juliet

38. In what book would you find the character of Cassius?
(a) Julius Caesar
(b) David Copperfield
(c) Don Quixote
(d) Anthony and Cleopatra

39. In what book would you find the character of Fagin?
(a) Gulliver's Travels (b) Ethan Frome
(c) Oliver Twist (d) Pickwick Papers

40. Who is the lazy, good-for-nothing heroic boy in The Thousand and One Nights?
(a) Mohammed (b) Aladdin
(c) Tookie (d) Abdul

41. What was Ali Baba's profession in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"?
(a) butcher (b) baker
(c) woodcutter (d) brothel owner

42. Lord Byron's bold and brooding romantic character was called what?
(a) the lordly hero (b) the Byronic hero
(c) the Fool (d) the Byronic twit

43. What is the name of the fictional detective used by many American authors?
(a) Ralph Bundy (b) Nick Carter
(c) Harry Morgan (d) Pete Wilson

44. Sir John Falstaff appeared in which of Shakespeare's plays?
(a) Romeo and Juliet
(b) Richard III
(c) Taming of the Shrew
(d) Henry IV

45. James Hilton created Shangri-La in what novel?
(a) Missing Place (b) Lost Horizon
(c) Somewhere in Time
(d) I'll Be Seeing You

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. b	13. d	14. a	15. d	16. d	17. a	18. c	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. d	24. d	25. b	26. b	27. c	28. d	29. c	30. b
31. c	46. c	33. c	34. a	35. d	36. d	37. c	38. a	39. c	40. b
41. c	42. b	43. b	44. d	45. b					

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ENGLISH LITERARY TERMS

d 1. There are two parts to a metaphor. One is the tenor. What is the other part?
(a) Vehicle (b) Alto
(c) Body (d) Simile

b 2. In literature, how might we describe someone of "sanguine" humor?
(a) Angry (b) Happy
(c) Lethargic (d) Melancholy

d 3. In a play, if the term "exeunt" is used, what does it mean?
(a) One character (b) Enter stage right
(c) Exit stage left (d) They all exit

C 4. In the Freytag Pyramid, what immediately follows the climax?
(a) Rising Action (b) Denouement
(c) Falling action (d) Exposition

a 5. What term was used to refer to the group of actors who, in a classical Greek play, commented on the action of the play?
(a) Chorus (b) Static
(c) Epigraph (d) Pastoral

a 6. Which kind of character does not develop throughout a work of literature?
(a) Static (b) Dynamic
(c) Round (d) Unreliable

C 7. What do we call an inscription or quotation at the beginning of a book?
(a) Exemplum (b) Epithet
(c) Epigraph (d) Encomium

C 8. In poetry, a trochaic foot consists of a stressed syllable followed by what?
(a) One stressed syllable and one unstressed syllable
(b) One stressed syllable
(c) One unstressed syllable
(d) Two unstressed syllables

C 9. Which of the following novels by Jane Austen is a parody?
(a) Pride and Prejudice
(b) Mansfield Park
(c) Northanger Abbey
(d) Persuasion

d 10. What is the technical name for a conventional genre of poetry that usually celebrates the simplicity of rural life?
(a) Elegy (b) Ode
(c) Epic (d) Pastoral

C 11. What do we call a lyric ode written in honor of a bride and groom?
(a) Sonnet (b) Elegy
(c) Epithalamium (d) Pastoral Elegy

a 12. Carpe diem is a special genre of poetry. What does carpe diem mean?
(a) Seize the day
(b) Love endures
(c) Death of the body
(d) The body decays

b 13. A term often used in literature to express the idea that the fall of man was fortunate is called the felix _____. What is the missing word?
(a) Epithalamium (b) Culpa
(c) An Invocation (d) Protestantism

a 14. Milton begins "Paradise Lost" with the words "Sing, Heavenly Muse..." What do we call this kind of beginning?
(a) An Invocation (b) A Carpe Diem
(c) A Salutation (d) An Epithalamium

b 15. Some literary giants, such as Yeats and Blake, are said to have possessed a belief in a religion that combines Christianity with mysticism and magic. What do scholars call this religion?
(a) Mystical Catholicism
(b) Hermetic Protestantism
(c) Neo-paganism
(d) Kabbalism

b 16. With which literary symbol have I ended the following sentence? "Walking through the splendid woody area my mind wandered off with the meandering path before me..."
(a) Parenthesis (b) Ellipsis
(c) Asterisk (d) Colon

a 17. "And thrice threefold the gates; three folds were brass." This is an example of:
(a) antanaclasis (b) zeugma
(c) oxymoron (d) epizeuxis

C 18. What literary term comes to mind when you hear the following dialogue? "Then, sir, she should have a supercilious knowledge in accounts; and as she grew up, I would have her instructed in geometry, that she might know something of the contagious countries."
(a) Malapropism (b) synesthesia
(c) Paradox (d) sticomythia

b 19. "Take me to you, imprison me, for I, / Except you

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enthrall me, never shall be free, / Nor ever chaste, except you ravish me." What literary device is John Donne using here?
(a) malapropism (b) Paradox
(c) Litotes (d) antimetabole

20. "...Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall?" What rhetorical device is employed in this clause?
(a) Oxymoron (b) epanalepsis
(c) polyptoton (d) antimetabole

21. "Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law, / Or some frail china jar receive a flaw; / Or stain her honour, or her new brocade, / Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade / Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball . . . " What device is Alexander Pope employing in this passage?
(a) litotes (b) epizeuxis
(c) paradox (d) zeugma

22. Which of the following is a ballad opera?
(a) Tom Thumb (b) The West Indian
(c) My Fair Lady (d) Beggar's Opera

23. Which of the following is NOT an allegory?
(a) "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte
(b) "The Celestial Railroad" by Nathaniel Hawthorne
(c) "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan
(d) "The Pilgrim's Regress" by C.S. Lewis

24. Which of the following is not one of the unities?
(a) Place (b) Time
(c) Action (d) Character

25. Which of the following is not a mock heroic?
(a) William Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"
(b) John Dryden's "Mac Flecknoe"
(c) Alexander Pope's "The Dunciad"
(d) Alexander Pope's "The Rape of the Lock"

26. The term 'gargantuan' finds its origin in the fictional character of the same name. Who was the author?
(a) De Maupassant (b) Rabelais
(c) Trollope (d) Fielding

27. The idea of 'Shangri-la' has been accepted into the vocabulary. Who wrote the novel that popularized this fictional place?
(a) James Hilton (b) L. Frank Baum
(c) James Barrie (d) Washington Irving

28. 'Babbitt' refers to someone who is middle class - in a stuffy, unoriginal way. Who wrote the novel of the same name?
(a) Jack London (b) William Faulkner
(c) Sinclair Lewis (d) John Dos Passos

29. The term 'Shylock ' has come to have an everyday usage. In which of Shakespeare's plays does this character appear?
(a) Two Gentlemen of Verona
(b) Merchant of Venice
(c) As You Like It
(d) Much Ado about Nothing

30. 'Lilliputian' refers to something quite small. What author wrote about Lilliput?
(a) Jonathan Swift
(b) Theodore Dreiser
(c) Voltaire
(d) Joseph Conrad

31. A 'misanthrope' is a sour type of person. Who wrote the work of the same name?
(a) Racine (b) Camus
(c) Proust (d) Moliere

32. The term 'Micawber' is often used to describe a person with a certain type of attitude. In which book by Charles Dickens does the character appear?
(a) Oliver Twist
(b) Great Expectations
(c) Bleak House
(d) David Copperfield

33. We commonly speak about Faust; who wrote the tragedy of 'Doctor Faustus'?
(a) Marlowe (b) Thomas Kyd
(c) Ben Jonson (d) John Webster

34. In psychology, one theorist has described what he calls an 'Icarus complex', based on the mythological character, Icarus. Who was the father of this mythological figure?
(a) Perseus (b) Daedalus
(c) Theseus (d) Phaethon

35. We often speak of people who are 'quixotic' or 'tilt at windmills'. Who is the author involved?
(a) Lorca (b) Cervantes
(c) Calderon (d) Unamuno

36. What do we call the conversation between two or more characters?
(a) Dialect (b) Irony
(c) Connotation (d) Dialogue

37. What do we call the series of related events that make up a story?
(a) Foreshadowing (b) Novel
(c) Plot (d) Myth

38. This is known as the uncertainty or anxiety the reader feels about what will happen next in a story.
(a) Suspense (b) theme
(c) symbol (d) motivation

39. A story with no known author, that originally was passed on from one generation to another by word of mouth is known as a _____.
(a) etymon (b) short story
(c) novel (d) folk tale

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40. The overall mood or emotion of a work of literature is known as the _____.
(a) climax (b) atmosphere
(c) conflict (d) description

41. Irony is a contrast between expectation and reality. Which of the following is not a common type of irony?
(a) flashback (b) situational
(c) verbal (d) dramatic

42. A brief story in prose or verse that teaches a moral or gives a practical lesson about how to get along in life is called a _____.
(a) myth (b) fable
(c) folk tale (d) drama

43. A character's __is any force that drives or moves the character to behave in a particular way.
(a) motivation (b) dialogue
(c) dynamics (d) conflict

44. The story of a real person's life, written or told by another person is called a _____.
(a) Biography (b) Alliteration
(c) Personification (d) Autobiography

45. '...And the silken sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain' -Edgar Allan Poe, from 'The Raven', shows a type of figurative language called _____.
(a) limerick (b) metaphor
(c) alliteration (d) simile

46. A figure of speech in which a nonhuman thing or quality is talked about as if it were human is called _____
(a) personification (b) limerick
(c) metaphor (d) simile

47. The story of a person's life, written or told by that person is called an _____.
(a) biography (b) alliteration
(c) personification (d) autobiography

48. A story written to be acted in front of an audience is called a _____
(a) play (b) myth
(c) novel (d) suspense

49. Buzz, rustle, boom, ticktock, tweet, and bang are all samples of _____
(a) free verse (b) tone
(c) onomatopoeia (d) sound

50. The time and place in which the events of a work of literature take place is called the _____.
(a) play (b) onomatopoeia
(c) setting (d) speaker

51. The voice talking in a poem is known as:
(a) speaker (b) character
(c) author (d) symbol

52. The idea about life revealed in a work of literature is known as the _____.
(a) theme (b) plot
(c) tone (d) irony

53. An exaggerated, fanciful story that gets 'taller and taller,' more and more far-fetched, the more it is told and retold is called a _____
(a) Theme (b) Tall tale
(c) Nonfiction (d) Aesop

54. Prose writing that deals with real people, events, and places without changing any facts is called:
(a) fiction (b) short story
(c) novel (d) nonfiction

55. A famous author of fables is _____
(a) Warner (b) Poe
(c) Aesop (d) Blinn

56. What is the meaning of alliteration?
(a) When an actor says something to the audience that is not intended to be heard by the rest of the actors
(b) The enemy in the story
(c) A successive line of literature with repetitious initial sounds
(d) The main character of

57. What is a denouement?
(a) The climax
(b) The resolution of the central complication
(c) A dialogue between two characters
(d) The opening chapter of a book

58. What is verbal irony?
(a) Sarcasm
(b) When a minor character says something that turns out to be extremely important to the story
(c) When a person says something and the absolute opposite happens
(d) When a character voices their opinion as a shot in the dark and it turns about to be right

59. What is the definition of a metaphor?
(a) A comparison using the words "like" or "as"
(b) A comparison not using the words "like" or "as"
(c) A plot common in many stories
(d) A tale about the creation of the earth

60. Which of these is an example of personification?
(a) BANG
(b) The sky was a canvas
(c) The paper was as white as snow
(d) The wind whistled in the night air

61. What is a protagonist?
(a) The villian of a story
(b) A group of good characters in a story trying to fight off evil
(c) A minor character in a story
(d) The main character of a story

62. What is a simile?

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(a) When a character on stage says something not meant to be heard by the other characters
(b) A comparison not using "like or as"
(c) A comparison using "like" or "as"
(d) The moral of a story

63. What is an elegy?
(a) Another word for a work of satire
(b) A story not written in chronological order so as to confuse the reader
(c) A work with an extremely comical nature
(d) A rhyming work expressing sadness

64. What is a parable?
(a) A story with no human characters
(b) A work of fiction that many people believe to be non-fiction
(c) A story set in the past
(d) A story used to express an important moral

65. Which of these pairs of words are examples of a slant rhyme?
(a) Shack and wash (b) Vibe and tribe
(c) Roll and wall (d) Shant and shack

66. What is the term used for a regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry?
(a) rhyme (b) strophes
(c) meter (d) enjambment

67. What is the definition of imagery?
(a) words describing a sense-related picture
(b) sonic devices used in a poem
(c) the use of figurative language
(d) poems written to look like pictures

68. What is the basic unit of metrical measurement, in poetry?
(a) foot (b) iamb
(c) dactyl (d) ellipsis

69. What is the term used for a tired, overused phrase?
(a) abstraction (b) cliché
(c) metaphor (d) image

70. What word is used for the Japanese form of poetry that is written in three lines consisting of 5 syllables, 7 syllables, and 5 syllables respectively?
(a) triolet (b) tanka
(c) haiku (d) sestina

71. Which one of these is not a poetic form?
(a) villanelle (b) dactyl
(c) sestina (d) tanka

72. What is the definition of enjambment?
(a) the capitalization of the first word of every line
(b) the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line
(c) the use of sonic devices in a poem
(d) the continuance of a sentence onto the next line without end punctuation

73. Which one of these is not a type of meter?
(a) amphibrachic (b) balladic
(c) iambic (d) pyrrhic

74. What is the definition of free verse?
(a) 'stream of consciousness' poetry
(b) poems written with strict rhyme and rhythm
(c) the first draft of a poem
(d) poems written with no pattern of rhyme or meter

75. What are end-stopped lines?
(a) lines that continue onto the next without punctuation
(b) lines that are ended by punctuation
(c) lines in a strict meter
(d) lines that rhyme with others

76. What is a caesura?
(a) a pause in the line often indicated by punctuation
(b) the change in subject matter and rhyme groups of a sonnet
(c) a short stanza that ends poems such as ballades or sestinas
(d) a poetic form characterized by trochaic trimeter

77. What is the term used for a rhyme scheme similar to this: aba bcb cdc ded, et cetera?
(a) inverted rhyme (b) enjambment
(c) terza rima (d) villanelle

78. What is the definition of a corona? By the way, this does not mean the beer, and this is not the astronomical corona, so what is the definition of the poetic corona?
(a) a pause in a line usually indicated by punctuation
(b) the last couple of a sonnet
(c) a sonnet sequence with the last line of one being the first line of the next
(d) an irregular rhyme scheme in a poem

79. What is the definition of an envoy?
(a) a turn in subject matter and rhyme groups in a sonnet
(b) a short stanza that ends poems such as ballades or sestinas
(c) the sudden abandonment of a rhyme scheme
(d) a short poem in rhyming couplets

80. What is the term used for the change in subject matter and rhyme group in a sonnet?
(a) volta (b) envoy
(c) caesura (d) spondee

81. Which is an example of onomatopoeia?
(a) go (b) pop

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(c) walk (d) now

82. Which is an example of hyperbole?
(a) she is as big as a house
(b) love is a rose
(c) whispering trees
(d) like sparkling stars

83. Which is an example of a metaphor?
(a) life is like a box of chocolates
(b) Shannon shook the sugar
(c) crybaby morons
(d) life is a dream

84. Which is an example of a simile?
(a) Shannon shook the sugar
(b) life is a dream
(c) life is like a box of chocolates
(d) whispering trees

85. Which is an example of alliteration?
(a) I like pie
(b) Shannon shook the sugar
(c) blue penguin
(d) whispering trees

86. Which is an example of assonance?
(a) Shannon shook the sugar
(b) I like pie
(c) blue penguin (d) whispering trees

87. Which is an example of personification?
(a) shaking leaves (b) whispering trees
(c) blue penguin (d) love is a rose

88. Which is an example of a foil?
(a) Shakespeare and Romeo
(b) table and chairs
(c) red and orange (d) Tom and Jerry

89. Which is a mood might someone be in if the are accused of being 'mean'?
(a) grouchy (b) sad
(c) happy (d) generous

90. Is 'Bad As I Wanna Be' by Dennis Rodman an autobiography or a biography?
(a) whispering trees (b) Tom and Jerry
(c) grouchy (d) Autobiography

91. What is the meaning of "apheresis"?
(a) A letter or syllable omitted at the beginning of a word
(b) An important truth or principle
(c) The deliberate use of an old fashioned term
(d) The ironic use of a word

92. What character would you expect to find in a bucolic poem?
(a) A princess (b) A king
(c) A fairy queen (d) A shepherdess

93. What is the term for a rhythmic break inside a line of verse?
(a) Cadence (b) Canto
(c) Cento (d) Caesura

94. Which of the following would be most suitable at a funeral?
(a) Didactic poem (b) Dirge
(c) Ditty (d) Doggerel

95. Staying with the funeral theme, which of the following would be most appropriate for a tomb stone inscription?
(a) Epigram (b) Epithet
(c) Epitaph (d) Epic

96. Which of the following is an (are) element(s) of figurative language?
(a) Hyperbole (b) All of these
(c) Metaphor (d) Simile

97. In poetic terms, what is a gnome?
(a) Pun (b) Tercet
(c) Monody (d) Aphorism

98. An easy one: what is the name for a Japanese poem consisting of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables?
(a) Hakusai (b) Haiku
(c) Hamaguri (d) Hotategai

99. Baudelaire and Rimbaud are representatives of which poetic movement?
(a) Impressionism (b) Iconoclastism
(c) Iconism (d) Importism

100. Which of these is a type of poem?
(a) Kyrielle (b) Kurchatorium
(c) Kirmess (d) Kerygma

101. In Greek mythology, the Muses were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. Each of them was identified with a specific art or science. There were three for different kinds of poetry alone, but how many were there altogether?
(a) 11 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 5

102. Lewis Carrol's "Jabberwocky" is an example of what?
(a) Nonconformist poetry
(b) Nonpareil poetry
(c) Nonaligned poetry
(d) Nonsense poetry

103. Where would you find the famous Poet's Corner?
(a) The Vatican
(b) The Louvre
(c) Westminster Abbey
(d) St. Basilicus Cathedral

104. A quatrain has four lines, a quintain has five. How many lines does a quatorzain have?
(a) 14 (b) 24
(c) 40 (d) 4

105. What is the name for a poem where every line has one more syllable than the previous one?
(a) Rhopalic verse (b) Rhyme scheme

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(c) Rhetoric verse (d) Rhapsody

106. What is a scop?
(a) The range of a poet's art
(b) An Old English term for poet
(c) A poem that is written in a certain shape
(d) A poetry database

107. Which of the following means a poem or song to greet the dawn?
(a) Terza rima (b) Tagalied
(c) Tanka (d) Telestich

108. What is the meaning of meiosis in poetry?
(a) Undercurrent (b) Underestimate
(c) Underplot (d) Understatement

109. Which of the following is not a synonym for versifier?
(a) Rhymester (b) Poetaster
(c) Bard (d) Poeticule

110. Which of these is a poem by Rudyard Kipling?
(a) The White Cloud
(b) The White Man's Burden
(c) The White Lies
(d) The White Woolly Sheep

111. Finally here is a double-barreled question for the last two letters of the alphabet: Which poet is correctly matched with his birthplace?
(a) Yevtushenko – Zima
(b) Ybarra – Zagreb
(c) Yeats – Zurich
(d) Yakamochi - Zama

112. This poetic form is characterized by fourteen lines of iambic pentameter and a rhyme scheme. This form has several variations including the Petrarchan. What form is it?
(a) triolet (b) villanelle
(c) ballade (d) sonnet

113. This form has fourteen lines, usually written in iambic pentameter. The lines are grouped into three quatrains, and followed by a couplet. What is it called?
(a) Triolet
(b) Sestina
(c) Shakespearean Sonnet
(d) Pantoum

114. This poem is written as a lament, usually over the loss of a person. What is it called?
(a) Villanelle (b) Elegy
(c) Haiku (d) Senyru

115. Milton, Shakespeare, and Marlowe all used this unrhymed poetic form.
(a) free verse (b) concrete poetry
(c) sonnet (d) blank verse

116. Chaucer used this form, which consists of seven lines written in iambic pentameter.
(a) sonnet (b) villanelle
(c) blank verse (d) rhyme royal

117. The famous poem by Dylan Thomas, "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night," is written in this form.
(a) villanelle (b) ballad
(c) sonnet (d) rondeau

118. A fourteen line poem written in iambic pentameter with the rhyme scheme abab bcbc cdcd ee is known as what?
(a) Shakesperian Sonnet
(b) Spenserian Sonnet
(c) English Sonnet
(d) Italian Sonnet

119. Alexander Pope often used this form, containing two lined rhymes written in iambic pentameter.
(a) iambic couplets (b) blank verse couplets
(c) heroic couplets (d) rondeau

120. Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is written in what form?
(a) ballad (b) blank verse
(c) ottava rima (d) sonnet

121. Robert Frost said that this form was like "playing tennis with the net down."
(a) free verse (b) blank verse
(c) concrete poetry (d) ballad

122. In the usual ballad stanza, the odd numbered lines have how many stressed beats?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 5

123. The Divine Comedy employed this form, which rhymes aba, bcb, cdc, ded.
(a) terza rima (b) rhyme royal
(c) ottava rima (d) Italian Sonnet

124. These are divisions of sense where stanzaic divisions do not exist.
(a) end stops (b) verse paragraphs
(c) line breaks (d) sensura cesuras

125. The leaves danced in the wind It is an example of
(a) strophe (b) apostrophe
(c) simile (d) personification

126. Children! Where have you gone? It is an example of
(a) antithesis (b) iamb
(c) strophe (d) apostrophe

127. The storm was a raging bull. It is an example of
(a) metaphor (b) oxymoron
(c) simile (d) antithesis

128. The wind was whipping my hair around my neck. It is an example of
(a) antithesis (b) alliteration
(c) pathetic fallacy (d) oxymoron

129. Acorns mourned the return of autumn. It is an example of

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(a) pathetic fallacy (b) echo
(c) alliteration (d) metaphor

130. My love is like a red, red rose. It is an example of
(a) Smile (b) echo
(c) alliteration (d) metaphor

131. How do you see through the things I do
(a) diction (b) alliteration
(c) assonance (d) echo

132. With a lift of the gun BANG!
(a) personification (b) strophe
(c) repetition (d) onomatopoeia

133. You blind mouths! How can you be so dull?
(a) oxymoron (b) pathetic fallacy
(c) epithet (d) transferred epithet

134. What term is used to describe the vocabulary a poet uses?
(a) diction (b) slang
(c) language (d) terminology

135. What term is used to describe two words that cancel each other out, like 'good grief'?
(a) simile (b) consonance
(c) oxymoron (d) metaphor

136. William Shakespeare was known for this form of poetry, as was Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
(a) sonnet (b) consonance
(c) metaphor (d) personification

137. What term best applies to this line: "The wind howled about my window that February night"?
(a) simile (b) consonance
(c) metaphor (d) personification

138. What term would you choose when coming across this line: "The soft sound of the sea soothed my troubled soul"?
(a) onomatopoeia (b) assonance
(c) alliteration (d) consonance

139. When two words sound the same, especially at the end of each line, as in "He shall no longer be/a visitor to the sea", what do we call this term?
(a) rhyme (b) consonance
(c) alliteration (d) personification

140. "This summer day is like sweet music" is an example of what term?
(a) simile (b) personification
(c) metaphor (d) onomatopoeia

141. "Her love for him was a campaign of ignorance" would be considered as what kind of term?
(a) simile (b) metaphor
(c) personification (d) rhythm

142. This term simply refers to how the poem is divided, and could be loosely referred to as the sentences of the poem. Do you know what the term is?
(a) stanza (b) lines
(c) meter (d) form

143. The following are examples of this term: "boom" "buzz" "crunch". Do you know what term I am referring to?
(a) assonance (b) alliteration
(c) consonance (d) onomatopoeia

144. If you read the line: "He whispered into the dark, dank heart of the night", you would think of what term to use?
(a) rhythm (b) consonance
(c) assonance (d) meter

145. If I wrote the line "The ship was in distress upon the livid sea", I would be using which term?
(a) assonance (b) alliteration
(c) rhyme (d) consonance

146. This term refers to the repeated rhythmic pattern found in the poem; the one William Shakespeare used when writing his sonnets is known as "iambic". Do you know this term?
(a) form (b) line
(c) verse (d) meter

147. What is a stanza?
(a) a line in a poem
(b) the unimportant words of a poem
(c) two rhyming words in a poem
(d) a paragraph in a poem

148. Which one of these is NOT an example of an onomatopoeia?
(a) ding (b) splash
(c) help (d) bang

149. What is personification?
(a) when one word is LIKE another
(b) none of these
(c) when one word IS another
(d) when an animal or object is given human qualities

150. What is a simile?
(a) none of these
(b) one object that IS another
(c) one object that is LIKE another
(d) an animal or inanimate object that is given human qualities

151. What is a metaphor?
(a) one word that IS another
(b) an animal or inanimate object that is given human qualities
(c) one word that is LIKE another
(d) none of these

152. A Free Verse poem does not have to
(a) rhythm (b) rhyme
(c) Both a & b (d) none of these

153. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry
(a) rhyme scheme (b) meter

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(c) alliteration (d) None of these

154. The repetition of similar ending sounds
(a) alliteration (b) onomatopoeia
(c) rhyme (d) None of these

155. Applying human qualities to non-human things
(a) personification (b) onomatopoeia
(c) alliteration (d) None of these

156. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds
(a) rhyme (b) onomatopoeia
(c) alliteration (d) None of these

157. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as
(a) metaphor (b) simile
(c) personification (d) None of these

158. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as
(a) metaphor (b) simile
(c) personification (d) None of these

159. Using words or letters to imitate sounds
(a) alliteration (b) simile
(c) onomatopoeia (d) None of these

160. A description that appeals to one of the five senses
(a) imagery (b) personification
(c) metaphor (d) None of these

161. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters
(a) lyric (b) free verse
(c) narrative (d) None of these

162. A poem with no meter or rhyme
(a) lyric (b) free verse
(c) narrative (d) None of these

163. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
(a) lyric (b) free verse
(c) narrative (d) None of these

164. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?
(a) Assonance (b) Onomatopaea
(c) Rhyme (d) Grammar

165. What is the earliest surviving European poem?
(a) The Homeric epic
(b) The Gilgamesh epic
(c) The Deluge epic
(d) The Hesiodic ode

166. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?
(a) The Epic (b) The Comic
(c) The Occult (d) The Tragic

167. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?
(a) Prosody (b) Potology
(c) Rheumatology (d) Scansion

168. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
(a) Alliterative verse
(b) Sonnet form
(c) Iambic pentameter
(d) Dactylic hexameter

169. Which poet invented the concept of the variable foot in poetry?
(a) William Carlos Williams
(b) Emily Dickinson
(c) Gerard Manly Hopkins
(d) Robert Frost

170. Who wrote this famous line: 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day/ Thou art more lovely and more temperate...'
(a) TS Eliot (b) Lord Tennyson
(c) Charlotte Bronte (d) Shakespeare

171. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?
(a) The 12th (b) The 14th
(c) The 17th (d) The 19th

172. From which of Shakespeare's plays is this famous line: 'Did my heart love til now?/ Forswear it, sight/ For I never saw a true beauty until this night'
(a) A Midsummer Night's Dream
(b) Hamlet
(c) Othello
(d) Romeo and Juliet

173. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?
(a) Alliterative (b) Epic
(c) Acrostic (d) Haiku

174. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?
(a) No difference. Simply two different ways in referring to the same thing.
(b) A simile is more descriptive.
(c) A simile uses as or like to make a comparison and a metaphor doesn't.
(d) A simile must use animals in the comparison.

175. What is the title of the poem that begins thus - 'What is this life, if full of care, we have no time to stand and stare'?
(a) Comfort (b) Leisure
(c) Relaxation (d) Tranquility

176. What is the imitation of natural sounds in word form?
(a) Personification (b) Hyperboles
(c) Alliteration (d) Onomatopoeia

177. Concentrate on these elements when writing a good poem.
(a) characters, main idea, and theme
(b) purpose and audience
(c) theme, purpose, form, and mood
(d) rhyme and reason

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178. Which is not a poetry form?
(a) epic (b) tale
(c) ballad (d) sonnet

179. Which is an example of a proverb?
(a) Get a "stake" in our business.
(b) You can't have your cake and eat it, too
(c) The snow was white as cotton.
(d) You're driving me crazy.

180. Which is an exaggeration?
(a) Alliteration (b) Haiku
(c) Hyperbole (d) Prose

181. Which of the following is not a poet?
(a) William Shakespeare
(b) Terry Saylor
(c) Elizabeth B. Browning
(d) Emily Dickinson

182. Who has defined 'poetry' as a fundamental creative act using languages?
(a) H. W. Longfellow
(b) Ralph Waldo Emerson
(c) Dylan Thomas
(d) William Wordsworth

183. What is a sonnet?
(a) A poem of six lines
(b) A poem of eight lines
(c) A poem of twelve lines
(d) A poem of fourteen lines

184. What is study of meter, rhythm and intonation of a poem called as?
(a) Prosody (b) Allegory
(c) Scansion (d) Assonance

185. Which figure of speech is it when a statement is exaggerated in a poem?
(a) Onomatopeia (b) Metonymy
(c) Alliteration (d) Hyperbole

186. There was aware of her true love, at length come riding by - This is a couplet from the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington. What figure of speech is used by the poet?
(a) Metaphor (b) Synecdoche
(c) Euphemism (d) Irony

187. Which culture is known for their long, rhymic poetic verses known as Qasidas?
(a) Hindu (b) Celtic
(c) Arabic (d) Arameic

188. Complete this Shakespearan line - Let me not to the marriage of true minds bring:
(a) Impediments (b) Inconveniences
(c) Worries (d) Troubles

189. Which of the following is a Japanese poetic form?
(a) Jintishi (b) Villanelle
(c) Ode (d) Tanka

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. a	6. a	7. c	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. b	16. b	17. a	18. a	19. b	20. c
21. d	22. d	23. a	24. d	25. a	26. b	27. a	28. c	29. b	30. a
31. d	32. d	33. a	34. b	35. b	36. d	37. c	38. a	39. d	40. b
41. a	42. b	43. a	44. a	45. c	46. a	47. d	48. a	49. c	50. c
51. a	52. a	53. b	54. d	55. c	56. c	57. b	58. a	59. b	60. d
61. d	62. c	63. d	64. d	65. c	66. c	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. c
71. b	72. d	73. b	74. d	75. b	76. a	77. c	78. c	79. b	80. a
81. b	82. a	83. d	84. c	85. b	86. b	87. b	88. d	89. a	90. d
91. a	92. d	93. d	94. b	95. c	96. b	97. d	98. b	99. a	100. a
101. c	102. d	103. c	104. a	105. a	106. b	107. b	108. d	109. c	110. b
111. a	112. d	113. c	114. b	115. d	116. d	117. a	118. b	119. c	120. a
121. a	122. b	123. a	124. b	125. d	126. d	127. a	128. b	129. a	130. a
131. c	132. d	133. d	134. a	135. c	136. a	137. d	138. c	139. a	140. a
141. b	142. b	143. d	144. b	145. a	146. d	147. d	148. c	149. d	150. c
151. a	152. c	153. b	154. c	155. a	156. c	157. a	158. b	159. c	160. a
161. c	162. b	163. a	164. d	165. a	166. c	167. a	168. c	169. a	170. d
171. a	172. d	173. c	174. c	175. b	176. d	177. c	178. b	179. b	180. c
181. b	182. c	183. d	184. a	185. d	186. a	187. c	188. a	189. a	

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FAMOUS BOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

BOOK NAME	AUTHOR	BOOK NAME	AUTHOR
Life of Pi	Yann Martel	The Handmaid's Tale	Margaret Atwood
Old Masters	Thomas Bernhard	The Wasteland	T.S. Eliot
Time Machine	H.G. Wells	Tinker, Tailor Soldier	John Le - Came
To the Lighthouse	Virginia Woolf	Tropic of Cancer	Henry Miller
Ulysses	James Joyce	Unto The Last	John Ruskin
Utopia	Thomas Moore	Vanity Fair	William Thackeray
War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy	Wuthering Heights	Emily Bronte
Queer	William Burroughs	The Wasp Factory	Iain Banks
Money: A Suicide Note	Martin Amis	Worstward Ho	Samuel Beckett
La Brava	Elmore Leonard	The Life and Times of Michael K	J.M. Coetzee
If Not Now, When?	Primo Levi	The Color Purple	Alice Walker
A Pale View of Hills	Kazuo Ishiguro	Waiting for the Barbarians	J.M. Coetzee
Rites of Passage	William Golding	Confederacy of Dunces	John Kennedy Toole
The Name of the Rose	Umberto Eco	A Bend in the River	V.S. Naipaul
The Safety Net	Heinrich Boll	The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy	Douglas Adams
The World According to Garp	John Irving	Yes	Thomas Bernhard
In the Heart of the Country	J.M. Coetzee.	Dispatches	Michael Herr
Song of Solomon	Toni Morrison	Cutter and Bone	Newton Thornburg
Patterns of Childhood	Christa Wolf	High Rise	J.G. Ballard
Dead Babies	Martin Amis	Ragtime	E.L. Doctorow
Fear of Flying	Erica Jong	Crash	J.G. Ballard
The Honorary Consul	Graham Greene	The Black Prince	Iris Murdoch
Surfacing	Margaret Atwood	In A Free State	V.S. Naipaul
Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas	Hunter S. Thompson	The Wild Boys	William Burroughs
Mercier et Camier	Samuel Beckett	Tent of Miracles	Jorge Amado
Blind Man With a Pistol	Chester Hines	Myra Breckinridge	Gore Vidal
Belle du Seigneur	Albert Cohen	Dark as the Grave	Malcolm Lowry
The Quest for Christa T.	Christa Wolf	The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test	Tom Wolfe
Pilgrimage	Dorothy Richardson	No Laughing Matter	Angus Wilson
Trawl	B.S. Johnson	Wide Sargasso Sea	Jean Rhys
August is a Wicked Month	Edna O'Brien	Everything That Rises Must Converge	Flannery O'Connor
Albert Angelo	B.S. Johnson	Cat's Cradle	Kurt Vonnegut
The Girls of Slender Means	Muriel Spark	The Bell Jar	Sylvia Plath
Pale Fire	Vladimir Nabokov	The Golden Notebook	Doris Lessing

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Girl With Green Eyes	Edna O'Brien	Stranger in a Strange Land	Robert Heinlein
A Severed Head	Iris Murdoch	The Violent Bear it Away	Flannery O'Connor
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	Billy Liar	Keith Waterhouse
The Tin Drum	Günter Grass	Henderson the Rain King	Saul Bellow
Billiards at Half-Past Nine	Heinrich Boll	The Once and Future King	T.H. White
Jealousy	Alain Robbe-Grillet	Homo Faber	Max Frisch
Giovanni's Room	James Baldwin	The Floating Opera	John Barth
A World of Love	Elizabeth Bowen	The Quiet American	Graham Greene
The Recognitions	William Gaddis	Self Condemned	Wyndham Lewis
A Ghost at Noon	Alberto Moravia	Under the Net	Iris Murdoch
The Long Goodbye	Raymond Chandler	Watt	Samuel Beckett
Junkie	William Burroughs	Go Tell It on the Mountain	James Baldwin
The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway	The Killer Inside Me	Jim Thompson
Malone Dies	Samuel Beckett	Never Let Me Go	Kazuo Ishiguro
Plot Against America	Philip Roth	Dining on Stones	Iain Sinclair
Drop City	T. C. Boyle	Elizabeth Costello	J.M. Coetzee
Unless	Carol Shields	The Story of Lucy Gault	William Trevor
Dead Air	Iain Banks	Choke	Chuck Palahniuk
Under the Skin	Michel Faber	Nineteen Seventy Seven	David Peace
City of God	E.L. Doctorow	The Human Stain	Philip Roth
Super-Cannes	J.G. Ballard	Blonde	Joyce Carol Oates
Everything You Need	A.L. Kennedy	Intimacy	Hanif Kureishi
Flaubert's Parrot	Julian Barnes	Shame	Salman Rushdie
Fools of Fortune	William Trevor	Waterland	Graham Swift
The Diary of Jane Somers	Doris Lessing	The Sorrow of Belgium	Hugo Claus
A Boy's Own Story	Edmund White	Wittgenstein's Nephew	Thomas Bernhard
Concrete	Thomas Bernhard	Rabbit is Rich	John Updike
City Primeval	Elmore Leonard	Shikasta	Doris Lessing
The Singapore Grip	J.G. Farrell	The Virgin in the Garden	A.S. Byatt
The Passion of New Eve	Angela Carter	The Shining	Stephen King
Interview With the Vampire	Anne Rice	Amateurs	Donald Barthelme
A Dance to the Music of Time	Anthony Powell	The Dead Father	Donald Barthelme
Humboldt's Gift	Saul Bellow	Correction	Thomas Bernhard
Breakfast of Champions	Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.	A Question of Power	Bessie Head
Gravity's Rainbow	Thomas Pynchon	Sula	Toni Morrison
The Breast	Philip Roth	House Mother Normal	B.S. Johnson
The Book of Daniel	E.L. Doctorow	Group Portrait With Lady	Heinrich Boll
Rabbit Redux	John Updike	The Driver's Seat	Muriel Spark
The Bluest Eye	Toni Morrison	I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Maya Angelou
Troubles	J.G. Farrell	The Atrocity Exhibition	J.G. Ballard
Slaughterhouse-five	Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.	The Green Man	Kingsley Amis
The Godfather	Mario Puzo	The House in Paris	Elizabeth Bowen
Burmese Days	George Orwell	The Postman Always Rings Twice	James M. Cain
A Handful of Dust	Evelyn Waugh	The Autobiography of Alice B.	Gertrude Stein

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		Toklas	
A Day Off	Storm Jameson	Brave New World	Aldous Huxley
To the North	Elizabeth Bowen	The Radetzky March	Joseph Roth
The Glass Key	Dashiell Hammett	The Apes of God	Wyndham Lewis
Vile Bodies	Evelyn Waugh	Hebdomeros	Giorgio de Chirico
A Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway	Living	Henry Green
All Quiet on the Western Front	Erich Maria Remarque	The Last September	Elizabeth Bowen
The Sound and the Fury	William Faulkner	Look Homeward, Angel	Thomas Wolfe
Orlando	Virginia Woolf	Quartet	Jean Rhys
Remembrance of Things Past	Marcel Proust	The Sun Also Rises	Ernest Hemingway
The Castle	Franz Kafka	The Plumed Serpent	D.H. Lawrence
The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	The Trial	Franz Kafka
The Professor's House	Willa Cather	The Green Hat	Michael Arlen
A Passage to India	E.M. Forster	Antic Hay	Aldous Huxley
The Garden Party	Katherine Mansfield	Jacob's Room	Virginia Woolf
The Glimpses of the Moon	Edith Wharton	The Last Days of Humanity	Karl Kraus
Babbitt	Sinclair Lewis	The Fox	D.H. Lawrence
The Age of Innocence	Edith Wharton	Women in Love	D.H. Lawrence
The Shadow Line	Joseph Conrad	A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man	James Joyce
The Voyage Out	Virginia Woolf	The Rainbow	D.H. Lawrence
Death in Venice	Thomas Mann	Howards End	E.M. Forster
Three Lives	Gertrude Stein	Strait is the Gate	Andre Gide
The Inferno	Henri Barbusse	The Iron Heel	Jack London
The House on the Borderland	William Hope Hodgson	The Secret Agent	Joseph Conrad
The House of Mirth	Edith Wharton	Where Angels Fear to Tread	E.M. Forster
Hadrian the Seventh	Frederick Rolfe	The Ambassadors	Henry James
The Immoralist	Andre Gide	Heart of Darkness	Joseph Conrad
Kim	Rudyard Kipling	Lord Jim	Joseph Conrad
The Awakening	Kate Chopin	The War of the Worlds	H.G. Wells
Dracula	Bram Stoker	The Island of Dr. Moreau	H.G. Wells
The Real Charlotte	Somerville and Ross	Born in Exile	George Gissing
New Grub Street	George Gissing	The Picture of Dorian Gray	Oscar Wilde
Hunger	Knut Hamsun	Pierre and Jean	Guy de Maupassant
The Hours	Michael Cunningham	Mason & Dixon	Thomas Pynchon
Great Apes	Will Self	Cocaine Nights	J.G. Ballard
Fugitive Pieces	Anne Michaels	The End of the Story	Lydia Davis
How Late It Was, How Late	James Kelman	Felicia's Journey	William Trevor
Looking for the Possible Dance	A.L. Kennedy	Complicity	Iain Banks
What a Carve Up	Jonathan Coe	The Stone Diaries	Carol Shields
A Heart So White	Javier Marias	Indigo	Marina Warner
The English Patient	Michael Ondaatje	The Butcher Boy	Patrick McCabe

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American Psycho	Bret Easton Ellis	They Shoot Horses, Don't They?	Horace McCoy
England Made Me	Graham Greene	The Nine Tailors	Dorothy L. Sayers
Tropic of Cancer	Henry Miller	Tender is the Night	F. Scott Fitzgerald
Call it Sleep	Henry Roth	Murder Must Advertise	Dorothy L. Sayers
Journey to the End of the Night	Louis-Ferdinand Celine	Cold Comfort Farm	Stella Gibbons
The Waves	Virginia Woolf	Cakes and Ale	W. Somerset Maugham
Her Privates We	Frederic Manning	The Time of Indifference	Alberto Moravia
Harriet Hume	Rebecca West	Lady Chatterley's Lover	D.H. Lawrence
Decline and Fall	Evelyn Waugh	To The Lighthouse	Virginia Woolf
Amerika	Franz Kafka	Blindness	Henry Green
One, None and a Hundred Thousand	Luigi Pirandello	The Making of Americans	Gertrude Stein
Mrs. Dalloway	Virginia Woolf	The Counterfeiters	Andre Gide
The Magic Mountain	Thomas Mann	Amok	Stefan Zweig
The Enormous Room	E.E. Cummings	Siddhartha	Herman Hesse
Aaron's Rod	D.H. Lawrence	Ulysses	James Joyce
Main Street	Sinclair Lewis	Night and Day	Virginia Woolf
The Return of the Soldier	Rebecca West	Summer	Edith Wharton
Under Fire	Henri Barbusse	The Thirty-Nine Steps	John Buchan
Tarzan of the Apes	Edgar Rice Burroughs	Sons and Lovers	D.H. Lawrence
The Charwoman's Daughter	James Stephens	Martin Eden	Jack London
Tono-Bungay	H.G. Wells	A Room With a View	E.M. Forster
The Old Wives' Tale	Arnold Bennett	Mother	Maxim Gorky
The Jungle	Upton Sinclair	Nostromo	Joseph Conrad
The Golden Bowl	Henry James	The Riddle of the Sands	Erskine Childers
The Wings of the Dove	Henry James	Sister Carrie	Theodore Dreiser
The Turn of the Screw	Henry James	The Invisible Man	H.G. Wells
Fruits of the Earth	Andre Gide	The Time Machine	H.G. Wells
Jude the Obscure	Thomas Hardy	The Yellow Wallpaper	Charlotte Perkins Gilman
News from Nowhere	William Morris	Typical	Padgett Powell
Downriver	Iain Sinclair	Get Shorty	Elmore Leonard
Vineland	Thomas Pynchon	Stone Junction	Jim Dodge
Like Life	Lorrie Moore	Remains of the Day	Kazuo Ishiguro
Foucault's Pendulum	Umberto Eco	Anagrams	Lorrie Moore
Marya	Joyce Carol Oates	The Old Devils	Kingsley Amis
An Artist of the Floating World	Kazuo Ishiguro	Foe	J.M. Coetzee
The Cider House Rules	John Irving	Less Than Zero	Bret Easton Ellis
Foundation	Isaac Asimov	The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger
Molloy	Samuel Beckett	The Third Man	Graham Greene
I, Robot	Isaac Asimov	Love in a Cold Climate	Nancy Mitford

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The Heat of the Day	Elizabeth Bowen	The Man With the Golden Arm	Nelson Algren
Cry, the Beloved Country	Alan Paton	The Victim	Saul Bellow
If This Is a Man	Primo Levi	Back	Henry Green
Animal Farm	George Orwell	The Pursuit of Love	Nancy Mitford
Arcanum 17	Andre Breton	The Razor's Edge	William Somerset Maugham
The Little Prince	Antoine de Saint-Exupery	Go Down, Moses	William Faulkner
The Living and the Dead	Patrick White	Between the Acts	Virginia Woolf
Farewell My Lovely	Raymond Chandler	Native Son	Richard Wright
The Grapes of Wrath	John Steinbeck	Goodbye to Berlin	Christopher Isherwood
Good Morning, Midnight	Jean Rhys	After the Death of Don Juan	Sylvie Townsend Warner
Nausea	Jean-Paul Sartre	Cause for Alarm	Eric Ambler
Of Mice and Men	John Steinbeck	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien
In Parenthesis	David Jones	Summer Will Show	Sylvia Townsend Warner
The Thinking Reed	Rebecca West	Keep the Aspidistra Flying	George Orwell
Absalom, Absalom!	William Faulkner	Tess of the D'Urbervilles	Thomas Hardy
The Kreutzer Sonata	Leo Tolstoy	By the Open Sea	August Strindberg
The Woodlanders	Thomas Hardy	King Solomon's Mines	H. Rider Haggard
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain	Marius the Epicurean	Walter Pater
The Death of Ivan Ilyich	Leo Tolstoy	Treasure Island	Robert Louis Stevenson
The Portrait of a Lady	Henry James	Ben-Hur	Lew Wallace
The Brothers Karamazov	Fyodor Dostoevsky	Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy
Drunkard	Emile Zola	Daniel Deronda	George Eliot
Middlemarch	George Eliot	He Knew He Was Right	Anthony Trollope
Therèse Raquin	Emile Zola	Journey to the Centre of the Earth	Jules Verne
The Water-Babies	Charles Kingsley	Fathers and Sons	Ivan Turgenev
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	Castle Richmond	Anthony Trollope
Hard Times	Charles Dickens	Bleak House	Charles Dickens
Our Mutual Friend	Charles Dickens	The Blithedale Romance	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Moby-Dick	Herman Melville	The Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Shirley	Charlotte Bronte	Agnes Grey	Anne Bronte
Vanity Fair	William Thackeray	The Purloined Letter	Edgar Allan Poe
The Pit and the Pendulum	Edgar Allan Poe	A Christmas Carol	Charles Dickens
The Charterhouse of Parma	Stendhal	Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby	Charles Dickens
The Red and the Black	Stendhal	Melmoth the Wanderer	Charles Robert Maturin
Ivanhoe	Sir Walter Scott	Northanger Abbey	Jane Austen
Emma	Jane Austen	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
Sense and Sensibility	Jane Austen	The Nun	Denis Diderot

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The Monk	M.G. Lewis	The Adventures of Caleb Williams	William Godwin
Cecilia	Fanny Burney	Humphrey Clinker	Tobias George Smollett
A Sentimental Journey	Laurence Sterne	The Vicar of Wakefield	Oliver Goldsmith
Emile; or, On Education	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	The Female Quixote	Charlotte Lennox
Peregrine Pickle	Tobias George Smollett	Tom Jones	Henry Fielding
Clarissa	Samuel Richardson	Jacques the Fatalist	Denis Diderot
A Modest Proposal	Jonathan Swift	Roxana	Daniel Defoe
Love in Excess	Eliza Haywood	A Tale of a Tub	Jonathan Swift
Appointment in Samarra	John O'Hara	Beloved	Toni Morrison
The Big Sleep	Raymond Chandler	The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger
The Day of the Locust	Nathanael West	The Death of the Heart	Elizabeth Bowen
Dog Soldiers	Robert Stone	The Golden Notebook	Doris Lessing
Gone With the Wind	Margaret Mitchell	Gravity's Rainbow	Thomas Pynchon
Women on Top	Nancy Friday	Carrie	Stephen King
On My Honor	Marion Dane Bauer	Family Secrets	Norma Klein
The Dead Zone	Stephen King	Song of Solomon	Toni Morrison
Private Parts	Howard Stern	Summer of My German Soldier	Bette Greene
Pillars of the Earth	Ken Follett	The Terrorist	Caroline Cooney
Four Past Midnight	Stephen King	Memories of Midnight	Sidney Sheldon
The Bourne Ultimatum	Robert Ludlum	A Life on the Road	Charles Kuralt
The Sum of All Fears	Tom Clancy	No Greater Love	Danielle Steel
The Doomsday Conspiracy	Sidney Sheldon	Financial Self-Defense	Charles J. Givens
The Pelican Brief	John Grisham	Mixed Blessings	Danielle Steel
The Stars Shine Down	Sidney Sheldon	Mexico	James A. Michener
Every Living Thing	James Herriot	Without Remorse	Tom Clancy
Vanished,	Danielle Steel	The Scorpio Illusion	Robert Ludlum
The Chamber	John Grisham	Insomnia	Steven King
Accident	Danielle Steel	Five Days in Paris	Danielle Steel
Silent Night	Mary Higgins Clark	My American Journey	Colin Powell
Malice	Danielle Steele	Cause of Death,	Patricia Cornwell
The Dilbert Principle	Scott Adams	A Reporter's Life	Walter Cronkite
Cold Mountain	Charles Frazier	The Ranch	Danielle Steel
The Best Laid Plans	Sidney Sheldon	Hornet's Nest	Patricia Cornwell
The Royals	Kitty Kelley	The Street Lawyer	John Grisham
Bag of Bones	Stephen King	Mirror Image	Danielle Steel
Point of Origin	Patricia Cornwell	The Greatest Generation	Tom Brokaw
A Bend in the River	V.S. Naipaul	A China Passage	John Kenneth Galbraith
A Doll`s House	Ibsen	A Midsummer Night`s Dream	William Shakespeare
A Passage to India	E.M. Foster	A Thousand Days	Arthur M. Schlesinger
A Village by the Sea	Anita Desai	Absolute Power	David Baldacci
Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Mark Twain	All the King`s Men	Robert Penn Warren

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All Things Bright and Beautiful	James Herriot	An area of Darkness	V.S. Naipaul
Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy	Around the World in Eighty	Days Jules Verne
Asian Drama	Gunnar Myrdal	Black Holes and Baby Universes	Stephen Hawking
Born Free Joy	Adamson	Candide	Voltaire
Confidential	Clerk T.S. Eliot	Crime and Punishment	Feodor Dostoyevsky
Darkness at Noon	Arthur Koestler	Death in Venice	Thomas Mann
Death of a patriot	R.E. Harrington	Debacle	Emile Zola
Dilemma of our Time	Harold Joseph Laski	Divine Comedy	Dante Alighieri
Doctor`s Dilemma	George Bernard Shaw	Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes
Earth	Emile Zola	Emma	Jane Austen
Far from the Madding	Crowd Thomas Hardy	Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway
Father and Sons	Ivan Turgenev	A Handful of Dust	Evelyn Waugh
The Heart of the Matter	Graham Greene	Infinite Jest	David Foster Wallace
Light in August	William Faulkner	Lucky	Kingsley Amis
Money	Martin Amis	Mrs. Dalloway	Virginia Woolf
Native Son	Richard Wright	Never Let Me Go	Kazuo Ishiguro
A Passage to India	E.M. Forster	Ragtime	E.L. Doctorow
The Sheltering Sky	Paul Bowles	The Sot-Weed Factor	John Barth
The Sportswriter	Richard Ford	Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe
To the Lighthouse	Virginia Woolf	Wide Sargasso Sea	Jean Rhys
Pride and Prejudice,	Jane Austen	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire,	JK Rowling
Nineteen Eighty- Four	George Orwell	Little Women	Louisa May Alcott
Gone with the Wind,	Margaret Mitchell	Harry Potter And The Chamber Of Secrets	JK Rowling
The Hobbit	JRR Tolkien	Middlemarch	George Eliot
The Story Of Tracy Beaker	Jacqueline Wilson	The Pillars Of The Earth	Ken Follett
Far From The Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy	Anne Of Green Gables	LM Montgomery
The Great Gatsby	F Scott Fitzgerald	Animal Farm	George Orwell
The Secret Garden	Frances Hodgson Burnett	Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy
Black Beauty	Anna Sewell	Crime And Punishment	Fyodor Dostoyevsky
A Tale Of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	Ulysses	James Joyce
Double Act	Jacqueline Wilson	Brave New World	Aldous Huxley
The Godfather	Mario Puzo	The Alchemist	Paulo Coelho
Kane And Abel	Jeffrey Archer	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain
Harry Potter (Series)	J.K. Rowling	Goosebumps (Series)	R.L. Stine
Go Ask Alice	Anonymous	We All Fall Down	Robert Cormier
The Bluest Eye	Toni Morrison	Beloved	Toni Morrison
Flowers for Algernon	Daniel Keyes	Ordinary People	Judith Guest
Lord of the Flies	William Golding	For Whom the Bell Tolls	Ernest Hemingway

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Gone With The Wind	Margaret Mitchell	Good Times, Bad Times	Harold Evans
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	Gulliver`s Travels	Janathan Swift
Hamlet	W. Shakespeare	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	J.K Rowling
Heroes and Hero Worship	Thomas Carlyle	Homage to Catalonia	George Orwell
Human Factor	Graham Green	Candida	G. B. Shaw
Isabella	John Keats	Jungle Book	Rudyard Kipling
Kane and Abel	Jeffrey Archer	King Lear	William Shakespeare
Lady Chatterley`s Lover	D.H. Lawerence	Man and Superman	George Bernard Shaw
Look Back in Anger	John Osborne	Love Story	Erich Segal
Magic Mountain	Thomas Mann	Man of Property	John Galsworthy
Man, Beast and Virtue	Luigi Pirandello	Middle March	George Eliot
Mill on the Floss	George Eliot	Moonwalk	Michael Jackson
Much Ado about Nothing	William Shakespeare	Nana	Emile Zola
Nineteen Eighty Four	George Orwell	On The Threshold of Hope	Pope John Paul II
One World and India	Arnold Toynbee	Othello	William Shakespeare
Prelude	William Wordsworth	Present at the Creation	Dean Acheson
Prince	Machiavelli	Pygmalion	George Bernard Shaw
Rebel	Albert Camus	Red Star Over China	Edgar Snow
Revolution from Within	Gloria Steinem	Romeo and Juliet	William Shakespeare
Sanctuary	William Faulkner	She Stoops to Conquer	Oliver Goldsmith
Sohrab and Rustam	Mathew Arnold	Stupid White Men	Michael Moore
Talisman	Sir Walter Scott	Tempest	William Shakespeare
The Banyan Tree	Hugh Tinker	The Call of the Wild	Jack London
The Captive of the Caucasus	Alexander Pushkin	The Clown	Heinrich Boll
The Crucible	Arthur Miller	The Castle	Franz Kafka
The Ginger Man	J.P. Donleavy	The Grapes and the Wind	Pablo Neruda
The Great Challenge	Louis Fischer	The Horse Whisperer	Nicholas Evans
The Power of Positive Thinking	Norman Vincent Peale	The Invisible Man	Ralph Ellison
The Masters	C.P. Snow	The Merchant of Venice	William Shakespeare
The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway	The Pickwick Papers	Charles Dickens
The Power and the Glory	Graham Greene	The Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy
The Roots	Alex Haley	The Struggle and the Triumph	Lech Walesa
The Treatment	John Grisham	The Trial	Franz Kafka
Tin Drum	Gunther Grass	Tom Jones	Henry Fielding
Treasure Island Robert	Louis Stevenson	Twelfth Night	W. Shakespeare
Unsafe at Any Speed	Ralph Nader	Up from Slavery	B. T. Washington
Valley of the Dolls	Jacqueline Susann	Waiting for Godot	Samuel Beckett
Women in Love	D.H. Lawrence	Saturday	Ian McEwan
Slow Man	J.M. Coetzee	The Red Queen	Margaret Drabble
The Light of Day	Graham Swift	Islands	Dan Sleigh
London Orbital	Iain Sinclair	Youth	J.M. Coetzee

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Schooling	Heather McGowan	The Corrections	Jonathan Franzen
At Swim, Two Boys	Jamie O'Neill	How the Dead Live	Will Self
The Blind Assassin	Margaret Atwood	Disgrace	J.M. Coetzee
Another World	Pat Barker	Memoirs of a Geisha	Arthur Golden
American Pastoral	Philip Roth	The Ghost Road	Pat Barker
Infinite Jest	David Foster Wallace	Sabbath's Theater	Philip Roth
Love's Work	Gillian Rose	Them	Joyce Carol Oates
Eva Trout	Elizabeth Bowen	The Nice and the Good	Iris Murdoch
The German Lesson	Siegfried Lenz	A Kestrel for a Knave	Barry Hines
The Birds Fall Down	Rebecca West	In Cold Blood	Truman Capote
Giles Goat-Boy	John Barth	God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater	Kurt Vonnegut
Arrow of God	Chinua Achebe	The Graduate	Charles Webb
A Clockwork Orange	Anthony Burgess	The Drowned World	J.G. Ballard
Faces in the Water	Janet Frame	Cat and Mouse	Günter Grass
Catch-22	Joseph Heller	How It Is	Samuel Beckett
The Country Girls	Edna O'Brien	Rabbit, Run	John Updike
Cider With Rosie	Laurie Lee	Naked Lunch	William Burroughs
Memento Mori	Muriel Spark	Breakfast at Tiffany's	Truman Capote
Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe	The End of the Road	John Barth
The Bell	Iris Murdoch	Voss	Patrick White
On the Road	Jack Kerouac	Doctor Zhivago	Boris Pasternak
Justine	Lawrence Durrell	Seize the Day	Saul Bellow
The Lord of the Rings	J.R.R. Tolkien	Lolita	Vladimir Nabokov
The Trusting and the Maimed	James Plunkett	The Last Temptation of Christ	Nikos Kazantzákis
The Ragazzi	Pier Paulo Pasolini	I'm Not Stiller	Max Frisch
The Story of O	Pauline Reage	Lord of the Flies	William Golding
The Go-Between	L.P. Hartley	The Unnamable	Samuel Beckett
Lucky Jim	Kingsley Amis	The Adventures of Augie March	Saul Bellow
Casino Royale	Ian Fleming	Invisible Man	Ralph Ellison
Wise Blood	Flannery O'Connor	The Rebel	Albert Camus
The End of the Affair	Graham Greene	The 13 Clocks	James Thurber
The Grass is Singing	Doris Lessing	The Case of Comrade Tulayev	Victor Serge
Nineteen Eighty-Four	George Orwell	Disobedience	Alberto Moravia
The Heart of the Matter	Graham Greene	Doctor Faustus	Thomas Mann
Under the Volcano	Malcolm Lowry	The Plague	Albert Camus
Cannery Row	John Steinbeck	Loving	Henry Green
Dangling Man	Saul Bellow	Caught	Henry Green
The Outsider	Albert Camus	Hangover Square	Patrick Hamilton
The Hamlet	William Faulkner	For Whom the Bell Tolls	Ernest Hemingway
The Power and the Glory	Graham Greene	Party Going	Henry Green
Finnegans Wake	James Joyce	Coming Up for Air	George Orwell
Tropic of Capricorn	Henry Miller	The Big Sleep	Raymond Chandler
Miss Pettigrew Lives for a	Winifred Watson	Brighton Rock	Graham Greene

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Day			
Murphy	Samuel Beckett	The Years	Virginia Woolf
The Revenge for Love	Wyndham Lewis	To Have and Have Not	Ernest Hemingway
Eyeless in Gaza	Aldous Huxley	`Gone With the Wind	Margaret Mitchell
The Last of Mr. Norris	Christopher Isherwood	The Master of Petersburg	J.M. Coetzee
Operation Shylock	Philip Roth	The Robber Bride	Margaret Atwood
Possessing the Secret of Joy	Alice Walker	The Crow Road	Iain Banks
Jazz	Toni Morrison	Black Water	Joyce Carol Oates
Asphodel	Hilda Doolittle	Hideous Kinky	Esther Freud
Wild Swans	Jung Chang	Time's Arrow	Martin Amis
Regeneration	Pat Barker	Wise Children	Angela Carter
A Home at the End of the World	Michael Cunningham	Billy Bathgate	E.L. Doctorow
The Trick is to Keep Breathing	Janice Galloway	Like Water for Chocolate	Laura Esquivel
London Fields	Martin Amis	Cat's Eye	Margaret Atwood
The Beautiful Room is Empty	Edmund White	Oscar and Lucinda	Peter Carey
The Player of Games	Iain M. Banks	The Long Dark Teatime of the Soul	Douglas Adams
The Radiant Way	Margaret Drabble	Cigarettes	Harry Mathews
Enigma of Arrival	V.S. Naipaul	Beloved	Toni Morrison
Watchmen	Alan Moore & David Gibbons	Lost Language of Cranes	David Leavitt
Extinction	Thomas Bernhard	The Drowned and the Saved	Primo Levi
The Parable of the Blind	Gert Hofmann	Contact	Carl Sagan
Empire of the Sun	J.G. Ballard	Nights at the Circus	Angela Carter
Blood and Guts in High School	Kathy Acker	The People of Hemso	August Strindberg
She	H. Rider Haggard	The Corrections	Jonathan Franzen
A Death in the Family	James Agee	The Pilgrim's Progress	John Bunyan
Falconer	John Cheever	Go Tell it on the Mountain	James Baldwin
The Grapes of Wrath	John Steinbeck	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald
The Heart Is A Lonely	Hunter	I, Claudius	Robert Graves
Man	Ralph Ellison	The Moviegoer	Walker Percy
Naked Lunch	William Burroughs	On the Road	Jack Kerouac
Pale Fire	Vladimir Nabokov	Play It As It Lays	Joan Didion
The Recognitions	William Gaddis	Revolutionary Road	Richard Yates
Slaughterhouse-Five	Kurt Vonnegut	The Sound and the Fury	William Faulkner
The Sun Also Rises	Ernest Hemingway	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
Tropic of Cancer	Henry Miller	The Lord of the Rings,	JRR Tolkien
His Dark Materials,	Philip Pullman	Winnie the Pooh,	AA Milne
Jane Eyre,	Charlotte Bronte	Great Expectations,	Charles Dickens
War and Peace	, Leo Tolstoy	Harry Potter And The Philesopher's Stone	JK Rowling

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Harry Potter And The Prisoner Of Azkaban	JK Rowling	Tess Of The D'Urbervilles	Thomas Hardy
Alice's Adventures In Wonderland	Lewis Carroll	David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
Treasure Island	Robert Louis Stevenson	Persuasion	Jane Austen
A Christmas Carol	Charles Dickens	The Stand	Stephen King
Memoirs Of A Geisha	Arthur Golden	Lord Of The Flies	William Golding
Bridget Jones's Diary	Helen Fielding	Bleak House	Charles Dickens
Vicky Angel	Jacqueline Wilson	Cold Comfort Farm	Stella Gibbons
On The Road	Jack Kerouac	Katherine	Anya Seton
The Princess Diaries	Meg Cabot	Scary Stories (Series)	Alvin Schwartz
The Chocolate War	Robert Cormier	Of Mice and Men	John Steinbeck
The Giver by Lois Lowry		Fallen Angels	Walter Dean Myers
The Handmaid's Tale	Margaret Atwood	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
The Outsiders	S.E. Hinton	Bumps in the Night	Harry Allard
The Anarchist Cookbook	William Powell	The Face on the Milk Carton	Caroline Cooney
Native Son	Richard Wright	Jack	A.M. Homes
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Mark Twain	Always Running	Luis Rodriguez
Where's Waldo	Martin Hanford	Message from Nam	Danielle Steel
Lady Boss	Jackie Collins	Gone with the Wind	Alexandra Ripley
Needful Things,	Stephen King	Heartbeat,	Danielle Steel
Childhood	Bill Cosby	Dolores Claiborne	Stephen King
Gerald's Game	Stephen King	Jewels	Danielle Steel
Tale of the Body Thief	Anne Rice	Waiting to Exhale	Terry McMillan
A Return to Love	Marianne Williamson	The Client	John Grisham
Nightmares and Dreamscapes	Stephen King	Lasher	Anne Rice
The Gift	Danielle Steel	Wings	Danielle Steel
Disclosure	Michael Crichton	The Lost World	Michael Crichton
Rose Madder	Stephen King	The Horse Whisperer	Nicholas Evans
Desperation	Stephen King	Silent Honor	Danielle Steel
The Tenth Insight	James Redfield	In Contempt	Christopher Darden
The Partner	John Grisham	The Ghost	Danielle Steel
Unnatural Exposure	Patricia Cornwell	Cat & Mouse	James Patterson
Angela's Ashes	Frank McCourt	Rainbow Six	Tom Clancy
A Man in Full	Tom Wolfe	The Long Road Home	Danielle Steel
Paradise	Toni Morrison	A Brief History of Time	Stephen Hawking
A Critique of Pure Reason	Immanuel Kant	A Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway
A Handful of Dust	Evelyn Waugh	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
Adonis	P.B. Shelley	Alice in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll
All`s Well that Ends Well	William Shakespeare	Animal Farm	George Orwell
Antony and Cleopatra	William Shakespeare	As You Like it	William Shakespeare

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Beloved	Toni Morrison	Beyond the Horizon	Eugene O` Neill
Blood, Brain and Beer	David Ogilvy	Brave New World	Aldous Huxley
Caesar and Cleopatra	George Bernard Shaw	Catch 22	Joseph Heller
Common Sense	Thomas Paine	Comedy of Errors	William Shakespeare
Kidnapped	Robert Louis Stevenson	Germinal	Emile Zola
Bel-Ami	Guy de Maupassant	Against the Grain	Joris-Karl Huysmans
A Woman's Life	Guy de Maupassant	Nana	Emile Zola
The Red Room	August Strindberg	Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy
Virgin Soil	Ivan Turgenev	Far from the Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy
Around the World in Eighty Days	Jules Verne	The Devils	Fyodor Dostoevsky
Spring Torrents	Ivan Turgenev	King Lear of the Steppes	Ivan Turgenev
War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy	The Idiot	Fyodor Dostoevsky
Little Women	Louisa May Alcott	The Last Chronicle of Barset	Anthony Trollope
Crime and Punishment	Fyodor Dostoevsky	Notes from the Underground	Fyodor Dostoevsky
Les Miserables	Victor Hugo	Silas Marner	George Eliot
On the Eve	Ivan Turgeney	The Mill on the Floss	George Eliot
The Marble Faun	Nathaniel Hawthorne	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
Adam Bede	George Eliot	North and South	Elizabeth Gaskell
Cranford	Elizabeth Gaskell	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Harriet Beecher Stowe
The House of the Seven Gables	Nathaniel Hawthorne	The Witching Hour	Anne Rice
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	Mary Barton	Elizabeth Gaskell
Wuthering Heights	Emily Bronte	Jane Eyre	Charlotte Bronte
Martin Chuzzlewit	Charles Dickens	Dead Souls	Nikolay Gogol
The Fall of the House of Usher	Edgar Allan Poe	Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens
The Hunchback of Notre Dame	Victor Hugo	The Betrothed	Alessandro Manzoni
The Monastery	Sir Walter Scott	Frankenstein	Mary Shelley
Persuasion	Jane Austen	Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott
Mansfield Park	Jane Austen	Elective Affinities	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
Hyperion	Friedrich Holderlin	Camilla	Fanny Burney
Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	The Interesting Narrative	Olaudah Equiano
Justine	Marquis de Sade	The 120 Days of Sodom	Marquis de Sade
Confessions	Rousseau	The Sorrows of Young Werther	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
The Man of Feeling	Henry Mackenzie	The Castle of Otranto	Horace Walpole
Rameau's Nephew	Denis Diderot	Amelia	Henry Fielding
Fanny Hill	John Cleland	Pamela	Samuel Richardson
Joseph Andrews	Henry Fielding	Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift

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Moll Flanders	Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe
Metamorphoses	Ovid	Animal Farm	George Orwell
The Berlin Stories	Christopher Isherwood	The Blind Assassin	Margaret Atwood
Call It Sleep	Henry Roth	David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
Death of a City	Amrita Pritam	Death of a Salesman	Arthur Miller
Descent of Man	Charles Darwin	Doctor Zhivago	Boris Pastemak
Don Juan	Lord Byron	Down Under	Bill Bryson
Eminent Victorians	Lytton Strachey	Ends and Means	Aldous Huxley
Family Renuion	T.S. Eliot	Farewell the Trumpets	James Morris
Forsyth Saga	John Galsworthy	French Revolution	Thomas Carlyle
Good Earth	Pearl S. Buck	Goodbye, Mr.Chips	James Hilton
Half a Life	V.S. Naipaul	Heritage	Anthony West J
Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix	J.K. Rowling	How to Know God	Deepak Chopra
Hungry stones	R. N Tagore	In Memoriam	Alfred Lord Tennyson
Julius Caeser	William Shakespeare	Jurassic Park	Michael Crichton
Kim	Rudyard Kipling	Kubla Khan	S. T. Coleridge
Less Miserables	Victor Hugo	Long Day`s Journey into Night	Eugene O` Neill
Lord of the Files	William Golding	Macbeth	W. Shakespeare
Main Street	Sinclair Lewis	Living History	Hillary Clinton
Mayor of Casterbridge	Thomas Hardy	Moby Dick	Hermann Melville
Mother	Maxim Gorky	Murder in the Cathedral	T.S. Eliot
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens	Paradise Lost	John Milton
Preoccupations	Seamus Heaney	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
Private Lives	Noel Coward	Rabbit, Run	John Updike
Red Badge of Courage	Stephen Crane	Reflections on the French Revolution	Edmund Burke
Riding the Storm	Harold MacMillan	Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe
Room at the Top	John Braine	Seven Lamps of Architecture	John Ruskin
Shape of Things to Come	H.G. Wells	Silent Spring	Rachel Carson
Sons and Lovers	D.H. Lawrence	The Canterbury Tales	Geoffrey Chaucer
The Coup	John Updike	The Fire Next Time	James Baldwin
The Godfather	Mario Puzo	The Grapes of Wrath	John Steinbeck
Centennial	James A. Michener		
The Green Knight	Iris Murdoch	The Importance of Being Earnest	Oscar Wilde
The Judge	Steve Martini	The Caretaker	Harold Pinters
The Middle Ground	Margaret Drabble	The Origin of Species	Charles Darwin
The Pilgrim`s Progress	John Bunyan	The Heart of the Matter	Graham Greene
The Rape of the Lock	Alexander Pope	The Robe	Lloyd C. Douglas
The Tree of Man	Patrick White		

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FAMOUS POEMS AND THEIR POETS

The Raven	Edgar Allan Poe
A Daughter of Eve	Christina Rossetti
If	Rudyard Kipling
When You are Old	William Butler Yeats
Because I could not stop for Death	Emily Dickinson
I,m nobody! Who are you?	Emily Dickinson
I carry your heart with me	Edward Estlin (E E) Cummings
The Road Not Taken	Robert Frost
Still I Rise	Maya Angelou
Annabel Lee	Edgar Allan Poe
When We Two Parted	George (Lord) Byron
Death Be Not Proud	John Donne
How Do I Love Thee?	Elizabeth Barrett Browning
I Write My Mother a Poem	Fleda Brown
His Excuse for Loving	Ben Jonson
She Walks in Beauty	George (Lord) Byron
A Nocturnal Reverie	Anne Kingsmill Finch
The City In the Sea	Edgar Allan Poe
Cradle Song	William Blake
Sonnet 29	William Shakespeare
The Hourglass	Ben Jonson
Mending Wall	Robert Frost
A Vision upon the Fairy Queen	Sir Walter Raleigh
To a Mouse	Robert Burns
Tears Idle Tears	Alfred Lord Tennyson
The Last Leaf	Oliver Wendell Holmes
To Find God	Robert Herrick
Jabberwocky	Lewis Carroll
O Captain! My Captain!	Walt Whitman
Man	George Herbert
I dreaded that first Robin	Emily Dickinson
A Satirical Elegy on the Death of a Late Famous General	Jonathan Swift
The Childrens Hour	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Crossing the Bar	Alfred Lord Tennyson
I Hear America Singing	Walt Whitman
The Flea	John Donne
The Tide Rises the Tide Falls	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Casey At The Bat	Ernest Lawrence Thayer
Sonnet 71	William Shakespeare
The Tables Turned	William Wordsworth
The Tyger	William Blake
Dover Beach	Matthew Arnold

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The Walrus and the Carpenter	Lewis Carroll
They Flee from Me	Sir Thomas Wyatt
Sonnet 55	William Shakespeare
Paul Reveres Ride	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Gods Grandeur	Gerard Manley Hopkins
Adam Posed	Anne Kingsmill Finch
Burning Drift-Wood	John Greenleaf Whittier
Hélas	Oscar Wilde
Ode on Solitude	Alexander Pope
The Owl and the Pussy-Cat	Edward Lear
Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms	Thomas Moore
Ichabod!	John Greenleaf Whittier
Concord Hymn	Ralph Waldo Emerson
To a Lady on the Death of Her Husband	Phillis Wheatley
Pied Beauty	Gerard Manley Hopkins
To Celia	Ben Jonson
In an Artists Studio	Christina Rossetti
The Darkling Thrush	Thomas Hardy
The Lady of Shalott	Alfred Lord Tennyson
My Last Duchess	Robert Browning
Recessional	Rudyard Kipling
Doc Hill	Edgar Lee Masters
To His Coy Mistress	Andrew Marvell
The Women Who Loved Elvis All Their Lives	Fleda Brown
Hap	Thomas Hardy
The Gallery	Andrew Marvell
The Lake Isle of Innisfree	William Butler Yeats
Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey	William Wordsworth
from On the Equality of the Sexes Part I	Judith Sargent Murray
The Charge of the Light Brigade	Alfred Lord Tennyson
Ode on a Grecian Urn	John Keats
The Prologue	Anne Bradstreet
On the Idle Hill of Summer	A E Housman
To S. M. a young African Painter on seeing his Works	Phillis Wheatley
The Passionate Shepherd to His Love	Christopher Marlowe
To the Memory of Mr. Oldham	John Dryden
The New Colossus	Emma Lazarus
The Fire of Drift-Wood	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
The Author to Her Book	Anne Bradstreet
Ozymandias of Egypt	Percy Bysshe Shelley
Miniver Cheevy	Edwin Arlington Robinson
Seth Compton	Edgar Lee Masters
Richard Cory	Edwin Arlington Robinson
On the Welch Language	Katherine Philips
The Magpie Evening: A Prayer	Gary Fincke
AN A.B.C.	Geoffrey Chaucer
August 1968	Wystan Hugh (W H) Auden
Blight	Ralph Waldo Emerson
Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came	Robert Browning

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Christabel	Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Dickinson Poems by Number	Emily Dickinson
DON JUAN	George (Lord) Byron
Elogio al Aprendizaje	Bertolt Brecht
Emblems of Love	Lascelles Abercrombie
for a rainy day	D A Levy
Frost at Midnight	Samuel Taylor Coleridge
I, Too, Sing America	Langston Hughes
Phenomenal Woman	Maya Angelou
Where the Sidewalk Ends	Shel Silverstein
If You Forget Me	Pablo Neruda
I carry your heart with me	E. E. Cummings
The Road Not Taken	Robert Frost
A Dream Within A Dream	Edgar Allan Poe
There is another sky	Emily Dickinson
A Girl	Ezra Pound
Messy Room	Shel Silverstein
Fast rode the knight	Stephen Crane
To My Wife - With A Copy Of My Poems	Oscar Wilde
Still I Rise	Maya Angelou
Let America Be America Again	Langston Hughes
To You	Walt Whitman
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	Robert Frost
I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud	William Wordsworth
The New Poetry Handbook	Mark Strand
Funeral Blues	W. H. Auden
Touched by An Angel	Maya Angelou
The Raven	Edgar Allan Poe
Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night	Dylan Thomas
A Word to Husbands	Ogden Nash
Bear In There	Shel Silverstein
If those I loved were lost	Emily Dickinson
Romance	Edgar Allan Poe
Seeker Of Truth	E. E. Cummings
I Taught Myself To Live Simply	Anna Akhmatova
Walking Around	Pablo Neruda
Digging	Seamus Heaney
Brown Penny	William Butler Yeats
The Broken Heart	William Barnes
A Birthday Poem	Ted Kooser
The Mother	Gwendolyn Brooks
A Life	Sylvia Plath
As Soon as Fred Gets Out of Bed	Jack Prelutsky
I'm not Yours	Sara Teasdale
And The Moon And The Stars And The World	Charles Bukowski
America	Allen Ginsberg
Those Winter Sundays	Robert Hayden
All the World's a Stage	William Shakespeare
A Poison Tree	William Blake

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Daddy	Sylvia Plath
Be Glad Your Nose is on Your Face	Jack Prelutsky
O Captain! My Captain!	Walt Whitman
A Red, Red Rose	Robert Burns
I know why the caged bird sings	Maya Angelou
Fast rode the knight	Stephen Crane
Happiness	Raymond Carver
A Pretty a Day	E. E. Cummings
Dream Deferred	Langston Hughes

FAMOUS ENGLISH NOVELS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Title of Great Novel	Year	Author
Don Quixote	1605, 1630	Miguel de Cervantes
The Brothers Karamazov		Dostoevsky
War and Peace	1869	Leo Tolstoy
Ulysses	1922	James Joyce
In Search of Lost Time	1913-27	Marcel Proust
The Brothers Karamazov	1880	Feodor Dostoevsky
Moby-Dick	1851	Herman Melville
Madame Bovary	1857	Gustave Flaubert
Middlemarch	1871-72	George Eliot
The Magic Mountain	1924	Thomas Mann
The Tale of Genji	11th Century	Murasaki Shikibu
Emma	1816	Jane Austen
Bleak House	1852-53	Charles Dickens
Tom Jones		Henry Fielding
Anna Karenina	1877	Leo Tolstoy
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	1884	Mark Twain
Tom Jones	1749	Henry Fielding
Pride and Prejudice		Jane Austen
Great Expectations	1860-61	Charles Dickens
Absalom, Absalom!	1936	William Faulkner
David Copperfield		Charles Dickens
The Ambassadors	1903	Henry James
One Hundred Years of Solitude	1967	Gabriel Garcia Marquez
Madame Bovary		Gustave Flaubert
The Great Gatsby	1925	F. Scott Fitzgerald
To The Lighthouse	1927	Virginia Woolf
Crime and Punishment	1866	Feodor Dostoevsky
The Sound and the Fury	1929	William Faulkner
Vanity Fair	1847-48	William Makepeace Thackeray
Invisible Man	1952	Ralph Ellison
Finnegans Wake	1939	James Joyce
The Man Without Qualities	1930-43	Robert Musil
Gravity's Rainbow	1973	Thomas Pynchon
Moby-Dick		Herman Melville
The Portrait of a Lady	1881	Henry James
Women in Love	1920	D.H. Lawrence
The Red and the Black	1830	Stendhal

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Tristram Shandy	1760-67	Laurence Sterne
Dead Souls	1842	Nikolai Gogol
Tess of the D'Urbervilles	1891	Thomas Hardy
Wuthering Heights		Emily Bronte
Buddenbrooks	1901	Thomas Mann
Le Pere Goriot	1835	Honore de Balzac
A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man	1916	James Joyce
Wuthering Heights	1847	Emily Bronte
The Tin Drum	1959	Gunter Grass
Molloy; Malone Dies; The Unnamable	1951-53	Samuel Beckett
Pride and Prejudice	1813	Jane Austen
The Scarlet Letter	1850	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Fathers and Sons	1862	Ivan Turgenev
Nostromo	1904	Joseph Conrad
Beloved	1987	Toni Morrison
An American Tragedy	1925	Theodore Dreiser
Lolita	1955	Vladimir Nabokov
The Golden Notebook	1962	Doris Lessing
Clarissa	1747-48	Samuel Richardson
Dream of the Red Chamber	1791	Cao Xueqin
The Trial	1925	Franz Kafka
Jane Eyre	1847	Charlotte Bronte
The Red Badge of Courage	1895	Stephen Crane
The Grapes of Wrath	1939	John Steinbeck
Petersburg	1916/1922	Andrey Bely
Things Fall Apart	1958	Chinue Achebe
The Princess of Cleves	1678	Madame de Lafayette
The Stranger	1942	Albert Camus
My Antonia	1918	Willa Cather
The Counterfeiters	1926	Andre Gide
The Age of Innocence	1920	Edith Wharton
The Good Soldier	1915	Ford Madox Ford
The Awakening	1899	Kate Chopin
A Passage to India	1924	E. M. Forster
Herzog	1964	Saul Bellow
Germinal	1855	Emile Zola
Call It Sleep	1934	Henry Roth
U.S.A. Trilogy	1930-38	John Dos Passos
Hunger	1890	Knut Hamsun
Berlin Alexanderplatz	1929	Alfred Doblin
Cities of Salt	1984-89	'Abd al-Rahman Munif
The Death of Artemio Cruz	1962	Carlos Fuentes
A Farewell to Arms	1929	Ernest Hemingway
Brideshead Revisited	1945	Evelyn Waugh
The Last Chronicle of Barset	1866-67	Anthony Trollope
The Pickwick Papers	1836-67	Charles Dickens
Robinson Crusoe	1719	Daniel Defoe
The Sorrows of Young Werther	1774	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
Candide	1759	Voltaire

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Native Son	1940	Richard Wright
Under the Volcano	1947	Malcolm Lowry
Oblomov	1859	Ivan Goncharov
Their Eyes Were Watching God	1937	Zora Neale Hurston
Waverley	1814	Sir Walter Scott
Snow Country	1937, 1948	Kawabata Yasunari
Nineteen Eighty-Four	1949	George Orwell
The Betrothed	1827, 1840	Alessandro Manzoni
The Last of the Mohicans	1826	James Fenimore Cooper
Uncle Tom's Cabin	1852	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Les Miserables	1862	Victor Hugo
On the Road	1957	Jack Kerouac
Frankenstein	1818	Mary Shelley
The Leopard	1958	Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa
The Catcher in the Rye	1951	J.D. Salinger
The Woman in White	1860	Wilkie Collins
The Good Soldier Svejk	1921-23	Jaroslav Hasek
Dracula	1897	Bram Stoker
The Three Musketeers	1844	Alexandre Dumas
The Hound of Baskervilles	1902	Arthur Conan Doyle
Gone with the Wind	1936	Margaret Mitchell
Animal Farm		George Orwell
Catch-22		Joseph Heller

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FAMOUS PLAY WRITERS AND THEIR PLAYS

Name of Play writers	Famous Play
Aeschylus	Prometheus Bound
Agatha Christie	The Unexpected Guest
Alan Ayckbourn	The Norman Conquests
Anton Chekhov	The Seagull
Aristophanes	The Birds, Greek comedy
Arthur Miller	Death of a salesman
August Wilson	The Pittsburg Circle
Bertolt Brecht	Drums in the Night
David Mamet	November
Edward Albee	Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf?
George Bernard Shaw	Pygmalino
Harold Pinter	The Birthday Party
Henrik Ibsen	A Doll's House
James Matthew Barrie	Peter Pan
Lillian Hellman	The Children's Hour
Oscar Wilde	An Ideal Husband
Sophocles	Antigone
Tennessee Williams	A Streetcar Named Desire
William Gibson	The Miracle Worker
William Shakespeare	Hamlet
William Shakespeare	All's Well That Ends Well
Edward Albee	American Dream
Tony Kushner	Angels in America

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William Shakespeare	Antony and Cleopatra
Tom Stoppard	Arcadia
William Shakespeare	As You Like It
Euripides	The Bacchae
Tennessee Williams	Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
Eugène Ionesco	The Chairs
Anton Chekhov	The Cherry Orchard
Caryl Churchill	Cloud 9
Aristophanes	The Clouds
William Shakespeare	The Comedy of Errors
William Shakespeare	Coriolanus
Arthur Miller	The Crucible
Christopher Marlowe	Doctor Faustus
Harold Pinter	The Dumb Waiter
Sophocles	Electra
Samuel Beckett	Endgame
August Wilson	Fences
Jean-Paul Sartre	The Flies
Sam Shepard	Fool For Love
Henrik Ibsen	Ghosts
Tennessee Williams	The Glass Menagerie
David Mamet	Glengarry Glen Ross
Eugene O'Neill	The Hairy Ape
Samuel Beckett	Happy Days
Henrik Ibsen	Hedda Gabler
Eugene O'Neill	The Iceman Cometh
Oscar Wilde	An Ideal Husband
Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee	Inherit the Wind
Christopher Marlowe	The Jew of Malta
William Shakespeare	Julius Caesar
William Shakespeare	King John
William Shakespeare	King Lear
Aeschylus	The Libation Bearers
Eugene O'Neill	Long Day's Journey into Night
William Shakespeare	Love's Labours Lost
Aristophanes	Lysistrata
William Shakespeare	Macbeth
Jean Genet	The Maids
George Bernard Shaw	Major Barbara
William Shakespeare	Measure for Measure
William Shakespeare	The Merchant of Venice
William Shakespeare	The Merry Wives of Windsor
William Shakespeare	A Midsummer Night's Dream
Molière	The Misanthrope
August Strindberg	Miss Julie
Bertolt Brecht	Mother Courage
Eugene O'Neill	Mourning Becomes Electra
William Shakespeare	Much Ado About Nothing
Sophocles	The Oedipus Plays

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William Shakespeare	Othello
Thornton Wilder	Our Town
William Shakespeare	Pericles
August Wilson	The Piano Lesson
Aeschylus	Prometheus Bound
George Bernard Shaw	Pygmalion
Lorraine Hansberry	A Raisin in the Sun
Eugène Ionesco	Rhinoceros
William Shakespeare	Richard II
William Shakespeare	Richard III
William Shakespeare	Romeo and Juliet
Tom Stoppard	Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead
Oscar Wilde	Salomé
Thomas Kyd	Spanish Tragedy
Tennessee Williams	A Streetcar Named Desire
William Shakespeare	The Taming of the Shrew
William Shakespeare	The Tempest
William Shakespeare	Timon of Athens
William Shakespeare	Titus Andronicus
William Shakespeare	Troilus and Cressida
Sam Shepard	True West
William Shakespeare	Twelfth Night
William Shakespeare	The Two Gentlemen of Verona
Anton Chekhov	Uncle Vanya
Arthur Miller	A View from the Bridge
Ben Jonson	Volpone
Samuel Beckett	Waiting for Godot
Henrik Ibsen	Wild Duck
William Shakespeare	The Winter's Tale
"All My Sons"	Arthur Miller
"The Crucible"	Arthur Miller
"Ghosts"	Henrik Ibsen
"The Glass Menagerie	Tennessee Williams
"The Importance of Being Earnest"	Oscar Wilde
"Man and Superman"	George Bernard Shaw
"Oedipus the King"	Sophocles
"A Raisin in the Sun"	Lorraine Hansberry
"Twelve Angry Men"	Reginald Rose
"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"	Edward Albee

IMPORTANT SHORT STORIES AND THEIR AUTHORS

short story name	Author
"Signs and Symbols"	Vladimir Nabokov
"A Good Man Is Hard to Find"	Flannery O'Connor
"The Snows of Kilimanjaro"	Ernest Hemingway
"The Fly"	Katherine Mansfield
"In the Penal Colony"	Franz Kafka
"A Hunger Artist"	Franz Kafka
"The Lame Shall Enter First"	Flannery O'Connor

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"The Lottery"	Shirley Jackson
"The Use of Force"	William Carlos Williams
"The Rockinghorse Winner"	D.H. Lawrence
"The Yellow Wallpaper"	Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Where Are You Going, Where Have You Been?	Joyce Carol Oates
I, Robot	Issac Asimov
Olive Kitteridge	Elizabeth Strout
The Things They Carried	Tim O'Brien
Dubliners	James Joyce
Nine Stories	JD Salinger
Steps	Jerzy Kosinski
Interpreter of Maladies	Jhumpa Lahiri
Will You Please Be Quiet, Please	Raymond Carver
"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"	Mark Twain
"Rikki-Tikki-Tavi "	Rudyard Kipling
"The Body"	Stephen King
"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"	Washington Irving
"The Telltale Heart"	Edgar Allan Poe
"A Sound of Thunder"	Ray Bradbury
"The Secret Life of Walter Mitty"	James Thurber
"The Most Dangerous Game"	Richard Connell
"Three Questions"	Leo Tolstoy:
"The Very Old Man with Enormous Wings"	Gabriel Garcia Marquez
"Fall of the House of Usher"	Edgar Allan Poe
"Harrison Bergeron"	Kurt Vonnegut, Jr
"The Nose"	Nikolai Gogol
"The Diamond As Big as the Ritz"	F. Scott Fitzgerald
"The Looking Glass"	Anton Chekhov
"The South"	Jorge Luis Borges
"The Swimmer"	John Cheever
"To Build a Fire"	Jack London
"The Nightingale and the Rose"	Oscar Wilde
"Meneseteung"	Alice Munro (Nobel Prize winner of 2013)
"The Happy Man"	Jonathan Lethem
"The Second Bakery Attack"	Haruki Murakami
"Brokeback Mountain"	Annie Proulx
"The Story"	Amy Bloom
"The Necklace"	Guy de Maupassant
"An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge"	Ambrose Beirce
"The Monkey's Paw"	W. W. Jacobs
"Pastoralia"	George Saunders
"Man from the South"	Roald Dahl
"The Gift of the Magi"	O. Henry

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ENGLISH LITERARY TERMS FROM A TO Z

Allegory	A symbolic narrative in which the surface details imply a secondary meaning. Allegory often takes the form of a story in which the characters represent moral qualities.
Abstract Expressionism	A form of art in which the artist expresses himself purely through the use of form and colour. It is non-representational, or non-objective, art, which means that there are no concrete objects represented
Aestheticism	The doctrine that aesthetic values - judgements about beauty - are the most important in assessing a work of art, and that art is an end in itself and does not require a religious, moral, or didactic purpose.
Alliteration	The repetition of consonant sounds, especially at the beginning of words
Imagism / Imagist	The Imagists were a group of poets who were influenced by Ezra Pound, who in turn had been influenced by the French Symbolist poets, Japanese haiku, and the writings of the poet and critic T. E. Hulme (1883-1917). The Imagist movement, which originated in London and was prominent in England and America from around 1912 to 1917, was crucial to the development of Modernist poetry.
Anapest	Two unaccented syllables followed by an accented one
Antagonist	A character or force against which another character struggles
Angry Young Men	A term coined by literary journalists in the 1950s to describe the writers at the forefront of a new trend of social realism and anti-establishment attitudes in fiction and drama.
Apologue	A moral fable, usually featuring personified animals or inanimate objects which act like people to allow the author to comment on the human condition. Often, the apologue highlights the irrationality of mankind. The beast fable, and the fables of Aesop are examples. Some critics have called Samuel Johnson's Rasselas an apologue rather than a novel because it is more concerned with moral philosophy than with character or plot
Apostrophe	A direct address of an inanimate object, abstract qualities, or a person not living or present.
Aside	Words spoken by an actor directly to the audience, which are not "heard" by the other characters on stage during a play
Assonance	The repetition of similar vowel sounds in a sentence or a line of poetry or prose, as in "I rose and told him of my woe.
Aubade	A love lyric in which the speaker complains about the arrival of the dawn, when he must part from his lover
Autobiographical novel	A novel based on the author's life experience. More common that a thoroughly autobiographical novel is the Incluision of autobiographical elements among other elements

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Ballad	A narrative poem written in four-line stanzas, characterized by swift action and narrated in a direct style.
Blank verse	A line of poetry or prose in unrhymed iambic pentameter
Beat literature / Beat writers / Beat generation	A style of literature which emerged in America in the 1950s, influenced by the poet Allen Ginsberg (1926-1997) and the novelist Jack Kerouac (1922-1969), two of the best-known works being Ginsberg's Howl (1956), and Kerouac's On the Road (1957).
Black Mountain Poets	A group of avant-garde American poets writing during the 1950s that included Charles Olson, Robert Duncan, and Robert Creeley. These poets shared ties to Black Mountain College, in North Carolina, an experimental school of art that operated from 1933 until its closing in 1956
Bildungsroman	A German word meaning a 'novel of education', referring to a novel taking as its theme the development of an individual from childhood to adulthood, following the protagonist's search for his or her own identity.
Burlesque	A work designed to ridicule a style, literary form, or subject matter either by treating the exalted in a trivial way or by discussing the trivial in exalted terms (that is, with mock dignity). Burlesque concentrates on derisive imitation, usually in exaggerated terms.
Caesura	A strong pause within a line of verse
Catastrophe	The action at the end of a tragedy that initiates the denouement or falling action of a play
Catharsis	The purging of the feelings of pity and fear that, according to Aristotle, occur in the audience of tragic drama
Character	An imaginary person that inhabits a literary work. Literary characters may be major or minor, static (unchanging) or dynamic (capable of change).
Characterization	The means by which writers present and reveal character. Although techniques of characterization are complex, writers typically reveal characters through their speech, dress, manner, and actions.
Chivalric romance	A romance that describes the adventures of medieval knights and celebrates their strict code of honor, loyalty, and respectful devotion to women. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight is an example of a chivalric romance.
Chorus	A group of characters in Greek tragedy (and in later forms of drama), who comment on the action of a play without participation in it
Climax	The turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point of greatest tension in the work
Closed form	A type of form or structure in poetry characterized by regularity and consistency in such elements as rhyme, line length, and metrical pattern
Comedy	A type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the better. In comedy, things work out happily in the end
Comic relief	The use of a comic scene to interrupt a succession of intensely tragic dramatic moments. The comedy of scenes offering comic relief typically parallels the tragic action that the scenes interrupt.
Coming-of-age story	A type of novel where the protagonist is initiated into adulthood through knowledge, experience, or both, often by a process of disillusionment
Complication	An intensification of the conflict in a story or play. Complication builds up, accumulates, and develops the primary or central conflict in a literary work.

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Conflict	A struggle between opposing forces in a story or play, usually resolved by the end of the work. The conflict may occur within a character as well as between characters.
Confessional poetry	An approach to poetry in which the poet employs his or her own life and feelings as subject matter, often using verse as an outlet for powerful emotions
Connotation	The associations called up by a word that goes beyond its dictionary meaning. Poets, especially, tend to use words rich in connotation.
Convention	A customary feature of a literary work, such as the use of a chorus in Greek tragedy, the inclusion of an explicit moral in a fable, or the use of a particular rhyme scheme in a villanelle. Literary conventions are defining features of particular literary genres, such as novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play.
Conceit	An elaborate, usually intellectually ingenious poetic comparison or image, such as an analogy or metaphor in which, say a beloved is compared to a ship, planet, etc.
Couplet	A pair of rhymed lines that may or may not constitute a separate stanza in a poem. Shakespeare's sonnets end in rhymed couplets, as in "For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings / That then I scorn to change my state with kings."
Dactyl	A stressed syllable followed by two unstressed ones
Dadaism	A European art movement, characterised by an anarchic protest against bourgeois society, founded in 1916 by the Rumanian-born French poet, Tristan Tzara (1896-1963). Part of the motivation behind the movement was the wish to express a sense of outrage in response to the First World War, and the culture which had brought it about.
Denotation	The dictionary meaning of a word. Writers typically play off a word's denotative meaning against its connotations, or suggested and implied associational implications.
Dystopia / dystopian	A Greek term which means a bad place, or the opposite of Utopia. The negative characteristics of a dystopia serve as a warning of possible social and political developments to be avoided. Examples of modern novels which depict dystopias are Nineteen Eighty-four by George Orwell (1903-1950), and Brave New World by Aldous Huxley (1894-1963).
Deconstruction / deconstruct	A concept originating in poststructuralist critical theory, deriving from the work of Jacques Derrida (1930-), which is used in many ways. It refers to the analysis of a text taking into account that its meaning is not fixed but can vary according to the way in which the writer, and reader, interpret language. Instead of looking for meanings, deconstruction aims to analyse concepts and modes of thought to expose the preconceived ideas on which they are founded.
Denouement	The resolution of the plot of a literary work
Detective novel	A novel focusing on the solving of a crime, often by a brilliant detective, and usually employing the elements of mystery and suspense.
Dirge	A short poetic expression of grief. A dirge differs from an elegy in that it often is embedded within a larger work, is less highly structured, and is meant to be sung. Ariel's song "Full fathom five thy father lies" in Shakespeare's The Tempest is an example of a dirge.
Dystopian novel	An anti-utopian novel where, instead of a paradise, everything has gone wrong in the attempt to create a perfect society
Deus ex machine	A god who resolves the entanglements of a play by supernatural intervention. The Latin phrase means, literally, "a god from the machine." The phrase refers to the use of artificial means to resolve the plot of a play.

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Dialogue	The conversation of characters in a literary work. In fiction, dialogue is typically enclosed within quotation marks. In plays, characters' speech is preceded by their names.
Diction	The selection of words in a literary work. A work's diction forms one of its centrally important literary elements, as writers use words to convey action, reveal character, imply attitudes, identify themes, and suggest values.
Dramatic monologue	A type of poem in which a speaker addresses a silent listener. As readers, we overhear the speaker in a dramatic monologue. Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" represents the epitome of the genre.
Dramatis personae	Latin for the characters or persons in a play. Included among the dramatis personae of Miller's Death of a Salesman are Willy Loman, the salesman, his wife Linda, and his sons Biff and Happy.
Eclogue	A short pastoral poem in the form of a soliloquy or dialogue between two shepherds. Virgil's Eclogues is the most famous example of this genre.
Elegy	A lyric poem that laments the dead. Robert Hayden's "Those Winter Sundays" is elegiac in tone. A more explicitly identified elegy is W.H. Auden's "In Memory of William Butler Yeats" and his "Funeral Blues."
Elision	The omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable to preserve the meter of a line of poetry. Alexander uses elision in "Sound and Sense": "Flies o'er th' unbending corn...."
Enjambment	A run-on line of poetry in which logical and grammatical sense carries over from one line into the next.
Epic	A long narrative poem that records the adventures of a hero. Epics typically chronicle the origins of a civilization and embody its central values
Epigram	A brief witty poem, often satirical
Epistolary novel	A novel consisting of letters written by a character or several characters. The form allows for the use of multiple points of view toward the story and the ability to dispense with an omniscient narrator.
Exposition	The first stage of a fictional or dramatic plot, in which necessary background information is provided.
Euphemism	The substitution of a mild or less negative word or phrase for a harsh or blunt one, as in the use of "pass away" instead of "die." The basic psychology of euphemistic language is the desire to put something bad or embarrassing in a positive (or at least neutral light). Thus many terms referring to death, sex, crime, and excremental functions are euphemisms. Since the euphemism is often chosen to disguise something horrifying, it can be exploited by the satirist through the use of irony and exaggeration.
Existentialist novel	A novel written from an existentialist viewpoint, often pointing out the absurdity and meaninglessness of existence.
Existentialism / Existential	A European movement in philosophy which became particularly influential after the Second World War. Some of the leading proponents were Martin Heidegger (1889-1976), Albert Camus (1913-1960), and Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980). The existentialist world-view sees human existence as ultimately meaningless - a situation which causes 'angst', or dread - but at the same time emphasises the importance of each individual taking responsibility for his or her own choices concerning decisions and actions. Existentialism was a direct influence on the dramatists of the Theatre of the Absurd, such as Samuel Beckett, and on the British novelists Iris Murdoch, John

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	Fowles, and Muriel Spark.
Fable	A brief story with an explicit moral provided by the author. Fables typically include animals as characters.
Falling action	In the plot of a story or play, the action following the climax of the work that moves it towards its denouement or resolution.
Falling meter	Poetic meters such as trochaic and dactylic that move or fall from a stressed to an unstressed syllable.
Fantasy novel	Any novel that is disengaged from reality, for example The Hobbit, novel of J. R. R. Tolkien
Feminist / womanist	Feminist writing and criticism highlights the position of women in literature, society, and world culture, emphasising that the roles and experiences of women tend to be marginalised by patriarchal societies. Feminist writers and critics attempt to redress the balance by writing literature and criticism from the point of view of women. A key feminist work from the modern period is A Room of One's Own (1929) by Virginia Woolf.
Fiction	An imagined story, whether in prose, poetry, or drama. Ibsen's Nora is fictional, a "make-believe" character in a play, as are Hamlet and Othello.
Figurative language	A form of language use in which writers and speakers convey something other than the literal meaning of their words.
Flashback	An interruption of a work's chronology to describe or present an incident that occurred prior to the main time frame of a work's action.
Foil	A character who contrasts and parallels the main character in a play or story. Laertes, in Hamlet, is a foil for the main character; in Othello, Emilia and Bianca are foils for Desdemona.
Foot	A metrical unit composed of stressed and unstressed syllables. For example, an iamb or iambic foot is represented by an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.
Foreshadowing	Hints of what is to come in the action of a play or a story.
Formalism	An artistic and critical sensibility in American and British literature and criticism which reached its greatest influence between 1930 and 1950, and which promoted a view of art as 'objective' - that is, that the work in itself was more important than the subjective contexts of its artistic production. In formalism, the proper focus of artistic creation and criticism is the art object itself, rather than the author or artist's thoughts, intentions, or other personal sensibilities. In the case of literature, formalism assumes that well-wrought form (the structure of the literary piece, its constituent images, metaphors, and other 'building blocks') can carry the most important dimensions of content from the author to the reader without reference to contextual elements.
Fourth wall	The imaginary wall of the box theater setting, supposedly removed to allow the audience to see the action.
Frame	A narrative structure that provides a setting and exposition for the main narrative in a novel. Often, a narrator will describe where he found the manuscript of the novel or where he heard someone tell the story he is about to relate.
Free verse	Poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme
Freudian	By revolutionizing our understanding of the inner workings of the human mind, the process of personality development, and the motives behind human behaviour, the Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was a major influence on twentieth century thought. Freud showed the importance of the unconscious in all

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	aspects of human life, and developed techniques of psychoanalysis and dream interpretation as ways of gaining access to it. In art Freud was a direct influence on Surrealism, and in English literature was a direct influence on W. H. Auden, D. H. Lawrence, and Iris Murdoch.
Georgian poets	Poets active during the early part of the reign of George V, (1910-1936), including Rupert Brooke, Edmund Blunden, Walter de la Mare, and Edward Thomas. They wrote delicate lyrical poetry, often concerned with nature. Their style was a break from the poetry of the late nineteenth century, and the decadence which had evolved from aestheticism. In the 1920s they were overshadowed by the Modernist innovations of Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot.
Gesture	The physical movement of a character during a play. Gesture is used to reveal character, and may include facial expressions as well as movements of other parts of an actor's body.
Gothic	Gothic literature deals with macabre, supernatural, subject matter, aimed at inducing fear and a sense of dread. The form became popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, classics of the genre being The Castle of Otranto (1765) by Horace Walpole (1717-1797), The Mysteries of Udolpho (1794) by Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823), The Monk (1796) by Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775-1818), and Frankenstein (1818) by Mary Shelley (1797-1851).
Gothic novel	A novel in which supernatural horrors and an atmosphere of unknown terror pervades the action. The setting is often a dark, mysterious castle, where ghosts and sinister humans roam menacingly.
Graphic Novel	A novel illustrated panel by panel, either in color or black and white. Graphic novels are sometimes referred to as extended comics, because the presentation format (panel by panel illustration, mostly dialog with usually little exposition) suggests a comic.
Harlem Renaissance	A flourishing of African-American literature which took place in the 1920s and was centred around the Harlem district of New York City. The movement took African-American life and culture as its subject matter, some of its major writers being James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938), Zora Neale Hurston (1903-1960), Langston Hughes (1902-1967), and Countee Cullen (1903-1946).
Historical novel	A novel where fictional characters take part in actual historical events and interact with real people from the past.
Historical novel	A novel where fictional characters take part in actual historical events and interact with real people from the past.
Hippie / Hippy movement	A movement of young people, in America and Europe in the 1960s, who rejected conventional values and morality and adopted a rootless, or communal style of living. Many used, and advocated the use of, psychoactive drugs, such as marijuana and LSD, to achieve altered states of awareness. Their ideals were those of peace and love, and they congregated at rock festivals, culminating in the Woodstock festival of 1969. Their main art forms were psychedelic music, posters, and light shows. The American writers Allen Ginsberg and Ken Kesey were associated with the movement.
Horatian Satire	In general, a gentler, more good humored and sympathetic kind of satire, somewhat tolerant of human folly even while laughing at it. Named after the poet Horace, whose satire epitomized it. Horatian satire tends to ridicule human folly in general or by type rather than attack specific persons.
Humanism	The new emphasis in the Renaissance on human culture, education and reason, sparked by a revival of interest in classical Greek and Roman literature, culture, and

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	language. Human nature and the dignity of man were exalted and emphasis was placed on the present life as a worthy event in itself (as opposed to the medieval emphasis on the present life merely as preparation for a future life).
Humours	In medieval physiology, four liquids in the human body affecting behavior. Each humour was associated with one of the four elements of nature. In a balanced personality, no humour predominated. When a humour did predominate, it caused a particular personality.
Hypertext novel	A novel that can be read in a nonsequential way. That is, whereas most novels flow from beginning to end in a continuous, linear fashion, a hypertext novel can branch--the reader can move from one place in the text to another nonsequential place whenever he wishes to trace an idea or follow a character. Also called hyperfiction.
Hyperbole	A figure of speech involving exaggeration.
Iamb	An unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one
Image	A concrete representation of a sense impression, a feeling, or an idea. Imagery refers to the pattern of related details in a work.
Imagery	The pattern of related comparative aspects of language, particularly of images, in a literary work.
Irony	A contrast or discrepancy between what is said and what is meant or between what happens and what is expected to happen in life and in literature. In verbal irony, characters say the opposite of what they mean.
Interactive novel	A novel with more than one possible series of events or outcomes. The reader is given the opportunity at various places to choose what will happen next. It is therefore possible for several readers to experience different novels by reading the same book or for one reader to experience different novels by reading the same one twice and making different choices.
Invective	Speech or writing that abuses, denounces, or attacks. It can be directed against a person, cause, idea, or system. It employs a heavy use of negative emotive language.
Intertextuality	A term which can refer to a text's inclusion of intertexts, but is also a concept introduced by philosopher and semiotician Julia Kristeva, and used in poststructuralist criticism, according to which a text is seen as not only connecting the author to the reader, but also as being connected to all other texts, past and present.
Intertext	A term used to denote a text referred to within a text. The Bible, the works of Shakespeare, and Classical myths, for example, are frequently found as intertexts in works of literature.
Juvenalian Satire	Harsher, more pointed, perhaps intolerant satire typified by the writings of Juvenal. Juvenalian satire often attacks particular people, sometimes thinly disguised as fictional characters. While laughter and ridicule are still weapons as with Horatian satire, the Juvenalian satirist also uses withering invective and a slashing attack. Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope are Juvenalian satirists.
Jung / Jungian	The theories of the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) grew out of those of Sigmund Freud. Having been originally closely associated with Freud, he broke away and developed his own theories, which placed less emphasis on sexuality, and more on symbolism, the collective unconscious, and archetypes. Many artists, including the British novelist John Fowles, have been influenced by Jung's ideas, particularly his emphasis on the importance of myths and symbols.

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Lampoon	A crude, coarse, often bitter satire ridiculing the personal appearance or character of a person
Literal language	A form of language in which writers and speakers mean exactly what their words denote.
Literary quality	A judgment about the value of a novel as literature. At the heart of this issue is the question of what distinguishes a great or important novel from one that is less important. Certainly the feature is not that of interest or excitement, for pulp novels can be even more exciting and interesting than "great" novels.
Lyric poem	A type of poem characterized by brevity, compression, and the expression of feeling. Most of the poems in this book are lyrics.
Magic realism	Fiction which displays a mingling of the mundane with the fantastic, giving the narrative dual dimensions of realism and fantasy
Marxist criticism	Literary criticism deriving from the theories of Marx, which emphasises the cultural and political context in which the text was produced.
Metaphor	A comparison between essentially unlike things without an explicitly comparative word such as like or as.
Metaphysical Poetry	The term metaphysical was applied to a style of 17th Century poetry first by John Dryden and later by Dr. Samuel Johnson because of the highly intellectual and often abstruse imagery involved.
Metafiction / metanarrative	Fiction about fiction. An approach in which the writer draws attention to the process by which the author and the reader together create the experience of fiction, implicitly questioning the relationship between fiction and reality. This postmodern technique was used in The French Lieutenant's Woman (1969) and other novels by John Fowles.
Meter	The measured pattern of rhythmic accents in poems.
Mock Epic	Treating a frivolous or minor subject seriously, especially by using the machinery and devices of the epic (invocations, descriptions of armor, battles, extended similes, etc.). The opposite of travesty
Metonymy	A figure of speech in which a closely related term is substituted for an object or idea. An example: "We have always remained loyal to the crown."
Modern	The term 'modern' can apply to a wide variety of different historical periods in different contexts. In the context of 'modern literature' it is generally taken to refer to the period from 1914, the outbreak of the First World War, to the present day. When capitalised, 'Modern' can refer to Modernism.
Modernism / Modernist	A movement in all the arts in Europe, with its roots in the nineteenth century but flourishing in the period during and after the First World War. The period 1910 to 1930 is sometimes called the period of 'high Modernism'. The War having undermined faith in order and stability in Europe, artists and writers sought to break with tradition and find new ways of representing experience.
Monologue	A speech by a single character without another character's response.
Movement	The name given to a generation of British poets who came to prominence in the 1950s, of whom the best-known was Philip Larkin (1922-1985). Disliking the free form and emotional tone of poets such as Dylan Thomas and W. S. Graham, they initiated a style of verse which was intellectual, witty, and carefully crafted. Their work gained prominence in the anthology New Lines (1956), edited by Robert Conquest. Other Movement poets included Thom Gunn, Kingsley Amis, D. J. Enright, and John Wain.
Multicultural	A novel written by a member of or about a cultural minority group, giving insight into

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novel	non-Western or non-dominant cultural experiences and values, either in the United States or abroad
Mystery novel	A novel whose driving characteristic is the element of suspense or mystery. Strange, unexplained events, vague threats or terrors, unknown forces or antagonists, all may appear in a mystery novel. Gothic novels and detective novels are often also mystery novels.
Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story
Narrator	The voice and implied speaker of a fictional work, to be distinguished from the actual living author.
Naturalism / naturalist	A term often used interchangeably with Realism, but which has a more specific meaning suggesting that human life is controlled by natural forces such as those explored in the natural sciences, particularly those expounded by Charles Darwin (1809-1882). Naturalist writers aimed to create accurate representations of characters and their interaction with their environment based on scientific truth. The movement was particularly associated with the nineteenth-century French novelist Emile Zola (1840-1902),. and influenced the English writers George Gissing (1857-1903) and Arnold Bennett (1867-1931).
New Apocalypse / New Romantics	Movements in British Poetry which flourished in the late 1930s and early 1940s, when Dylan Thomas was the foremost poet. The poets behind the movements were Henry Treece (1911-1966), George Granville Barker, (1913-1991), W. S. Graham (1918-1986), J. F. Hendry (1912-1986), and Dorian Cooke. They reacted against the politically-orientated realist poetry of the '30s by drawing inspiration from mythology and the unconscious. Their work is generally regarded by critics as having little merit, being vastly inferior to that of Thomas.
New Criticism	A movement in literary criticism which developed in the USA in the 1940s, and which aimed to approach literary texts in an 'objective' way, as self-contained objects of study, without reference to such contextual factors as the author's biography, or intentions.
Novel	An extended, fictional prose narrative about realistic characters and events." It is a representation of life, experience, and learning.
Novella	A prose fiction longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. There is no standard definition of length, but since rules of thumb are sometimes handy, we might say that the short story ends at about 20,000 words, while the novel begins at about 50,000. Thus, the novella is a fictional work of about 20,000 to 50,000 words.
Novel of manners	A novel focusing on and describing in detail the social customs and habits of a particular social group. Usually these conventions function as shaping or even stifling controls over the behavior of the characters
Octave	An eight-line unit, which may constitute a stanza; or a section of a poem, as in the octave of a sonnet.
Ode	A long, stately poem in stanzas of varied length, meter, and form.
Onomatopoeia	The use of words to imitate the sounds they describe. Words such as buzz and crack are onomatopoetic.
Open form	A type of structure or form in poetry characterized by freedom from regularity and consistency in such elements as rhyme, line length, metrical pattern, and overall poetic structure.
Oxymoron	A combination of two words that appear to contradict each other

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Parable	A brief story that teaches a lesson often ethical or spiritual.
Paradox	A situation or phrase that appears to be contradictory but which contains a truth worth considering
Parody	A humorous, mocking imitation of a literary work, sometimes sarcastic, but often playful and even respectful in its playful imitation. A satiric imitation of a work or of an author with the idea of ridiculing the author, his ideas, or work. The parodist exploits the peculiarities of an author's expression--his propensity to use too many parentheses, certain favorite words, or whatever.
Persona	The person created by the author to tell a story. Whether the story is told by an omniscient narrator or by a character in it, the actual author of the work often distances himself from what is said or told by adopting a persona--a personality different from his real one. Thus, the attitudes, beliefs, and degree of understanding expressed by the narrator may not be the same as those of the actual author. Some authors, for example, use narrators who are not very bright in order to create irony.
Pastiche	A work that imitates the style of a previous author, work, or literary genre. Alternatively, the term may refer to a work that contains a hodgepodge of elements or fragments from different sources or influences. Pastiche differs from parody in that its imitation is not meant as a form of mockery. For example, John Fowles's The French Lieutenant's Woman was written in the 1960s but imitates the style of the Victorian novel.
Pathos	A quality of a play's action that stimulates the audience to feel pity for a character. Pathos is always an aspect of tragedy, and may be present in comedy as well.
Personification	The endowment of inanimate objects or abstract concepts with animate or living qualities.
Performative / performativity	'Performative' indicates the special qualities brought out through a 'performance' of something (for example, a play text or poem) or in some cases, an artistic event which has no originating text (such as in performance art). The 'performance' is a time-and-space bound event, which is ephemeral (it never happens exactly the same way twice). A further, related meaning (derived from the philosophy of J. L. Austin) is that of doing or making something happen, rather than stating or representing it. This leads to the idea that the 'performative' is how symbolic systems (language, art, theatre) both represent things from the world, but are also simultaneously making that world.
Petrarchan Conceit	The kind of conceit used by Italian Renaissance poet Petrarch and popular in Renaissance English sonnets. Eyes like stars or the sun, hair like golden wires, lips like cherries, etc. are common examples. Oxymorons are also common, such as freezing fire, burning ice, etc.
Plot	The unified structure of incidents in a literary work.
Poem	A work of literature in verse that often, but not necessarily, employs meter, rhyme, or figurative language in an attempt to communicate an aesthetic experience or statement which cannot be fully paraphrased in prose.
Point of view	The angle of vision from which a story is narrated
Pop art	Art movement in Britain and America in the late 1950s and 1960s in which elements from everyday life, popular culture, and the mass media were used as subject matter. Not always taken seriously by critics or the public, pop art could be seen partly as a liberating attack on more conventional art, and partly as a response to a mechanised, media and advertising-saturated, modern world. American pop artists included Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. British representatives included Peter Blake and David

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	Hockney. Pop art had a direct influence on The Liverpool Poets.
Postcolonial literature	Literature written in the language of former colonisers by natives of their colonies. Usually, literature written in English by writers from former colonies of Great Britain
Postcolonial criticism	Branch of literary criticism which focuses on seeing the literature and experience of peoples of former colonies in the context of their own cultures, as opposed to seeing them from the perspective of the European literature and criticism dominant during the time of the Empire.
Postmodern / Postmodernism	In a general sense, literature written since the Second World War, i.e. after the Modernist era. In a more specific sense the concept of postmodernism as a subject of study emerged in the 1980s, applying across many disciplines, encouraging inter-disciplinary studies, and being interpreted in many ways.
Poststructuralism	A postmodern approach to literary criticism, and other disciplines, growing out of structuralism. Like structuralism, it questions the relationship between language and reality, and it sees 'reality' as something socially constructed.
Props	Articles or objects that appear on stage during a play.
Problematize	To produce or propose a debating point or problem out of given data. [Dr Margaret Sonmez]
Projectivism	A style of poetry innovated by American poet Charles Olson in his 1950 essay 'Projective Verse' and adopted by others of the Black Mountain poets.
Protagonist	The main character of a literary work--Hamlet and Othello in the plays named after them, Gregor Samsa in Kafka's Metamorphosis, Paul in Lawrence's "Rocking-Horse Winner."
Picaresque novel	An episodic, often autobiographical novel about a rogue or picaro (a person of low social status) wandering around and living off his wits. The wandering hero provides the author with the opportunity to connect widely different pieces of plot, since the hero can wander into any situation. Picaresque novels tend to be satiric and filled with petty detail.
Pseudonym	A "false name" or alias used by a writer desiring not to use his or her real name. Sometimes called a nom de plume or "pen name," pseudonyms have been popular for several reasons.
Pulp fiction	Novels written for the mass market, intended to be "a good read,"--often exciting, titillating, thrilling. Historically they have been very popular but critically sneered at as being of sub-literary quality. The earliest ones were the dime novels of the nineteenth century, printed on newsprint (hence "pulp" fiction) and sold for ten cents. Westerns, stories of adventure, even the Horatio Alger novels, all were forms of pulp fiction.
Pun	Play on words OR a humorous use of a single word or sound with two or more implied meanings; quibble
Pyrrhic	A metrical foot with two unstressed syllables
Pylon Poets	A name given to British poets of the 1930s who included industrial artefacts such as pylons in their descriptions of landscape. The poets included W. H. Auden, Stephen Spender, Louis MacNeice, and Cecil Day-Lewis. The nick-name originated in response to Stephen Spender's poem 'The Pylons'.
Quatrain	A four-line stanza in a poem, the first four lines and the second four lines in a Petrachan sonnet
Realism / social realism / Socialist	Broadly - writing about people and settings which could really exist, and events which could really happen. In particular the term Realism refers to a movement of nineteenth-

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realism	century European art and literature which rejected Classical models and Romantic ideals in favour of a realistic portrayal of actual life in realistic settings, often focusing on the harsher aspects of life under industrialism and capitalism. Forerunners in literature were the French novelist Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850), and the English novelist George Eliot (1819-1880). In the twentieth century the writing of the Angry Young Men can be seen as a reassertion of the values of realism.
Recognition	The point at which a character understands his or her situation as it really is.
Regional novel	A novel faithful to a particular geographic region and its people, including behavior, customs, speech, and history.
Resolution	The sorting out or unraveling of a plot at the end of a play, novel, or story
Reversal	The point at which the action of the plot turns in an unexpected direction for the protagonist.
Rhyme	The matching of final vowel or consonant sounds in two or more words.
Rhythm	The recurrence of accent or stress in lines of verse. In the following lines from "Same in Blues" by Langston Hughes, the accented words and syllables are underlined
Ridicule	Words intended to belittle a person or idea and arouse contemptuous laughter. The goal is to condemn or criticize by making the thing, idea, or person seem laughable and ridiculous.
Rising action	A set of conflicts and crises that constitute the part of a play's or story's plot leading up to the climax.
Rising meter	Poetic meters such as iambic and anapestic that move or ascend from an unstressed to a stressed syllable.
Romance	An extended fictional prose narrative about improbable events involving characters that are quite different from ordinary people. Knights on a quest for a magic sword and aided by characters like fairies and trolls would be examples of things found in romance fiction.
Romantic	The term is used both in a general, and in a specific, way. The specific sense refers to Romanticism, a movement prevalent in European art, music, and literature in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The style was revolutionary in that it emphasised subjective experience, and favoured innovation over adherence to traditional or Classical forms, and the expression of feeling over reason.
Romantic poets	In English literature, William Wordsworth (1770-1850) and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) were first-generation Romantic poets, and Byron (1788-1824), Shelley (1792-1822), and Keats (1795-1821) were second-generation Romantics.
Sarcasm	A form of sneering criticism in which disapproval is often expressed as ironic praise
Satire	A literary mode based on criticism of people and society through ridicule. The satirist aims to reduce the practices attacked by laughing scornfully at them--and being witty enough to allow the reader to laugh, also. Ridicule, irony, exaggeration, and several other techniques are almost always present. The satirist may insert serious statements of value or desired behavior, but most often he relies on an implicit moral code, understood by his audience and paid lip service by them. A literary work that criticizes human misconduct and ridicules vices, stupidities, and follies. Swift's Gulliver's Travels is a famous example.
Sestet	A six-line unit of verse constituting a stanza or section of a poem; the last six lines of an Italian sonnet.
Setting	The total environment for the action of a fictional work. Setting includes time period

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	(such as the 1890's), the place (such as downtown Warsaw), the historical milieu (such as during the Crimean War), as well as the social, political, and perhaps even spiritual realities. The setting is usually established primarily through description, though narration is used also.
Science fiction novel	A novel in which futuristic technology or otherwise altered scientific principles contribute in a significant way to the adventures. Often the novel assumes a set of rules or principles or facts and then traces their logical consequences in some form. For example, given that a man discovers how to make himself invisible, what might happen?
Sentimental novel	A type of novel, popular in the eighteenth century, that overemphasizes emotion and seeks to create emotional responses in the reader. The type also usually features an overly optimistic view of the goodness of human nature
Sequel	A novel incorporating the same characters and often the same setting as a previous novel. Sometimes the events and situations involve a continuation of the previous novel and sometimes only the characters are the same and the events are entirely unrelated to the previous novel. When sequels result from the popularity of an original, they are often hastily written and not of the same quality as the original. Occasionally a sequel is written by an author different from that of the original novel.
Sestina	A poem of thirty-nine lines and written in iambic pentameter
Setting	The time and place of a literary work that establish its context.
Simile	A figure of speech involving a comparison between unlike things using like, as, or as though
Soliloquy	A speech in a play that is meant to be heard by the audience but not by other characters on the stage. If there are no other characters present, the soliloquy represents the character thinking aloud.
Sonnet	Fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter with a prescribed rhyme scheme; its subject is traditionally that of love
Short story	A work of prose fiction that is much shorter than a novel (rarely more than forty pages) and focused more tightly on a single event. Katherine Mansfield's "The Garden Party" is a masterful short story.
Spondee	A metricalfoot represented by two stressed syllables
Sprung rhythm	A name given by Gerard Manley Hopkins to his technique of breaking up the regular metre of poetry to achieve versatile and surprising rhythms, which retained regularity but more closely resembled speech than did conventional poetry.
Stage direction	A playwright's descriptive or interpretive comments that provide readers (and actors) with information about the dialogue, setting, and action of a play.
Staging	The spectacle a play presents in performance, including the position of actors on stage, the scenic background, the props and costumes, and the lighting and sound effects.
Stanza	A division or unit of a poem that is repeated in the same form--either with similar or identical patterns or rhyme and meter, or with variations from one stanza to another
Stream of consciousness	Sometimes called 'continuous monologue'. Literary technique developed in the 1920s, as part of Modernism which attempts to reproduce the moment-to-moment flow of subjective thoughts and perceptions in an individual's mind. The technique was used by Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce, and Virginia Woolf. The term was originally coined by the American philosopher and psychologist William James in Principles of

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	Psychology (1890).
Structuralism	An approach to literary criticism which emphasises that a text does not have one fixed meaning, but is open to any number of interpretations, depending on the meanings attributed to words by both the writer and the reader. It is founded on the idea that the meanings of words are ultimately arbitrary, and instead of looking for the meaning of a text, structural analysis aims to explore oppositions and conflicts within the text, and the underlying structures of thought which produce meanings. The approach is based on the work of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913).
Style	The way an author chooses words, arranges them in sentences or in lines of dialogue or verse, and develops ideas and actions with description, imagery, and other literary techniques
Surrealism	An artistic and literary movement which grew out of Dadaism between 1917 and the 1920s. Influenced by the writings of Sigmund Freud, the practitioners explored the world of dreams and the unconscious in their art, emphasising the irrational dimensions of human experience. Leaders of the movement were the French artists Guillaume Apollinaire (1880-1918), who coined the term in 1917, and André Breton (1896-1966).
Subject	What a story or play is about; to be distinguished from plot and theme.
Subplot	A subsidiary or subordinate or parallel plot in a play or story that coexists with the main plot
Symbol	An object or action in a literary work that means more than itself, that stands for something beyond itself.
Symbolism	The Symbolist movement originated in France with the volume of poetry Les Fleurs du Mal (1857) by Charles Baudelaire (1821-1867), and was taken up by such poets as Stéphane Mallarmé, Paul Verlaine, Arthur Rimbaud, and Jules Laforgue. They aimed to break away from the formal conventions of French poetry, and attempted to express the transitory perceptions and sensations of inner life, rather than rational ideas.
Synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is substituted for the whole. An example: "Lend me a hand."
Syntax	The grammatical order of words in a sentence or line of verse or dialogue. The organization of words and phrases and clauses in sentences of prose, verse, and dialogue
Tale	A story that narrates strange happenings in a direct manner, without detailed descriptions of character. Petronius' "The Widow of Ephesus" is an example.
Tercet	A three-line stanza, as the stanzas in Frost's "Acquainted With the Night" and Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind." The three-line stanzas or sections that together constitute the sestet of a Petrarchan or Italian sonnet.
Theme	The idea of a literary work abstracted from its details of language, character, and action, and cast in the form of a generalization.
Tone	The implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of a work, as, for example, Flannery O'Connor's ironic tone in her "Good Country People."
Tragedy	A type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the worse. In tragedy, catastrophe and suffering await many of the characters, especially the hero. Examples include Shakespeare's Othello and Hamlet; Sophocles' Antigone and Oedipus the King, and Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman.
Tragicomedy	A play such as Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale that mixes elements of tragedy and

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	comedy.
Tragic flaw	A weakness or limitation of character, resulting in the fall of the tragic hero. Othello's jealousy and too trusting nature is one example.
Tragic hero	A privileged, exalted character of high repute, who, by virtue of a tragic flaw and fate, suffers a fall from glory into suffering. Sophocles' Oedipus is an example.
Trochee	An accented syllable followed by an unaccented one, as in FOOT-ball.
Understatement	A figure of speech in which a writer or speaker says less than what he or she means; the opposite of exaggeration. The last line of Frost's "Birches" illustrates this literary device: "One could do worse than be a swinger of birches."
Utopia	A Greek term which means an imaginary perfect place. Even if the imagined place could never be achieved in reality, its positive qualities represent ideals to be striven for. The term was coined by Thomas More (1478-1535) who wrote his Utopia, a description of an ideal state, in 1516.
Utopian novel	A novel that presents an ideal society where the problems of poverty, greed, crime, and so forth have been eliminated.
Villanelle	A nineteen-line lyric poem that relies heavily on repetition. The first and third lines alternate throughout the poem, which is structured in six stanzas --five tercets and a concluding quatrain.
Vorticism	An approach to art and literature associated with the abstract artist Percy Wyndham-Lewis (1882-1957) which sought to address industrial processes through art.
War Poets	A group of British soldier-poets who became prominent during the First World War, the best-known being Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967), Rupert Brooke (1887-1915), Isaac Rosenberg (1890-1918), and Wilfred Owen (1893-1918). The main impact of their poetry came through its depiction of the horrors of war, bringing the reality of events home to the British public

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SYNONYMS

Directions: Choose the correct synonyms of given words

"A"

1. Abate:
(a) Lessen (b) Essence
(c) Boast (d) Obvious

2. Abbreviation:
(a) Medium form (b) Long form
(c) Short form (d) Paraphrase

3. Abdicate:
(a) Harass (b) Disperse
(c) To resign (d) Trick

4. Abode:
(a) Adorn (b) Hate
(c) Dislike (d) Dwelling place

5. Abhor:
(a) Adorn (b) Hate
(c) Admire (d) Restaurant

6. Abolish:
(a) Do away with (b) Simplify
(c) Complete (d) Carry away

7. Abreast:
(a) Smart (b) Opposite
(c) Informed (d) Side by side

8. Abstemious:
(a) Diligent (b) Confused
(c) Moderate (d) Sophisticated

9. Abundant:
(a) Excess (b) Lean
(c) Scarcity (d) Access

10. Accelerate:
(a) Impede (b) Be enliven
(c) To surpass (d) Increase the seed of

11. Accentuate:
(a) Agree (b) Emphasize
(c) To speed up (d) Act strongly

12. Access:
(a) Large surplus
(b) Means of entering
(c) An elongated
(d) Keeping in repair

13. Acclamation:
(a) Appointment
(b) Possession of something old
(c) Harmony of feeling
(d) Enthusiastic approval

14. Acclimation:
(a) Decline (b) Keenness
(c) Storm's start (d) Adaptation

15. Accomplice:
(a) Companion in crime (b) Realist
(c) Rival (d) Idle

16. Accumulate:
(a) To pile (b) To collect
(c) To irritate (d) To store

17. Acerbate:
(a) Claim positively (b) Scour
(c) To irritate (d) Accuse

18. Acerbic:
(a) Weak (b) Calm
(c) Obvious (d) Bitter

19. Acidulous:
(a) Self-righteousness (b) Provocative
(c) Bitter (d) Indolent

20. Acrimonious:
(a) Cheap (b) Provocative
(c) Bitter (d) Volatile

21. Acronym:
(a) Timetable (b) Witty words
(c) Word formed from initials (d) Precise

22. Acuity:
(a) Honestly (b) Bitterness
(c) Keenness (d) Physical fit

23. Acupuncture:
(a) Medical treatment (b) Deflation
(c) Tender (d) Sicken

24. Adamant:
(a) Stubborn (b) Lovely
(c) Good-natured (d) Ugly

25. Addict:
(a) Insist (b) Predict
(c) Habituated (d) Insult

26. Addicted:
(a) Upset (b) Furious
(c) Habitually dependent (d) Acute

27. Addle:
(a) Increase (b) Move
(c) To confuse (d) Sour

28. Adhere:
(a) Appreciate (b) Stick
(c) Adopt (d) Avoid

29. Adjudicate:

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(a) Determine the boundaries of
(b) Determine judicially
(c) To accuse
(d) Renounce or swear off

30. Admonition:
(a) Warning (b) Preamble
(c) Weapon (d) Alarm

31. Admonitory:
(a) Low-handed (b) Glad
(c) Tracking (d) Reproving

32. Adroit:
(a) Skillful (b) Deficient
(c) Hard-hearted (d) Surprising

33. Adulterate:
(a) Smoke (b) Purify
(c) To cook (d) Make impure

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	c	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	c	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d
11.	b	12.	b	13.	d	14.	d	15.	a
16.	a	17.	c	18.	d	19.	c	20.	c
21.	c	22.	c	23.	a	24.	a	25.	c
26.	c	27.	c	28.	b	29.	c	30.	a
31.	d	32.	a	33.	d				

"B"

1. Bacchanal:
(a) Racial (b) Drunken party
(c) Show (d) Journey

2. Baedeker:
(a) Traveler's guide book
(b) Berth
(c) Card game
(d) German spa

3. Baffle:
(a) Knock about (b) To mock
(c) Confuse (d) Strike

4. Baleful:
(a) Ominous (b) Filthy
(c) Spacious (d) Arrogant

5. Balm:
(a) Mercy (b) Soothes
(c) Annoy (d) Blesses

6. Bamboozle:
(a) Cheat
(b) Walk on bamboo stick
(c) Hackle
(d) Make nervous

7. Bandit:
(a) Gentleman (b) Police officer
(c) Pickpocket (d) A robber

8. Bandoleer:
(a) Shoulder belt (b) Bag
(c) Pouch (d) Part of the uniform

9. Barbarian:
(a) Native (b) Foreigner
(c) Civilized (d) Uncivilized

10. Bashful:
(a) Shy (b) Courageous
(c) Coward (d) Beautiful

11. Bask:
(a) Be modest (b) To lie down
(c) Luxuriate in pleasant warmth
(d) Run away

12. Batter:
(a) Strike repeatedly (b) To make refined
(c) Jump (d) Run away

13. Bearing:
(a) Mass (b) Background
(c) Confusion (d) Relevance

14. Befit:
(a) Place aside (b) To start
(c) Be suitable for (d) Get up

15. Beguile:
(a) To annoy (b) Charm
(c) To deceive (d) To laugh

16. Beguile:
(a) To shun (b) To charm
(c) To deceive (d) To laugh

17. Belabour:
(a) Push aside (b) Receive verily
(c) To exert effort (d) Force to labour

18. Bellicose:
(a) Naval (b) War-like
(c) Amusing (d) Piecemeal

19. Bemuse:
(a) Deceive (b) Bewilder
(c) Enjoy (d) Mock

20. Benediction:
(a) Union (b) Of two
(c) Basic (d) Blessing

21. Benevolent:
(a) Just (b) Cruel
(c) Kind (d) Inspire

22. Benign:
(a) Cruel (b) Gentle
(c) Generous (d) Prophet-like

23. Bequeath:
(a) Send summons (b) Leave by will
(c) Advise (d) Beat severely

24. Berate:
(a) Group (b) Scold
(c) Degrade (d) Estimate

25. Beveled:
(a) Amusing (b) Straight
(c) Sloping (d) Grouped

26. Bias:
(a) Provided (b) Impulse

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(c) Prejudice (d) Degrade

27. Bicameral:
(a) Disputed
(b) Woven together
(c) Having two chambers
(d) An upward curving

28. Bicker:
(a) Fright (b) Offend
(c) Purchase (d) Squabble

29. Bigot:
(a) Sick (b) Oneness
(c) Racist (d) Downward

30. Bilingual:
(a) Clear in expression of ideas
(b) Of the brain
(c) Talkative
(d) Using two languages

31. Binary:
(a) Bond
(b) Two things
(c) Complicated elements
(d) Spare parts

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	a	9.	d	10.	a
11.	b	12.	a	13.	d	14.	c	15.	b
16.	b	17.	1	18.	b	19.	b	20.	d
21.	c	22.	b	23.	b	24.	c	25.	c
26.	c	27.	c	28.	d	29.	c	30.	d
31.	b								

C"

1. Cachet:
(a) Prestige (b) Hiding place
(c) Booklet (d) Cover up

2. Cacophony:
(a) Applause (b) Dance
(c) Discordant
(d) Type of telephone

3. Cadge:
(a) Trick (b) Path
(c) Disclose (d) Beg

4. Caesarean:
(a) Surgical operation (b) Volume
(c) Crafty (d) Outstanding

5. Calamity:
(a) Separate (b) Problem
(c) Disaster (d) Injury

6. Calamity:
(a) Unlucky (b) Problem
(c) Trouble (d) Tragedy

7. Caldron:
(a) Whirlpool (b) Beauty
(c) Large kettle (d) Monument

8. Calligraphy:
(a) Blood pressure (b) Handwriting
(c) Computers (d) Brain waves

9. Callow:
(a) Superficial (b) Inexperienced
(c) Hard (d) Deadly

10. Cameo:
(a) Vignette (b) Wit
(c) Present (d) Fallacy

11. Candid:
(a) Enmity (b) Frank, open
(c) Partial (d) Exquisite

12. Cannonade:
(a) A state of unconsciousness (b) Continuous gun fire
(c) Make laws (d) Back fire

13. Caparison:
(a) Contradict (b) Leap
(c) A covering (d) Strengthen

14. Carapace:
(a) Bony covering (b) Show room
(c) Presence (d) Space object

15. Cardigan:
(a) Open front sweater
(b) Fisherman's lure
(c) Type of hat (d) Flaring skirt

16. Cardinal:
(a) Obvious (b) Unique
(c) Principal (d) Egregious

17. Caress:
(a) Adore (b) Kiss
(c) Hate (d) Fondle

18. Cargo:
(a) Merchant ship (b) Goods
(c) Aeroplane (d) Boat

19. Carnivore:
(a) That is dangerous
(b) That is wild
(c) That feeds on flesh
(d) That is not mature

20. Carrion:
(a) Corpse (b) Ugly
(c) A song-bird (d) Nimble footed

21. Castellated:
(a) Stripped of everything (b) Punished
(c) Like a castle
(d) Permanently changed

22. Casuistry:
(a) Showy display (b) Subtlety
(c) Offhand manner (d) Brilliance

23. Cataract:
(a) Ravine (b) Underground
(c) Source (d) Waterfall

24. Catastrophe:

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(a) Fortune (b) Hospital for cats
(c) A trophy won (d) Calamity

25. Catatonic:
(a) Music (b) Wisdom
(c) Inert (d) Annoyed

26. Catechism:
(a) Series of questions (b) Rules of cult
(c) Abuses (d) Religious faith

27. Categorical:
(a) Eloquent (b) Bureaucratic
(c) Distinct and clear (d) High-minded

28. Cater:
(a) Try to please (b) Degrade
(c) To improve (d) Lure on

29. Catharsis:
(a) Intensified (b) Exhaustion
(c) Emotional release
(d) Exhibition of courage

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	a	5.	c
6.	d	7.	c	8.	b	9.	b	10.	a
11.	b	12.	b	13.	c	14.	a	15.	a
16.	c	17.	d	18.	a	19.	c	20.	a
21.	c	22.	b	23.	d	24.	d	25.	c
26.	a	27.	c	28.	a	29.	c		

"D"

1. Data:
(a) Facts (b) Ideas
(c) Belief (d) Date

2. Damask:
(a) Fabric (b) Custom
(c) Disguise (d) Screen

3. Decipher:
(a) Decode (b) Swindle
(c) Precise (d) Add to

4. Declaim:
(a) Speak rhetorically and dramatically (b) To denounce
(c) Clarify (d) Refuse

5. Decade:
(a) Period of ten years (b) Stale
(c) Pure (d) Origin

6. Debug:
(a) Annoy (b) Correct faults
(c) To become less strict (d) Rubble

7. Debacle:
(a) Rubble (b) Insult
(c) Disastrous collapse (d) Complication

8. Dawdle:
(a) Wrangle (b) To loiter
(c) Scribble (d) Shy away from

9. Deficient:
(a) Covered (b) Lacking
(c) Superfluous (d) Defensive

10. Deficit:
(a) Useless (b) Loss
(c) Long (d) Shortest

11. Dedicate:
(a) Devoted (b) Moral
(c) Love (d) Worship

12. Decry:
(a) To praise (b) Denounce
(c) Lure on entice (d) Catch sight of

13. Decry:
(a) Condemn (b) Weep
(c) Praise (d) Applaud

14. Decompress:
(a) Lift (b) Decay
(c) Reduce pressure (d) Expand

15. Demographic:
(a) Demons (b) Toll
(c) Ice (d) Population

16. Demagogic:
(a) Advocating violence
(b) Proper
(c) Sincere
(d) Agitating politically

17. Deliverance:
(a) Sincere (b) Freedom
(c) Proper (d) Support

18. Delectable:
(a) Delicious (b) Healthful
(c) Elaborate (d) Freedom

19. Defraud:
(a) To undress (b) Cheat
(c) Criticize (d) Exaggerate

20. Degree-days:
(a) Thermometer readings
(b) Pollution amount
(c) Storm warnings
(d) Sunlight

21. Deviate:
(a) Move away (b) Devise
(c) Join (d) Divide

22. Deteriorate:
(a) Become worse
(b) Overthrow
(c) Scold
(d) To expose to danger

23. Detention:
(a) Act of confining (b) Safekeeping
(c) Easing of tension (d) None of these

24. Desultory:
(a) Disconnected (b) Thoughtless
(c) Slanderous (d) Concentrated

25. Desire for knowledge:
(a) Craving (b) Curiosity

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(c) Pining (d) Longing

26. Despotic:
(a) Tyrannical (b) Long
(c) Short (d) Ill-fated

27. Dicker:
(a) Bargain (b) Shake
(c) Waver (d) To complain

28. Dichotomy:
(a) Diversion (b) Argument
(c) Illness (d) Incomplete

29. Devise:
(a) To alter (b) Trick
(c) Plan (d) Counsel

30. Dexterous:
(a) Beneficial (b) Skillful
(c) Just (d) Dishonest

31. Diagnosis:
(a) Identification of an illness (b) Prophecy
(c) Plan (d) Likeness

32. Discard:
(a) Prefer (b) Reject
(c) Disagree (d) Renounce

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	b	7.	c	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	a	14.	c	15.	d
16.	d	17.	b	18.	a	19.	b	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b
26.	a	27.	a	28.	a	29.	c	30.	b
31.	a	32.	b						

"E"

1. Effusive:
(a) Overly emotional (b) Fussy
(c) Messy (d) Easily offended

2. Effrontery:
(a) Shameless insolence
(b) Virtuosity
(c) Meaningless activity
(d) None of These

3. Eddy:
(a) Wave (b) Whirlpool
(c) Waterfall (d) None of these

4. Edict:
(a) Decree (b) Procedure
(c) Aversion (d) Postscript

5. Effigy:
(a) Crude image (b) Poem
(c) Talisman (d) None of these

6. Echelon:
(a) Rank (b) Badge
(c) Directive
(d) Tabulation

7. Ecstatic:
(a) Spellbound (b) Fruitful
(c) Manager (d) None of these

8. Efflorescence:
(a) A blossoming (b) Stadium
(c) Buddling (d) Moment

9. Elusive:
(a) Abstract (b) Ill
(c) Clear (d) Future

10. Elliptical:
(a) Graceful (b) Cryptic
(c) Shapeless (d) None of these

11. Elicit:
(a) To evoke (b) Beg
(c) Break the laws (d) Demand

12. Elements:
(a) Minor points (b) After-effects
(c) Severe weather (d) Options

13. Electrode:
(a) Pooling booth (b) Flash
(c) Electrical terminal (d) Nucleus

14. Eleemosynary:
(a) Charitable (b) Flowing
(c) Fawning (d) Election

15. Embark:
(a) To seek (b) To board a ship
(c) To develop (d) To exempt

16. Embellish:
(a) To decorate (b) Enfold
(c) To attack (d) None of these

17. Encroach:
(a) Trespass (b) Weaken
(c) Invest (d) Escape

18. Encroach:
(a) Illegal possession (b) Explain
(c) Investment (d) College

19. Encode:
(a) To put into code (b) Cross out
(c) Disorder (d) Clear

20. Emblazon:
(a) Decorate (b) Destroy
(c) Enrage (d) Permit

21. Entail:
(a) Necessitate (b) Compute
(c) Enclose (d) None of these

22. Enigma:
(a) Problem (b) Work
(c) Solution (d) Question

23. Engrossed:
(a) Bloated (b) Preoccupied
(c) Offended (d) Surrounded

24. Encumber:
(a) Burden (b) Unload
(c) Help (d) To take hold

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25. Endowed:
(a) Blessed (b) Wedding
(c) Inquire (d) Insurance

26. Engender:
(a) Cause (b) Shrink
(c) Surround (d) None of these

27. Endure:
(a) Tolerate (b) Dare
(c) Revise (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	a	10.	b
11.	a	12.	a	13.	c	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	a	18.	a	19.	a	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	b	24.	a	25.	a
26.	a	27.	a						

"F"

1. Faze:
(a) To upset (b) Mature
(c) Harm (d) None of these

2. Fanfare:
(a) Ostentatious display (b) Popular item
(c) Concert (d) None of these

3. Fickle:
(a) Diligent (b) Changing
(c) Steadfast (d) Magnificent

4. Farce:
(a) Absurd sham (b) Social blunder
(c) Unfairness (d) None of these

5. Ferment:
(a) Press down (b) Uproar
(c) Back slowly (d) None of these

6. Falderal:
(a) Animal (b) Mere nonsense
(c) Folk dance (d) None of these

7. Facade:
(a) Building front (b) Long arcade
(c) Cosmetic (d) Embankment

8. Fiasco:
(a) Festival (b) Failure
(c) Misgiving (d) None of these

9. Facetious:
(a) Grimacing
(b) Inappropriately humorous
(c) Fake
(d) Caustic

10. Fallacious:
(a) Illogical (b) False
(c) Baseless (d) Useless

11. Felicity:
(a) Misery (b) Happiness
(c) Witty (d) Cordial

12. Fecund:
(a) Fruitful (b) Changing
(c) Strong (d) Decayed

13. Functionary:
(a) A doctor (b) An engineer
(c) An official (d) Pilot

14. Frieze:
(a) Arch (b) Decorative stride
(c) Pillar (d) Flowers

15. Frolic:
(a) Sing (b) Play
(c) Kill (d) Laughing

16. Frugal:
(a) Quiet (b) Thrifty
(c) Weak (d) Obstinate

17. Fritter:
(a) Bungle (b) Waste
(c) Talk (d) None of these

18. Fray:
(a) Gather (b) Unravel
(c) Oppose (d) Denounce

19. Flotilla:
(a) Shipwreck (b) A fleet
(c) Diving platform (d) None of these

20. Fraud:
(a) Anxiety (b) Danger
(c) Cheat (d) Happiness

21. Folklore:
(a) Traditional beliefs (b) Magic
(c) Rumour (d) None of these

22. Flounder:
(a) Come apart (b) Excite
(c) To struggle awkwardly (d) None of these

23. Flurry:
(a) Diffusion (b) Overcast
(c) Shower of rain or snow (d) Cheat

24. Foretaste:
(a) Anticipation (b) Strength
(c) Sweetness (d) Bitterness

25. Flub:
(a) Mumble (b) To blunder
(c) Cut short (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	b	7.	a	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	b	15.	b
16.	b	17.	b	18.	b	19.	b	20.	c
21.	a	22.	c	23.	c	24.	a	25.	b

"G"

1. Gawky:
(a) Awkward (b) Thin
(c) Humorous (d) None of these

2. Gastronomics:
(a) Gorging (b) Eating well

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(c) Chewing slowly (d) None of these

3. Garrison:
(a) Station troops (b) To execute
(c) Gather up (d) None of these

4. Gall:
(a) Irritate (b) Ingratiate
(c) Improve (d) None of these

5. Galvanize:
(a) Hurl (b) Stimulate
(c) Afflict (d) To gain power

6. Garnish:
(a) Decorate (b) Select
(c) Strain (d) To harvest

7. Garish:
(a) Confused (b) Flashy
(c) Unusual (d) None of these

8. Gyrate:
(a) To sink (b) To move in circles
(c) To produce (d) None of these

9. Gloomy:
(a) Dark (b) Sad
(c) Dim (d) None of these

10. Grotto:
(a) Cul-de-sac (b) Cave
(c) Wall (d) Harbour

11. Graphics:
(a) Noise (b) Diagrams
(c) Filters (d) Speed

12. Glutinous:
(a) Sensual (b) Sticky
(c) Robust (d) Greedy

13. Grit:
(a) Spite (b) Pluck
(c) Skill (d) None of these

14. Gruesome:
(a) Dark (b) Repulsive
(c) Rude (d) None of these

15. Guzzle:
(a) Gobble (b) Regret
(c) Fellow (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	a	7.	b	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	b	12.	b	13.	b	14.	b	15.	a

"H"

1. Herculean:
(a) Very strong (b) Romantic
(c) Effortless (d) None of these

2. Hermetic:
(a) Silent (b) Airtight
(c) Slow (d) None of these

3. Herbivore:
(a) Chemical (b) Plant-eating animal
(c) Natural cure (d) None of these

4. Henchman:
(a) Right hand man (b) Pacesetter
(c) Nobleman (d) Block and tackle

5. Hedonist:
(a) Non-conformist (b) Pleasure-seeker
(c) Armchair traveller (d) Adventure

6. Hedge:
(a) Duress (b) Barrier
(c) Confirmed (d) Contradiction

7. Halcyon:
(a) Huge (b) Calm
(c) Stirred up (d) None of these

8. Heartfelt:
(a) Foolish (b) Sincere
(c) Energetic (d) Sad

9. Heady:
(a) Intoxicating (b) Cocksure
(c) Stubborn (d) Top-heavy

10. Harmonious:
(a) Jarring (b) Musical
(c) Happy (d) Playful

11. Haphazard:
(a) Safe (b) Hit-or-miss
(c) Difficult (d) None of these

12. Hypothermia:
(a) Heat rash (b) Muscular
(c) Subnormal body temperature (d) Clothing design

13. Hostile:
(a) Hospitable (b) Aggressive
(c) Inimical (d) Designed

14. Hyperbole:
(a) Turning point (b) Image
(c) Obvious exaggeration (d) None of these

15. Humane:
(a) Self-effacing (b) Kind
(c) Vulnerable (d) Forgiven

16. Husbandry:
(a) Farming (b) Partnership
(c) Gentleness (d) Virility

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	b	7.	b	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
11.	b	12.	c	13.	b	14.	c	15.	b
16.	a								

"I"

1. Indite:
(a) Put into writing (b) Point out
(c) Obscure (d) None of these

2. In dict.

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(a) To reprove (b) Accuse
(c) Catalogue (d) To cause

3. Indiscriminate:
(a) Impolite (b) Unselective
(c) Careful (d) Extravagant

4. Index:
(a) Sharp reply (b) Alphabetical list
(c) Reading method (d) Accommodation

5. Indicative:
(a) Suggestive of (b) Threatening
(c) Strong and sure (d) None of these

6. Inference:
(a) Reasoned dedication (b) Secret
(c) Ambiguous (d) Shrewd

7. Inexpedient:
(a) Inadvisable (b) Trivial
(c) Shrewd (d) None of these

8. Inevitable:
(a) That must happen (b) Equal
(c) High (d) Low

9. Inebriate:
(a) Beginner (b) Intoxicated
(c) Puffed up (d) Specialist

10. Indurate:
(a) Weak (b) Hardened
(c) Diligent (d) None of these

11. Indulgence:
(a) Carelessness (b) Too much love
(c) Hatred (d) Respect

12. Instantaneous:
(a) Immediate (b) Sudden
(c) Transient (d) Momentary

13. Insouciance:
(a) Unconcern (b) Cleverness
(c) Humour (d) None of these

14. Inhabit:
(a) To live (b) Popular
(c) Habit (d) Exist

15. Insanity:
(a) Purity (b) Madness
(c) Wisdom (d) Clarity

16. Insatiable:
(a) Ruthless (b) Greedy
(c) Immobile (d) Strong feelings

17. Infrastructure:
(a) Partition
(b) An organization's composition
(c) Type of beam
(d) None of these

18. Infliction:
(a) Incitement (b) Imposition
(c) Implication (d) Application

19. Infidel:
(a) Terrorist (b) Conformist
(c) Unbeliever (d) Someone evil

20. Inertia:
(a) Sluggishness (b) Peacefulness
(c) Infallibility (d) None of these

21. Illusion:
(a) Misconception (b) High ideal
(c) Impressionistic drawing (d) None of these

22. Illicit:
(a) Unlawful (b) Feeble
(c) Secret (d) Broad-minded

23. Interface:
(a) Connecting device (b) Illusion
(c) Calculation (d) None of these

24. Intemperate:
(a) Frigid (b) Unrestrained
(c) Restless (d) External

25. Integral:
(a) Not necessary (b) Essential
(c) Divine (d) Combine

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b
11.	b	12.	b	13.	a	14.	a	15.	b
16.	b	17.	b	18.	b	19.	c	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	a	24.	b	25.	b

"J"

1. Jeer:
(a) Laugh at (b) Laugh with
(c) Talk about (d) None of these

2. Jaunt:
(a) Sneer (b) Outing
(c) Project (d) None of these

3. Jovial:
(a) Jolly (b) Relaxed
(c) Ruddy (d) Overweight

4. Jetty:
(a) Structure projecting into a body of water
(b) Fountain
(c) Society (d) College

5. Jaundiced:
(a) Anxious (b) Embittered
(c) Shaken (d) Firm

6. Juvenile:
(a) Yong (b) Old
(c) Poor (d) Stop

7. Juxtaposing:
(a) Contrast (b) Admire
(c) Acid (d) Diligent

8. Jargon:
(a) Idiom (b) English
(c) Language (d) None of these

9. Jeopardise:
(a) Protect (b) Risk

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(c) Barren (d) None of these

10. Jocular:
(a) Joking (b) Run
(c) Equip (d) Port

11. Judicious:
(a) Wise (b) Protect
(c) Fool (d) Disorder

12. Junction:
(a) Union (b) Division
(c) Lesser (d) Lower

13. Jumble:
(a) Arrange (b) Disorder
(c) Calm (d) Vocabulary

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a
11.	a	12.	a	13.	b				

"K"

1. Keel over:
(a) Capsize (b) Eager
(c) Fervent (d) Projection

2. Kernel:
(a) Boot (b) Seed
(c) Reluctant (d) Space

3. Kidnap:
(a) Capture (b) Free
(c) Freedom (d) Jail-bird

4. kudos:
(a) Glory (b) Disgrace
(c) Awareness (d) None of these

5. Knock down:
(a) Demolish (b) Level
(c) Tie (d) None of these

6. Kindred:
(a) Great (b) Relationship
(c) Cure (d) One sided

7. Knead:
(a) To desire (b) Massage
(c) Reform (d) Deform

8. Kinescope:
(a) Movie (b) Panorama
(c) Promoter (d) Device

9. Kaleidoscope:
(a) Optical toy (b) Merry-go-round
(c) Panorama (d) None of these

10. Karma:
(a) Veil (b) Fait
(c) Tale (d) Type of rug

11. Kindness:
(a) Charity (b) Unkindness
(c) Importance (d) None of these

12. Knickers:
(a) Small pants (b) Bigs
(c) Devices (d) Rugs

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	b
11.	a	12.	a						

"L"

1. Lavish:
(a) Vain (b) Extravagant
(c) Demolish (d) Lane

2. Lapidary:
(a) Pertaining to polished gems
(b) Hard to understand
(c) Rippling
(d) None of these

3. Labyrinthine:
(a) Studied (b) Complicated
(c) Blanket (d) False story

4. Lair:
(a) Trap (b) Den
(c) Story (d) Blanket

5. Languid:
(a) Listless (b) Active
(c) Soft (d) None of these

6. Ladylike:
(a) Refined
(b) Charged
(c) Rage
(d) Full of knowledge

7. Longing:
(a) Long (b) Desire
(c) Divide (d) Big

8. Limerick:
(a) Humorous verse (b) Song
(c) Nursery rhyme (d) None of these

9. Loggia:
(a) Marsh (b) Gallery
(c) Pathway (d) Wooded area

10. Locus:
(a) A place (b) Presence
(c) Cartier (d) None of these

11. Linchpin:
(a) Gallows (b) Axle part
(c) Lapel jewellery (d) None of these

12. Luminary:
(a) Planet (b) Celebrity
(c) Engineer (d) Lamp stand

13. Loll:
(a) Calm (b) To lounge
(c) Hum (d) Flatter

14. Lope:
(a) A long, easy stride (b) Floppiness
(c) An overhang (d) Curving

15. Lucrative:

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(a) Easy (b) Rewarding
(c) Beautiful (d) Attractive

16. Loquacious:
(a) Talkative (b) Pleasant
(c) Gossipy (d) Good at languages

17. Lien:
(a) Legal claim (b) Formal offering
(c) False statement (d) Sales invoice

18. Litigation:
(a) Complaint (b) Lawsuit
(c) Reconciliation (d) None of these

19. Levy:
(a) Impose (b) Balance
(c) To keep within limits (d) None of these

20. Lesion:
(a) Injury (b) Fastening
(c) Throng (d) Division

21. Leach:
(a) To filter (b) Cloth
(c) Steal openly (d) Mix together

22. Laxity:
(a) Looseness (b) Immoral
(c) Lean (d) Laugh

23. Laborious:
(a) Hard (b) Easy
(c) Swelling (d) Willful

24. Lacerate:
(a) Tear (b) Mend
(c) Lass (d) Rest

25. Lofty:
(a) Lowly (b) Elevated
(c) Around (d) Only

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a
11.	b	12.	b	13.	b	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	a	18.	b	19.	a	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b

"M"

1. Mandarin:
(a) Influential person (b) Avenue
(c) Guard (d) None of these

2. Malign:
(a) Respect (b) Condemn
(c) Reconcile (d) None of these

3. Malice:
(a) Hatred (b) Desire
(c) Manner (d) None of these

4. Malediction:
(a) A curse (b) Desire
(c) Language (d) Addiction

5. Macrobiotics:
(a) Dietary system (b) Genetics
(c) Surgery (d) Artwork

6. Mainstay:
(a) Trend (b) Stimulant
(c) Chief support (d) Conclusion

7. Make angry:
(a) Intensity (b) Infuriate
(c) Immoderate (d) Actuate

8. Menace:
(a) Brave (b) Threat
(c) Disaster (d) Strong

9. Megavitamin:
(a) A large dosage of vitamins (b) Balanced diet
(c) Few vitamin
(d) Discovered vitamin

10. Memoir:
(a) Reminder (b) Biographical sketch
(c) Special locket (d) Cover-up

11. Melancholy:
(a) Sad (b) Wishful
(c) Mellow (d) None of these

12. Muted:
(a) Muffled (b) Altered
(c) Break (d) None of these

13. Multimedia:
(a) Modes of communication (b) Anxieties
(c) Political expedients (d) None of these

14. Multifaceted:
(a) Two-faced
(b) Having many aspects
(c) Inventive (d) Splintered

15. Moor:
(a) Open wasteland (b) Pasture
(c) Isolated castle (d) Mountain scene

16. Morose:
(a) Sullen (b) Quiet
(c) Stupid (d) Concentrated

17. Mosaic:
(a) Oils (b) Bits of tiles
(c) Tempera (d) Pastels

18. Meager:
(a) Small (b) Big
(c) Good (d) None of these

19. Maze:
(a) Myth (b) Labyrinth
(c) Mist (d) Blur

20. Mausoleum:
(a) Tomb (b) Arch
(c) Column (d) Tower

21. Mansard:
(a) Double-sloped roof (b) Large barn

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(c) Terrace on top of roof (d) None of these

22. Marital:
(a) War (b) Manliness
(c) Marriage (d) Merchandising

23. Monetarism:
(a) Royalty (b) Money
(c) Stars (d) Earth

24. Mode:
(a) Manner (b) Disposition
(c) Small table (d) Revision

25. Module:
(a) Outline (b) Standardized unit
(c) Imitation (d) None of these

26. Micro:
(a) Opaque (b) Small
(c) Complete (d) Metallic

27. Minaret:
(a) Dance (b) Mosque tower
(c) Music box (d) None of these

28. Mince:
(a) Chop fine (b) To dry
(c) Trim a crust (d) None of these

29. Misapprehension:
(a) Wrong (b) Mistaken idea
(c) Trickery (d) Unfair seizure

30. Mitigate:
(a) Simply (b) Lessen
(c) Proclaim (d) Intensify

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	c	7.	b	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
11.	a	12.	a	13.	a	14.	b	15.	b
16.	a	17.	b	18.	a	19.	b	20.	a
21.	a	22.	c	23.	b	24.	a	25.	b
26.	b	27.	b	28.	a	29.	b	30.	b

"N"

1. Non-parallel:
(a) Neutral (b) Broken
(c) Unstable (d) Intertwined

2. Nomenclature:
(a) Terminology (b) Little
(c) Claque (d) Pseudonym

3. Nodule:
(a) Soporific (b) Lump
(c) Cave (d) Unit

4. Nettlesome:
(a) Irritating (b) Tangled
(c) Eccentric (d) Befuddled

5. Nostrum:
(a) Theory (b) Quack medicine
(c) Pulpit (d) Animus

6. Non-proliferation:
(a) Expense (b) Limitation
(c) Pollution (d) None of these

7. Nonchalance:
(a) Listlessness (b) Unconcern
(c) Warm endeavour (d) None of these

8. Non-parallel:
(a) Unequalled (b) Light-hearted
(c) Not lumpy (d) None of these

9. Notorious:
(a) A bad reputation (b) Claim
(c) Generosity (d) Brilliance

10. Numismatics:
(a) Auras (b) Rites
(c) Science of coins (d) Mathematics

11. Nocturnal:
(a) Nightly (b) Somebody
(c) Actual (d) Excessive

12. Nuptial:
(a) Bridal (b) Care for
(c) Neglect (d) Edition

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	b	7.	b	8.	d	9.	a	10.	c
11.	a	12.	a						

"O"

1. Obviate:
(a) To point out
(b) Make unnecessary
(c) Clarify (d) Improve

2. Omnipresent:
(a) All knowing (b) Ubiquitous
(c) Threatening (d) Hovering

3. Overwhelm:
(a) Pass for (b) Overpower
(c) Pay for (d) Operate

4. Orthodox:
(a) Ancient minded (b) Laughter
(c) Social (d) Customary

5. Oracle:
(a) Wise person
(b) Widely known bird
(c) Round opening
(d) Composition

6. Ombudsman:
(a) Emotioner
(b) Complaint receiver
(c) Nursery-man
(d) Protocol

7. Oblique:
(a) Indirect or evasive
(b) Change
(c) Secretive
(d) Crowded together

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8. Ovation:
(a) Gap (b) Prize
(c) Applause (d) Working

9. Opulence:
(a) Beauty (b) Wealth
(c) Roundness (d) Squalor

10. Oenophile:
(a) Wine (b) Exotic food
(c) Decorations (d) Cooking

11. Orthotics:
(a) Impaired limbs (b) Drugs
(c) Eyes (d) Irregular

12. Osmosis:
(a) Desert well (b) Diffusion of fluids
(c) Query (d) Withdrawing

13. Obsequious:
(a) Very disagreeable
(b) Excessively submissive
(c) Sentiments
(d) None of these

14. Occlude:
(a) To complete (b) Block
(c) Reflect (d) Solidify

15. Odious:
(a) Hateful (b) Offensive
(c) Open (d) Overcome

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	b	7.	a	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a
11.	a	12.	b	13.	b	14.	b	15.	a

"P"

1. Profane:
(a) Believe
(b) Treat with disrespect
(c) To struggle against
(d) None of these

2. Pretence:
(a) Anxiety
(b) Something pretended
(c) Shrewdness
(d) Arrogance

3. Prestigious:
(a) Harvey (b) Honoured
(c) Notorious (d) Wise

4. Presentiment:
(a) Appearance (b) Hunch
(c) Donation (d) None of these

5. Putative:
(a) Supposed (b) Doubtful
(c) Punishment (d) Undeniable

6. Precipitation:
(a) A lowering (b) Rain
(c) Evaporation (d) Humidity

7. Provoke:
(a) To make angry (b) To devise
(c) To attack (d) To decide

8. Proficient:
(a) Efficient (b) Expert
(c) Qualified (d) Clumsy

9. Promulgate:
(a) To force upon others (b) Invert
(c) Announce (d) Start a rumour

10. Prolix:
(a) Circuitous (b) Long-winded
(c) Silent (d) Efficient

11. Proficient:
(a) Skilled (b) Announce
(c) Fussy (d) None of these

12. Providence:
(a) Ill-fate (b) Divine direction
(c) Act of kindness (d) None of these

13. Prophetic:
(a) Angry (b) Predicting
(c) Obscure (d) Ancient

14. Prostrate:
(a) To plead (b) Lay flat
(c) Strive (d) Complain

15. Prognosis:
(a) Prediction (b) Type of pause
(c) Plan or plot (d) None of these

16. Plaintiff:
(a) Sues (b) Asks
(c) Sad (d) None of these

17. Platitude:
(a) Clear (b) Commonplace
(c) Sympathy (d) Clean

18. Polemic:
(a) Controversy (b) Spasm
(c) Victory song (d) Argument

19. Piedmont:
(a) Area at the base of a mountain (b) Winding trail
(c) Open market (d) None of these

20. Polymath:
(a) Great scholar (b) Problem
(c) Adult frog (d) Greatness

21. Ponderous:
(a) Sleepy (b) Thoughtful
(c) Heavy (d) Unyielding

22. Posthumous:
(a) Happening after death (b) Storage
(c) large (d) None of these

23. Perpetuate:
(a) Continue (b) Influence
(c) Permanent (d) None of these

24. Pendulous:
(a) Soft (b) Hanging

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(c) Thoughtful (d) None of these

25. Palpitate:
(a) Beat rapidly
(b) Touching
(c) Grow soft
(d) Twist back and forth

26. Pallid:
(a) Pale (b) Glowing
(c) Smooth (d) None of these

27. Paucity:
(a) Good (b) Scarcity
(c) Hardly (d) None of these

28. Phlegmatic:
(a) Sick (b) Calm
(c) Bloated (d) None of these

29. Panorama:
(a) Excitement (b) Extensive view
(c) Splendid array (d) Image

30. Profuse:
(a) Spare (b) Lavish
(c) Explosive (d) Depressed

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	b	7.	a	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	b	14.	b	15.	a
16.	a	17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	a
21.	b	22.	a	23.	a	24.	b	25.	a
26.	a	27.	b	28.	b	29.	b	30.	b

"Q"

1. Quorum:
(a) Proxy
(b) Bid
(c) Necessary minimum number
(d) None of these

2. Queue:
(a) Suggestion (b) Line of people
(c) Oval (d) Oriental strategy

3. Quench:
(a) To extinguish (b) Search for
(c) Saturate (d) Kindle

4. Quasi:
(a) Seeming to be (b) Satisfactory
(c) Feelings (d) None of these

5. Quandary:
(a) Dilemma (b) Easiness
(c) Portion (d) Direction

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a

"R"

1. Raillery:
(a) Abuse (b) Banter
(c) Humiliation (d) Commutation

2. Ratify:
(a) Negotiate (b) Approve
(c) Deny (d) Demonstrate

3. Reassess:
(a) Sum up (b) Evaluate a new
(c) Comment on (d) To encourage

4. Radiant:
(a) Shining (b) Satisfied
(c) Helpful (d) Ready

5. Raft:
(a) Large amount (b) Bribery
(c) Odds and ends (d) None of these

6. Random:
(a) Chance (b) Space
(c) Widespread (d) At a slow pace

7. Rambunctious:
(a) Tough (b) Daring
(c) Boisterous (d) Cranky

8. Ravening:
(a) Circling (b) Greedy
(c) Delirious (d) None of these

9. Rational:
(a) logical (b) Insincere
(c) Emotional (d) Guided

10. Rescue:
(a) Rule (b) Save
(c) Resent (d) None of these

11. Restitution:
(a) Cancellation (b) Repayment
(c) Healing (d) None of these

12. Relegate:
(a) Assign to an inferior position
(b) Instruct
(c) Represent
(d) None of these

13. Recrimination:
(a) Counter charge (b) Diversion
(c) Mishandling (d) None of these

14. Redolence:
(a) Suggestion of (b) Fullness
(c) Quietness (d) Rededication

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	a	7.	c	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
11.	b	12.	a	13.	a	14.	a		

S"

1. Syntax:
(a) Grammar (b) Hope
(c) Noise (d) None of these

2. Synopsis:
(a) Index (b) Summary
(c) Blending (d) Puzzle

3. Synergy:

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(a) Combined action of separate components
(b) Equilibrium
(c) Action (d) None of these

4. Syndrome:
(a) Symptoms (b) Rules
(c) Timing device (d) None of these

5. Surplus:
(a) Extra (b) Hard working
(c) Sour coat (d) Laugh

6. Sultry:
(a) Hot and moist (b) Dark
(c) Slow-moving (d) Unquenched

7. Supple:
(a) Flexible (b) Buoyant
(c) Easygoing (d) None of these

8. Supplant:
(a) To blaster (b) Displace
(c) Subsidize (d) Conceal

9. Stratagem:
(a) Joke (b) Scheme
(c) Layout (d) Goal

10. Subvert:
(a) To split up (b) Undermine
(c) Humble oneself (d) Exchange

11. Stoop:
(a) To bow (b) Tamper
(c) Subscribe (d) None of these

12. Stamina:
(a) Drive (b) Endurance
(c) Enthusiasm (d) None of these

13. Smug:
(a) Rude (b) Self-satisfied
(c) Abrupt (d) None of these

14. Skulk:
(a) To lurk (b) Pont
(c) Balk (d) Pretend

15. Sidle:
(a) Move sideways (b) Carry
(c) Draw off (d) None of these

16. Shenanigans:
(a) Mischievous non-sense (b) Folk dancing
(c) Habits (d) None of these

17. Sheepish:
(a) Embarrassed (b) Conforming
(c) Cowardly (d) None of these

18. Sequel:
(a) Similarity (b) Continuation
(c) Alternate (d) Interval

19. Sententious:
(a) Pompous and moralizing (b) Ready and argue
(c) Pleasure (d) None of these

20. Segment:
(a) Portion (b) Proportion
(c) Division (d) Grass

21. Saturation:
(a) Through soaking (b) Mustiness
(c) Darkness (d) None of these

22. Scallop:
(a) To bake with milk or a sauce (b) Fry
(c) Smooth (d) Overcook

23. Scoff:
(a) To deride (b) Scrape
(c) Gloss over (d) Fight with

24. Scrimp:
(a) Frugal (b) Fussy
(c) Heartless (d) None of these

25. Scourge:
(a) Cleanse (b) Whip
(c) Fight with (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	b	14.	a	15.	a
16.	a	17.	a	18.	b	19.	a	20.	b
21.	a	22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b

"T"

1. Tarry:
(a) Play (b) Dawdle
(c) Mask (d) None of these

2. Tangible:
(a) Related (b) Real
(c) Profitable (d) Successful

3. Table D' Hote:
(a) Full meal (b) Large table
(c) Restaurant (d) Place setting

4. Tendentious:
(a) Long (b) Biased
(c) Boring (d) Righteous

5. Tart:
(a) Fruity (b) Sour
(c) Sweet (d) None of these

6. Temperate:
(a) Extreme (b) Honest
(c) Hardworking (d) Moderate

7. Tempo:
(a) Mood (b) Pace
(c) Era (d) Event

8. Tyranny:
(a) Despotism (b) Oppression
(c) Harshness (d) Rigour

9. Turbulent:
(a) Twisting (b) Revolving
(c) Agitated (d) Gushing

10. Trivial:
(a) Amusing (b) Unimportant

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(c) Changeable (d) Logical

11. Trounce:
(a) To throw (b) Defeat
(c) Leap (d) Stamp

12. Truculent:
(a) Cranky (b) Belligerent
(c) Skeptical (d) None of these

13. Transition:
(a) Change (b) Temporary
(c) Changeable (d) Changing

14. Travail:
(a) Anguish (b) Exploration
(c) Path or track (d) Hope

15. Tremulous:
(a) Frantic (b) Trembling
(c) Inadequate (d) Domineering

16. Triumph:
(a) Tower (b) Victory
(c) Refer (d) None of these

17. Traitor:
(a) Conspirator (b) One who betrays
(c) Pirate (d) None of these

18. Touchstone:
(a) Goal post (b) Standard
(c) Jewel (d) None of these

19. Tossed:
(a) Hips (b) Threw
(c) Waist (d) Large muscles

20. Titan:
(a) Giant (b) Warrior
(c) Tower (d) Wise person

21. Theocracy:
(a) Industry (b) Religion
(c) Idealism (d) None of these

22. Thrive:
(a) Turn (b) Prosper
(c) Pulsate (d) None of these

23. To stand on ceremony:
(a) Rites (b) Formality
(c) Observance (d) None of these

24. Tether:
(a) Handle
(b) Rope or chain
(c) Leather ball
(d) Musical instrument

25. Tendonitis:
(a) Response
(b) Inflamation of a tendon
(c) Inclination
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	b	9.	c	10.	b
11.	b	12.	b	13.	a	14.	a	15.	b
16.	b	17.	b	18.	b	19.	b	20.	a
21.	b	22.	b	23.	b	24.	b	25.	b

"U"

1. Unique:
(a) Promising (b) Limited
(c) Unequalled (d) None of these

2. Unimpeachable:
(a) Above suspicion (b) Out of danger
(c) Acceptable (d) None of these

3. Upbraid:
(a) Dwell (b) Criticise
(c) Speak out (d) Demonstrate

4. Untrustworthy:
(a) Staunch (b) Undependable
(c) Constant (d) Unfaithful

5. Unobtrusive:
(a) Clumsy (b) Discreet
(c) Skilful (d) Self-evident

6. Unholy:
(a) Sinful (b) Profane
(c) Untidy (d) Retreating

7. Unequivocal:
(a) Fearless (b) Variable
(c) Unmistakable (d) Incomplete

8. Uncompromising:
(a) Inflexible (b) Rude
(c) Faithless (d) Intelligent

9. Unbridled:
(a) Old (b) Unrestrained
(c) Easy (d) Retired

10. Unanimity:
(a) Total agreement (b) Firmness
(c) Liveliness (d) Acknowledgement

11. Unalloyed:
(a) Pure (b) Mixed
(c) Neutral (d) Flawed

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	b	7.	c	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a
11.	a								

"V"

1. Veracity:
(a) Verily (b) Habit of eating
(c) Truth (d) Precision

2. Vulcanize:
(a) Erupt
(b) To strengthen rubber
(c) Link together
(d) None of these

3. Versatile:
(a) Clever

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(b) Of many sided ability
(c) Expert
(d) None of these

4. Vindictive:
(a) Wanting revenge (b) Quarrelsome
(c) Incriminating (d) None of these

5. Vigilant:
(a) Watchful (b) Careful
(c) Awake (d) None of these

6. Vicious:
(a) Of vices (b) Of virtues
(c) Wicked (d) Cunning

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	c								

"W"

1. Waggish:
(a) Playful (b) Hardworking
(c) Success (d) Police

2. Waggle:
(a) Argue about price (b) Wobble
(c) Joke (d) None of these

3. Whorl:
(a) Rare gem
(b) Spiral arrangement
(c) Excitement
(d) None of these

4. Whish:
(a) Measurement (b) Wire beater
(c) Tall bottle (d) Small pitcher

5. Wend:
(a) To go (b) Confuse
(c) Encircle (d) None of these

6. Wallow:
(a) Splash (b) Range
(c) Work (d) Tramp

7. Waspish:
(a) Irritable (b) Iron
(c) Hard (d) Take a bath

8. Watchword:
(a) Peaceful (b) Password
(c) News (d) Newspaper

9. Winnow:
(a) Peace (b) Select
(c) Hard (d) Gusty

10. Wistful:
(a) Senseless (b) Dreaming
(c) Treat (d) Regarding

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b

"X"

1. Xenophobic:
(a) Militancy (b) Fearful of strangers
(c) Religious (d) None of these

2. Xerography:
(a) Writing (b) Process similar to photography
(c) Written statement (d) None of these

3. X-ray:
(a) Shadowgraph (b) Bones
(c) Plastic (d) Disease

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	B	3.	A

"Y"

1. Yen:
(a) Chinese sail (b) Longing for
(c) Objection (d) Approval

2. Yeasty:
(a) Flat (b) Firm
(c) Frothy (d) Jellied

3. Yearn:
(a) To desire strongly (b) Run away
(c) To laugh (d) To worry

4. Youthful:
(a) Young (b) Old
(c) Poor (d) Foreign

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	A	4.	a		

"Z"

1. Zany:
(a) Funny (b) Hard
(c) Soft (d) Successful

2. Zigzag:
(a) Twisting (b) Moral
(c) Mountain (d) River

3. Zenith:
(a) Point on the celestial sphere vertically above the observer's head
(b) Point on the moon
(c) Point on the sea
(d) None of these

4. Zest:
(a) Enthusiasm (b) Hope
(c) Disappointed (d) None of these

5. Zealous:
(a) Slow (b) Enthusiastic
(c) Worthy (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b

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ANTONYMS

1. Attract:
(a) Repel (b) Demote
(c) Expel (d) None of these

2. Admonish:
(a) Scold (b) Encourage
(c) Honour (d) Understand

3. Assuage:
(a) Wrap (b) Mislead
(c) Provoke (d) None of these

4. Aversion:
(a) Care (b) Playful
(c) Amnesty (d) None

5. Abandon:
(a) Protect (b) Follow
(c) Deliver (d) Arrive

6. Abridge:
(a) Subdue (b) Augment
(c) Encourage (d) Elaborate

7. Abdicate:
(a) Speak (b) Claim
(c) Plain (d) None of these

8. Absolve:
(a) Plan (b) Accuse
(c) Cheat (d) Free

9. Acrimonious:
(a) Bitter (b) Soothing
(c) Plain (d) Intelligent

10. Abet:
(a) Blockage (b) Aid
(c) Incite (d) None of these

11. Accumulate:
(a) Rally (b) Dissipate
(c) Board (d) Congress

12. Adapt:
(a) Applaud (b) Unfit
(c) Approve (d) None of these

13. Agnostic:
(a) Believer (b) Fatty
(c) Aged (d) None of these

14. Ameliorate:
(a) Spoil (b) Dissemble
(c) Clasp (d) None of these

15. Antecedent:
(a) Relative (b) Offspring
(c) Improvement (d) Explanation

16. Archetype:
(a) Origin (b) Copy
(c) Generous (d) Factory

17. Avoidance:
(a) Retract (b) Pursuit
(c) Tourney (d) None of these

18. Appreciation:
(a) Regard (b) Plan
(c) Condemnation (d) Respect

19. Amuse:
(a) Cheer (b) Tire
(c) Enliven (d) None of these

20. Ally:
(a) Spies (b) Foe
(c) Entertain (d) None of these

21. Apathy:
(a) Sleep (b) Hospitality
(c) Zeal (d) None of these

22. Animosity:
(a) Anxiety (b) Friendliness
(c) Eagerness (d) None of these

23. Animosity:
(a) Joyfulness (b) Attraction
(c) Heated (d) None of these

24. Amicable:
(a) Friendliness (b) Obey
(c) Wise (d) Enemy

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ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a
5.	a	6.	b	7.	b	8.	b
9.	b	10.	a	11.	b	12.	b
13.	a	14.	b	15.	b	16.	b
17.	b	18.	c	19.	b	20.	b
21.	b	22.	b	23.	b	24.	d

"B"

1. Backward:
(a) Dull (b) Progressive
(c) Sluggish (d) Unwillingness

2. Base:
(a) Lofty (b) Mean
(c) Vile (d) None of these

3. Benefactor:
(a) Enemy (b) Disciple
(c) Victor (d) None of these

4. Belligerent:
(a) Peaceful (b) Popular
(c) Interested (d) Land

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5. Brittle:
(a) Noise (b) Easy
(c) Tough (d) Wise

6. Bustle:
(a) Stir (b) Relax
(c) Adobe (d) Late

7. Brace:
(a) Prop (b) Dull
(c) Refresh (d) Plan

8. Blunt:
(a) Direct (b) Diplomatic
(c) Dull (d) None of these

9. Bewilder:
(a) Edify (b) Enigma
(c) Poser (d) Mystery

10. Birth:
(a) Origin (b) Conclusion
(c) Delivery (d) None of these

11. Brisk:
(a) Success (b) Indolent
(c) Short (d) None of these

12. Benefit:
(a) Calamity (b) Avail
(c) Favour (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a
5.	b	6.	b	7.	b	8.	b
9.	b	10.	b	11.	b	12.	a

"C"

1. Chaos:
(a) Jumble (b) Order
(c) Hunt (d) None of these

2. Cease:
(a) Pause (b) Pursue
(c) Open (d) None of these

3. Capture:
(a) Catch (b) Acquit
(c) Size (d) None of these

4. Cancel:
(a) Blight (b) Endorse
(c) Seize (d) None of these

5. Cajole:
(a) Antagonize (b) Compel
(c) Coax (d) None of these

6. Calamity:
(a) Distress (b) Tranquillity
(c) Affliction (d) None of these

7. Careful:
(a) Negligent (b) Important
(c) Continues (d) None of these

8. Calculate:
(a) Summarize (b) Reckon
(c) Assess (d) Estimate

9. Combat:
(a) Action (b) Concord
(c) Contest (d) Fight

10. Consent:
(a) Hate (b) Retire
(c) Disgrace (d) Obey

11. Consequence:
(a) Cause (b) Plan
(c) Trail (d) None of these

12. Contradict:
(a) Repeat (b) Confirm
(c) Impress (d) None of these

13. Choke:
(a) Air (b) Strangle
(c) Strife (d) None of these

14. Circulate:
(a) Hush (b) Demand
(c) Assume (d) Punish

15. Component:
(a) Part (b) Total
(c) Hoard (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b
5.	a	6.	b	7.	a	8.	a
9.	b	10.	c	11.	a	12.	b
13.	a	14.	a	15.	b		

"D"

1. Discover:
(a) Search (b) Conceal
(c) Pioneer (d) None of these

2. Deserve:
(a) Unworthy (b) Merit
(c) Praise (d) None of these

3. Disappoint:
(a) Gratify (b) Vex
(c) Foil (d) Baffle

4. Deviate:
(a) Pervade (b) Resemble
(c) Stray (d) Diverge

5. Describe:
(a) Explain (b) Mystify
(c) Narrate (d) None of these

6. Display:
(a) Show of (b) Hide
(c) Expose (d) Impose

7. Draw:
(a) Arrive (b) Hire
(c) Repel (d) None of these

8. Deficit:
(a) Surplus (b) End
(c) Start (d) None of these

9. Danger:
(a) Defence (b) Hazard

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(c) Menace (d) None of these

10. Denote:
(a) Mean (b) Connote
(c) Peril (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	b
5.	b	6.	b	7.	c	8.	a
9.	a	10.	b				

"E"

1. Excite:
(a) Hush (b) Animate
(c) Stimulate (d) None of these

2. Erase:
(a) Efface (b) Imprint
(c) Delete (d) None of these

3. Eager:
(a) Apathetic (b) Zealous
(c) Merit (d) Achieve

4. Emissary:
(a) Dictator (b) Spy
(c) Merit (d) None of these

5. Elegant:
(a) Grandiose (b) Mediocre
(c) Elaborate (d) None of these

6. Encourage:
(a) Abash (b) Foster
(c) Embolden (d) None of these

7. Encroach:
(a) Keep off (b) Infringe
(c) Invade (d) None of these

8. Eternal:
(a) Unending (b) Fleeting
(c) Perpetual (d) None of these

9. Evasion:
(a) Pretext (b) Response
(c) Excuse (d) None of these

10. Extend:
(a) Protract (b) Truncate
(c) Elongate (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b
5.	b	6.	a	7.	a	8.	b
9.	b	10.	b				

"F"

1. Famous:
(a) Obscure (b) Noted
(c) Celebrated (d) None of these

2. Fanciful:
(a) Veritable (b) Noted
(c) End (d) None of these

3. Fatal:
(a) Beneficial (b) Deadly
(c) Baneful (d) None of these

4. Final:
(a) Initial (b) End
(c) Labour (d) None of these

5. Foul:
(a) Deceit (b) Fair
(c) Panic (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a
5.	b						

"G"

1. Gather:
(a) Wide (b) Scatter
(c) Muster (d) None of these

2. Gradual:
(a) Slow (b) Momentary
(c) Progressive (d) Regular

3. Guilty:
(a) Childlike (b) Innocent
(c) Childish (d) Noted

4. Gorgeous:
(a) Sombre (b) Sumptuous
(c) Splendid (d) Grand

5. Glorify:
(a) Exalt (b) Abuse
(c) Extol (d) None of these

6. Generous:
(a) Noble (b) Selfish
(c) Lavish (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a
5.	b	6.	b				

"H"

1. Horrible:
(a) Appealing (b) Agreeable
(c) Dire (d) Repulsive

2. Hypocrisy:
(a) Cant (b) Uprightness
(c) Deceit (d) Pretence

3. Hinder:
(a) Help (b) Cancel
(c) Scorching (d) None of these

4. Humble:
(a) Solid (b) Proud
(c) Human (d) None of these

5. Harsh:
(a) Discordant (b) Concordant
(c) Jarring (d) Strident

6. Hatred:
(a) Hate (b) Love
(c) Hush (d) Amorous

7. Hesitate:
(a) Resolve (b) Falter
(c) Demur (d) Totter

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8. Highest:
(a) Under most (b) Supreme
(c) Topmost (d) None of these

9. Hire:
(a) Enlist (b) Discharge
(c) Recruit (d) Engage

10. Hurt:
(a) Heal (b) Love
(c) Healthy (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b
5.	b	6.	b	7.	a	8.	a
9.	b	10.	a				

"I"

1. Integrity:
(a) Loyal (b) Diversity
(c) Sincerity (d) None of these

2. Indecent:
(a) Decorous (b) Unchaste
(c) Lewd (d) None of these

3. Incur:
(a) Run (b) Shun
(c) Accuse (d) Omit

4. Imitate:
(a) Echo (b) Convert
(c) Copy (d) Monocracy

5. Inequity:
(a) Peace (b) Equity
(c) Apostasy (d) None of these

6. Inaugurate:
(a) Inculcate (b) Facilitate
(c) Terminate (d) Gesticulate

7. Innovate:
(a) Choose (b) Buy
(c) Copy (d) None of these

8. Inspire:
(a) Outline (b) Discourage
(c) Exchange (d) None of these

9. Inaudible:
(a) Resonant (b) Opportune
(c) Felt (d) None of these

10. Induce:
(a) Move (b) Subdue
(c) Coax (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b
5.	b	6.	c	7.	c	8.	b
9.	a	10.	b				

"J"

1. Jest:
(a) Jeer (b) Taunt
(c) Sober (d) Clown

2. Joyous:
(a) Genial (b) Blissful
(c) Gay (d) Morose

3. Justify:
(a) Denounce (b) Absolve
(c) Satisfy (d) Defined

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	d	3.	a

"K"

1. Knowledge:
(a) Wisdom (b) Science
(c) Illiteracy (d) None of these

2. Keen:
(a) Acute (b) Shrewd
(c) Penetrating (d) Bland

3. Kindle:
(a) Satiate (b) Fire
(c) Ignite (d) Light

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	d	3.	a

"L"

1. Look:
(a) See (b) Bypass
(c) Behold (d) None of these

2. Liberal:
(a) Scanty (b) Plentiful
(c) Profuse (d) None of these

3. Lessen:
(a) Augment (b) Abash
(c) Shorten (d) None of these

4. Lack:
(a) Sufficiently (b) Want
(c) Need (d) None of these

5. Lawful:
(a) Illicit (b) Fair
(c) In laws (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a
5.	a						

"M"

1. Multitude:
(a) Elite (b) Minority
(c) Majority (d) None of these

2. Magnanimous:
(a) Petty (b) Conscious
(c) Purposeful (d) None of these

3. Monotonous:
(a) Difficult (b) Exciting
(c) Theme (d) None of these

4. Mild:
(a) Tender (b) Harsh
(c) Shorten (d) Lessen

5. Melody:
(a) Union (b) Discord

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(c) Air (d) Symphony

6. Mourn:
(a) Rejoice (b) Lament
(c) Elegy (d) None of these

7. Miser:
(a) Spendthrift (b) Cunning
(c) Wise (d) None of these

8. Mitigation:
(a) Verdancy (b) Aggravation
(c) Restriction (d) None of these

9. Misanthropic:
(a) Humanitarian (b) Biologic
(c) Hypnotized (d) Angelic

10. Magnify:
(a) Produce (b) Reduce
(c) Destroy (d) None of these

11. Minimise:
(a) Expand (b) Endanger
(c) Demolish (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b
5.	b	6.	a	7.	a	8.	b
9.	a	10.	b	11.	a		

"N"

1. Nominal:
(a) Sworn (b) Valuable
(c) Actual (d) Flexible

2. Neophyte:
(a) Student (b) Veteran
(c) Clown (d) None of these

3. Nimble:
(a) Agile (b) Dilatory
(c) Swift (d) Flexible

4. Native:
(a) Extrinsic (b) Innate
(c) Natural (d) None of these

5. Nervous:
(a) Timid (b) Active
(c) Scorn (d) Agitated

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a
5.	b						

"O"

1. Outbreak:
(a) Peace (b) Outburst
(c) Tumult (d) None of these

2. Ooze:
(a) Drip (b) Gush
(c) Drop (d) None of these

3. Odd:
(a) Usual (b) Fluent
(c) Irregular (d) None of these

4. Obdurate:
(a) Soft-hearted (b) Sharp-eyed
(c) Quick-witted (d) None of these

5. Omnipotent:
(a) Strong (b) Weak
(c) Good (d) None of these

6. Onerous:
(a) Fluent (b) Drop
(c) Clear (d) Difficult

7. Oblivious:
(a) Aware (b) Latent
(c) Swift (d) None of these

8. Obscure:
(a) Dim (b) Lucid
(c) Turbid (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a
5.	B	6.	a	7.	a	8.	b

"P"

1. Pensive:
(a) Thoughtless (b) Careless
(c) Eagerness (d) Penitent

2. Postlude:
(a) Agenda (b) Theme
(c) Harmony (d) Overture

3. Pacify:
(a) Stir up anger (b) Eager
(c) Agenda (d) None of these

4. Praise:
(a) Condemn (b) Criticize
(c) Silent (d) None of these

5. Partial:
(a) Biased (b) Equitable
(c) Convict (d) Acquit

6. Paternal:
(a) Careful (b) Maternal
(c) Fair (d) Nice

7. Peculiar:
(a) Queer (b) Customary
(c) Interval (d) None of these

8. Persist:
(a) Lost (b) Quit
(c) Remain (d) Preserve

9. Plead:
(a) Justify (b) Answer
(c) Sue (d) Pray

10. Polite:
(a) Bluff (b) Polished
(c) Refined (d) Urbane

11. Precious:
(a) Prized (b) Paltry
(c) Treasured (d) None of these

12. Prediction:
(a) Mystify (b) Prophecy

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(c) Foretell (d) Augury

13. Privilege:
(a) Interdiction (b) Charter
(c) Exemption (d) None of these

14. Profusion:
(a) Scarcity (b) Ordinance
(c) Validity (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a
5.	b	6.	b	7.	b	8.	b
9.	b	10.	a	11.	b	12.	a
13.	a	14.	a				

"Q"

1. Quiet:
(a) Lull (b) Tumult
(c) Allay (d) Silent

2. Queer:
(a) Odd (b) Habitual
(c) Singular (d) None of these

3. Quantity:
(a) Bulk (b) Deficiency
(c) Number (d) Amount

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b

"R"

1. Repentance:
(a) Gratification (b) Regret
(c) Contrition (d) None of these

2. Rebellion:
(a) Toadyism (b) Logic
(c) Plan (d) Harmony

3. Riddle:
(a) Axiom (b) Enigma
(c) Puzzle (d) None of these

4. Radical:
(a) Perfect (b) Superficial
(c) Primitive (d) Through

5. Rejoice:
(a) Lament (b) Cite
(c) Bright (d) None of these

6. Retreat:
(a) Heat (b) Advance
(c) More (d) Liberalize

7. Resolve:
(a) Involve (b) Hesitate
(c) Decide (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b
5.	a	6.	b	7.	b		

"S"

1. Strange:
(a) Familiar (b) Common
(c) Ordinary (d) Unusual

2. Shallow:
(a) Narrow (b) Wide
(c) Deep (d) Low

3. Steadfast:
(a) Linger (b) Wavering
(c) Unstable (d) Weak

4. Sycophancy:
(a) Explain (b) Frankness
(c) Wicked (d) Criticism

5. Sacred:
(a) Holy (b) Temporal
(c) Pious (d) Profane

6. Sanctimonious:
(a) Zany (b) Ingenuous
(c) Impervious (d) Meek

7. Scold:
(a) Applaud (b) Censure
(c) Chide (d) None of these

8. Slavery:
(a) Secluded (b) Submission
(c) Subjugation (d) None of these

9. Solitary:
(a) Secluded (b) Sociable
(c) Deserted (d) None of these

10. Soul:
(a) Matter (b) Vital
(c) Ego (d) Mind

11. Scarce:
(a) Shortage (b) Abundance
(c) Lavish (d) None of these

12. Sedentary:
(a) Nomadic (b) Original
(c) Fearsome (d) None of these

13. Sentimental:
(a) Irresponsible (b) Unequal
(c) Unwilling (d) Pragmatic

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	b	4.	d
5.	d	6.	b	7.	a	8.	a
9.	b	10.	a	11.	b	12.	a
13.	d						

"T"

1) Theory:
(a) Conjecture (b) Happening
(c) Postulate (d) Assumption

2) Tractable:
(a) Docile (b) Comparative
(c) Drawn (d) Divide

3) Tyranny:
(a) Rigour (b) Pity
(c) Ruse (d) None of these

4) Terse:
(a) Compact (b) Verbose

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(c) Laconic (d) None of these

5) Tempt:
(a) Care (b) Wheedle
(c) Provoke (d) None of these

6) Tear:
(a) Rectify (b) Lance late
(c) Rupture (d) None of these

7) Tact:
(a) Consideration (b) Simplicity
(c) Lofty (d) Discretion

8) Tangible:
(a) Illegal (b) Untouchable
(c) Personal (d) Required

9) Tenacity:
(a) Individual (b) Surrender
(c) Safety (d) None of these

10) Tasty:
(a) Nasty (b) Palatable
(c) Appetizing (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	b	9.	b	10.	a

"U"

1) Urgent:
(a) Trifling (b) Imperative
(c) Pressing (d) None of these

2) Uphold:
(a) Betray (b) Defend
(c) Maintain (d) None of these

3) Utility:
(a) Avail (b) Worthless
(c) Policy (d) Withdraw

4) Unite:
(a) Split (b) Merge
(c) Gather (d) Knit

5) Universal:
(a) Local (b) Foreign
(c) Complete (d) Entire

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a

"V"

1) Violation:
(a) Adherence (b) Gross
(c) By pass (d) Infraction

2) Various:
(a) Exceptional (b) High
(c) Many (d) Several

3) Vague:
(a) Dim (b) Plain
(c) Obscure (d) None of these

4) Valid:
(a) Cogent (b) Feeble
(c) Due (d) Dump

5) Venerate:
(a) Adapt (b) Abominate
(c) Involve (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b

"W"

1) Wasteful:
(a) Provident (b) Profligate
(c) Lavish (d) Reckless

2) Wane:
(a) Weave (b) Warn
(c) Wase (d) None of these

3) Wild:
(a) Savage (b) Timid
(c) Fierce (d) None of these

4) Wisdom:
(a) Silly (b) Right
(c) Sense (d) None of these

5) Wet:
(a) Damp (b) Parched
(c) Soak (d) Humid

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b

"X"

1) Xanthous:
(a) Yellowish (b) Blonde
(c) Fair (d) Five

ANSWERS

1.	a

"Y"

1) Yeoman:
(a) Boss (b) Petty
(c) Volunteer (d) None of these

2) Yoke:
(a) Link (b) Abandon
(c) Couple (d) None of these

3) Yield:
(a) Deny (b) Crop
(c) Accede (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a

"Z"

1) Zeal:
(a) Zest (b) Apathy
(c) Energy (d) None of these

2) Zenith:
(a) Nadir (b) Apex
(c) Supreme (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a

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VOCABULARY

(A)

abase V. lower; humiliate.
abash V. embarrass.
abdicate V. renounce; give up.
abettor N. encourager.
abeyance N. suspended action.
abhor V. detest; hate.
abjure V. renounce upon oath
ablution N. washing
abominate V. loathe; hate.
aboriginal ADJ., N. being the first of its kind in a region; primitive, native.
abortive ADJ. unsuccessful; fruitless.
abrade V. wear away by friction; erode.
abrogate V. abolish.
abscond V. depart secretly and hide
absolve V. pardon (an offense).
abstemious ADJ. temperate; sparing in drink, etc.
abstinence N. restraint from eating or drinking.
abstruse ADJ. obscure; profound; difficult to understand
accelerate V. move faster.
accessory N. additional object; useful but not essential thing.
acclivity N. sharp upslope of a hill.
accolade N. award of merit.
accomplice N. Partner in crime.
accord N. agreement.
accost V. approach and speak first to a person.
accoutre V. equip.
accretion N. growth; increase.
accrue V. come about by addition.
acetic ADJ. vinegary.
acidulous ADJ. slightly sour; sharp, caustic.
acknowledge V. recognize; admit.
acme N. top; pinnacle.
acoustics N. science of sound; quality that makes a room easy or hard to hear in.
acquiescent ADJ. accepting passively.
acquittal N. deliverance from a charge.
acrid ADJ. sharp; bitterly pungent.
acrimonious ADJ. stinging; caustic
actuarial ADJ. calculating; pertaining to insurance statistics.
actuate V. motivate.
acumen N. mental keenness.
adage N. wise saying; proverb.
adamant ADJ. hard; inflexible.
adapt V. alter; modify.
addiction N. compulsive, habitual need.
addle ADJ. rotten; muddled; crazy.
adduce V. present as evidence.
adept ADJ. expert at.
adhere V. stick fast to.
adipose ADJ. fatty.
adjuration N. solemn urging.
admonish V. warn; reprove.
adroit ADJ. skillful.
adulation N. flattery; admiration.
adulterate V. make impure by mixing with baser substances.
adumbration N. foreshadowing; outlining.
adventitious ADJ. accidental; casual.
adverse ADJ. unfavorable; hostile.
adversity N. poverty; misfortune.
advocate V. urge; plead for.
aesthetic ADJ. artistic; dealing with or capable of appreciation of the beautiful.
affected ADJ. artificial; pretended.
affiliation N. joining; associating with.
affinity N. kinship.
affirmation N. solemn pledge by one who refuses to take an oath.
affluence N. abundance; wealth.
affray N. public brawl.
agape ADJ. openmouthed.
agglomeration N. collection; heap.
aggrandize V. increase or intensify.
aggregate ADJ. sum; total.
aghast ADJ. horrified.
agility N. nimbleness.
agitate V. stir up; disturb.
agnostic N. one who is skeptical of the existence or know ability of a god or any ultimate reality.
alacrity N. cheerful promptness.

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albeit CONJ. although.
alchemy N. medieval chemistry.
alias N. an assumed name.
alienate V. make hostile; separate.
alimentary ADJ. supplying nourishment.
alimony N. payment by a husband to his divorced wife.
allay V. calm; pacify.
allege V. state without proof.
allegory N. story in which characters are used as symbols; fable.
alleviate V. relieve.
allocate V. assign.
alloy N. a mixture as of metals.
allude V. refer indirectly.
allusion N. indirect reference.
alluvial ADJ. pertaining to soil deposits left by rivers, etc
aloof ADJ. apart; reserved
altercation N. wordy quarrel
altruism N. unselfish aid to others; generosity.
amalgamate V. combine; unite in one body.
amass V. collect.
ambiguous ADJ. doubtful in meaning.
amble N. moving at an easy pace.
ambrosia N. food of the gods.
ambulatory ADJ. able to walk
ameliorate V. improve.
amenable ADJ. readily managed; willing to be led
amenities N. agreeable manners; courtesies.
amiable ADJ. agreeable; lovable.
amicable ADJ. friendly.
amnesia N. loss of memory.
amnesty N. pardon.
amorphous ADJ. shapeless.
amphibian ADJ. able to live both on land and in water.
amphitheater N. oval building with tiers of seats.
ample ADJ. abundant.
amplify V. enlarge.
amputate V. cut of part of body; prune.
amuck ADV. in a state of rage.
amulet N. charm; talisman.
analogous ADJ. comparable
analogy N. similarity; parallelism.
anarchy N. absence of governing body; state of disorder
anathema N. solemn curse.
ancillary ADJ. serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary.
andirons N. metal supports in a fireplace for cooking utensils or logs.
anemia N. condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles.
anesthetic N. substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness.
animadversion N. critical remark.
animated ADJ. lively.
animosity N. active enmity.
annals N. records; history.
annihilate V. destroy.
annuity N. yearly allowance.
annul V. make void.
anomalous ADJ. abnormal; irregular.
anomaly N. irregularity.
anonymous ADJ. having no name .
antagonism N. active resistance.
antediluvian ADJ. antiquated; ancient.
anthropoid ADJ. manlike.
anthropologist N. a student of the history and science of mankind.
anticlimax N. letdown in thought or emotion.
antipathy N. aversion; dislike.
antiseptic N. substance that prevents infection.
antithesis N. contrast; direct opposite of or to.
apathetic ADJ. indifferent.
aperture N. opening; hole.
apex N. tip; summit; climax.
aphorism N. pithy maxim.
aplomb N. poise.
apocryphal ADJ. not genuine; sham .
apogee N. highest point.
apostate N. one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs.
apothecary N. druggist.
apothegm N. pithy, compact saying.
apotheosis N. deification; glorification.
apparition N. ghost; phantom.
appease V. pacify; soothe.
appellation N. name; title.
append V. attach.
apposite ADJ. appropriate; fitting.
appraise V. estimate value of .
apprehend V. arrest (a criminal); dread; perceive.
apprehensive ADJ. fearful; discerning.
apprise V. inform.
appurtenances N. subordinate possessions.
aptitude N. fitness; talent.

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aquiline ADJ. curved, hooked.
arable ADJ. fit for plowing.
arbiter N. a person with power to decide a dispute; judge.
arbitrary ADJ. fixed or decided; despotic.
arcade N. a covered passageway, usually lined with shops.
archaeology N. study of artifacts and relics of early mankind.
archaic ADJ. antiquated.
archipelago N. group of closely located islands.
ardor N. heat; passion; seal.
arduous ADJ. hard; strenuous.
argot N. slang.
aromatic ADJ. fragrant.
arraign V. charge in court ; indict.
arrant ADJ. thorough; complete; unmitigated.
arrogance N. haughtiness
artifacts N. products of primitive culture.
artifice N. deception; trickery.
artisan N. a manually skilled worker.
ascertain V. find out for certain.
ascetic ADJ. practicing self-denial; austere.
asceticism N. doctrine of self-denial.
ascribe V. refer; attribute; assign.
ashen ADJ. ash-colored.
asinine ADJ. stupid .
askance ADV. with a sideways or indirect look.
askew ADV. crookedly; slanted; at an angle.
asperity N. sharpness (of temper).
aspersion N. slanderous remark.
aspirant N. seeker after position or status.
aspiration N. noble ambition.
assail V. assault.
assay V. analyze; evaluate.
asseverate V. make a positive statement or solemn declaration.
assiduous ADJ. diligent.
assuage V. ease; lessen (pain).
asteroid N. small planet.
astral ADJ. relating to the stars.
astringent ADJ. binding; causing contraction.
astute ADJ. wise; shrewd.
atheistic ADJ. denying the existence of God.
athwart PREP. across; in opposition.
atrocity N. brutal deed.
atrophy N. wasting away.
attenuate V. make thin; weaken.
attest V. testify, bear witness.
attribute N. essential quality.
attrition N. gradual wearing down.
atypical ADJ. not normal.
audacity N. boldness.
audit N. examination of accounts.
augment V. increase.
augury N. omen; prophecy.
auspicious ADJ. favoring success.
austere ADJ. strict, stern.
austerity N. sternness; severity.
authenticate V. prove genuine.
autocrat N. monarch with supreme power.
automaton N. mechanism which imitates actions of humans.
autonomous ADJ. self-governing.
autopsy N. examination of a dead body; postmortem.
auxiliary ADJ. helper, additional or subsidiary.
avarice N. greediness for wealth.
aver V. state confidently.
averse ADJ. reluctant.
avid ADJ. greedy; eager for.
avouch V. affirm; proclaim.
avow V. declare openly.
avuncular ADJ. like an uncle.
awe N. solemn wonder.
awry ADJ. distorted; crooked.
axiom N. self-evident truth requiring no proof.
azure ADJ. sky blue.

(B)

babble V. chatter idly.
bacchanalian ADJ. drunken.
badger V. pester; annoy.
baffle V. frustrate; perplex.
baleful ADJ. deadly; destructive.
balk V. foil.
balmy ADJ. mild; fragrant.
banal ADJ. hackneyed; commonplace; trite.
bandanna N. large, bright-colored handkerchief.
baneful ADJ. ruinous; poisonous.
bantering ADJ. good-natured ridiculing.
barb N. sharp projection from fishhook, etc.
baroque ADJ. highly ornate.
barrage N. barrier laid down by artillery fire.
barrister N. counselor-at-law.
barterer N. trader.
bate V. let down; restrain.
batten V. grow fat; thrive upon others.
bauble N. trinket; trifle.
beatific ADJ. giving bliss; blissful.

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bedizen V. dress with vulgar finery.
bedraggle V. wet thoroughly.
beguile V. delude; cheat; amuse.
behoove V. suited to, incumbent upon.
belabor V. beat soundly; assail verbally
belated ADJ. delayed.
beleaguer V. besiege.
bellicose ADJ. warlike.
benediction N. blessing.
benefactor N. gift giver; patron.
beneficiary N. person entitled to benefits or proceeds of an insurance policy or will.
benevolent ADJ. generous; charitable.
benighted ADJ. overcome by darkness.
benign ADJ. kindly; favorable; not malignant.
berate V. scold strongly.
bereft ADJ. deprived of ; lacking.
berserk ADV. frenzied.
besmirch V. soil, defile.
bestow V. confer.
bete noire N. aversion; person or things strongly disliked or avoided.
betroth V. become engaged to marry.
bicameral ADJ. two-chambered, as a legislative body.
biennial ADJ. every two years.
bigotry N. stubborn intolerance.
bilious ADJ. suffering from indigestion; irritable.
bivouac N. temporary encampment.
bizarre ADJ. fantastic; violently contrasting.
bland ADJ. soothing; mild.
blandishment N. flattery.
blasphemous ADJ. profane; impious.
blatant ADJ. loudly offensive.
blazon V. decorate with an heraldic coat of arms.
bleak ADJ. cold; cheerless.
blighted ADJ. suffering from a disease; destroyed.
blithe ADJ. gay; joyous.
bloated ADJ. swollen or puffed as with water or air.
bludgeon N. club; heavy-headed weapon.
bode V. foreshadow; portend.
bogus ADJ. counterfeit; not authentic.
boisterous ADJ. violent; rough; noisy.
bolster V. support; prop up.
bombastic ADJ. pompous; using inflated language.
bootless ADJ. useless.
bouillon N. clear beef soup.
bountiful ADJ. generous; showing bounty.
bourgeois N. middle class.
braggadocio N. boasting.
bravado N. swagger; assumed air of defiance.
brazen ADJ. insolent.
brazier N. open pan in which live coals are burned.
breach N. breaking of contract or duty; fissure; gap.
brevity N. conciseness.
bristling ADJ. rising like bristles; showing irritation.
broach V. open up.
brocade N. rich, figured fabric.
brochure N. pamphlet.
brooch N. ornamental clasp.
brusque ADJ. blunt; abrupt.
bucolic ADJ. rustic; pastoral.
buffoonery N. clowning.
bullion N. gold and silver in the form of bars.
bulwark N. earthwork or other strong defense; person who defends.
bumptious ADJ. self-assertive.
bungle V. spoil by clumsy behavior.
burgeon V. grow forth; send out buds.
burlesque V. give an imitation that ridicules.
burnish V. make shiny by rubbing; polish.
buttress N. support or prop.
buxom ADJ. plump; vigorous; jolly.

(C)

cabal N. small group of persons secretly united to promote their own interests.
cache N. hiding place.
cacophony N. discord.
cadaver N. corpse.
cadaverous ADJ. like a corpse; pale.
cajole V. coax; wheedle.
caliber N. ability; capacity.
callous ADJ. hardened; unfeeling.
calorific ADJ. heat-producing.
calumniate V. slander.
calumny N. malicious misrepresentation; slander.
cameo N. shell or jewel carved in relief.
canard N. unfounded rumor; exaggerated report.
candor N. frankness.
canker N. any ulcerous sore; any evil.
canny ADJ. shrewd; thrifty.
cant N. jargon of thieves; pious phraseology.
cantata N. story set to music, to be sung by a chorus.
canter N. slow gallop.
canto N. division of a long poem.
canvass V. determine votes, etc.
capacious ADJ. spacious.
capitulate V. surrender.

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caprice N. whim. Do not act on caprice.
capricious ADJ. fickle; incalculable.
caption N. title; chapter heading; text under illustration.
captious ADJ. faultfinding.
carat N. unit of weight for precious stones; measure of fineness of gold.
caricature N. distortion; burlesque.
carmine N. rich red.
carnage N. destruction of life.
carnal ADJ. fleshly.
carnivorous ADJ. meat-eating.
carousal N. drunken revel.
carping ADJ. finding fault.
carrion N. rotting flesh of a dead body.
carte blanche N. unlimited authority or freedom.
cascade N. small waterfall.
castigate V. punish.
casualty N. serious or fatal accident.
cataclysm N. deluge; upheaval.
catapult N. slingshot; a hurling machine.
catastrophe N. calamity.
catechism N. book for religious instruction; instruction by question and answer.
cathartic N. purgative.
catholic ADJ. broadly sympathetic; liberal.
caustic ADJ. burning; sarcastically biting.
cauterize V. burn with hot iron or caustic.
cavalcade N. procession; parade.
cavil V. make frivolous objections.
cede V. transfer; yield title to.
celestial ADJ. heavenly.
celibate ADJ. unmarried; abstaining from sexual intercourse
censor N. overseer of morals; person who reads to eliminate inappropriate remarks.
censure V. blame; criticize.
centaur N. mythical figure, half man and half horse.
centigrade ADJ. measure of temperature used widely in Europe.
centrifugal ADJ. radiating; departing from the center.
centurion N. Roman army officer.
cerebral ADJ. pertaining to the brain or intellect.
cerebration N. thought. Mathematics problems sometimes require much cerebration.
cessation N. stopping.
cession N. yielding to another; ceding.
chafe V. warm by rubbing; make sore by rubbing.
chaffing ADJ. bantering; joking.
chagrin N. vexation; disappointment.
chalice N. goblet; consecrated cup.
chameleon N. lizard that changes color in different situations.
champ V. chew noisily.
chaotic ADJ. in utter disorder.
charisma N. divine gift; great popular charm or appeal of a political leader.
charlatan N. quack; pretender to knowledge.
chary ADJ. cautiously watchful.
chasm N. abyss.
chassis N. framework and working parts of an automobile.
chaste ADJ. pure.
chastise V. punish.
Chattel N. personal property.
chauvinist N. blindly devoted patriot.
checkered ADJ. marked by changes in fortune.
chicanery N. trickery.
chide. V. scold.
chimerical ADJ. fantastic; highly imaginative.
chiropodist N. one who treats disorder of the feet.
choleric ADJ. hot-tempered.
chronic ADJ. long established as a disease.
churlish ADJ. boorish; rude.
ciliated ADJ. having minute hairs.
circlet N. small ring; band.
circuitous ADJ. roundabout.
circumscribe V. limit; confine.
circumspect ADJ. prudent; cautious.
circumvent V. outwit; baffle.
citadel N. fortress.
cite V. quote; commend.
clairvoyant ADJ., N. having foresight; fortune teller.
clamber V. climb by crawling.
clandestine ADJ. secret.
clarion ADJ. shrill trumpet like sound.
claustrophobia N. fear of being locked in.
clavicle N. collarbone.
cleave V. split asunder.
cleft N. split.
clemency N. disposition to be lenient; mildness, as of the weather.
cliché N. phrase dulled in meaning by repetition.
climactic ADJ. relating to the highest point.
clique N. small exclusive group.
cloister N. monastery or convent. the nuns lived in the cloister.
coadjutor N. assistant; colleague.

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coalesce V. combine; fuse.
cockade N. decoration worn on hat.
coerce V. force; repress.
cog N. tooth projecting from a wheel.
cogent ADJ. convincing.
cogitate V. think over.
cognate ADJ. allied by blood; of the same or kindred nature.
cognizance N. knowledge.
cognomen N. family name.
cohere V. stick together.
cohesion N. force which keeps parts together.
cohorts N. armed band.
coincident ADJ. occurring at the same time.
collaborate V. work together.
collate V. examine in order to verify authenticity; arrange in order.
collateral N. security given for loan.
collation N. a light meal.
collier N. worker in coal mine; ship carrying coal.
colloquy N. informal discussion.
collusion N. conspiring in a fraudulent scheme.
colossal ADJ. huge.
combustible ADJ. easily burned.
comely ADJ. attractive; agreeable.
comestible N. something fit to be eaten.
comity N. courtesy; civility.
commandeer V. to draft for military purposes; to take for public use.
commensurate ADJ. equal in extent.
commiserate V. feel or express pity or sympathy for.
commodious ADJ. spacious and comfortable.
compact N. agreement; contract.
compatible ADJ. harmonious; in harmony with.
compilation N. listing of statistical information in tabular or book form.
complacent ADJ. self-satisfied.
complaisant ADJ. trying to please; obliging.
complement N. that which completes.
complaint ADJ. yielding.
comport V. bear one's self; behave.
compunction N. remorse
compute V. reckor; calculate
concatenate V. link as in a chain.
concentric ADJ. having a common center
conception N. beginning; forming of an idea
conciliate V. pacify; win over.
concise ADJ. brief and compact
conclave N. private meeting.
concoct V. prepare by combining; make up in concert
concomitant N. that which accompanies.
concurrent ADJ. happening at the same time
condescend V. bestow courtesies with a superior air
condign ADJ. adequate; deservedly severe.
condiments N. seasonings; spices
condole V. express sympathetic sorrow
condone V. overlook; forgive.
confiscate V. seize; commandeer.
conformity N. harmony; agreement
congeal V. freeze; coagulate.
congenital ADJ. existing at birth
conglomeration N. mass of material sticking together
congruence N. correspondence of parts; harmonious relationship.
conifer N. pine tree; cone-bearing tree.
conjugal ADJ. pertaining to marriage.
connivance N. pretense of ignorance of something wrong; assistance; permission to offend
connoisseur N. person competent to act as a judge of art, etc; a lover of an art
connotation N. suggested or implied meaning of an expression.
connubial ADJ. pertaining to marriage or the matrimonial state.
consanguinity N. kinship.
consecrate V. dedicate; sanctify
consensus N. general agreement
consort V. associate with.
constraint N. compulsion; repression of feelings
construe V. explain; interpret.
consummate ADJ. complete
contaminate V. pollute.
contemn V. regard with contempt; disregard
contentious ADJ. quarrelsome
context N. writings preceding and following the passage quoted.
contiguous ADJ. adjacent to; touching upon
continence N. self-restraint; sexual chastity
contingent ADJ. conditional.
contortions N. twisting; distortions
contraband N. ADJ. illegal trade; smuggling
contravene V. contradict; infringe on
contrite ADJ. penitent.
controvert. V. oppose with arguments; contradict.
contumacious ADJ. disobedient; resisting authority
contumely N. scornful insolence; insult.

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contusion N. bruise.
convene V. assemble.
conversant ADJ. familiar with.
conveyance N. vehicle; transfer.
convivial ADJ. festive; gay; characterized by joviality
convoke V. call together
copious ADJ. plentiful
coquette N. flirt.
cornice N. projecting molding on building (usually above columns).
corporeal ADJ. bodily; material
corroborate V. confirm.
corrosive ADJ. eating away by chemicals or disease
corsair N. pirate; pirate ship
cortege N. procession.
cosmic ADJ. pertaining to the universe; vast
coterie N. group that meets socially; select circle
countermand V. cancel; revoke
counterpart N. a thing that completes another; things very much alike
covenant N. agreement.
covert ADJ. secret; hidden; implied.
covetous ADJ. avaricious; eagerly desirous of
cower V. shrink quivering, as from fear.
coy ADJ. shy; modest; coquettish
crabbed ADJ. sour; peevish.
crass ADJ. very unrefined; grossly insensible
craven ADJ. cowardly
credence N. belief
credulity N. belief on slight evidence
creed N. system of religious or ethical belief
crestfallen ADJ. dejected; dispirited.
crevice N. crack; fissure.
criterion N. standard used in judging
crone N. hag.
crux N. crucial point.
cryptic ADJ. mysterious; hidden; secret
cuisine N. style of cooking
culinary ADJ. relating to cooking
cull V. pick out; reject.
culmination N. attainment of highest point
culpable ADJ. deserving blame.
cupidity N. greed
curry V. dress; treat leather; seek favor
cursory ADJ. casual; hastily done.
curtail V. shorten; reduce

(D)

dais N. raised platform for guests of honor.
dally V. trifle whit; procrastinate
dank ADJ. damp.
dastard N. coward
daunt V. intimate
dauntless ADJ. bold
dawdle V. loiter; waste time
dearth N. scarcity.
debase V. reduce to lower state
debauch V. corrupt; make intemperate
debilitate V. weaken; enfeeble.
debonair ADJ friendly; aiming to please.
debutante N. young woman making formal entrance into society.
decadence N. decay.
decant V. pour off gently
deciduous ADJ. falling off as of leaves
declivity N. downward slope.
decorous ADJ. proper.
decoy N. lure or bait.
decrepit ADJ. worn out by age
decry V. disparage.
deducible ADJ. derived by reasoning
defalcate V. misuse money held in trust.
defamation N. harming a person's reputation.
default N. failure to do
defeatist ADJ. attitude of one who is ready to accept defeat as a natural outcome
defection N. desertion
deference N. courteous regard for another's wish
defile V. pollute; profane
definitive ADJ. final; complete.
deflect V. turn aside.
defunct ADJ. dead; no longer in use or existence
deign V. condescend.
delete V. erase; strike out
deleterious ADJ. harmful
delineation N. portrayal.
delirium N. mental disorder marked by confusion
delude V. deceive
delusion N. false belief; hallucination
delusive ADJ. deceptive; raising vain hopes.
demagogue N. person who appeals to people's prejudice; false leader of people.
demean V. degrade; humiliate.
demeanor N. behavior; bearing
demise N. death
demolition N. destruction
demoniac ADJ. fiendish
demur V. delay; object
demure ADJ. grave; serious; coy

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denizen N. inhabitant of.
depict V. portray.
depilate V. remove hair.
deplete V. reduce; exhaust.
deploy V. move troops so that the battle line is extended at the expense of depth
deposition N. testimony under oath
depravity N. corruption; wickedness
deprecate V. disapprove regretfully
deprecatory ADJ. disapproving
depreciate V. lessen in value.
depredation N. plundering
deranged ADJ. insane.
derelict ADJ. abandoned
deride V. scoff at.
derision N. ridicule
dermatologist N. one who studies the skin and its diseases.
derogatory ADJ. expressing a low opinion
descant V. discuss fully.
descry V. catch sight of.
desecrate V. profane; violate the sanctity of.
desiccate V. dry up
despicable ADJ. contemptible
despise V. scorn.
despoil V. plunder.
despotism N. tyranny
destitute ADJ. extremely poor
desuetude N. disused condition
desultory ADJ. aimless; jumping around.
detergent N. cleaning agent.
detonation N. explosion.
detraction N. slandering; aspersion
detriment N. harm; damage.
deviate V. turn away from.
devious ADJ. going astray; erratic
devoid ADJ. lacking.
devolve. V. deputize; pass to others
devout ADJ. pious.
dexterous ADJ. skillful
diabolical ADJ. devilish
diadem N. crown.
dialectic N. art of debate.
diaphanous ADJ. sheer; transparent.
dichotomy N. branching into two parts
dictum N. authoritative and weighty statement.
diffidence N. shyness.
diffusion N. wordiness; spreading in all directions like a gas.
digressive ADJ. wandering away from the subject.
dilapidation N. ruin because of neglect.
dilate V. expand.
dilatory ADJ. delaying.
dilemma N. problem; choice of two unsatisfactory alternatives.
dilettante N. aimless follower of the arts; amateur; dabbler
diminution N. lessening; reduction in size .
dint N. means; effort.
dipsomaniac N. one who has a strong craving for intoxicating liquor.
dire ADJ. disastrous.
dirge N. lament with music
disavowal N. denial; disclaiming
discernible ADJ. distinguishable; perceivable.
discerning ADJ. mentally quick and observant; having insight
disclaim V. disown; renounce claim to
discomfit V. put to rout; defeat; disconcert.
disconcert V. confuse; upset; embarrass.
disconsolate ADJ. sad.
discordant ADJ. inharmonious; conflicting.
discrete ADJ. separate; unconnected.
discretion N. prudence; ability to adjust actions to circumstances
discursive ADJ. digressing; rambling.
disdain V. treat with scorn or contempt.
disgruntle V. make discontented. The passengers were disgruntled by the numerous delays.
disheveled ADJ. untidy.
disingenuous ADJ. not native; sophisticated.
disinterested ADJ. unprejudiced.
disjointed ADJ. disconnected.
dismember V. cut into small parts.
disparage V. belittle.
disparate ADJ. basically different; unrelated.
disparity N. difference; condition of inequality.
dispersion N. scattering .
dispirited ADJ. lacking in spirit.
disport V. amuse.
disputatious ADJ. argumentative; fond of argument.
disquisition N. a formal systematic inquiry;
dissection N. analysis; cutting apart in order to examine
dissemble V. disguise; pretend.
disseminate V. scatter (like seeds).
dissertation N. formal essay
dissimulate V. pretend; conceal by feigning.

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dissipate V. squander.
dissolute ADJ. loose in morals.
dissonance N. discord.
dissuade V. advise against.
dissuasion N. advice against.
distend V. expand; swell out.
distortion N. twisting out of shape
distrait ADJ. absentminded.
distraught ADJ. upset; distracted by anxiety
diurnal ADJ. daily.
diva N. operatic singer; prima donna.
diverge V. vary; go in different directions from the same point.
divers ADJ. several; differing.
diverse ADJ. differing in some characteristics; various
diversity N. variety; dissimilitude
divest V. strip; deprive.
divination N. foreseeing the future with aid of magic
divulge V. reveal
docile ADJ. obedient; easily managed
docket N. program as for trial; book where such entries are made
doff V. take off
doggerel N. poor verse
dogmatic ADJ. positive, arbitrary
dolorous ADJ. sorrowful.
dolt N. stupid person.
domicile N. home.
dormant ADJ. sleeping; lethargic; torpid.
dorsal ADJ. relating to the back of an animal.
dotage N. senility
doughty ADJ. courageous
dour ADJ. sullen; stubborn
dregs N. sediment; worthless residue
droll ADJ. queer and amusing.
dross N. waste matter; worthless impurities.
drudgery N. menial work.
dubious ADJ. doubtful,
duplicity N. double-dealing; hypocrisy.
duress N. forcible restraint, especially unlawfully.

(E)

earthy ADJ. unrefined; coarse.
ebullient ADJ. showing excitement; overflowing with enthusiasm.
eccentricity N. oddity; idiosyncrasy.
ecclesiastic ADJ. pertaining to the church.
ecstasy N. rapture; joy; any overpowering emotion.
edify V. instruct; correct morally
educe V. draw forth; elicit.
eerie ADJ. weird.
efface V. rub out.
effectual ADJ. efficient.
effeminate ADJ. having womanly traits.
effervesce V. bubble over; show excitement.
effete ADJ. worn out; exhausted; barren.
efficacy N. power to produce desired effect.
effigy N. dummy.
efflorescent ADJ. flowering.
effrontery N. shameless boldness.
effulgent ADJ. brilliantly radiant.
effusion N. pouring forth.
effusive ADJ. pouring forth; gushing.
egoism N. excessive interest in one's self; belief that one should be interested in one's self rather than in others
egotism N. conceit; vanity.
egregious ADJ. gross; shocking. He was an egregious liar.
egress N. exit. Barnum's sign
ejaculation N. exclamation.
elation N. a rise in spirits; exaltation.
elegiacal ADJ. like an elegy; mournful.
elicit V. draw out by discussion.
elucidate V. explain; enlighten
elusive ADJ. evasive; baffling; hard to grasp.
elusory ADJ. tending to deceive expectations; elusive
emaciated ADJ. thin and wasted
emanate V. issue forth
emancipate V. set free
embellish V. adorn.
embezzlement N. stealing
emblazon V. deck in brilliant colors.
embroil V. throw into confusion; involve in strife; entangle
emend V. correct; correct by a critic.
emetic N. substance causing vomiting
eminent ADJ. high; lofty
emolument N. salary; compensation
emulate V. rival; imitate.
enamored ADJ. in love.
enclave N. territory enclosed within an alien land.
encomiastic ADJ. praising; eulogistic.
encompass V. surround.
encroachment N. gradual intrusion
encumber V. burden.
endearment N. fond statement.

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endive N. species of leafy plant used in salads
endue V. provide with some quality; endow.
energize V. invigorate; make forceful and active.
enervate V. weaken.
engender V. cause; produce
engross V. occupy fully .
enhance V. advance; improve
enigma N. puzzle
ennui N. boredom
enormity N. hugeness (in a bad sense).
enrapture V. please intensely.
ensconce V. settle comfortably
enthrall V. capture; enslave
entity N. real being.
entree N. entrance.
entrepreneur N. businessman; contractor.
environ V. enclose; surround.
ephemeral ADJ. short-lived; fleeting
epicure N. connoisseur of food and drink.
epicurean N. person who devotes himself to pleasures of the senses, especially to food.
epigram N. witty thought or saying, usually short
epilogue N. short speech at conclusion of dramatic work.
epitaph N. inscription in memory of a dead person.
epithet N. descriptive word or phrase.
epitome N. summary; concise abstract
epoch N. period of time.
equable ADJ. tranquil; steady; uniform.
equanimity N. calmness of temperament.
equestrian N. rider on horseback.
equinox N. period of equal days and nights; the beginning of Spring and Autumn
equipage N. horse-drawn carriage
equity N. fairness; justice.
equivocal ADJ. doubtful; ambiguous.
equivocate V. lie; mislead; attempt to conceal the truth.
erode V. eat away.
errant ADJ. wandering.
erudite ADJ. learned; scholarly.
escapade N. prank; flighty conduct.
eschew V. avoid.
escutcheon N. shield-shaped surface on which coat of arms is placed.
esoteric ADJ. known only to the chosen few.
espionage N. spying.
esprit de corps N. comradeship; spirit
estranged ADJ. separated.
ethereal ADJ. light; heavenly; fine
ethnic ADJ. relating to races.
eulogistic ADJ. praising
eulogy N. praise.
euphemism N. mild expression in place of an unpleasant one.
euphonious ADJ. pleasing in sound.
evanescent ADJ. fleeting; vanishing.
evasive ADJ. not frank; eluding.
evince V. show clearly.
evoke V. call forth.
ewer N. water pitcher.
exaction N. exorbitant demand; extortion.
exasperate V. vex.
exchequer N. treasury.
exculpate V. clear from blame.
execrable ADJ. very bad.
exemplary ADJ. serving as a model; outstanding.
exhort V. urge.
exhume V. dig out of the ground; remove from a grave.
exigency N. urgent situation.
exiguous ADJ. small; minute.
exodus N. departure.
exonerate V. acquit; exculpate.
exorbitant ADJ. excessive.
exotic ADJ. not native; strange.
expatiate V. talk at length.
expatriate N. exile; someone who had withdrawn from his native land.
expediency N. that which is advisable or practical.
expeditiously Adv. rapidly and efficiently.
expiate V. make amends for (a sin).
expostulation N. remonstrance.
expunge V. cancel; remove.
expurgate V. clean; remove offensive parts of a book.
extant ADJ. still in existence.
extemporaneous ADJ. not planned; impromptu.
extenuate V. weaken; mitigate.
extirpate V. loot up.
extol V. praise; glorify.
extort V. wring from; get money by threats, etc.
extradition N. surrender of prisoner by one state to another
extraneous ADJ. not essential; external.
extricate V. free; disentangle.
extrinsic ADJ. external; not inherent; foreign.
extrovert N. person interested mostly in external

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objects and actions.
extrude V. force or push out.
exuberant ADJ. abundant; effusive; lavish.
exude V. discharge; give forth.

(F)

fabricate V. build; lie.
facade N. front of the building.
facet N. small plane surface (of a gem); a side.
facetious ADJ. humorous; jocular.
facile ADJ. easy; expert.
facilitate V. make less difficult.
faction N. party; clique; dissension.
factious ADJ. inclined to form factions; causing dissension.
factitious ADJ. artificial; sham.
factotum N. handyman; person who does all kinds of work.
fain ADJ. gladly.
fallacious ADJ. misleading.
fallible ADJ. liable to err.
fallow ADJ. plowed but not sowed; uncultivated.
fanaticism N. excessive zeal.
fancied ADJ. imagined; unreal .
fancier N. breeder or dealer of animals.
fanciful ADJ. whimsical; visionary.
fantastic ADJ. unreal; grotesque; whimsical.
fastidious ADJ. difficult to please; squeamish.
fatalism N. belief that events are determined by forces beyond one's control
fatuous ADJ. foolish; inane.
fauns N. animals of period or region.
faux pas N. an error or slip (in manners or behavior).
fawning ADJ. courting favor by cringing and flattering.
fealty N. loyalty; faithfulness.
feasible ADJ. practical.
fecundity N. fertility; fruitfulness
feign V. pretend.
feint N. trick; shift; sham blow.
felicitous ADJ. apt; suitable expressed; well chosen.
fell ADJ. cruel; deadly.
ferment N. agitation; commotion.
ferret V. drive or hunt out of hiding.
fervent ADJ. ardent; hot .
fervid ADJ. ardent.
fervor N. glowing ardor.
fester V. generate pus
fete V. honor at a festival.
fetid ADJ. malodorous.
fetish N. object supposed to possess magical powers; an object of special devotion.
fetter V. shackle.
fiasco N. total failure
fiat N. command.
fickle ADJ. changeable; faithless
fictitious ADJ. imaginary.
fidelity N. loyalty.
figment N. invention; imaginary thing.
filch V. steal.
filial ADJ. pertaining to a son or daughter.
finale N. conclusion.
finesse N. delicate skill.
finicky ADJ. too particular; fussy
finite ADJ. limited.
fissure N. crevice.
fitful ADJ. spasmodic; intermittent.
flaccid ADJ. flabby.
flagellate V. flog; whip.
flagging ADJ. weak; drooping.
flagrant ADJ. conspicuously wicked.
flail V. thresh grain by hand; strike or slap.
flair N. talent.
flamboyant ADJ. display ostentatiously.
flay V. strip of skin; plunder.
fleck V. spot.
fledgling ADJ. inexperienced.
flick N. light stroke as with a whip.
flippancy N. trifling gaiety.
flora N. plants of a region or era.
florid ADJ. flowery; ruddy.
flotilla N. small fleet.
flotsam N. drifting wreckage.
flout V. reject; mock.
fluctuation N. wavering.
fluency N. smoothness of speech.
fluster V. confuse.
flux N. flowing; series of changes.
foible N. weakness; slight fault.
foist V. insert improperly; palm off.
foment V. stir up; instigate.
foolhardy ADJ. rash. Don't be foolhardy.
foppish ADJ. vain about dress and appearance.
foray N. raid.
forbearance N. patience.
foreboding N. premonition of evil.
forensic ADJ. suitable to debate or courts of law.
formidable ADJ. menacing; threatening.
forte N. strong point or special talent.

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fortitude N. bravery; courage.
fortuitous ADJ. accidental; by chance .
foster V. rear; encourage.
fractious ADJ. unruly.
frailty N. weakness.
franchise N. rights granted by authority.
frantic ADJ. wild.
fraudulent ADJ. cheating; deceitful.
fraught ADJ. filled.
fray N. brawl.
freebooter N. buccaneer.
frenetic ADJ. frenzied; frantic.
frenzied ADJ. madly excited.
fresco N. painting on plaster (usually fresh).
The cathedral is visited by many tourists who wish to admire the frescoes by Grotto.
freshet N. sudden flood.
friction N. clash in opinion; rubbing against.
frieze N. ornamental band on a wall.
frigid ADJ. intensely cold.
fritter V. waste.
frolicsome ADJ. prankish; gay.
forward ADJ. disobedient; perverse; stubborn.
frowzy ADJ. slovenly; unkempt; dirty.
fructify V. bear fruit.
frugality N. thrift.
fruition N. bearing of fruit; fulfillment; realization.
frustrate V. thwart; defeat.
fulminate V. thunder; explode.
fulsome ADJ. disgustingly excessive.
functionary N. official.
funereal ADJ. sad; solemn.
furor N. frenzy; great excitement.
furtive ADJ. stealthy.
fusion N. union; coalition.
fustian ADJ. pompous; bombastic.

(G)

gadfly N. animal-biting fly; an irritating person.
gaff N. hook; barbed fishing spear.
gainsay V. deny.
galleon N. large sailing ship.
galvanize V. stimulate by shock stir up.
gambol V. skip; leap playfully.
gamester N. gambler.
gamut N. entire range.
gape V. open widely.
garbled ADJ. mixed up; based on false or unfair selection.
garish ADJ. gaudy.
garner V. gather; store up.
garnish V. decorate .
garrulity N. talkativeness.
gauntlet N. leather glove.
gazette N. official periodical publication.
generality N. vague statement.
geniality N. cheerfulness; kindliness; sympathy.
genre N. style of art illustrating scenes of common life.
genteel ADJ. well-bred; elegant.
gentility N. those of gentle birth; refinement.
gentry N. people of standing; class of people just below nobility.
germane ADJ. pertinent; bearing upon the case at hand.
gesticulation N. motion; gesture.
ghastly ADJ. horrible.
gibber V. speak foolishly.
gibbet N. gallows.
gibe V. mock.
gig N. two-wheeled carriage.
gist N. essence.
glaze V. cover with a thin and shiny surface.
glean V. gather leavings.
glib ADJ. fluent. He is a glib speaker.
gloaming N. twilight.
gloat V. express evil satisfaction; view malevolently.
glossy ADJ. smooth and shining.
glut V. overstock; fill to excess.
glutinous ADJ. sticky; viscous.
gluttonous ADJ. greedy for food.
gnarled ADJ. twisted.
gnome N. dwarf; underground spirit.
goad V. urge on.
gorge V. stuff oneself.
gory ADJ. bloody.
gossamer ADJ. sheer; like cobwebs.
gouge V. tear out.
gourmand N. epicure; person who takes excessive pleasure in food and drink.
gourmet N. connoisseur of food and drink.
granary N. storehouse for grain.
grandiloquent ADJ. pompous; bombastic; using high-sounding language.
grandiose ADJ. imposing; impressive.
granulate V. form into grains.
graphic ADJ. pertaining to the art of delineating; vividly described.
gratis ADJ. free.

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gratuitous ADJ. given freely; unwarranted.
gregarious ADJ. sociable.
grisly ADJ. ghastly.
grotto N. small cavern.
gruel N. liquid food made by boiling oatmeal, etc., in milk or water.
grueling ADJ. exhausting.
gruesome ADJ. grisly
gruff ADJ. rough-mannered.
guffaw N. boisterous laughter.
guile N. deceit; duplicity. He achieved his high position by guile and treachery.
guileless ADJ. without deceit.
guise N. appearance; costume.
gullible ADJ. easily deceived.
gustatory ADJ. affecting the sense of taste.
gusto N. enjoyment; enthusiasm.
gusty ADJ. windy.
guttural ADJ. pertaining to the throat.

(H)

habiliments N. garb; clothing.
hackneyed ADJ. commonplace; trite.
haggard ADJ. wasted away; gaunt.
haggle V. argue about prices.
halcyon ADJ. calm; peaceful.
hallowed ADJ. blessed; consecrated.
hallucination N. delusion.
hamper V. obstruct.
hap N. chance; luck.
haphazard ADJ. random; by chance.
hapless ADJ. unfortunate.
harangue N. noisy speech.
harass V. to annoy by repeated attacks.
harbinger N. forerunner.
harping N. tiresome dwelling on a subject.
harridan N. shrewish hag.
harrow V. break up ground after plowing; torture.
harry V. raid.
haughtiness N. pride; arrogance.
hauteur N. haughtiness.
hawser N. large rope.
hazardous ADJ. dangerous.
hazy ADJ. slightly obscure.
hedonism N. belief that pleasure is the sole aim in life.
heedless ADJ. not noticing; disregarding.
heinous ADJ. atrocious; hatefully bad.
heresy N. opinion contrary to popular belief; opinion contrary to accepted religion.
heretic N. person who maintains opinions contrary to the doctrines of the church.
hermitage N. home of a hermit.
heterogeneous ADJ. dissimilar.
hiatus N. gap; pause.
hibernal ADJ. Wintry Bears prepare for their long hibernal sleep by overeating.
hibernate V. sleep throughout the winter.
hierarchy N. body divided into ranks.
hieroglyphic N. picture writing.
hilarity N. boisterous mirth.
hindmost ADJ. furthest behind.
hireling N. one who serves for hire (usually contemptuously).
hirsute ADJ. hairy.
histrionic ADJ. theatrical.
hoary ADJ. white with age.
hogshead N. large barrel.
holocaust N. destruction by fire.
holster N. pistol case.
homespun ADJ. domestic; made at home.
homily N. sermon; serious warning.
homogeneous ADJ. of the same kind.
horticultural ADJ. pertaining to cultivation of gardens.
hostelry N. inn.
hubbub N. confused uproar.
humane ADJ. kind.
humdrum ADJ. dull; monotonous.
humid ADJ. damp.
humility N. humbleness of spirit.
humus N. substance formed by decaying vegetable matter.
hybrid N. mongrel; mixed breed.
hypercritical ADJ. excessively exacting.
hypochondriac N. person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness.
hypocritical ADJ. pretending to be virtuous; deceiving.
hypothetical ADJ. based on assumptions or hypotheses.

(I)

iconoclastic ADJ. attacking cherished traditions.
ideology N. ideas of a group of people.
idiom N. special usage in language.
idiosyncrasy N. peculiarity; eccentricity.
idolatry N. worship of idols; excessive admiration.
igneous ADJ. produced by fire; volcanic.
ignoble ADJ. of lowly origin; unworthy.

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ignominious ADJ. disgraceful.
illimitable ADJ. infinite.
illusion N. misleading vision.
imbecility N. weakness of mind.
imbibe V. drink in .
imbroglio N. a complicated situation; perplexity; entanglement
imbue V. saturate, fill.
immaculate ADJ. pure; spotless.
imminent ADJ. impending; near at hand.
immobility N. state of being immovable.
immolate V. offer as a sacrifice.
immune ADJ. exempt.
immutable ADJ. unchangeable.
impair V. worsen ; diminish in value.
impale V. pierce. He was impaled by the spear hurled by his adversary.
impasse N. predicament from which there is no escape.
impassive ADJ. without feeling; not affected by pain.
impeach V. charge with crime in office; indict.
impeccable ADJ. faultless.
impecunious ADJ. without money.
impending ADJ. nearing; approaching.
impenitent ADJ. not repentant.
imperious ADJ. domineering.
impermeable ADJ. impervious; not permitting passage through its substance.
impertinent ADJ. insolent.
imperturbability N. calmness.
impervious ADJ. not penetrable; not permitting passage through.
impetuous ADJ. violent; hasty; rash.
impetus N. moving force.
impiety N. irreverence; wickedness.
impious ADJ. irreverent.
implacable ADJ. incapable of being pacified.
implication N. that which is hinted at or suggested.
implicit ADJ. understood but not stated.
impolitic ADJ. not wise.
import N. significance.
importune V. gag earnestly.
imprecate V. curse; pray that evil will befall.
impregnable ADJ. invulnerable.
impromptu ADJ. without previous preparation.
impropriety N. state of being inappropriate.
improvident ADJ. thriftless.
improvise V. compose on the spur of the moment.
impugn V. doubt; challenge; gainsay.
impunity N. freedom from punishment.
imputation N. charge; reproach.
inadvertence N. oversight; carelessness.
inalienable ADJ. not to be taken away; nontransferable.
inane ADJ. silly; senseless.
inanimate ADJ. lifeless.
inarticulate ADJ. speechless; producing indistinct speech.
incapacitate V. disable.
incarcerate V. imprison.
incarnate ADJ. endowed with flesh; personified.
incendiary N. arsonist.
incentive N. spur; motive.
incessant ADJ. uninterrupted.
inchoate ADJ. recently begun; rudimentary; elementary.
incipient ADJ. beginning; in an early stage.
incisive ADJ. cutting; sharp.
incite V. arouse to action.
inclement ADJ. stormy; unkind.
inclusive ADJ. tending to include all.
incognito ADV. with identity concealed;
incommodious ADJ. not spacious.
incompatible ADJ. inharmonious.
incongruity N. lack of harmony; absurdity.
inconsequential ADJ. of trifling significance.
incontrovertible ADJ. indisputable.
incorporeal ADJ. immaterial; without a material body.
incorrigible ADJ. uncorrectable.
incredulity N. a tendency to disbelief.
increment N. increase.
incriminate V. accuse.
incubate V. hatch; scheme.
incubus N. burden; mental care; nightmare.
inculcate V. teach.
incumbent N. officeholder.
incursion N. temporary invasion.
indefatigable ADJ. tireless.
indemnify V. make secure against loss; compensate for loss
indenture V. bind as servant or apprentice to master.
indict V. charge.
indigenous ADJ. native.
indigent ADJ. poor .
indignity N. offensive or insulting treatment.
indisputable ADJ. too certain to be disputed.
indite V. write; compose.
indolence N. laziness.

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indomitable ADJ. unconquerable
indubitably ADV. beyond a doubt.
indulgent ADJ. humoring; yielding; lenient.
ineffable ADJ. unutterable; cannot be expressed in speech.
inept ADJ. unsuited; absurd; incompetent.
inexorable ADJ. relentless; unyielding; implacable.
infallible ADJ. unerring.
infamous ADJ. notoriously bad.
inference N. conclusion drawn from data.
infinitesimal ADJ. very small.
infirmity N. weakness. His greatest infirmity was lack of willpower.
inflated ADJ. enlarged (with air or gas).
influx N. flowing into.
infraction N. violation.
infringe V. violate; encroach.
ingenuous ADJ. naive; young; unsophisticated.
ingrate N. ungrateful person.
ingratiate V. become popular with.
inherent ADJ. firmly established by nature or habit.
inhibit V. prohibit; restrain.
inimical ADJ. unfriendly hostile.
iniquitous ADJ. unjust; wicked.
inkling N. hint.
innate ADJ. inborn.
innocuous ADJ. harmless.
innovation N. change; introduction of something new.
innuendo N. hint; insinuation.
inordinate ADJ. unrestrained; excessive.
insatiable ADJ. not easily satisfied; greedy.
inscrutable ADJ. incomprehensible; not to be discovered.
insensate ADJ. without feeling.
insidious ADJ. treacherous; stealth; sly.
insinuate V. hint; imply.
insipid ADJ. tasteless; dull.
insolent ADJ. haughty and contemptuous.
insolvency N. bankruptcy; lack of ability to repay debts.
insomnia N. wakefulness; inability to sleep.
instigate V. urge; start; provoke.
insular ADJ. like an island; narrow-minded.
insuperable ADJ. insurmountable; invincible.
insurgent ADJ. rebellious.
integrate V. make whole; combine; make into one unit.
integrity N. wholeness; purity; uprightness.
intellect N. higher mental powers.
intelligentsia N. the intelligent and educated classes (often used derogatorily).
inter V. bury.
interim N. meantime.
interment N. burial.
interminable ADJ. endless.
intermittent ADJ. periodic; on and off.
intimate V. hint.
intimidation N. fear.
intransigent ADJ. refusing any compromise.
intrepid ADJ. fearless.
intrinsic ADJ. belonging to a thing in itself; inherent.
introvert N one who is introspective; inclined to think more about oneself.
intrude V. trespass; enter as an uninvited person.
intuition N. power of knowing without reasoning.
inundate V. overflow; flood.
inured ADJ. accustomed; hardened.
invective N. abuse.
inveigle V. lead astray; wheedle.
inverse ADJ. opposite.
inveterate ADJ. deep-rooted; habitual.
invidious ADJ. designed to create ill will or envy.
inviolability N. security from being destroyed; corrupted or profaned.
invulnerable ADJ. incapable of injury.
iota N. very small quantity.
irascible ADJ. irritable; easily angered.
iridescent ADJ. exhibiting rainbow like colors.
ironical ADJ. resulting in an unexpected and contrary manner.
irreconcilable ADJ. incompatible; not able to be resolved.
irrelevant ADJ. not applicable; unrelated.
irremediable ADJ. incurable; uncorrectable.
irreparable ADJ. not able to be corrected or repaired.
irreverent ADJ. lacking proper respect.
irrevocable ADJ. unalterable
iterate V. utter a second time; repeat.
itinerant ADJ. wandering; traveling.

(J)

jaded ADJ. fatigued; surfeited.
jargon N. language used by special group; gibberish.
jaundiced ADJ. yellowed; prejudiced; envious.
jeopardy N. exposure to death or danger.
jettison V. throw overboard.
jingoism N. extremely aggressive and militant patriotism.

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jocose ADJ. giving to joking.
jocular ADJ. said or done in jest.
jocund ADJ. merry.
jubilation N. rejoicing .
judicious ADJ. wise; determined by sound judgment.
junket N. a merry feast or picnic.
junta N. group of men joined in political intrigue; cabal.

(K)

ken N. range of knowledge.
kiosk N. summerhouse, open pavilion.
kismet N. fate.
kith N. familiar friends.
kleptomaniac N. person who has a compulsive desire to steal.
knavery N. rascality.
knell N. tolling of a bell at a funeral; sound of the funeral bell.
knoll N. little round hill.

(L)

labyrinth N. maze .
lacerate V. mangle; tear.
lackadaisical ADJ. affectedly languid.
lackey N. footman; today.
laconic ADJ. brief and to the point.
laggard ADJ. slow; sluggish.
lagniappe N. trifling present given to a customer.
lagoon N. shallow body of water near a sea; lake.
laity N. laymen; persons not connected with the clergy.
lambent ADJ. flickering; softly radiant.
laminated ADJ. made of thin plates or scales.
lampoon V. ridicule.
languid ADJ. weary; sluggish; listless.
languish V. lose animation; lose strength.
lapidary N. worker in precious stones.
largess N. generous gift
lascivious ADJ. lustful.
lassitude N. languor; weariness.
latent ADJ. dormant; hidden .
lateral ADJ. coming from the side.
latitude N. freedom from narrow limitations.
laudatory ADJ. expressing praise, approving; applauding.
lave V. wash.
lavish ADJ. liberal; wasteful.
lecherous ADJ. impure in thought and act; lustful; unchaste.
lesion N. unhealthy change in structure; injury.
lethal ADJ. deadly.
lethargic ADJ. drowsy; dull.
levity. N. lightness.
lewd ADJ. lustful.
lexicon N. dictionary.
liaison N. officer who acts as go-between for two armies.
libelous ADJ. defamatory; injurious to the good name of a person.
libertine N. debauched person, roué.
libidinous ADJ. lustful
libretto N. text of an opera.
licentious ADJ. wanton; lewd; dissolute.
lieu N. instead of.
limn V. portray; describe vividly..
limpid ADJ. clear.
linguistic ADJ. pertaining to language.
liquidate V. settle accounts; clear up.
lithe ADJ. flexible; supple.
litigation N. lawsuit. Try to settle this amicably;
livid ADJ. lead-colored; black and blue; enraged.
loath ADJ. averse; reluctant.
loathe V. detest.
lode N. metal-bearing vein.
longevity N. long life.
lope V. gallop slowly.
loquacious ADJ. talkative.
lout N. clumsy person
lucent ADJ. shimming.
lucid ADJ. bright; easily understood.
lucrative ADJ. profitable.
lucre N. money.
lugubrious ADJ. mournful.
luminous ADJ. shinning; issuing light.
lunar ADJ. pertaining to the moon.
lurid ADJ. wild; sensational.
luscious ADJ. pleasing to taste or smell.
luster N. shine; gloss.
lustrous ADJ. shining.
luxuriant ADJ. fertile; abundant; ornate.

(M)

macabre ADJ. gruesome; grisly.
macerate V. waste away.
Machiavellian ADJ. crafty; double-dealing.
machinations N. schemes.
madrigal N. pastoral song.
maelstrom N. whirlpool.
magnanimous ADJ. generous.

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magnate N. person of prominence or influence.
magniloquent ADJ. boastful, pompous.
magnitude N. greatness; extent.
maim V. mutilate; inure.
malediction N. curse.
malefactor N. criminal.
malevolent ADJ. wishing evil.
malicious ADJ. dedicated by hatred or spite.
malign V. speak evil of ; defame.
malignant ADJ. having an evil influence; virulent.
malingerer N. one who feigns illness to escape duty.
mall N. public walk.
malleable ADJ. capable of being shaped by pounding.
mammoth ADJ. gigantic.
mandatory ADJ. obligatory.
maniacal ADJ. raving mad.
manifest ADJ. understandable; clear.
manifesto N. declaration; statement of policy. T
manipulate V. operate with the hands.
marauder N. raider; intruder.
marital ADJ. pertaining to marriage.
maritime ADJ. bordering on the sea; nautical.
marrow N. soft tissue filling the bones.
martial ADJ. warlike.
martinet N. strict disciplinarian.
masticate V. chew.
maternal ADJ. motherly.
matricide N. murder of a mother by a child.
matrix N. mold or die.
maudlin ADJ. effusively sentimental.
mausoleum N. monumental tomb.
mauve ADJ. pale purple.
maxim N. proverb; a truth pithily stead.
meander V. to wind or turn in its course.
meddlesome ADJ. interfering.
mediate V. settle a dispute through the services of an outsider.
mediocre ADJ. ordinary; commonplace.
meditation N. reflection; thought.
medley N. mixture.
melee N. fight.
mellifluous ADJ. flowing smoothly
memento N. token; reminder.
memorialize V. commemorate.
mendacious ADJ. lying; false.
mendicant N. beggar.
menial ADJ. suitable for servants; low.
mentor N. teacher.
mercantile ADJ. concerning trade.
mercenary ADJ. interested in money or gain.
mercurial ADJ. fickle; changing.
meretricious ADJ. flashy; tawdry.
meringue N. a pastry decoration made of white of eggs.
mesa N. high, flat-toped hill.
metallurgical ADJ. pertaining to the art of removing metals from ores.
metamorphosis N. change of form.
metaphysical ADJ. pertaining to speculative philosophy.
mete V. measure; distribute.
meticulous ADJ. excessively careful.
metropolis N. large city.
mettle N. courage; spirit.
mews N. group of stables built around a courtyard.
mien N. demeanor; bearing.
migrant ADJ. changing its habitat; wandering.
migratory ADJ. wandering.
militate V. work against.
mincing ADJ. affectedly dainty.
mirage N. unreal reflection; optical illusion.
misadventure N. mischance; ill luck
misanthrope N. one who hates mankind.
misapprehension N. error; misunderstanding.
miscegenation N. intermarriage between races.
miscellany N. mixture of writings on various subjects.
mischance N. ill luck
miscreant N. wretch; villain.
misdemeanor N. minor crime.
misgivings N. doubts.
mishap N. accident.
misnomer N. wrong name; incorrect designation.
misogynist N. hater of women.
missile N. object to be thrown or projected.
mite N. very small object or creature; small coin.
mitigate V. appease.
mobile ADJ. movable; not fixed.
mode N. prevailing style.
modicum N. limited quantity.
modish ADJ. fashionable.
modulation N. toning down; changing from one key to another.
moiety N. half; part.
mollify V. soothe.
molt V. shed or cast off hair or feathers.
molten ADJ. melted.
momentous ADJ. very important.

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monetary ADJ. pertaining to money.
monotheism N. belief in one God.
moodiness N. fits of depression or gloom.
moot ADJ. debatable.
morbid ADJ. given to unwholesome thought; gloomy.
mordant ADJ. biting; sarcastic; stinging.
mores N. customs.
moribund ADJ. at the point of death.
morose ADJ. ill-humored; sullen.
mortician N. undertaker.
mortify V. humiliate; punish the flesh.
mote N. small speck.
motif N. theme.
motley ADJ. parti-colored; mixed.
mountebank N. charlatan; boastful pretender.
muddle V. confuse; mix up.
muggy ADJ. warm and damp.
mulct V. defraud a person of something.
multiform ADJ. having many forms.
multilingual ADJ. having many languages.
multiplicity N. state of being numerous.
mundane ADJ. worldly as opposed to spiritual.
munificent ADJ. very generous.
murkiness N. darkness; gloom.
muse V. ponder.
musky ADJ. having the odor of musk.
musty ADJ. stale; spoiled by age.
mutable ADJ. changing in form; fickle
mutilate V. vain.
mutinous ADJ. unruly; rebellious.
myriad N. very large number.
nadir N. lowest point.

(N)

naiveté N. quality of being unsophisticated.
natal ADJ. pertaining to birth.
notation N. A system of figures or symbols used in a specialized field to represent numbers, quantities, tones, or values: *musical notation*
nauseate V. cause to become sick; fill with disgust.
nave N. main body of a church.
nebulous ADJ. cloudy; hazy.
necrology N. obituary notice; list of the dead.
necromancy N. black magic; dealings with the dead.
nefarious ADJ. very wicked.
negation N. denial.
nemesis N. revenging agent.
neophyte N. recent convert; beginner.
nepotism N. favoritism (to a relative).
nettle V. annoy; vex.
nexus N. connection.
nib N. beak; pen point.
nicety N. precision; minute distinction.
niggardly ADJ. meanly stingy; parsimonious.
nocturnal ADJ. night time.
noisome ADJ. foul smelling; unwholesome.
nomadic ADJ. wandering.
nonchalance N. indifference; lack of interest.
noncommittal ADJ. neutral; unpledged; undecided.
nonentity N. nonexistence; person of no importance.
non sequitur N. a conclusion that does not follow from the facts stated.
nosegay N. fragrant bouquet.
nostalgia N. homesickness; longing for the past.
notorious ADJ. outstandingly bad; unfavorably known.
novice N. beginner.
noxious ADJ. harmful.
nugatory ADJ. futile; worthless.
numismatist N. person who collects coins.
nurture V. bring up; feed; educate.
nutrient ADJ. providing nourishment.

(O)

oaf N. stupid, awkward person.
obdurate ADJ. stubborn.
obeisance N. bow.
obelisk N. tall column tapering and ending in a pyramid.
obese ADJ. fat .
obfuscate V. confuse; muddle.
obituary ADJ. death notice.
objurgate V. scold; rebuke severely.
obliquity N. departure from right principles; perversity.
obliterate V. destroy completely.
oblivion N. forgetfulness.
obloquy N. slander; disgrace; infamy
obnoxious ADN. offensive.
obsequious ADJ. slavishly attentive; servile; sycophantic.
obsession N. fixed idea; continued brooding.
obsolete ADJ. outmoded.
obtrude V. push into prominence.
obtrusive ADJ. pushing forward.
obtuse ADJ. blunt; stupid.
obviate V. make unnecessary; get rid of
occult ADJ. mysterious; secret; supernatural.
oculist N. physician who specializes in treatment of the eyes.

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odious ADJ. hateful.
odoriferous ADJ. giving off an odor.
odorous ADJ. having an odor.
officious ADJ. meddlesome; excessively trying to please.
ogle V. glance coquettishly at; make eyes at.
olfactory ADJ. concerning the sense of smell.
oligarchy N. government by a few.
ominous ADJ. threatening.
omnipotent ADJ. all-knowing.
omnivorous ADJ. eating both plant and animal food; devouring everything.
onerous ADJ. burdensome.
onomatopoeia N. words formed in imitation of natural sounds.
onslaught N. vicious assault.
opalescent ADJ. iridescent.
opaque ADJ. dark; not transparent.
opiate N. sleep producer; deadener of pain.
opportune ADJ. timely; well chosen.
opprobrious ADJ. disgraceful.
optician N. maker and seller of eyeglasses.
optometrist N. one who fits glasses to remedy visual defects.
opulence N. wealth.
oratorio N. dramatic poem set to music.
ordinance N. decree.
orifice N. mouth like opening; small opening.
ornate ADJ. excessively decorated; highly decorated.
ornithologist N. scientific student of birds.
oscillate V. vibrate pendulum like; waver.
ossify V. change or harden into bone.
ostensible ADJ. apparent; professed; pretended.
ostentatious ADJ. showy; pretentious.
ostracize V. exclude from public favor; ban.
overt ADJ. open to view.

(P)

pacifist N. one opposed to force; antimilitarist.
paean N. song of praise or joy.
palatable ADJ. agreeable; pleasing to the taste.
palatial ADJ. magnificent.
palaver N. discussion; misleading speech; chatter.
palette N. board on which painter mixes pigments.
pallet N. small, poor bed.
palliate V. ease pain; make less guilty or offensive.
pallid ADJ. pale; wan.
palpable ADJ. tangible; easily perceptible.
palpitate V. throb; flutter.
paltry ADJ. insignificant; petty.
panacea cure-all; remedy for all diseases.
pandemonium N. wild tumult.
pander V. cater to the low desires of others.
panegyric N. formal praise.
panorama N. comprehensive view; unobstructed view in all directions.
pantomime N. acting without dialogue.
papyrus N. ancient paper made from stem of papyrus plant.
parable N. short, simple story teaching a moral.
paradox N. statement that looks false but is actually correct; a contradictory statement.
paragon N. model of perfection.
parallelism N. state of being parallel; similarity.
paranoia N. chronic form of insanity marked by delusions of grandeur or persecution
paraphernalia N. equipment; odds and ends.
paraphrase V. restate a passage in one's own words while retaining thought of author.
parasite N. animal or plant living on another; today; sycophant.
paregoric N. medicine that eases pain.
pariah N. social outcast.
parlance N. language; idiom.
parley N. conference.
parody N. humorous imitation; travesty.
paroxysm N. fit or attack of pain, laughter, rage.
parricide N. person who murders his own father; murder of a father.
parry V. ward off a blow.
parsimonious ADJ. stingy; excessively frugal.
partiality N. inclination; bias.
parvenu N. upstart; newly rich person.
passive ADJ. not active; acted upon.
pastoral ADJ. rural.
patent ADJ. open for the public to read; obvious.
pathetic ADJ. causing sadness, compassion, pity; touching.
pathos N. tender sorrow; pity quality in art or literature that produces these feelings.
patriarch N. father and ruler of a family or tribe.
patricide N. person who murders his father; murderer of a father.
patrimony N. inheritance from father.
paucity N. scarcity.
peccadillo n. alight offence.
peculate V. steal; embezzle.
pecuniary ADJ. pertaining to money.
pedagogue N. teacher; dull and formal teacher.

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pedantic ADJ. showing off learning; bookish.
pediatrician N. expert in children's diseases.
pelf N. stolen property; money or wealth (in a contemptuous sense).
pell-mell ADV. in confusion; disorderly.
pellucid ADJ. transparent; limpid; easy to understand.
penance N. self-imposed punishment for a sin.
penchant N. strong inclination; liking.
pendant ADJ. hanging down from something.
pendent ADJ. suspended; jutting; pending.
penitent ADJ. repentant.
pensive ADJ. dreamily thoughtful; thoughtful with a hint of sadness.
penumbra N. partial shadow (in an eclipse).
penurious ADJ. stingy; parsimonious.
penury N. extreme poverty.
percussion ADJ. staking one object against another sharply.
perdition N. damnation; complete ruin.
peremptory ADJ. demanding and leaving no choice.
perennial N. lasting.
perfidious ADJ. basely false.
perfidy N. violation of a trust.
perforce ADJ. of necessity.
perfunctory ADJ. superficial; listless; not through.
perimeter N. outer boundary.
peripatetic ADJ. walking about; moving.
periphery N. edge, especially of a round surface,
perjury N. false testimony while under oath.
permeable ADJ. pours; allowing passage through.
permeate V. pass through; spread.
pernicious ADJ. very destructive.
perpetrate V. commit an offense.
perpetual ADJ. everlasting.
persiflage N. flippant conversation; banter.
perspicacious ADJ. having insight; penetrating; astute.
pert ADJ. impertinent; forward
pertinacious ADJ. stubborn; persistent.
pertinent ADJ. suitable; to the point.
perturb V. disturb greatly.
perturbation N. agitation.
perusal N. reading.
pervade V. spread throughout.
perverse ADJ. stubborn; intractable.
perversion N. corruption; turning from right to wrong.
perversity N. stubborn maintenance of a wrong cause.
pervious ADJ. penetrable.
pessimism N. belief that life is basically bad or evil; gloominess.
pestilential ADJ. causing plague; baneful.
petrify V. turn to stone.
petulant ADJ. touchy; peevish.
phial N. small bottle.
philander V. make love lightly; flirt.
philanthropist N. lover of mankind; doer of good.
philistine N: narrow-minded person, uncultured and exclusively interested in material gain.
philology N. study of language.
phlegmatic ADJ. calm; not easily disturbed.
physiognomy N. face.
pied ADJ. variegated; multicolored.
pillage V. plunder.
pillory V. punish by placing in a wooden frame and subjecting to ridicule.
pinion V. restrain.
pinnacle N. peak.
pious ADJ. devout.
piquant ADJ. pleasantly tart-testing; stimulating.
pique N. irritation; resentment.
piscatorial ADJ. pertaining to fishing.
pithy ADJ. concise; meaty.
pittance N. a small allowance or wage.
placate V. pacify; conciliate.
placid ADJ. peaceful; calm.
plagiarism N. theft of another's ideas or writings passed off as original.
plaintive ADJ. mournful.
platitude N. trite remark; commonplace statement.
plebeian ADJ. common; pertaining to the common people.
plenary ADJ. complete; full.
plenipotentiary ADJ. fully empowered.
plethora N. excess; overabundance.
plumb ADJ. checking perpendicularity; vertical.
podiatrist N. doctor who treats ailments of the feet.
podium N. pedestal; raised platform.
poignant ADJ. keen; piercing; severe.
politic ADJ. expedient; prudent; well devised.
poltroon N. coward.
polygamist N. one who has more than one spouse at a time.
polyglot ADJ. speaking several languages.
pommel V. beat. T
portend V. foretell; presage.
portent N. sign; omen; forewarning.

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portentous ADJ. ominous; serious.
portly ADJ. stately; stout.
posterity N. descendants; future generations.
posthumous ADJ. after death (as of a child born after father's death or book published after author's death).
postulate N. self-evident truth.
potentate N. monarch; sovereign.
potential ADJ. expressing possibility; latent.
potion N. dose (of liquid).
potpourri N. heterogeneous mixture; medley.
poultice N. soothing application applied to sore and inflamed portions of the body.
practicable ADJ. feasible.
practical ADJ. based on experience; useful.
pragmatic ADJ. practical; concerned with practical values.
prate V. speak foolishly; boast. Idly.
prattle V. babble.
preamble N. introductory statement.
precarious ADJ. uncertain; risky.
precedent N. something preceding in time which may be used as an authority or guide for future action.
precedent ADJ. preceding in time, rank, etc.
precept N. practical rule guiding conduct.
precipitate ADJ. headlong; rash.
precipitate V. throw headlong; hasten.
precipitous ADJ. steep.
preclude V. make impossible; eliminate.
precocious ADJ. developed ahead to time.
precursor N. forerunner.
predatory ADJ. plundering.
predilection N. partiality; preference.
preeminent ADJ. outstanding; superior.
prefatory ADJ. introductory.
prelude N. introduction; forerunner.
premonition N. forewarning.
preponderate V. be superior in power; outweigh.
preposterous ADJ. absurd; ridiculous.
presage V. foretell.
presentiment N. premonition; foreboding.
presumption N. arrogance; effrontery.
pretentious ADJ. ostentatious; ambitious.
prevaricate V. lie.
prim ADJ. very precise and formal; exceedingly proper.
primordial ADJ. existing at the beginning (of time); rudimentary. T
pristine ADJ. characteristic of earlier times; primitive; unspoiled.
privy ADJ. secret; hidden; not public.
probity N. uprightness; incorruptibility.
proboscis N. long snout; nose.
proclivity N. inclination; natural tendency.
procrastinate V. postpone; delay.
prodigal ADJ. wasteful; reckless with money.
prodigious ADJ. marvelous; enormous.
profane V. violate; desecrate.
profligate ADJ. dissipated; wasteful; licentious.
profusion N. lavish expenditure; overabundant condition.
progenitor N. ancestor.
progeny . children; offspring.
prognosis N. forecasted course of a disease; prediction.
prognosticate V. predict.
prolific ADJ. abundantly fruitful.
prolix ADJ. verbose; drawn out.
promiscuous ADJ. mixed indiscriminately; haphazard; irregular.
promontory N. headland.
promulgate V. make-known by official proclamation or publication.
prone ADJ. inclined to prostrate.
propagate V. multiply; spread.
propensity N. natural inclination.
propitiate V. appease.
propitious ADJ. favorable; kindly
propound V. put forth for analysis.
propriety N. fitness; correct conduct.
propulsive ADJ. driving forward.
prorogue V. dismiss parliament; end officially.
prosaic ADJ. commonplace; dull.
proscribe V. ostracize; banish; outlaw.
prosody N. the art of versification.
prostrate V. stretch out full on ground.
protégé N. person under the protection and support of a patron.
protocol N. diplomatic etiquette.
protract V. prolong.
protrude V. stick out.
provender N. dry food; fodder.
provident ADJ. displaying foresight; thrifty; preparing for emergencies.
proviso N. stipulation.
provocation N. cause for anger or retaliation.
proximity N. nearness.
proxy N. authorized agent.

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prurient ADJ. based on lascivious thoughts.
pseudonym N. pen name.
psyche N. soul; mind.
psychiatrist N. a doctor who treats mental diseases.
puerile ADJ. childish.
pugnacious ADJ. combative; disposed to fight
puissant ADJ. powerful; strong; potent
pulchritude N. beauty; comeliness.
pulmonary ADJ. pertaining to the lungs
pulsate V. throb.
punctilious ADJ.
pungent ADJ. stinging; caustic.
punitive ADJ. punishing.
puny ADJ. insignificant; tiny; weak
purgatory N. place of spiritual expiation
purge V. clean by removing impurities; to clear of charges
purloin V. steal. In the story,
purport N. intention; meaning
purveyor N. furnisher of foodstuffs; caterer
purview N. scope.
pusillanimous ADJ. cowardly; fainthearted
putrid ADJ. foul; rotten; decayed.
pyromaniac N. person with an insane desire to set things on fire

(Q)

quack N. charlatan; impostor.
quaff V. during with relish.
quail V. cower; lose heart
qualms N. misgivings.
quandary N. dilemma
quay N. dock; landing place
quell V. put down; quiet.
querulous ADJ. fretful; whining
quibble V. equivocate; play on words. Do not quibble
quiescent ADJ. at rest; dormant.
quietude N. tranquility.
quintessence N. purest and highest embodiment
quip N. taunt.
quirk N. startling twist; caprice
qui vive N. wide awake; expectant
quixotic ADJ. idealistic but impractical
quizzical ADJ. bantering; comical; humorously serious

(R)

rabid ADJ. like a fanatic; furious.
ragamuffin N. person wearing tattered clothes
ramification N. branching out; subdivision.
ramp N. slope; inclined plan.
rampant ADJ. rearing up on hind legs; unrestrained
rancid ADJ. having the odor of stale fat.
rancor N. bitterness; haltered.
rant V. rave; speak bombastically.
rapacious ADJ. excessively grasping; plundering.
rapprochement N. reconciliation.
rarefied ADJ. made less dense (of gas).
ratiocination N. reasoning; act of drawing conclusions from premises.
rationalize V. reason; justify an improper act.
raucous ADJ. harsh and shrill.
ravage V. plunder; despoil.
ravening ADJ. rapacious; seeking prey
ravenous ADJ. extremely hungry.
raze V. destroy completely.
realm N. kingdom; sphere.
rebate N. discount.
recalcitrant ADJ. obstinately stubborn
recant V. repudiate; withdraw previous statement.
recapitulate V. summarize.
recession N. withdrawal; retreat
recipient N. receiver.
reciprocal ADJ. mutual; exchangeable; interacting.
reciprocate V. repay in kind.
recluse N. hermit.
reconcile V. make friendly after quarrel; correct inconsistencies.
recondite ADJ. abstruse; profound; secret.
reconnaissance N. survey of enemy by soldiers; reconnoitering
recourse N. resorting to help when in trouble.
recreant N. coward; betrayer of faith.
recrimination N. countercharges.
rectify V. correct.
rectitude N. uprightness
recumbent ADJ. reclining; lying down completely or in part
recuperate V. recover.
recurrent ADJ. occurring again and again
redolent ADJ. fragrant; odorous; suggestive of an odor
redoubtable ADJ. formidable; causing fear.
redress N. remedy; compensation.
redundant ADJ. superfluous; excessively wordy; repetitious
reek V. emit (odor).
refection N. slight refreshment.
refectory N. dining hall.

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refraction N. bending of a ray of light.
refractory ADJ. stubborn; unmanageable
refulgent ADJ. radiant.
refutation N. disproof of opponents' arguments
regal ADJ. royal.
regale V. entertain
regattas N. boat or yacht race
regeneration N. spiritual rebirth
regime N. method or system of government
regimen N. prescribed diet and habits.
rehabilitate V. restore to proper condition
reimburse V. repay.
reiterate V. repeat.
rejuvenate V. make young again
relegate V. banish; consign to inferior position
relevancy N. pertinence; reference to the case in hand
relinquish V. abandon.
relish V. savor; enjoy.
remediable ADJ. reparable
remedial ADJ. curative; corrective
reminiscence N. recollection.
remiss. ADJ. negligent.
remnant N. remainder.
remonstrate V. protest
remunerative ADJ. compensating; rewarding
rend V. split; tear apart.
render V. deliver; provide; represent
rendezvous N. meeting place
renegade N. deserter; apostate
renounce V. abandon; discontinue; disown; repudiate
renovate V. restore to good condition; renew
renunciation N. giving up; renouncing
reparable ADJ. capable of being repaired
reparation N. amends; compensation.
repartee N. clever reply.
repellent ADJ. driving away; unattractive
repercussion N. rebound; reverberation; reaction.
repertoire N. list of works of music, drama, etc., a performer is prepared to present
replenish V. fill up again
replete ADJ. filled to capacity; abundantly supplied
replica N. copy.
repository N. storehouse.
reprehensible ADJ. deserving blame
reprieve N. temporary stay.
reprimand V. reprove severely
reprisal N. retaliation.
reprobation N. severe disapproval
repudiate V. disown; disavow.
repugnance N. loathing.
requiem N. mass for the dead; dirge
requisite N. necessary requirement
requite V. repay; revenge.
rescind V. cancel.
rescission N. abrogation; annulment
resonant ADJ. echoing; resounding; possessing resonance.
respite N. delay in punishment; interval of relief; rest
resplendent ADJ. brilliant; lustrous
restitution N. reparation; indemnification
restive ADJ. unmanageable; fretting under control
resuscitate V. revive.
retaliate V. repay in kind (usually for bad treatment)
retentive ADJ. holding; having a good memory.
reticence N. reserve, uncommunicativeness; inclination to be silent.
retinue N. following; attendants.
retraction N. withdrawal.
retribution N. vengeance; compensation; punishment for offenses.
retrieve V. recover; find and bring in.
retroactive ADJ. of a law which dates back to a period before its enactment
retrograde V. going backwards; degenerating
retrospective ADJ. looking back on the past
revelry N. boisterous merrymaking
reverberate V. echo; resound
reverie N. daydream; musing
revile V. slander, vilify.
revulsion N. sudden violent change of feeling; reaction
rhetoric N. art of effective communication; insincere language
rheumy ADJ. pertaining to a discharge from nose and eyes
ribald ADJ. wanton; profane.
rife ADJ. abundant; current.
rift N. opening; break.
rigor N. severity.
rime N. white frost.
risible ADJ. inclined to laugh; ludicrous.
risqué ADJ. verging upon the improper; off-color
roan ADJ. brown mixed with gray or white.
robust ADJ. vigorous; strong.
rococo ADJ. ornate; highly decorated.
rosate ADJ. rosy; optimistic.
rostrum N. platform for speech-making; pulpit.

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rote N. repetition.
rotundity N. roundness; sonorousness of speech.
rubble N. fragments.
rubicund ADJ. having a healthy reddish color; ruddy; florid
ruddy ADJ. reddish; healthy-looking.
rudimentary ADJ. not developed; elementary
rueful ADJ. regretful; sorrowful; dejected.
ruminate V. chew the cud; ponder.
rummage V. ransack; thoroughly search
ruse N. Trick; stratagem.
rusticate V. banish to the country; dwell in the country
ruthless ADJ. pitiless

(S)

sacerdotal ADJ. priestly.
sacrilegious ADJ. desecrating; profane
sacrosanct ADJ. most sacred; inviolable
sadistic ADJ. inclined to cruelty.
saffron ADJ. orange-colored; colored like the autumn crocus
saga N. Scandinavian myth; any legend.
sagacious ADJ. keen; shrewd; having insight
salient ADJ. prominent.
saline ADJ. salty.
sallow ADJ. yellowish; sickly in color
salubrious ADJ. healthful.
salutary ADJ. tending to improve; beneficial; wholesome
salvage V. rescue from loss.
sangfroid N. coolness in a trying situation
sanguinary ADJ. bloody
sanguine ADJ. cheerful; hopeful.
sapid ADJ. savory; tasty; relish able
sapient ADJ. wise; shrewd
sardonic ADJ. disdainful; sarcastic; cynical
sate V. satisfy to the full; cloy.
satiate V. surfeit; satisfy fully.
satiety N. condition of being crammed full; glutted state; repletion
saturate V. soak.
saturnine ADJ. gloomy.
saunter V. stroll slowly
savant N. scholar.
savoir faire N. tact; poise; sophistication
savor V. have a distinctive flavor, smell, or quality.
scavenger N. collector and disposer of refuse; animal that devours refuse and carrion.
schism N. division; split
scintilla N. shred; least bit
scintillate V. sparkle; flash
scion N. offspring
scourge N. lash; ship; severe punishment
scrupulous ADJ. conscientious; extremely thorough
scullion N. menial kitchen worker
scurrilous ADJ. obscene; indecent
scuttle V. sink.
sebaceous ADJ. oily; fatty
secession N. withdrawal.
secular ADJ. worldly; not pertaining to church matters; temporal
sedate ADJ. composed; grave.
sedentary ADJ. requiring sitting
sedulous ADJ. diligent.
seethe V. be disturbed; boil
seine N. net for catching fish.
semblance N. outward appearance; guise.
senility N. old age; feeblemindedness of old age
sensual ADJ. devoted to the pleasures of the sense; carnal; voluptuous
sententious ADJ. terse; concise; aphoristic
sepulcher N. tomb.
sequester V. retire from public life; segregate; seclude.
serendipity N. gift for finding valuable things not searched for
serenity N. calmness; placidity.
serrated ADJ. having a saw-toothed edge
servile ADJ. slavish; cringing.
severance N. division; partition; separation
shackle V. chain; fetter
shambles N. slaughterhouse; scene of carnage
sheaf N. bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle of things tied together.
sheathe V. place into a case.
sherbet N. flavored dessert ice
shibboleth N. watchword; slogan
shimmer V. glimmer intermittently
shoal N. shallow place.
shoddy ADJ. sham; not genuine; inferior
sidereal ADJ. relating to the stars.
silt N. sediment deposited by running water
simian ADJ. monkeylike
simile N. comparison of one thing with another, using the word like or as.
simulate V. feign.
sinecure N. well-paid position with little responsibility
sinister ADJ. evil.

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sinuous ADJ. sanding; bending in and out; not morally honest
skimp V. provide scantily; live very economically.
skittish ADJ. lively; frisky.
skulk V. move furtively and secretly
slake V. quench; sate.
sleazy ADJ. flimsy; unsubstantial
sloth N. laziness.
slough V. cast off.
slovenly ADJ. untidy; careless in work habits
sluggard N. lazy person.
sobriety N. soberness.
sojourn N. temporary stay
solecism N. construction that is flagrantly incorrect grammatically.
solicitous ADJ. worried; concerned.
soliloquy N. talking to oneself
solstice N. point at which the sun is farthest from the equator
solvent ADJ. able to pay all debts.
somnambulist N. sleepwalker.
somnolent ADJ. half asleep.
sonorous ADJ. resonant.
soupcon N. suggestion; hint; taste
spangle N. small metallic piece sewn to clothing for ornamentation.
spasmodic ADJ. fitful; periodic
spatial ADJ. relating to space
spawn V. lay eggs.
specious ADJ. seemingly reasonable but incorrect
spectral ADJ. ghostly.
splenetic ADJ. spiteful, irritable; peevish
sporadic ADJ. occurring irregularly
sportive ADJ. playful.
spurious ADJ. false; counterfeit
squalid ADJ. dirty; neglected; poor
squander V. waste.
stagnant ADJ. motionless; stale
staid ADJ. sober; sedate.
stamina N. strength; staying power
stanch V. check flow of blood.
statute N. law.
stein N. beer mug
stellar ADJ. pertaining to the stars
stentorian ADJ. extremely loud.
stigmatize V. brand; mark as wicked
stint N. supply; allotted amount; assigned portion of work
stipend N. pay for services.
stoic N. person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain
stolid ADJ. dull; impassive.
stratagem N. deceptive scheme
striated ADJ. marked with parallel bands
stricture N. critical comments; severe and adverse criticism
strident ADJ. loud and harsh.
stringent ADJ. binding; rigid
stupor N. state of apathy; daze; lack of awareness
stymie V. present an obstacle; stump.
suavity N. urbanity; polish.
subaltern N. subordinate
subjugate V. conquer; bring under control.
sublimate V. refine; purify.
sublime ADJ. exalted; noble; uplifting
sub rosa ADV. in strict confidence; privately
subsequent ADJ. following; later
subservient ADJ. behaving like a slave; servile; obsequious
subsidiary ADJ. subordinate; secondary
subsistence N. existence; means of support; livelihood
substantiate V. verify; support.
subterfuge N. pretense; evasion
subtlety N. nicety; cunning; guile; delicacy
subversive ADJ. tending to overthrow or ruin
succinct ADJ. brief; terse; compact
succor N. aid; assistance; relief
succulent ADJ. juicy; full of richness.
suffuse V. spread over.
sully V. tarnish; soil.
sultry ADJ. sweltering
summation N. act of finding the total; summary
sumptuous ADJ. lavish; rich.
sunder V. separate; part.
sundry ADJ. various; several
superannuated ADJ. retired on pension because of age
supercilious ADJ. contemptuous; haughty.
superficial ADJ. trivial; shallow.
superfluity N. excess; overabundance
supersede V. cause to be set aside; replace
supine ADJ. lying on back.
suppliant ADJ. entreating; beseeching.
supplicate V. petition humbly; pray to grant a favor.
supposititious ADJ. assumed; counterfeit; hypothetical
surcease N. cessation.
surfeit V. cloy; overfeed

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surly ADJ. rude; cross.
surmise V. guess.
surreptitious ADJ. secret.
surveillance N. watching; guarding
sustenance N. means of support, food, nourishment.
swathe V. wrap around; bandage.
swelter V. be oppressed by heat.
sycophantic ADJ. servilely flattering.
sylvan ADJ. pertaining to the woods; rustic.
synchronous ADJ. similarly timed; simultaneous with
synthesis N. combining parts into a whole.
synthetic ADJ. artificial; resulting from synthesis.

(T)

tacit ADJ. understood; not put into words
taciturn ADJ. habitually silent; talking little
tactile ADJ. pertaining to the organs or sense of touch
tainted ADJ. contaminated; corrupt
talisman N. charm.
tantalize V. tease; torture with disappointment.
tantrum N. fit of petulance; caprice
tautological ADJ. needlessly repetitious
tawdry ADJ. cheap and gaudy.
tedium N. boredom; weariness.
temerity N. boldness; rashness
tempo N. speed of music.
temporal ADJ. not lasting forever; limited by time; secular
temporize V. avoid committing oneself; gain time.
tenacious ADJ. holding fast.
tenet N. doctrine; dogma.
tentative ADJ. provisional; experimental
tenuous ADJ. thin; rare; slim
tenure N. holding of an office; time during which such an office is held. He has permanent tenure in this position.
tepid ADJ. lukewarm. During the summer
terminus N. last stop of railroad.
terrestrial ADJ. on the earth.
terse ADJ. concise; abrupt; pithy.
tertiary ADJ. third.
testy ADJ. irritable; short-tempered
tether V. tie with a rope
theocracy N. government of a community by religious leaders.
therapeutic ADJ. curative
thermal ADJ. pertaining to heat
thrall N. slave; bondage.
threnody N. song of lamentation; dirge
throes N. violent anguish
throttle V. strangle.
thwart V. baffle; frustrate.
timidity N. lack of self-confidence or courage.
tipple V. drink (alcoholic beverages) frequently
tirade N. extended scolding; denunciation.
titanic ADJ. gigantic
tithe N. tax of one-tenth
titular ADJ. nominal holding of title without obligations
toady V. flatter for favors.
toga N. Roman outer robe
tome N. large volume.
topography N. physical features of a region
torpid ADJ. dormant; dull; lethargic.
torso N. trunk of statue with head and limbs missing; human trunk.
tortuous ADJ. winding; full of curves
touchy ADJ. sensitive; irascible.
toxic ADJ. poisonous.
tract N. pamphlet; a region of indefinite size
tractable ADJ. docile.
traduce V. expose to slander
tranquility N. calmness; peace
transcend V. exceed; surpass
transcribe b. copy.
transgression N. violation of a law; sin
transient ADJ. fleeting; quickly passing away; staying for short time.
transition N. going from one state of action to another.
translucent ADJ. partly transparent.
transmute V. change; convert to something different.
transparent. ADJ. permitting light to pass through freely; easily detected.
transpire V. exhale; become known; happen .
travail N. painful labor.
traverse V. go through or across
travesty N. comical parody; treatment aimed at making something appear ridiculous.
treatise N. article treating a subject systematically and thoroughly.
trek V. travel; migrate
tremor N. trembling; slight quiver
tremulous ADJ. trembling; wavering
trenchant ADJ. cutting; keen.
trepidation N. fear; trembling agitation.
tribulation N. distress; suffering
tribunal N. court of justice

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tribute N. tax levied by a ruler; mark of respect
trident N. three-pronged spear.
trilogy N. group of three works
trite AD. hackneyed; commonplace
troth N. pledge of good faith especially in betrothal
truculent ADJ. aggressive; savage.
truism N. self-evident truth
trumpery N. objects that are showy , valueless, deceptive
tryst N. meeting.
tumbrel N. a farm tipcart.
tumid ADJ. swollen; pompous; bombastic
turbid ADJ. muddy; having the sediment disturbed
turbulence N. state of violent agitation.
turgid ADJ. swollen; distended
turnkey N. jailer.
turpitude N. depravity
tutelage N. guardianship; training
tyro N. beginner; novice.

(U)

ubiquitous ADJ. being everywhere; omnipresent.
ulterior ADJ. situated beyond; unstated.
ultimate ADJ. final; not susceptible to further analysis
ultimatum N. last demand; warning.
umbrage N. resentment; anger; sense of injury or insult
unanimity N. complete agreement.
unmassaged ADJ. unsatisfied; not soothed.
unassuming ADJ. modest.
unbridled ADJ. violent.
uncanny ADJ. strange; mysterious
unconscionable ADJ. unscrupulous; excessive
uncouth ADJ. outlandish; clumsy; boorish.
unction N. the act of anointing with oil.
unctuous ADJ. oily; bland; insincerely suave
undulate V. move with a wavelike motion.
unearth V. dig up
unearthly ADJ. not earthly; weird
unequivocal ADJ. plain; obvious.
unfaltering ADJ. steadfast.
unfeigned ADJ. genuine; real
ungainly ADJ. awkward.
unguent N. ointment.
unimpeachable ADJ. blameless and exemplary.
unique ADJ. without an equal; single in kind.
unison N. unity of pitch; complete accord.
unkempt ADJ. disheveled; with uncared-for appearance.
unmitigated ADJ. harsh; severe; not lightened.
unruly ADJ. disobedient; lawless.
unseemly ADJ. unbecoming; indecent
unsullied ADJ. untarnished.
untenable ADJ. unsupportable
unwitting ADJ. unintentional; not knowing
unwonted ADJ. unaccustomed
upbraid V. cold; reproach.
urbane ADJ. suave; refined; elegant
usury N. lending money at illegal trades of interest
uxorious ADJ. excessively devoted to one's wife.

(V)

vacillation N. fluctuation; wavering
vacuous ADJ. empty; inane.
vagary N. caprice; whim.
vainglorious ADJ. boastful; excessively conceited
validate V. confirm; ratify.
vanguard N. forerunners; advance forces
vantage N. position giving an advantage.
vapid ADJ. insipid; inane
variegated ADJ. many-colored
vaunted ADJ. boasted; bragged; highly publicized
veer V. change in direction
vegetate V. live in a monotonous way.
vehement ADJ. impetuous; with marked vigor
vellum N. parchment.
venal ADJ. capable of being bribed
veneer N. thin layer; cover.
venerable ADJ. deserving high respect
venerate V. revere.
venial ADJ. forgivable; trivial
vent N. a small opening; outlet
vent V. express; utter.
ventral V. abdominal.
venturous ADJ. daring
veracious ADJ. truthful
verbiage N. pompous array of words
verbose ADJ. wordy.
verdant ADJ. green; fresh
verdigris N. a green coating on copper which has been exposed to the weather.
verity N. truth; reality
vernal ADJ. pertaining to spring
versatile ADJ. having many talents; capable of working in many fields.
vertex. N. summit.
vertigo N. dizziness
vestige N. trace; remains
viand N. food.
vicarious Adj. acting as a substitute; done by a

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deputy.
vicissitude N. change of fortune
victuals N. food.
vie V. contend; compete.
vigilance N. watchfulness
vilify V. slander.
vindicate V. clear of charges.
vindictive ADJ. revengeful.
viper N. poisonous snake
virago N. shrew.
virile ADJ. manly.
virtuoso N. highly skilled artist.
virulent ADJ. extremely poisonous
virus N. disease communicator.
visage N. face; appearance .
viscid ADJ. sticky; adhesive.
viscous ADJ. sticky; gluey.
visionary ADJ. produced by imagination; fanciful; mystical.
vitiate V. spoil the effect of ; make inoperative
vitriolic ADJ. corrosive; sarcastic
vituperative ADJ. abusive; scolding
vivacious ADJ. animated; gay.
vociferous ADJ. clamorous; noisy.
vogue N. popular fashion.
volatile ADJ. evaporating rapidly; lighthearted; mercurial
volition N. act of making a conscious choice.
valuable ADJ. fluent; glib.
voluptuous ADJ. gratifying the senses.
voracious ADJ. ravenous .
votary N. follower of a cult.
vouchsafe V. grant condescendingly; guarantee.
vulnerable ADJ. susceptible to wounds
vying V. contending

(W)

waggish ADJ. mischievous; humorous; tricky.
waive V. give up temporarily; yield.
wan ADJ. having a pale or sickly color; palled.
wane V. grow gradually smaller.
wanton ADJ. unruly; unchaste; excessive.
wry ADJ. very cautious.
wheedle V. cajole; coax; deceive by flattery.
whet V. sharpen; stimulate.
whimsical ADJ. capricious; fanciful; quaint.
whit N. smallest speck
wily ADJ. cunning; artful.
winsome ADJ. agreeable; gracious; engaging.
witless ADJ. foolish; idiotic.
witticism N. witty saying; facetious remark.
wizardry N. sorcery; magic.
wizened ADJ. withered; shriveled
wont N. custom; habitual procedure
worldly ADJ. engrossed in matters of this earth; not spiritual
wraith N. ghost; phantom of a living person.
wreak V. inflict.
wrest V. pull away; take by violence

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(Z)

zealot N. fanatic; person who shows excessive zeal.
zenith N. point directly overhead in the sky; summit
zephyr N. gentle breeze; west wind

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NOBEL PRIZES IN LITERATURE

2015	Svetlana Alexievich
2014	Patrick Modiano
2013	Alice Munro
2012	Mo Yan
2011	Tomas Tranströmer
2010	Mario Vargas Llosa
2009	Herta Müller
2008	Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio
2007	Doris Lessing
2006	Orhan Pamuk
2005	Harold Pinter
2004	Elfriede Jelinek
2003	John M. Coetzee
2002	Imre Kertész
2001	Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul
2000	Gao Xingjian
1999	Günter Grass
1998	José Saramago
1997	Dario Fo
1996	Wislawa Szymborska
1995	Seamus Heaney
1994	Kenzaburo Oe
1993	Toni Morrison
1992	Derek Walcott
1991	Nadine Gordimer
1990	Octavio Paz
1989	Camilo José Cela
1988	Naguib Mahfouz
1987	Joseph Brodsky
1986	Wole Soyinka
1985	Claude Simon
1984	Jaroslav Seifert
1983	William Golding
1982	Gabriel García Márquez
1981	Elias Canetti
1980	Czeslaw Milosz
1979	Odysseus Elytis
1978	Isaac Bashevis Singer
1977	Vicente Aleixandre
1976	Saul Bellow
1975	Eugenio Montale

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1974	Eyvind Johnson Harry Martinson
1973	Patrick White
1972	Heinrich Böll
1971	Pablo Neruda
1970	Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn
1969	Samuel Beckett
1968	Yasunari Kawabata
1967	Miguel Angel Asturias
1966	Shmuel Yosef Agnon Nelly Sachs
1965	Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov
1964	Jean-Paul Sartre
1963	Giorgos Seferis
1962	John Steinbeck
1961	Ivo Andric
1960	Saint-John Perse
1959	Salvatore Quasimodo
1958	Boris Leonidovich Pasternak
1957	Albert Camus
1956	Juan Ramón Jiménez
1955	Halldór Kiljan Laxness
1954	Ernest Miller Hemingway
1953	Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
1952	François Mauriac
1951	Pär Fabian Lagerkvist
1950	Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell
1949	William Faulkner
1948	Thomas Stearns Eliot
1947	André Paul Guillaume Gide
1946	Hermann Hesse
1945	Gabriela Mistral
1944	Johannes Vilhelm Jensen
1943	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1942	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1941	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1940	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1939	Frans Eemil Sillanpää
1938	Pearl Buck
1937	Roger Martin du Gard
1936	Eugene Gladstone O'Neill
1935	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1934	Luigi Pirandello
1933	Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin
1932	John Galsworthy
1931	Erik Axel Karlfeldt
1930	Sinclair Lewis
1929	Thomas Mann
1928	Sigrid Undset

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1927	Henri Bergson
1926	Grazia Deledda
1925	George Bernard Shaw
1924	Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont
1923	William Butler Yeats
1922	Jacinto Benavente
1921	Anatole France
1920	Knut Pedersen Hamsun
1919	Carl Friedrich Georg Spitteler
1918	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year.
1917	Karl Adolph Gjellerup Henrik Pontoppidan
1916	Carl Gustaf Verner von Heidenstam
1915	Romain Rolland
1914	No Nobel Prize was awarded this year
1913	Rabindranath Tagore
1912	Gerhart Johann Robert Hauptmann
1911	Count Maurice (Mooris) Polidore Marie Bernhard Maeterlinck
1910	Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse
1909	Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf
1908	Rudolf Christoph Eucken
1907	Rudyard Kipling
1906	Giosuè Carducci
1905	Henryk Sienkiewicz
1904	Frédéric Mistral José Echegaray y Eizaguirre
1903	Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson
1902	Christian Matthias Theodor Mommsen
1901	Sully Prudhomme

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LITERARY MOVEMENTS AND PERIODS

Absurd, literature of the (c. 1930–1970)	A movement, primarily in the theater, that responded to the seeming illogicality and purposelessness of human life in works marked by a lack of clear narrative, understandable psychological motives, or emotional catharsis. Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot is one of the most celebrated works in the theater of the absurd.
Aestheticism (c. 1835–1910)	A late-19th-century movement that believed in art as an end in itself. Aesthetes such as Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater rejected the view that art had to posses a higher moral or political value and believed instead in "art for art's sake."
Angry Young Men (1950s–1980s)	A group of male British writers who created visceral plays and fiction at odds with the political establishment and a self-satisfied middle class. John Osborne's play Look Back in Anger (1957) is one of the seminal works of this movement.
Beat Generation (1950s–1960s)	A group of American writers in the 1950s and 1960s who sought release and illumination though a bohemian counterculture of sex, drugs, and Zen Buddhism. Beat writers such as Jack Kerouac (On The Road) and Allen Ginsberg (Howl) gained fame by giving readings in coffeehouses, often accompanied by jazz music.
Bloomsbury Group (c. 1906–1930s)	An informal group of friends and lovers, including Clive Bell, E. M. Forster, Roger Fry, Lytton Strachey, Virginia Woolf, and John Maynard Keynes, who lived in the Bloomsbury section of London in the early 20th century and who had a considerable liberalizing influence on British culture.
Commedia dell'arte (1500s–1700s)	Improvisational comedy first developed in Renaissance Italy that involved stock characters and centered around a set scenario. The elements of farce and buffoonery in commedia dell'arte, as well as its standard characters and plot intrigues, have had a tremendous influence on Western comedy, and can still be seen in contemporary drama and television sitcoms.
Dadaism (1916–1922)	An avant-garde movement that began in response to the devastation of World War I. Based in Paris and led by the poet Tristan Tzara, the Dadaists produced nihilistic and antilogical prose, poetry, and art, and rejected the traditions, rules, and ideals of prewar Europe.
Enlightenment (c. 1660–1790)	An intellectual movement in France and other parts of Europe that emphasized the importance of reason, progress, and liberty. The Enlightenment, sometimes called the Age of Reason, is primarily associated with nonfiction writing, such as essays and philosophical treatises. Major Enlightenment writers include Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, René Descartes.
Elizabethan era (c. 1558–1603)	A flourishing period in English literature, particularly drama, that coincided with the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and included writers such as Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, Sir Philip Sidney, and Edmund Spenser.

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Gothic fiction (c. 1764–1820)	A genre of late-18th-century literature that featured brooding, mysterious settings and plots and set the stage for what we now call "horror stories." Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto, set inside a medieval castle, was the first major Gothic novel. Later, the term "Gothic" grew to include any work that attempted to create an atmosphere of terror or the unknown, such as Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.
Harlem Renaissance (c. 1918–1930)	A flowering of African-American literature, art, and music during the 1920s in New York City. W. E. B. DuBois's The Souls of Black Folk anticipated the movement, which included Alain Locke's anthology The New Negro, Zora Neale Hurston's novel Their Eyes Were Watching God, and the poetry of Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen.
Lost Generation (c. 1918–1930s)	A term used to describe the generation of writers, many of them soldiers that came to maturity during World War I. Notable members of this group include F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, and Ernest Hemingway, whose novel The Sun Also Rises embodies the Lost Generation's sense of disillusionment.
Magic realism (c. 1935–present)	A style of writing, popularized by Jorge Luis Borges, Gabriel García Márquez, Günter Grass, and others, that combines realism with moments of dream-like fantasy within a single prose narrative.
Metaphysical poets (c. 1633–1680)	A group of 17th-century poets who combined direct language with ingenious images, paradoxes, and conceits. John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of this school.
Middle English (c. 1066–1500)	The transitional period between Anglo-Saxon and modern English. The cultural upheaval that followed the Norman Conquest of England, in 1066, saw a flowering of secular literature, including ballads, chivalric romances, allegorical poems, and a variety of religious plays. Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales is the most celebrated work of this period.
Modernism (1890s–1940s)	A literary and artistic movement that provided a radical breaks with traditional modes of Western art, thought, religion, social conventions, and morality. Major themes of this period include the attack on notions of hierarchy; experimentation in new forms of narrative, such as stream of consciousness; doubt about the existence of knowable, objective reality; attention to alternative viewpoints and modes of thinking; and self-referentiality as a means of drawing attention to the relationships between artist and audience, and form and content.
High modernism (1920s)	Generally considered the golden age of modernist literature, this period saw the publication of James Joyce's Ulysses, T. S. Eliot's The Waste Land, Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway, and Marcel Proust's In Search of Lost Time.
Naturalism (c. 1865–1900)	A literary movement that used detailed realism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character. Leading writers in the movement include Émile Zola, Theodore Dreiser, and Stephen Crane.
Neoclassicism (c. 1660–1798)	A literary movement, inspired by the rediscovery of classical works of ancient Greece and Rome that emphasized balance, restraint, and order. Neoclassicism roughly coincided with the Enlightenment, which espoused reason over passion. Notable neoclassical writers include Edmund Burke, John Dryden, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Pope, and Jonathan Swift.

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Nouveau Roman ("New Novel") (c. 1955–1970)	A French movement, led by Alain Robbe-Grillet, that dispensed with traditional elements of the novel, such as plot and character, in favor of neutrally recording the experience of sensations and things.
Postcolonial literature (c. 1950s–present)	Literature by and about people from former European colonies, primarily in Africa, Asia, South America, and the Caribbean. This literature aims both to expand the traditional canon of Western literature and to challenge Eurocentric assumptions about literature, especially through examination of questions of otherness, identity, and race. Prominent postcolonial works include Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart, V. S. Naipaul's A House for Mr. Biswas, and Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children. Edward Said's Orientalism (1978) provided an important theoretical basis for understanding postcolonial literature.
Postmodernism (c. 1945–present)	A notoriously ambiguous term, especially as it refers to literature, postmodernism can be seen as a response to the elitism of high modernism as well as to the horrors of World War II. Postmodern literature is characterized by a disjointed, fragmented pastiche of high and low culture that reflects the absence of tradition and structure in a world driven by technology and consumerism. Julian Barnes, Don DeLillo, Toni Morrison, Vladimir Nabokov, Thomas Pynchon, Salman Rushdie, and Kurt Vonnegut are among many who are considered postmodern authors.
Pre-Raphaelites (c. 1848–1870)	The literary arm of an artistic movement that drew inspiration from Italian artists working before Raphael (1483–1520). The Pre-Raphaelites combined sensuousness and religiosity through archaic poetic forms and medieval settings. William Morris, Christina Rossetti, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Charles Swinburne were leading poets in the movement.
Realism (c. 1830–1900)	A loose term that can refer to any work that aims at honest portrayal over sensationalism, exaggeration, or melodrama. Technically, realism refers to a late-19th-century literary movement—primarily French, English, and American—that aimed at accurate detailed portrayal of ordinary, contemporary life. Many of the 19th century's greatest novelists, such as Honoré de Balzac, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Gustave Flaubert, and Leo Tolstoy, are classified as realists. Naturalism (see above) can be seen as an intensification of realism.
Romanticism (c. 1798–1832)	A literary and artistic movement that reacted against the restraint and universalism of the Enlightenment. The Romantics celebrated spontaneity, imagination, subjectivity, and the purity of nature. Notable English Romantic writers include Jane Austen, William Blake, Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and William Wordsworth. Prominent figures in the American Romantic movement include Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, and John Greenleaf Whittier.
Sturm und Drang (1770s)	German for "storm and stress," this brief German literary movement advocated passionate individuality in the face of Neoclassical rationalism and restraint. Goethe's The Sorrows of Young Werther is the most enduring work of this movement, which greatly influenced the Romantic movement (see above).
Surrealism (1920s–1930s)	An avant-garde movement, based primarily in France, that sought to break down the boundaries between rational and irrational, conscious and

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	unconscious, through a variety of literary and artistic experiments. The surrealist poets, such as André Breton and Paul Eluard, were not as successful as their artist counterparts, who included Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, and René Magritte.
Symbolists (1870s–1890s)	A group of French poets who reacted against realism with a poetry of suggestion based on private symbols, and experimented with new poetic forms such as free verse and the prose poem. The symbolists—Stéphane Mallarmé, Arthur Rimbaud, and Paul Verlaine are the most well known—were influenced by Charles Baudelaire. In turn, they had a seminal influence on the modernist poetry of the early 20th century.
Transcendentalism (c. 1835–1860)	An American philosophical and spiritual movement, based in New England, that focused on the primacy of the individual conscience and rejected materialism in favor of closer communion with nature. Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Self-Reliance" and Henry David Thoreau's Walden are famous transcendentalist works.
Victorian era (c. 1832–1901)	The period of English history between the passage of the first Reform Bill (1832) and the death of Queen Victoria (reigned 1837–1901). Though remembered for strict social, political, and sexual conservatism and frequent clashes between religion and science, the period also saw prolific literary activity and significant social reform and criticism. Notable Victorian novelists include the Brontë sisters, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, William Makepeace Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and Thomas Hardy, while prominent poets include Matthew Arnold; Robert Browning; Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Gerard Manley Hopkins; Alfred, Lord Tennyson; and Christina Rossetti. Notable Victorian nonfiction writers include Walter Pater, John Ruskin, and Charles Darwin, who penned the famous On the Origin of Species (1859).

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DATA FOR INTERVIEW

Q. Who wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese*?

Ans: Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese* to express her love to her husband Robert Browning.

Q. What is the generic name of the *Fairie Queene*?

Ans: *Fairie Queene* is an allegory.

Q. Who is called the 'Saint of the Metaphysical School'?

Ans: Herbert, the follower of John Donne is sometimes called 'Saint of the Metaphysical School'.

Q. Who wrote *Annus Mirabilis*?

Ans: *Annus Mirabilis* is a work by John Dryden. It refers to miraculous events of 1666.

Q. What is meant by 'genteel Comedy'?

Ans: 'Genteel Comedy' is a sub-genre of 18th century Comedy of Manners. It reflects the behavior of the English upper class. Contrasted with the Restoration comedy, 'genteel comedy' is somewhat artificial and sentimental. Colley Cibber's play *The Careless Husband* (1704) is a very good example of it.

Q. Who wrote *Sartor Resartus*?

Ans: It was written by Thomas Carlyle. It was first printed serially in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1833-34. It was published as a separate book in 1836.

Q. What is the meaning of the term 'verbal vitriol'?

Ans: It means a very caustic attack on verbal level. It was rampant in the 18th century England, when scurrilous attacks have been made by authors to the same class belonging to the other political camps.

Q. Give the name of the writer of *Rassellas*.

Ans: *Rassellas* (1759) was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Q. Who is the first biographer of Dr. Johnson?

Ans: James Boswell is the first biographer of Dr. Johnson. The name of the biography is *Life of Samuel Johnson*.

Q. Name the industrial novel of Dickens.

Ans: *Hard Times* is an industrial novel written by Dickens.

Q. State the relation between Keats and the Elgin Marbles?

Ans: Keats in 1817 visited old British Museum, where newly acquired 'Elgin Marbles', a series of bust sculptures in marbles, were kept. He was so impressed by these sculptures, that he composed a very famous sonnet, "On Seeing the Elgin Marbles".

Q. What is the source of "Fra Lippo Lippi" or "Andrea del Sarto"?

Ans: Robert Browning was inspired to write "Fra Lippo Lippi" after reading the story of Filippo Lippi in Vasari's *Lives of the Artists*. The same book of Vasari inspired Browning to write "Andrea del Sarto", which is based on the personal life of a very famous artist of Italy, Andrea Del Sarto.

Q. State the meaning of *Sartor Resartus*.

Ans: The meaning of *Sartor Resartus* of Carlyle is 'tailored retailored'.

Q. Name the School of Poetry with which John Donne was associated? Mention the title of Donne's amorous lyrics.

Ans: John Donne was associated with Metaphysical School of Poetry. The title of Donne's amorous lyrics is *Songs and Sonnets* (1631)

Q. What is a Masque? Mention one masque written by Ben Jonson.

Ans: The masque was a form of festive courtly entertainment which flourished in 16th and early 17th century Europe, though it was developed earlier in Italy, in forms including the intermedio (a public version of the masque was the pageant). A masque involved music and dancing, singing and acting, within an elaborate stage design, in which the architectural framing and costumes might be designed by a renowned architect, to present a deferential allegory flattering to the patron. *The Masque of Blackness* (1605) was written by Ben Jonson.

Q. Who wrote *1984*?

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Ans: George Orwell wrote *1984*.

Q. Give the name of the writer of *Goblin Market*?

Ans: Christian Georgina Rossetti, one of the Pre-Raphaelites wrote *Goblin Market*.

Q. Who wrote a tract or treatise *On Divorce*?

Ans: John Milton wrote a tract or treatise *On Divorce*.

Q. Give the name of the writer of *Atlanta in Calydon*.

Ans: Swinburne is the writer of *Atlanta in Calydon*.

Q. What is meant by the term 'Renaissance'?

Ans: Renaissance is basically a cultural movement, initiated in Italy in late Middle Ages, and later spread all over Europe, including England. It encompasses the flowering of Latin and vernacular literature. Literally it means reawakening.

Q. Who compiled 'Tottel's Miscellany' and when was it published?

Ans: Richard Tottel compiled the poems in 'Tottel's Miscellany'.

Q. Give the full name of the first English printer?

Ans: William Caxton is the first English printer.

Q. Give the name of writer of 'The Old Wives' Tale'? Did he write any other tragedy?

Ans: *The Old Wives' Tale* was written by Arnold Bennett. Bennett's *These Twain* is another tragedy.

Q. What is a picaresque novel? Give two examples.

Ans: Picaresque novel is a type of novel which idealizes a rogue character who goes through different adventures. The word came from Spanish word 'picaro' that means 'rogue'. Fielding's *Tom Jones* and Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit* are two examples of picaresque novels.

Q. Name two Pre-Raphaelite poets? Why are they so called?

Ans: D.G. Rossetti and Christina Georgina Rossetti are the two Pre-Raphaelite poets. Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood is a small group of artists who rejected the mechanical approach of painting advocated by Raphael and his contemporaries. Thus they are called Pre-Rapahaelites.

Q. Who wrote *Unto this Last*? In which century was this book written?

Ans: John Ruskin wrote *Unto this Last*. This book was written in 19th century, in 1860.

Q. What is an 'aubade'? Give one example.

Ans: An 'aubade' is a morning love song or a poem or song about separation of lovers at dawn. John Donne's "Sun Rising" is a very good example of an aubade.

Q. What is an epic? Name one Indian and one Western epic.

Ans: It is very hard to define an epic. In its strict sense of the term epic is a work that is a long verse narrative on a serious subject, told in a formal and elevated style, and centered on a heroic or quasi-divine figure on whose actions depends the fate of a fate of a tribe, a nation or the human race. The Ramayana as an example of Indian epic. And The Iliad is a an example of western epic.

Q. Why is the Age of Pope referred as the Augustan Period?

Ans: The period which begins from Restoration and ends with the death of Alexander Pope ((1690-1744) is called by many historians as Augustan period because a tendency to imitate the original Roman poets like Horace, Virgil can be seen. These Roman poets belonged to the century when Rome was being ruled by Augustus Caesar and this period is considered the most prosperous period of Roman history in terms of literature.

Q. To which age is the term "The Return to Nature" given and why?

Ans: The Romantic Age is sometimes defined subjectively as "The Return to Nature". It was called so, because in this period, men of letters thought that the main inspiration of their literature should not be other classical works but the nature itself. Nature is thus manifested in different aspects of their literature.

Q. How does Shakespeare differ from the other Elizabethan sonneteers?

Ans: Shakespeare differs from the other Elizabethan sonneteers in two grounds. Thematically, he never put his object of love on high pedestal and worship him/her. Object of love to him is a natural human being who has many faults along with his/her qualities. Secondly, he divided his sonnets into a stanza of twelve lines and a couplet. While the other Elizabethan sonneteers mainly divided their sonnets in octave and sestet, following Petrarchan tradition.

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Q. Name two important elegies and their authors.

Ans: Two important elegies are "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"(1757) by Thomas Gray and Lord Alfred Tennyson's In Memoriam (1850).

Q. What is problem play? Name a problem play and its author.

Ans: Problem Play is a type of drama that was popularized by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. In problem plays, the situation faced by the protagonist is put forward by the author as a representative instance of a contemporary social problems; often the dramatist manages--- by the use of a character who speaks for the author, or by the evolution of the plot, or both--- to propose a solution to the problem which is at odds with prevailing opinion.

Q. Name two important literary critics of the 20th century.

Ans: Two most important literary critics of the 20th century are T.S. Eliot and I.A. Richards.

Q. Who are called Cavalier poets and why?

Ans: Cavalier poet is a broad term that describes a group of poets who supported King Charles I in the Civil War. Charles I was a connoisseur of good art, specially masques, poetry and drama. He demanded the production of such art form from this group of poets. Originally, the term 'cavalier' came from Italian 'Chevalier' meaning horse rider. Actually these poets were horse riding knights. The most prominent Cavalier poets are Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, Thomas Carew and John Suckling.

Q. Who wrote *Confessio Amantis*?

Ans: John Gower

Q. What is meant by 'Alexandrine'?

Ans: It is a twelve syllable line in iambic hexameter. It is very popular in 1500 to 1800 in French literature.

Q. Name the two Victorian essayists dealing with social and moral themes.

Ans: Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), author of the History of the French Revolution and John Ruskin(1819-1900), author of The Seven Lamps of Architecture are two Victorian essayists dealing with social and moral themes.

Q. Name the editors of Shakespeare's First Folio and the year in which it was published.

Ans: The First Folio of Shakespeare was edited by John Heminges and Henry Condell. It was published in 1623.

Q. Name the king dethroned by the Glorious Revolution. Who came to power after the Revolution?

Ans: King James II was dethroned by the Glorious Revolution (1688). After the dethronement of King James II, William III of England came into power.

Q. Point out two major historical events that took place in the age of Chaucer.

Ans: The two major historical events that took place in the age of Chaucer are Hundred Years of War between England and France (1337-1453) and Black Death, a Plague epidemic that was rampant mostly from 1348 to 1349.

Q. Name five sections of The Waste Land.

Ans: The five sections of The Waste Land are (a) "The Burial of the Dead", (b) "A Game of Chess", (c) "The Fire Sermon", (d) "Death by Water", and (e) "What the Thunder Said".

Q. Name two of T.S. Eliot's critical essays.

Ans: Two famous critical essays by T.S. Eliot are "Tradition and Individual Talent" and "Hamlet and his Problems".

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Q. Name two attempts of writing English epics after Paradise Lost.

Ans: After Milton's Paradise Lost, there were several attempts to write epics in English language. Notable two attempts are Shelley's Prometheus Unbound and Thomas Hardy's Dynasts.

Q. Name any two works of an Absurd playwright.

Ans: Waiting for Godot and Endgame are two absurd dramas by Samuel Beckett.

Q. What is Oxford Movement? Who was the leader of the movement?

Ans: It is a religious movement of High Church Anglicans. The members of this movement are closely associated with Oxford University. The members of the movement emphasized on the reinstatement of lost Christian tradition of faith and their inclusion into Anglican liturgy and theology. The leaders of the movement are John Keble and John Henry Newman.

Q. Where did the Reformation Movement start first and in which year?

Ans: Reformation Movement, the great religious movement of the 16th century, aiming to reform the doctrines and practices of the Church of

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Rome, began in Germany under the leadership of Martin Luther and in Geneva under the leadership of Calvin. In 1517, Martin Luther initiated the Reformation Movement by nailing 95 thesis in the door of Wittenberg Church.

Q. Who participated in the lying match held in John Heywood's The Four P's?

Ans: Peddler, Palmer, Pardoner and Poticary are the four characters who participated in the lying match held in John Heywood's The Four P's.

Q. Who introduced Pindaric Ode in English and why is it called?

Ans: Abraham Cowley introduced a loose version of Pindaric Odes in 1656. Though many poets in English literature composed this type of poems, prominent is Thomas Gray's "The Progress in Poesy" (1575). Pindar was a lyric poet of Greece of 5th century B.C. He used to employ a triadic structure dealing with victories in the game of Olympia and elsewhere. As Cowley and Gray's above mentioned poems are inspired by this difficult model, thus they are called Pindaric Ode.

Q. Name two movements in art that had impact on Poetry in the 20th century.

Ans: Expressionism, which flourished from 1905 to 1910 deeply influenced the 20th century Poetry. Artists, deviated from the Classical Art form and intended to express their inner emotions in their works. Moreover, surrealism, which grew when the anger after the World War I subsided, and which explores the inner psyche, influenced the 20th century poetry very much.

Q. Give the names of four poets associated with the Decadent movement.

Ans: Peter Allenberg, Max Beerbohm, H.G. Wells and Oscar Wilde are some of the poets associated with the Decadent movement.

Q. Name two pioneering sixteenth century translators of the Bible.

Ans: In 1526, William Tyndale translated and published The New Testament into English language. In 1535, Myles Coverdale first translated the complete Bible into English language.

Q. Name two scientific fantasies written by H. G. Wells.

Ans: Time Machine and Invisible Man are two scientific fantasies written by H.G. Wells.

Q. Name the four manuscripts in which the surviving Old English poetry is preserved.

Ans: Most Old English poetry is preserved in four manuscripts of the late 10th and early 11th centuries. The Beowulf manuscript (British Library) contains Beowulf, Judith, and three prose tracts; the Exeter Book (Exeter Cathedral) is a miscellaneous gathering of lyrics, riddles, didactic poems, and religious narratives; the Junius Manuscript (Bodleian Library, Oxford)—also called the Caedmon Manuscript, even though its contents are no longer attributed to Caedmon—contains biblical paraphrases; and the Vercelli Book (found in the cathedral library in Vercelli, Italy) contains saints' lives, several short religious poems, and prose homilies.

Q. Name two Anglo-Saxon Elegies that have stanza pattern and refrain.

Ans: *Deor* and *Husband's Message* are two Anglo-Saxon Elegies that have stanza pattern and refrain.

Q. Why are the years 1066 and 1215 important in the history of England?

Ans: In 1066 Norman Conquest occurred in which in the Battle of Hastings William, the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy defeated Harold II, King of England. As a result, William, the Conqueror became king of England. In 1215, at the time of reign of John, Magna Carta, the first treaty of individual liberty was passed by the English Parliament.

Q. Name two major works of Chaucer's French period.

Ans: *Parliament of Fouls* and *The Book of the Duchess* are two major works of Chaucer's French period.

Q. What is the meaning of "Astrophel and Stella" in the sonnet sequence of Sidney? How many sonnets are there in the sequence?

Ans: In Greek 'Aster' means star and 'phil' means lover, 'Stella' means star. So, in a way 'astrophel' means lover of the star.

Q. State the span of the Jacobean age in English literature. How is the term (Jacobean) derived?

Ans: Jacobean age spans from 1603 to 1625, which corresponds to James I's reign. King James had a Latin name 'Jacobus'. From it the term Jacobean derived.

Q. Why are the years 1642 and 1688 important in the history of England?

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Ans: In 1642 The Great Civil War of England began. In 1688, Glorious Revolution occurred.

Q. Who is the author of "Imaginary Conversation"? When was it published?

Ans: Walter Savage Landor is the author of "Imaginary Conversation". The first volume of it was published in 1824 and the fifth volume that is the last volume was published in 1829.

Q. Why are the years 1611 and 1798 important in the history of England?

Ans: *The Authorized Version of Bible* was published in 1611. In 1798 Wordsworth and Coleridge jointly published the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* which sets the norm of poetry in the romantic period.

Q. D.G. Rossetti started a journal. What was the title of the journal? How long did it continue?

Ans: D.G. Rossetti started *The Jerm*, the journal of Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. *The Jerm* was first published in January, 1850 and it continued upto April, 1850. Only four issues of it were published.

Q. Give the meaning of Thomas Browne's book 'Religio Medici'?

Ans: 'The religion of a doctor'

Q. Name the writer of *Utopia*.

Ans: Thomas More

Q. Name the authors of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and "Modern Painters".

Ans: Author of *Sonnets from the Portuguese* was Elizabeth Barrett Browning. John Ruskin is the author of *Modern Painters*.

Q. Who has written the play *Justice*? What is it about?

Ans: *Justice* was written by John Galsworthy. Galsworthy here pointed out inhuman nature of judicial system.

Q. When did Georgian poetry flourish? Name two major Georgian poets.

Ans: Georgian poetry flourished from 1911 to 1922. Lascelles Abercrombie and Walter de la Mare are two major Georgian poets.

Q. Give the names of two Irish dramatists and mention one play by each of them.

Ans: George Bernard Shaw and James Millington Synge are the two Irish dramatists. One of the play of George Bernard Shaw was *Arms and the Man*. James Millington wrote a memorable drama, *Riders to the Sea*.

Q. What is your idea of a heroic poem?

Ans: Heroic Poem is a narrative verse that is elevated in mood and uses a dignified, dramatic, and formal style to describe the deeds of aristocratic warriors and rulers. It is usually composed without the aid of writing and is chanted or recited to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument. It is transmitted orally from bard to bard over generations.

Q. How the Interludes are related to these plays?

Ans: Interludes are small plays that are being enacted in the middle of two acts of Miracle and morality plays.

Q. Is the term 'metaphysical' a misnomer?

Ans: Metaphysical poetry have several characteristics, among them haeterogenous ideas are one but not the sole criteria. So it can be said that 'metaphysical' is a term which is to some extent a misnomer.

Q. Why did the novel arise in the 18th century?

Ans: In 18th century, due to the advent of printing press the production cost of books came to down to a significant level. On the other hand, gentry class could afford to buy books and spend leisure time in reading books. So a huge demand for books was felt. In this context novel, a new popular form of literature arises.

Q. How do Scott and Jane Austen differ from each other.

Ans: Scott's world is very wide, almost the cosmos. He rendered his stories against a monumental background. Little attention was given to the detail. On the other hand, Austen perfected herself in the miniature world. Her scope of the novels are very narrow. But within the narrow scope she dealt with such detail, that we are mesmerized.

Q. What are the main characteristics of One Act play?

Ans: An One Act play is spanned against very short time in contrast to a full play of five acts. It is very selective in nature. It deals with very limited number of characters. Most of the stories are told in such a way that some hints of past incidents are made but not enacted on the stage. Main points of the play are deliberately highlighted. These are the characteristics of an One Act play.

Q. Name the four manuscripts in which the surviving Old English poetry is preserved.

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Ans: The four manuscripts in which the surviving Old English poetry is preserved are (a) *Cotton Vitallius A XV* or *Beowulf* manuscript which is kept in Brtish Museum, containing *Beowulf*, *Judith* and three prose works, (b) *Exeter* Book, given by Bishop Leofricto Exeter Cathedral, containing *Christ*, *Juliana*, *The Wanderer*, *The Seafarer*, *Widsith*, *Deor*, and many other short pieces, (c) *Junius* Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, containing *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Daniel*, and *Christ and Satan* and (d) *The Vercelli Book*, preserved in the cathedral library at Vercelli, in northern Italy, which contains *Andreas*, *The Fates of the Apostles*, *Address of the Soul to the Body*, *The Dream of the Rood* and *Elene*.

Q. How are the metrical romances of the Middle English period classified according to their subject matter?

Ans: According to their subject matter, metrical romances of the Middle English period can be classified in five categories---(a) Matter of France, example, *Chanson de Roland*, *Sir Firumbras*, (b) Matter of Britain, example, *Brut*, *Arthur and Marlin*,(c) Matter of England, example, *Richard Coeur de Lion*, *Guy of Warwick*, (d) Matter of Rome, example, *The Destruction of Troy*, *King Alisaunder*, (e) Miscellaneous romance, example, *William of Palerne*, *Floris and Blanchfleur*.

Q. Indicate the year in which 'Tottel's Miscellany' was published. What does the collection consist of ?

Ans: *Tottel's Miscellany* was published in 1557. It consists of chief works Thomas Wyatt and Surrey.

Q. Name two cavalier poets. Why are they so called?

Ans: Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace are the two Cavalier poets. They are the supporters of Charles I in the 17th century Civil War. The word 'Cavalier' came from Italian 'chevalier' meaning 'horse rider'. All of these poets used to be the courtiers and subsequently horse riders. From this they are called Cavalier poets.

Q. Name any one of Ben Jonson's Tragedies.

Ans: Two tragedies of Ben Jonson are *Sejanus* and *Catiline*.

Q. Name the English queen under whom Shakespeare wrote his plays.

Ans: Shakespeare wrote his plays under queen Elizabeth I.

Q. Who wrote *The Shoemaker's Holiday*? Is it a novel, a poem or a play?

Ans: Thomas Dekker wrote *The Shoemaker's Holiday* (1599). It is an Elizabethan play.

Q. Give the names of two English literary journals in the nineteenth century.

Ans: *The Athenaeum* edited by John Aikin and *The Contemporary Review* are the two English literary journals of the nineteenth century.

Q. Whose deaths are mourned respectively by Percy Bysshe Shelley in his *Adonais* and Matthew Arnold in his *Thyrsis*?

Ans: John Keats' untimely death was mourned by his fellow poet Percy Bysshe Shelley in his *Adonais*. In *Thyrsis* Matthew Arnold mourned the death of Arthur Hugh Clough, his fellow poet who died in November, 1861 only at the age of 42.

Q. Who are the Bronte sisters? Mention one major work of each of his works.

Ans: Bronte sisters are Charlotte Brontee, Emily Brontee and Anne Brontee who contributed significantly in the field of Victorian novel. One of the major novels of Charlotte Brontee *Jane Eyre* (1847). Emily Brontee's major novel is *Wuthering Heights* (1847). One of the major novels of Anne Brontee is *Agnes Grey*.

Q. What is the real name of George Orwell? Mention one of his works.

Ans: Real name of George Orwell is Eric Arthur Blair. *Nineteen eighty four* was one of the major works of George Eliot.

Q. Name one novel of each of Arnold Bennett and H.G. Wells.

Ans: *The Old Wives Tale* (1908) is one of the novels written by Arnold Bennett. *Time Machine* (1895) is one of the novels written by H. G. Wells.

Q. Name the two journals edited by T.S. Eliot and F.R. Leavis respectively.

Ans: *The Criterion* was edited by T.S. Eliot. *Scrutiny* is the journal edited by F.R. Leavis.

Q. In what century Cynewulf write? In what letters did Cynewulf sign his poems?

Ans: Cynewulf used to write in ninth century. Cynewulf signed his poems in Runic letters.

Q. Who are known as Universith Wits?

Ans: The University Wits are a group of late 16th century playwrights who were educated at the

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universities (Oxford or Cambridge) and who became playwrights and popular secular writers. Prominent members of this group were Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and Thomas Nashe from Cambridge, and John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, George Peele from Oxford.

Q. Who are the Lake poets and why are they so called?

Ans: William Wordsworth, S.T. Coleridge and Southey are generally referred to as Lake Poets. They are called so because they used to live in Lake District of England.

Q. Who wrote *Sartor Resartus*? What is the meaning of the title?

Ans: Carlyle wrote *Sartor Resartus*. It meant 'Tailored, retailored'.

Q. Who are the major 'modern poets'?

Ans: T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, Ezra Pound, etc, are major 'modern poets'.

Q. What does the phrase 'Stream of Consciousness mean'?

Ans: In literary criticism, stream of consciousness is a narrative mode that seeks to portray an individual's point of view by giving the written equivalent of the character's thought processes, either in a loose interior monologue, or in connection to his or her actions.

Q. Name one of the four poems which contain the signature of Cynewulf in runic characters?

Ans: One of the four poems which contain the signature of Cynewulf in runic characters is Elene/ Christ/ Juliana/ The Fates of the Apostles.

Q. What is the title in Latin of Bede's work Ecclesiastical History of English Race?

Ans: The Latin title of Bede's book Ecclesiastical History of English Race is Historia Eccelesiastical Gentis Anglorum.

Q. Name a middle English romance based on "the Matter of Rome".

Ans: The Destruction of Troy is a Middle English Romance based on "The Matter of Rome".

Q. Who wrote the Confession Amantis?

Ans: John Gower wrote Confession Amantis.

Q. Name a play by the University Wit, George Peele.

Ans: One of the plays of George Peele is The Old Wive's Tale.

Q. Name a poet of the sonnet sequence Delia.

Ans: The poet of the sonnet sequence Delia is Samuel Daniel.

Q. Who were the editors of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays, known as the 'First Folio'?

Ans: The editors of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays, known as the 'First Folio' are Heminge and Condell.

Q. Name a masque by Ben Jonson.

Ans: The Masque of Beauty is a masque written by Ben Jonson.

Q. Who is the author of the play A woman killed with Kindness?

Ans: Thomas Heywood is the author of the play A Woman killed with Kindness.

Q. Francis Bacon wrote a kind of jest book. Name the work.

Ans: Name of the Francis Bacon's jest book is Essays.

Q. In which year was King James Bible, or the Authorized Version published?

Ans: In 1611, the Authorized Version of the Bible was published.

Q. In how many Books is John Milton's Paradise Lost divided?

Ans: John Milton's Paradise Lost was divided in ten books at first, the it was revised and divided in twelve books.

Q. Name the author of Absalom and Achitophel?

Ans: John Dryden is the author of Absalom and Achitophel.

Q. In what literary form is Pope's An Essay on Criticism written?

Ans: Pope's An Essay on Criticism is written in verse form, using heroic couplet.

Q. Name a picaresque novel and its author.

Ans: Tom Jones by Henry Fielding is a picaresque novel.

Q. Name a prose work by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Ans: The most famous prose work by Samuel Taylor Coleridge is Biographia Literaria.

Q. What was the pen-name of Mary Ann Evans.

Ans: The pen-name of Mary Ann Evans is George Eliot.

Q. Name an 'unpleasant' play by G. B. Shaw

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contained in his Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant.

Ans: Widowers' Houses is an 'unpleasant' play by G. B. Shaw, contained in his Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant.

Q. Who wrote the poem The Waste Land? In which year was it first published?

Ans: T.S. Eliot in 1922 published his poem The Waste Land.

Q. What prompted Sir Philip Sidney to write Apologie for Poetry?

Ans: Gosson's School for Abuse attacked abusively the poetry and the poets. As a reaction Sidney wrote Apologie for Poetry.

Q. Name two "Roman Plays" of Shakespeare?

Ans: Julius Caesar and Antony and Cleopaetra are the two "Roman Plays" of Shakespeare.

Q. Name a play by P. B. Shelley.

Ans: The Cenci is a play by P. B. Shelley.

Q. Who wrote Maud?

Ans: Tennyson wrote Maud.

Q. Name a novel by Emily Bronte.

Ans: Emily Bronte wrote Wuthering Heights.

Q. Why are 1649 A. D. and 1660 A. D. important?

Ans: Charles I was beheaded in 1649 A. D. and Charles II was restored in 1660 A. D.

Q. Name a work each by Samuel Butler(1612-80) and Samuel Butler (1835-1902).

Ans: Samuel Butler (1612-80) wrote Hudibras and Samuel Butler (1835-1902) wrote The Way of All Flesh.

Q. Whose death are mourned respectively by P. B. Shelley in his Adonais and Matthew Arnold in his Thyrsis?

Ans: Shelley mourns the death of his fellow poet John Keats in his Adonais and Matthew Arnold in his Thyrsis mourns Arthur Hugh Clugh.

Q. Who created the character Sherlock Holmes? Name a work by this creator.

Ans: Arthur Connan Doyle created the character Sherlock Holmes. Hounds of Baskerville is one of his works.

Q. Name two plays by William Butler Yeats.

Ans: Two plays by William Butler Yeats are Land of Heart's Desire and The Shadowy Waters.

Q. When did the 'Oxford movement' take place?

Ans: 'Oxford movement' took place in early nineteenth century. Two leaders of this movement are Cardinal Newman and Keble.

Q. Name two female characters featured in The Canterbury Tales.

Ans: Eelelye is a female character in 'The Knight's Tale' and Grisida in 'The Clerk's Tale'.

Q. Who is the author of Imaginary Conversation? When was it published?

Ans: Walter Savage Landor is the author of Imaginary Conversation.

Q. When was England converted to Christianity?

Ans: At 597 A. D. when St. Austine's mission arrived in Kent, then England became rechristianised.

Q. Name the king who ruled over England when Chaucer was born?

Ans: When Chaucer was born then the king of England was Edward III.

Q. Which major work of Bunyan is not allegorical?

Ans: Bunyan's Grace Abounding is not allegorical.

Q. Who is the greatest of the English satirists?

Ans: According to me the greatest satirist of England is Jonathan Swift.

Q. Who is the last of the Stuart monarchs?

Ans: Queen Anne is the last Stuart monarch.

Q. Who is the first undisputed female sovereign of England?

Ans: Queen Mary is the first undisputed female sovereign of England.

Q. What is the source of Milton's Samson Agonistes?

Ans: The source of Milton's Samson Agonistes is the Old Testament.

Q. Name the companion poem of Milton's Il Penseroso.

Ans: The companion poem of Milton's Il Penseroso is L'Allegro.

Q. What is the Latin version of the Bible?

Ans: The Latin version of the Bible is Vulgate.

Q. Name the French comedy by Wilde?

Ans: Salomé is the French comedy by Wilde.

Q. Give the names of two writers whose names are uttered together.

Ans: Beaumaunt and Fletcher's names are uttered together.

Q. Who is the first poet Laureate of England?

Ans: Ben Jonson is the first poet Laureate of

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England.

Q. Who is the greatest of the Bronte sisters?

Ans: Emile Bronte is the greatest of the Bronte sisters.

Q. In which poem was the heroic couplet used for the first time?

Ans: Chaucer in his Canterburry Tales first used the heroic couplet completely.

Q. Name the only play by Wordsworth.

Ans: The only play by Wordsworth is The Borderers (1796-7/1842).

Q. Tell the number of poems in Lyrical Ballads.

Ans: In Lyrical Ballads Wordsworth contributed 19 poems and Coleridge contributed 4 poems.

Q. Which poem of Keats is a version of a tale from Boccaccio?

Ans: Keats's Eve of St. Agnes is a version of a tale from Boccaccio.

Q. What provoked Shelley to write The Defence of Poetry?

Ans: It began as a light-hearted reply to his friend Peacock's magazine article, 'The Four Ages of Poetry', which humorously argued that the best minds of the future must turn to economics and social sciences.

Q. How many poets were included in The Lives of the Poets?

Ans: Fifty-two poets were included in The Lives of the Poets.

Q. Name two essays by Lamb barring those prescribed for you.

Ans: Two essays by Lamb that are not prescribed in our syllabus are 'The Superannuated Man' and 'Old China'.

Q. Name the autobiographical novel of Dickens.

Ans: David Copperfield is the autobiographical novel of Dickens.

Q. Who composed Annus Mirabilis? What is its literary form?

Ans: John Dryden composed Annus Mirabilis. It is a poem in quatrains.

Q. Who composed Eastward Hoe!?

Ans: George Chapman composed Eastward Hoe!

Q. Give the name of two authors who wrote on the theme of Troilus and Cressida.

Ans: Chaucer and Shakespeare wrote on the theme of the Troilus and Cressida.

Q. In which poem did Chaucer abuse woman and in which poem as a penance did he eulogize women?

Ans: In Troilus and Cressida Chaucer abused women and in The Legend of Good Women he eulogized the women.

Q. Name two famous biographers and their biographies.

Ans: Two famous biographers are Boswell who wrote The Life of Samuel Johnson and Sir Walter Scott who wrote Life of Napoleon.

Q. Which name is associated with J. S. Mill as regarding the ethical theory upon the utilitarian principle?

Ans: Machiavelli is associated with J. S. Mill

Q. How many parts are there in Eliot's The Waste Land?

Ans: There are five parts in Eliot's The Waste Land.

Q. Name two important elegies and their authors?

Ans: In Memoriam by Tennyson and Lycidas by Milton are the two important elegies.

Q. What is a Gothic novel? Name two of them.

Ans: Gothic novel is a type of fiction very popular from the 1760s onwards until the 1820s. It has terror and cruelty as its main themes. Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto and Clara Reeve's The Old English Baron are the two examples of Gothic novel.

Q. After whose name is the term 'Rhyme royal' called?

Ans: 'Rhyme royal' is called after the name of Scottish king James who himself used this rhyme scheme in his poems.

Q. What group of plays are known as 'dark comedy'?

Ans: 'Dark comedy' is a group of play written in and after Elizabethan time which are technically speaking comedy, but has all the ingredients of a tragedy. The atmosphere of them is very somber. Shakespeare's *Measurre for Measure*, *Troilus and Cressida* are examples of 'dark comedy'.

Q. What is an epyllion?

Ans: Epyllion is a short narrative poem that has a close affinity with epic.

Q. Whose name is closely associated in literature with that of Wyatt?

Ans: Earl of Surrey's name is closely associated with

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that of Wyatt. Both of them initiated the vogue of sonnet form in England. The sonnets of both of them were posthumously published in *Tottel's Miscellany*.

Q. How many books are there in *Faerie* Queene?

Ans: There are six books in *Faerie Queene*.

Q. What does *Areopagetica* plead for?

Ans: *Areopagetica* pleads for freedom of press.

Q. From which country did the Saxons come to England?

Ans: Saxons came to England from lowe contry South of Denmark and east of Holland, the modern Holstein.

Q. To whom was Chaucer indebted for the general idea of *The Canterbury Tales*?

Ans: Chaucer was indebted to Boccaccio's *Decamenron* for the general idea of *The Canturbury Tales*.

Q. Who is John Wycliffe?

Ans: John Wycliffe is the 14th century scholar to whom the first translation of *Bible* is ascribed.

Q. How are these two years related to each other---1649 and 1660?

Ans: In 1649 Charles I was behaeaded and for a brief and temporary period monarchy of England was suspended. In 1660, monarchy was restored by making Charles II return to England and making him the king of England.

Q. Name the first Anglo-Saxon love poem.

Ans: *The Husband's Message* is perhaps the first Anglo-Saxon love poem.

Q. How many essays did Addison contribute to 'The Spectator'?

Ans: In 'The Spectator' Addison contributed 274 essays.

Q. Name the poem in which Mrs. Barrett Browning expressed her ardent love for her husband.

Ans: The poem in which Mrs. Barrett Browning expressed her ardent love for her husband is *Sonnets from the Portugese*.

Q. Name a major work by Carlyle other than *Sartor Resartus*.

Ans: One of the major work by Carlyle other than *Sartor Resartus* is *French Revolution* (1837).

Q. Which of the Bronte sisters wrote only one novel and what is the name of the novel?

Ans: Emile Bronte wrote only one novel and the name of the novel is *Wuthering Heights* (1847).

Q. What is the source of Keats' poem *Lamia*?

Ans: The source of Keats' poem *Lamia* is Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Q. Which work of Dryden celebrates Charles II's return to power?

Ans: Dryden celebrates Charles II's return to power in his *Astraea Redux*.

Q. Who were the editors of Shakespeare's First Folio?

Ans: The editors of Shakespeare's First Folio are Heminge and Condelle.

Q. Name a drama of Matthew Arnold.

Ans: One of the dramas of Matthew Arnold is *Melope, A Tragedy* (1558).

Q. Which period of English literature is called the Augustan Age?

Ans: The seventeenth century is called the Augustan Age.

Q. Who is the author of *Ten Little Niggers*?

Ans: Agatha Christie is the author of *Ten Little Niggers*.

Q. Who writes *Eyeless in Gaza*?

Ans: Aldous Huxley wrote *Eyeless in Gaza*.

Q. Who is the creator of the Father Brown stories?

Ans: G.K. Chesterton is the creator of the Father Brown stories.

Q. How is *In Memoriam* related to *Adonais*?

Ans: *In Memoriam* was written by Lord Alfred Tennyson in memory of one of his intimate friends and a young man of great promise, Arthur Henry Hallum, who died in Vienna at the age of 22 only. On the other hand, *Adonais* was written by P.B. Shelley in 1821 in memory of the famous dead friend and poet John Keats. So, both the poems are eulogy in nature.

Q. When was *The Waste Land* published? Name the five sections of the poem.

Ans: *The Waste Land* was published in 1922. The five section of the poem are: (a) The Burial of the Dead, (b) A Game of Chess, (c) The Fire Sermon, (d) Death by Water, and (e) What the Thunder Said.

Q. Name the poets associated with the imagist movement. Name the magazine of the movement.

Ans: Hilda Doolittle, Hariet Monroe, etc are associated with the imagist movement. "Poetry" is the name of the magazine associated with

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the imagist movement.

Q. Name an Anglo-Saxon lyric in which there is no melancholy.

Ans: In *The Seafarer* there is very little melancholy.

Q. Name one famous contemporary of Chaucer and mention one of his works.

Ans: William Langland is one famous contemporary of Chaucer. His *Piers Plowman* is the most famous work.

Q. Why is the Jacobean age called so?

Ans: James I who became king after Queen Elizabeth in 1603 had Latin name ---Jacob. From this the period is called Jacobean period.

Q. Name the book by Fielding which was initially conceived as a parody of Richardson's *Pamela*

Ans: *Joseph Andrews*, a novel by Henry Fielding was initially conceived as a parody of Richardson's *Pamela*.

Q. In which year the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood formed?

Ans: Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was formed in 1848.

Q. Name a male exponent of stream of consciousness novel.

Ans: James Joyce was a male exponent of stream of consciousness novel.

Q. What did you know about Lake Poets?

Ans: The Lake Poets were a group of English poets: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and William Wordsworth. The lived in the Lake District in northwestern part of England. This group was part of the Romantic Movement of the late 1700's and early 1800's.

Q. What did you know about Metaphysical poets?

Ans: The metaphysical poets is a term coined by the poet and critic Samuel Johnson to describe a loose group of British lyric poets of the 17th century, whose work was characterized by the inventive use of conceits, and by speculation about topics such as love or religion. These poets were not formally affiliated; most of them did not even know or read each other.

Q. Who succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate?

Ans: After the death of Wordsworth Lord Tennyson became the Poet Laureate.

Q. Which sovereign of England ruled the country for more than sixty years?

Ans: Queen Victoria ruled the country from 1837 to 1901, that is 65 years. It is, however, the longest period when an English monarch ruled the contry.

Q. What is an epistolary novel? Give two examples.

Ans: Epistolary novels are novels which are written in the form of letters. Two examples of epistolary novels are Samuel Richardson's *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* (1740) and *Clarissa Harlowe* (1747-48).

Q. Name the epoch making book written by Charles Darwin and give the year of its publication.

Ans: The epoch-making book of Charles Darwin is *Origin of Species* which was published in 1859.

Q. Name two Cavalier poets. Why are they so called?

Ans: Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace are the two Cavalier poets. This is a name given to the supporter of Charles I in the Civil War. It derived from Italian and French word for horseman or knight.

Q. In which year was the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood formed? Name at least two members of the group.

Ans: In 1848 Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was formed. D.G. Rossetti and Christina Georgina Rossetti are the two Pre-Raphaelite poets.

Q. Specify the period of Elizabethan literature. Why is it called the glorious age of literature?

Ans: The span of Elizabethan literature is from 1550 to 1630. This period is called the glorious age of literature because for the first time overall development in every sphere of literature can be found in this period.

Q. How are these two years---1789 and 1798--- significant in literature?

Ans: In 1789 the French Revolution occurred in France which has a lasting impact on English literature. In 1798 the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* was published by William Wordsworth and S.T. Coleridge. This book completely changed the flow of English poetry.

Q. Who composed "Tottel's Miscellany" and when was it published?

Ans: Richard Tottel (c.1530-94) published "Tottel's Miscellany". Its original name was *Songs and Sonnets* and here chief works of Thomas Wyatt and Surrey were published for the first time. It

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was published in 1557.

Q. What is the first extant of English comedy? Name the author.

Ans: The first extant of English comedy is *Ralph Roister Doister*. Probably it was written in 1553/54 and was registered in 1566/67. Nicholas Udall, the headmaster of the prestigious Eton school was the author of it.

Q. Give the name of two authors who wrote on the theme of Troilus and Cressida.

Ans: Geoffrey Chaucer and William Shakespeare, two of the greatest authors of all time wrote a poem and a play respectively on the theme of Troilus and Cressida.

Q. In which poem does Chaucer sing in praise of virtuous women? To which period of his poetic career does this work belong?

Ans: *Legend of Good Women*, a poem in vision, and composed in iambic pentameter and decasyllabic couplet is the poem in which Chaucer praised virtuous women. It belonged to the period of 'Italian phase'.

Q. What is a picaresque novel? Give two examples.

Ans: The word 'picaresque' came from Spanish word 'picaro' which literally meant 'rogue'. It is a subgenre of fiction which is satirical in nature and depicts in realistic and often humorous detail, the adventure of a roguish hero of low social class who lives by his wits in a corrupt society.

Q. Who is the author of *Imaginary Conversations*? When was it published?

Ans: *Imaginary Conversations* was written by Walter Savage Landor. It has six volumes which were published gradually from 1824 to 1844.

Q. What is a Gothic novel? Name two of them?

Ans: Gothic fiction, sometimes referred to as Gothic horror, is a genre or mode of literature that combines elements of both horror and romance. Gothicism's origin is attributed to English author Horace Walpole, with his 1764 novel *The Castle of Otranto*, subtitled "A Gothic Story". Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* and Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* are two very famous Gothic novel.

Q. How are these two years---1789 and 1798 significant in the history of English literature?

Ans: 1789 is the year in which French Revolution took place. Its influence on English literature, especially on the literature that belonged to the Romantic period is tremendous. In 1798, William Wordsworth and S.T. Coleridge published *Lyrical Ballads*, the collection of poems that set the trend of romantic poetry.

Q. What is a problem play? Name a play and its author.

Ans: The problem play is a form of drama that emerged during the 19th century as part of the wider movement of realism in the arts. It deals with contentious social issues through debates between the characters on stage, who typically represent conflicting points of view within a realistic social context. *Arms and the Man* written by George Bernard Shaw is one example of problem play.

Q. Name two leading literary critics and two major journals of the 20th century.

Ans: Among many literary critics of the 20th century, we can name T.S. Eliot and I. A. Richards as the two leading literary critics. *Times Literary Supplement* and *Egoist* are two major literary journals of the 20th century.

Q. Name two famous literary works published in 1922.

Ans: In 1922, T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, a long poem which is perhaps the most well-known literary landmark and James Joyce's *Ulysses*, the magnum opus of the author were published.

Q. Name one novel of Aldous Huxley and one of Joseph Conrad.

Ans: *Eyeless in Gaza* (1936) was a novel written by Aldous Huxley. *Heart of Darkness* (1899) was a novel written by Joseph Conrad.

Q. Name the authors who bore the pen name George Eliot and George Orwell respectively.

Ans: The real name of George Eliot was Mary Ann Evans and the real name of George Orwell was Eric Arthur Blair.

Q. Name the authors of *Aurora Leigh* and *The Mill on the Floss*.

Ans: The author of *Aurora Leigh* was Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The author of *The Mill on the Floss* was George Eliot.

Q. How would you identify the poems of Cynewulf?

Ans: Four surviving poems composed by Cynewulf were signed in Runic letters by the poet. By these signature, we completely identify the

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poems of Cynewulf.

Q. What do you understand by the terms 'Morality play' and 'Miracle play'?

Ans: Morality plays are a type of allegory in which the protagonist is met by personifications of various moral attributes who try to prompt him to choose a Godly life over one of evil. Miracle plays, or Saint's plays, are now distinguished from mystery plays as they specifically re-enacted miraculous interventions by the saints, particularly St. Nicholas or St. Mary, into the lives of ordinary people, rather than biblical events.

Q. What is metaphysical poetry?

Ans: 'Metaphysical poetry' is an umbrella term which fits very diverse poets to indicate a common poetic style, use of figurative language, and way of organizing the meditative process or the poetic argument.

Q. Name two essays published in "The Spectator".

Ans: "Mischiefs of Party Spirit" by Josesph Addison and "The Art of Story Telling" by Richard Steele are the two essays among many published in "The Spectator".

Q. Who are known as the Precursors of Romanticism and why?

Ans: There was a group of 18th century poets who showed ample evidence of romantic characteristics in their poems. Among them, James Thomson, Oliver Goldsmith, etc. are the main poets. As they belong to the age of prose and reason yet displaying some characteristics of romantic trends, they are considered as harbinger of romantic age. So they are called "Precursors of Romanticism".

Q. Name two books published in 1859.

Ans: In 1859 Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* and Darwin's *The Origin of Species* were published.

Q. Why is the year 1066 important?

Ans: In 1066 Harold, son of Edward the Confessor and king of England were defeated in the Battle of Hastings by William, the Conquerer, Duke of Normandy, France. As a result a paradigm shift is noted in the field of literature as well as in the field of culture. It is also believed that with this incident the Old English period ended and Medieval period began.

Q. Name two allegorical poems of early Middle Ages.

Ans: *Pearl* and *Purity* are two allegorical poems of early Middle Ages.

Q. Which poem of Chaucer deals with birds? To which period of his poetic career does this poem belong?

Ans: Chaucer's *Parlement of Foules* or in modern spelling *Parliament of Fowls* deals with birds. It belongs to the Italian period of his poetic career.

Q. What is an interlude? Mention two interludes.

Ans: Interlude is a short dramatic piece, especially of a light or farcical character, formerly introduced between the parts or acts of miracle and morality plays or given as part of other entertainments. *The Pride of Life* (c1300-25) and *Mankind* (1465-70) are the two examples of interludes.

Q. Name the authors of 'The Shepherd's Calendar' and 'Shepherd's Garland'. When were the works published?

Ans: *The Shepherd's Calendar* was published by Edmund Spenser and *Shepherd's Garland* was published by Michael Drayton. *The Shepherd's Calendar* was published in 1579 and *Shepherd's Garland* was published in 1893.

Q. When was the First Folio of Shakespeare published? Name the editors.

Ans: In 1623 the First Folio of Shakespeare published. First Folio of Shakespeare was published by Heminges and Condell.

Q. Name one personal satire written by Dryden. Whom did he satirize in the poem?

Ans: *MacFlecknoe* is the personal satire written by Dryden. He satirizes Thomas Shadwell, another prominent poet of the time, in this satire.

Q. What is the subject matter of *Areopagitica*?

Ans: *Areopagitica* is the book through which John Milton pleads for the liberty of press.

Q. Who are the authors of 'Adonais' and 'In Memoriam'? For whom were they written?

Ans: P. B. Shelley is the author of *Adonais* and Lord Alfred Tennyson is the author of *In Memoriam*. *Adonais* was composed in memory of the John Keats who died very early. *In Memoriam* was composed to show respect to Arthur Henry Hallam, who died untimely.

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MODEL PAPERS

Questions taken from Previous PPSC Lecturers and Subject Specialists Papers

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous PPSC Lecturers and Subject Specialist Papers

1. What is the old man's name in 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
(a) Santiago (b) Anselmo (c) Manolin (d) Hernandez

2. Who is known as the Father of English Prose?
(a) Ferdinand de Saussure (b) William Tyndale
(c) Dryden (d) Dr. Johnson

3. Who is known as the Father of English Criticism?
(a) William Tyndale (b) Ferdinand (c) Dryden (d) Dr. Johnson

4. Who was considered the 'Father of Linguistics', a Swiss guy, who authored the seminal book entitled 'Course in General Linguistics'?
(a) Ferdinand de Saussure (b) Leonard Bloomfield
(c) William James (d) Noam Chomsky

5. What was George Eliot's real name?
(a) Eric Arthur Blair (b) Mary Anne Evans
(c) Aspidistra Blair (d) William Eric Arthur

6. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?
(a) Eminent Victorians (b) Jungle Books
(c) The Way of All Flesh (d) Both a and c

7. "The Basement Room" is a famous short story written by:
(a) Francis Towers (b) Somerset Maugham (c) Graham Greene (d) Elizabeth Bowen

8. "On His Blindness" is one of the best known poem of:
(a) William Blake (b) William Wordsworth (c) Robert Browning (d) John Milton

9. These lines are taken from which poem of John Keats?
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run;
(a) To Autumn (b) To Sleep (c) The Human Seasons (d) To Fancy

10. What was the Pen name of Samuel Beckett?
(a) Andrew Belis (b) Mrs Rooney (c) Max Wall (d) Peter Sellers

11. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
(a) John Milton (b) John Keats (c) P.B. Shelley (d) William Wordsworth

12. Who said 'Keats was a Greek'?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Lamb (d) Shelley

13. A famous 19th century English poet had separated his collections into the 'Songs of Innocence' and the 'Songs of Experience'. Who was he?
(a) William Wordsworth (b) John Keats
(c) William Blake (d) Robert Browning

14. Along with Wordsworth, who was the other poet who published 'The Prelude' and 'Lyrical Ballads'?
(a) Browning (b) Keats (c) P.B. Shelley (d) Coleridge

15. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
(a) Alliterative verse (b) Sonnet form
(c) Iambic pentameter (d) Dactylic hexameter

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d 16. What was the name of the beloved of W. B. Yeats who inspired some of his best poems like 'Broken Dreams' and 'He Wishes for The Cloths of Heaven'?
(a) Fanny Brawne (b) Lady Gregory
(c) Georgina Hyde Lees (d) Maud Gonne

c 17. Poet D.H. Lawrence was very famous for a particular type of verse-form. What was it?
(a) Iambic Pentameter (b) Sprung Rhythm
(c) Free Verse (d) Blank Verse

d 18. Who was the American poet whom Ted Hughes had married, but she later committed suicide by asphyxiation?
(a) Assia Wevill (b) Maud Gonne (c) Elizabeth Burton (d) Sylvia Plath

c 19. Poet W.B. Yeats had written a poem called 'A Coat'. In the poem, the richly embroidered 'coat' is actually a metaphor for something much deeper he wishes to say. What is it that he wishes to express?
(a) The poet possesses a beautiful gift, which has been stolen by some 'fools', as he calls them
(b) The poet has composed a beautiful song for his beloved, Maud Gonne, but he was laughed at when he presented it, because Maud did not return his love
(c) The poems that he has composed and written have been stolen by some others, who present it to the world and call it their own.
(d) None of the above

d 20. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale?'
(a) George Bernard Shaw (b) John Dryden
(c) Christopher Marlowe (d) William Shakespeare

a 21. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'?
(a) How do I love thee (b) Ode to a Grecian urn
(c) In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes (d) Let me not to the marriage of true minds

b 22. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?
(a) John Keats (b) Lord Byron (c) Solan (d) Sappho

c 23. Who is called father of English poetry?
(a) Bede (b) Sir Thomas Malory (c) Geoffrey Chaucer (d) Caedmon

b 24. "The Little Willow" is a famous short story written by:
(a) V.S Prichett (b) Francis Towers (c) Somerset Maugham (d) H.E Bates

b 25. According to Pope, in the God's eye, a hero's death is the same as the death of a:
(a) lamb (b) sparrow (c) star (d) system

Directions—(Questions. from 26 to 30) Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold.

c 26. Abhor:
(a) crave (b) reconcile (c) detest (d) rude

b 27. Capricious:
(a) constant (b) uncertain (c) pause (d) brave

b 28. Impair:
(a) better (b) injure (c) saucy (d) polite

d 29. Axiom:
(a) absurdity (b) shirk (c) elude (d) maxim

b 30. Jargon:
(a) unbiased (b) terminology (c) young (d) clear

Directions—(Questions. from 31 to 35) Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold.

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a 31. Habitual:
(a) irregular (b) customary (c) debar (d) schism

d 32. Lethargy:
(a) drowsiness (b) torpor (c) tedious (d) vigilance

b 33. Mitigate:
(a) appease (b) aggravate (c) exclusion (d) occasion

a 34. Ostentatious:
(a) modest (b) boastful (c) centre (d) height

c 35. Ordeal:
(a) trial (b) test (c) delight (d) provoke

a 36. You should refrain _____ hurting her feelings.
(a) from (b) to (c) over (d) of

d 37. After centuries of obscurity, this philosopher's thesis is enjoying a surprising ____ .
(a) dismissal (b) remission (c) decimation (d) renaissance

a 38. Scrooge, in the famous novel by Dickens, was a ____ ; he hated the rest of mankind.
(a) misanthrope (b) hypochondriac (c) philanthropist (d) hedonist

c 39. A businessman must widen his horizons; a ____ attitude will get you nowhere in this age of global communications.
(a) moderate (b) petrified (c) parochial (d) diversified

a 40. Milton became blind at the age of:
(a) 43 (b) 44 (c) 45 (d) 46

d 41. A type of literature, characterized by its particular subject or style is called_____
(a) genitive (b) genius (c) genome (d) genre

b 42. By the middle of 14th century _____ was the native language of all classes.
(a) English (b) Latin (c) French (d) Greek

c 43. Characters are mentioned in Chaucer's Prologue
(a) 27 (b) 28 (c) 29 (d) 30

b 44. Among Chaucer's character who had locks well curled as if they had laid in press?
(a) Parson (b) Wife of bath (c) Knight (d) Squire

b 45. Milton was born in _____
(a) Oxford (b) Wales (c) Rome (d) London

a 46. Milton himself wrote about his boyhood in _____
(a) Paradise Lost (b) On his blindness
(c) 2nd defences of English people (d) Paradise Regained

b 47. Milton took his degree of MA in English literature form:
(a) Italy (b) Cambridge (c) Oxford (d) Washington

a 48. The Paradise Lost was completed in
(a) 1667 (b) 1660 (c) 1650 (d) 1620

c 49. Which of the following work is not of Milton?
(a) The Paradise Lost (b) The Paradise Regained
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these

b 50. Neologism means:
(a) Neon (b) A new meaning of a word
(c) Neo natal (d) Neo classical

b 51. "The Paradise Lost" is written in:

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(a) Regular (b) Blank Verse (c) Both A & B (d) None of these

52. The Scene of action in the book first of "The Paradise Lost" takes place in _____
(a) Heaven (b) Hell (c) Moon (d) The Earth

53. Whom does Satan discover, the next angel in rank?
(a) Beelzebub (b) Mammon (c) Belial (d) Eve

54. A short poem or phrase that expresses an idea in a clever or amusing way is called:
(a) An epic (b) An epigram (c) Epilogue (d) None of these

55. "The Paradise Lost" was published in:
(a) 1667 (b) 1670 (c) 1652 (d) 1680

56. Francis Bacon was born on _____ on London:
(a) March 27, 1562 (b) October 16, 1563
(c) September 3, 1561 (d) January 22, 1561

57. According to Bacon by pains men reach to greater _____
(a) Pains (b) Posts (c) Wealth (d) Fame

58. Bacon says that an ungracious son _____ the mother:
(a) Disturbs (b) Discourages (c) Blames (d) Shames

59. Gulliver loved _____
(a) Travelling (b) Writing (c) Reading (d) Fighting

60. Russell divides his book The Conquest of Happiness into _____ halves:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

61. Francis Bacon came of _____
(a) Art loving family (b) Middle class
(c) Aristocratic family (d) Poor family

62. According to Bacon's Philosophy, respect to one's superiors is not an act of servility but of _____ duty:
(a) Religious (b) Moral
(c) Practical (d) None of these

63. Bacon was intellectually great but morally weak is said by:
(a) Dryden (b) Pope (c) Marlowe (d) T.S. Eliot

64. Nothing is beneath science, nor above science according to:
(a) Aristotle (b) T.S. Eliot (c) Bacon (d) Swift

65. I have taken all knowledge to be my province is the claim of _____
(a) Bacon (b) Russell (c) Aristotle (d) Swift

66. "The New Atlantis" is a kind of novel describing another Utopia as seen by _____
(a) Dryden (b) T.S. Eliot (c) Bacon (d) None of these

67. Bertand Russell was _____
(a) Rationalist (b) Agnostic (c) A fantasy (d) Both A & C

68. A short story that teaches moral or spiritual lesson is called _____
(a) A Moral Story (b) A Parable (c) A Fantasy (d) None of these

69. The masterpiece poem composed by T.S. Eliot is s_____
(a) The Hollow Men (b) Ash Wednesday
(c) The Waste Land (d) East Coker

70. Charles Dickens was a _____ novelist.
(a) Romantic (b) Victorian
(c) Both A & B (d) None of these

71. Syntactic' is concerned with _____
(a) Phonetics (b) Socio Linguistics
(c) Syntax (d) None of these

72. Machiavelli was _____ Philosopher.
(a) German (b) Italian (c) Spanish (d) French

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73. Poetry takes its origin from emotions recollected in _____
(a) Serenity (b) Tranquility (c) Nature (d) None of these

74. English Language has _____ phonemes in its sound system:
(a) 24 (b) 34 (c) 44 (d) 54

75. Linguistics deals with _____
(a) Phonetics & Phonology (b) Semantics
(c) Morphology & Syntax (d) A, B & C

76. We study Language varieties in:
(a) Psycholinguistics (b) Sociolinguistics
(c) Applied Linguistics (d) Historical Linguistics

77. The _____ Century is the most important epoch in the intellectual history of Europe.
(a) 11th (b) 12th (c) 13th (d) 14th

78. 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight' is a representative poem of _____ age.
(a) Victorian (b) Renaissance
(c) Modern (d) Medieval

79. Chaucer is a _____ poet.
(a) Serious (b) Comic (c) Sarcastic (d) None of these

80. Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' in _____
(a) 1667 (b) 1665 (c) 1664 (d) 1660

81. The poet who makes extensive use of alliteration is _____.
(a) Chaucer (b) Wordsworth (c) Keats (d) Spencer

82. _____ is the use of old or antiquated words in poetry.
(a) Modernism (b) Classicism (c) Archaism (d) Fanaticism

83. Separate sections in a blank verse poem are called _____.
(a) Stanzas (b) Cantos (c) Verse Paragraph (d) Rhymes

84. "Wuthering Heights', a representative of English fiction was written by _____.
(a) Emily Bronte (b) Charlotte Bronte (c) Dickens (d) Hardy

85. T.S. Eliot's was a/an _____ poet.
(a) Irish (b) British (c) American (d) Canadian

86. T.S. Eliot's poem 'The Waste Land' is dedicated to _____.
(a) T.E. Hulme (b) Sandburg (c) Ted Hughes (d) Ezra Pound

87. The word semantics means _____.
(a) To relate (b) To join (c) To study meaning (d) To pick

88. _____ is the process of making new words.
(a) Coinage (b) Clipping (c) Adjusting (d) None of these

89. The word language consists of two _____ words.
(a) Latin (b) French (c) Greek (d) English

90. _____ is considered to be the pioneer of stream of consciousness technique in modern fiction.
(a) Fielding (b) Richardson (c) Virginia Wolf (d) Frost.

91. The age of Pope is also called _____ age.
(a) Augustan (b) Romantic (c) Pragmatic (d) Progressive

92. The metaphysical poets' is a critical essay by _____.
(a) Arnold (b) Wordsworth (c) T.S. Eliot (d) None of these

93. 'On Liberty' is a treatise by _____.
(a) Ruskin (b) Lamb (c) Oscar wild (d) J.S. Mill

94. A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called _____.
(a) Over tone (b) Rhetoric
(c) Extended metaphor (d) Hyperbole

95. 'Songs of innocence and experience' is written by _____.

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(a) Wordsworth (b) Shelly (c) S.T. Coleridge (d) William Blake

96. "On Guard" is a famous short story written by:
(a) Jhon Moore (b) Evelyn Waugh
(c) Rosamund Lehman (d) Virginia Woolf

97. "A dream of Winter" is a famous short story written by:
(a) Jhon Moore (b) Evelyn Waugh
(c) Rosamund Lehman (d) Virginia Woolf

98. "The Duchess and the jeweler" is a famous short story written by:
(a) Jhon Moore (b) Evelyn Waugh
(c) Rosamund Lehman (d) Virginia Woolf

99. "To Butterfly" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning (b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth (d) John Keats

100. "The Sun has long been set" is a famous poem of
(a) Robert Browning (b) Robert Frost
(c) William Wordsworth (d) John Keats

ANSWERS

2	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. d	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. c	16. d	17. c	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. b	23. c	24. b	25. b	26. c	27. b	28. b	29. d	30. B
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. a	35. c	36. a	37. d	38. a	39. c	40. a
41. d	42. b	43. c	44. b	45. d	46. a	47. b	48. a	49. c	50. b
51. b	52. b	53. a	54. b	55. a	56. d	57. a	58. d	59. a	60. b
61. c	62. c	63. b	64. c	65. a	66. c	67. d	68. b	69. c	70. b
71. c	72. b	73. b	74. c	75. b	76. b	77. d	78. d	79. c	80. a
81. c	82. c	83. d	84. a	85. b	86. d	87. c	88. a	89. a	90. c
91. a	92. c	93. d	94. b	95. d	96. b	97. c	98. d	99. c	100. c

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous PPSC Lecturers and Subject Specialist Papers

b 1. The poem, "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell" was written by:
(a) Shelley (b) Blake (c) Byron (d) Browning

d 2. An aesthetic delight in art and a streak of extreme sadistic cruelty can be observed in Browning 's Poem:
(a) Paracelsus (b) My Last Duchess (c) Sordello (d) Pippa Passes

d 3. "Art for arts sake" found its true adherent in:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Byron (c) Browning (d) Wilde

a 4. After whom is the Elizabethan Age named?
(a) Elizabeth-I (b) Elizabeth-II (c) Elizabeth Browning (d) None of these

c 5. What is the name of Wordsworth's long poem?
(a) The Canterbury Tales (b) Don Juan
(c) The Prelude (d) None of these

c 6. A poem mourning someone's death is called:
(a) Fable (b) Epic (c) Elegy (d) None of these

c 7. Which of the following is not a tragedy written by Shakespeare?
(a) Macbeth (b) Othello (c) Merchant of Venice (d) None of these

c 8. Who wrote "The Second Coming"?
(a) E. Spencer (b) Eliot (c) W. B. Yeats (d) None of these

c 9. What period in English Literature is called the "Augustans Age"?
(a) Early 16th Century (b) 17th Century (c) Early 18th Century (d) None of these

c 10. Which play among the following plays is not blank verse?
(a) Hamlet (b) The Jew of Malta (c) Pygmalion (d) None of these

c 11. Which one of the following writers is not woman?
(a) Emily Bronte (b) Jane Austen (c) Robert Browning (d) None of these

d 12. It as the best of times, it was the worst of time, it was the worst – the opening of Dickens'
(a) Hard Times (b) David Copperfield (c) Oliver Twist (d) A Tales of Two Cities

d 13. The character of Little Neil is a creation of:
(a) Hardy (b) Eliot (c) Oscar Wilde (d) Dickens

b 14. "Idylls of the King" is illustration of Tennyson's deep interest in:
(a) Medieval legends (b) The role of the king
(c) Hero worship (d) The contemporary condition

c 15. Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions?
(a) Blake (b) Byron (c) Wordsworth (d) Keats

c 16. Who after the publication of a poem, awoke and found himself famous?

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(a) Shelley (b) Browning (c) Wordsworth (d) Keats

17. The image of the femme fatale dominates the poetry of:

(a) Wordsworth (b) Keats (c) Byron (d) Tennyson

18. Little Time is a character in Hardy's

(a) The return of the native (b) Jude the Obscure

(c) Mayor of Casterbridge (d) None of these

19. Edward Fitzgerald's "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" inspired Browning to write:

(a) The Last Ride Together (b) Rabbi Ben Ezra

(c) Ester Day (d) Abt Vogler

20. Shakespeare uses soliloquy for:

(a) revelation of character (b) dramatic purposes

(c) establishing the theme (d) None of these

21. Who kills Macbeth in the play "Macbeth"?

(a) Duncan (b) Bonquo (c) Macduff (d) None of these

22. Which is the last of Shakespeare's great tragedies?

(a) Macbeth (b) King Lear (c) Othello (d) Hamlet

23. The literary figure who had the most pronounced effect on Keats was:

(a) Dante (b) Shakespeare (c) Wordsworth (d) Shelley

24. Shelly was a firm believer in all of the following except:

(a) Personal freedom (b) The individual's responsibility to society

(c) The power of love (d) Human conduct based on conviction

25. Shelley's poetry used all of the following components for themes except:

(a) Worship of God (b) Passion

(c) Narcissism (d) Emotional self-indulgence

26. The prose of the Romantic period had a tendency to:

(a) Objectify the issue in terms of a cause (b) Advance a single system to the public

(c) Allow the writer to draw on his (d) Be brooding and meditative. own personality

27. The subjugation of Women (1869) is an important text of:

(a) George Eliot (b) Lord Byron (c) John Mill (d) Hardy

28. Which of the following poems by Tennyson is a monodrama?

(a) Ulysses (b) Break, Break, Break (c) Maud (d) Crossing the Bar

29. The line "she dwells with Beauty – Beauty that must be" occurs in Keats'

(a) Lamia (b) Ode to a Grecian Urn (c) Ode on Melancholy (d) Endymion

30. Negative Capability to Keats, means

(a) The ability to sympathize with other (b) Say bad thing, about others

(c) To empathize (d) None of these

31. Which one of the following poets was appointed Poet Laureate in the year 1813?

(a) Tennyson (b) Byron (c) Southey (d) Wordsworth

32. Shakespeare's Hamlet is

(a) A tragedy (b) Comedy (c) A History (d) None of these

33. Earnest Hemingway has written

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(a) Old Man & the Sea (b) Mr. Chips (c) Pride and Prejudice (d) None of these

C34. Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" is notable for its:

(a) Crushing tragedy (b) Humor (c) Whimsical Pathos (d) Cynicism

B35. The Victorian age can be dated by which of the following events and years:

(a) Mills's "on liberty' (1859) to end of century (1900)

(b) Reform Bill (1832) to end of Boer War (1902)

(c) Birth of Tennyson (1809) to his death (1892)

(d) Tennyson's Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830) to death of Queen Victoria (1901)

B36. Which of the following works 'had the greatest influence on the Victorian Age?

(a) Mill's "On Liberty" (b) Tennyson's "In memoriam"

(c) Darwin's "Origin of Species" (d) Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus"

D37. In which of the following Genres did Victorian Literature achieve its greatest success:

(a) Drama (b) Epic Poetry (c) Lyric Poetry (d) The Novel

B38. Who wrote "Shakespeare's Later Comedies'?

(a) A.C. Bradley (b) Palmer D.J. (c) Dr.Johnsofl (d) None of these

B39. Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?

(a) Tempest (b) Pygmalion (c) King Lear (d) None of these

C40. Who is the author of 'After Strange Gods'?

(a) Shaw (b) Robert Frost (c) Eliot (d) None of these

C41. Who is the Villain in 'Hamlet'?

(a) Horatio (b) Iago (c) Claudius (d) None of these

C42. Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?

(a) Charles Dickens (b) Chaucer (c) Jonathan Swift (d) None of these

B43. Which of the following is not a dramatist?

(a) Ben Johnson (b) Lord Byron (c) T.S Eliot (d) None of these

C44. Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?

(a) Hamlet (b) Macbeth (c) Dr. Faustus (d) None of these

A45. E. M. Foster is a

(a) Novelist (b) Poet (c) Playwright (d) None of these

B46. "The Pickwick Papers" is a novel by:

(a) Jane Austen (b) Charles Dickens (c) Thackery (d) None of these

A47. Who wrote "Jane Eyre"?

(a) Charlotte Bronte (b) Emile Bronte (c) Anne Bronte (d) None of these

C48. Which is the famous elegy written by Shelley?

(a) In Memoriam (b) Lycidas (c) Adonis (d) Thyrsis

A49. The moral choice is everything in the works of:

(a) Dickens (b) George Eliot (c) Hardy (d) None of these

B50. Which of the following is illustrative of Ruskin's interest in social economy?

(a) The Seven Lamps (b) Unto this Last (c) Stones of Venice (d) None of these

A51. Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"?

(a) Southey (b) Shelley (c) Keats (d) None of these

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52. The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson) commemorates:
(a) The Boer War (b) The battle of Trafalgar
(c) The Crimean War (d) None of these

53. The Elgin Marbles inspired Keats to write:
(a) Endymion (b) Lamia (c) The Grecian Urn (d) Melancholy

54. Would you tell Sordelo (Browning) as a:
(a) Dramatic Monologue (b) Dramatic Lyrics
(c) Tragic Drama (d) None of these

55. Who is the villain in "Hamlet"?
(a) Horatio (b) Iago (c) Claudius (d) None of these

56. Love of political freedom, always the noblest of Byron's passions, inspired him to write:
(a) Manfred (b) The Island (c) The prisoner of Chillon
(d) The Prophecy of Dante

57. 'Unto This Last' is a book written by:
(a) Mill on economic reforms (b) Carlyle on moral reforms
(c) Ruskin on moral reforms (d) None of these

58. William Shakespeare was Born in:
(a) 1564 (b) 1534 (c) 1616 (d) None of these

59. Francis Bacon died in:
(a) 1616 (b) 1626 (c) 1648 (d) None of these

60. The period between 1660 to 1750 is known as:
(a) The Age of Classicism (b) The Restoration
(c) The age of Milton (d) None of these

61. Who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress"?
(a) John Bunyan (b) Daniel Defoe (c) Dryden (d) None of these

62. Romanticism (if it can be pinpointed) is usually assumed to date from:
(a) Publication of "Intimations of Immortality" (b) The beginning of Queen Victoria's reign
(c) The Reform Bill of 1832 (d) Publication of "Lyrical Ballads" and its preface

63. Mathew Arnold said: "An ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain", about:
(a) Keats (b) Byron (c) Shelley (d) Blake

64. For whom it is said: "sensuousness is a paramount bias of his genius":
(a) Blake (b) Keats (c) Tennyson (d) Shelley

65. "Meeting at Night" by Browning is a:
(a) Monologue (b) Dramatic Lyric
(c) Dramatic Monologue (d) Dramatic Romance

66. A pioneer is psychological analysis in fiction is:
(a) Charles Dickens (b) Thackeray (c) Charlotte Bronte (d) G. Eliot

67. "Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempest". This line occurs in Byron's:
(a) Fame (b) Waterloo
(c) Roll on, Thou deep and dark Blue Oceans (d) None of these

68. Dickens gives a tragic picture of the French Revolution in his novel:

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(a) Little Dorrit (b) Hard Times
(c) Bleak House (d) A Tale of Two Cities

69. Who is the heroine of 'Hamlet'?
(a) Cordelia (b) Portia (c) Ophelia (d) None of these

70. Who wrote 'Common Pursuit'?
(a) Leavis, F.R. (b) Cecil, D. (c) E.M. Foster (d) None of these

71. Paradise Lost is an epic by:
(a) Spenser (b) Chaucer (c) Milton (d) None of these

72. "After Apple Picking" is written by:
(a) Robert Browning (b) Robert Frost (c) Both of these (d) None of these

73. Which of the following would a Romantic Poet be most likely to use?
(a) A "feathered chorister" (b) A "member of the plumy race"
(c) A "bird" (d) An "airy fairy"

74. Wordsworth's Poetry always reflects:
(a) The creation of abstract concepts (b) An endorsement of the scientific tradition
(c) The creation of an original philosophy (d) An examination of extraneous matters

75. "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" is a satirical attack on contemporary writers who had annoyed
(a) George Eliot (b) Lord Byron (c) John Mill (d) Hardy

76. In 1850, Tennyson succeeded _____as poet laureate.
(a) George Eliot (b) Lord Byron (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

77. "The Conduct of the Allies' is a famous work of:
(a) Jonathan Swift (b) Samuel Johnson
(c) Oliver 'Goldsmith (d) None of these

78. The abstract theory of utilitarianism is the theme of Dickens's novel:
(a) Bleak House (b) A Tale of Two Cities
(c) Hard Times (d) Great Expectations

79. The one remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows fly;
The above two lines occur in:
(a) Keats' Hyperion (b) Shelley's Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
(c) Shelley's Adonis (d) Keats' Ode to Psyche

80. Name the character of a novel of Thomas Hardy, which is much like Oedipus, King Lear and Faust.
(a) Kum (b) Mecbeth (c) Tess (d) None of these

81. "Intellectual Beauty" is written by:
(a) Bertrand Russell (b) Huxley (c) P.B. Shelley (d) None of these

82. Who wrote "20th Century Views"?
(a) Abrahams, M. H (b) Palmer, D. J. (c) Bertrand Russell (d) None of these

83. 'Desert Places' is a:
(a) Poem (b) Play (c) Novel (d) None of these

84. The University Wits were:
(a) Poets (b) Playwrights (c) Novelists (d) None of these

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d 85. She cannot fade, though thou hast not the bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!
These two lines have been taken from:
(a) Keats' Ode to a Nightingale (b) A Thing of Beauty
(c) La Belle Dame Sans Mercy (d) Ode on a Grecian Urn

C 86. 'Withdrawal from an uncongenial world of escape either to death or more often, to an ideal dream world', is the theme of Tennyson's:
(a) Ulysses (b) The Palace of Arts
(c) The Lotos – Eaters (d) None of these

d 87. Philip Waken, Aunt Pallet and Tom Tulliver are the characters of G. Eliot's novel:
(a) Silas Manner (b) Adam Bede
(c) Middle March (d) The Mill on the Floss

a 88. In Memoriam by Tennyson is:
(a) an elegy (b) a collection of elegies
(c) a lyric (d) a dramatic lyric

C 89. 'Gulliver's Travels' is a:
(a) Thrilling story (b) Tragedy (c) Satire (d) None of these

C 90. "The Waste Land' is:
(a) An Allegory (b) A Sonnet (c) Blank verse (d) None of these

b 91. Yeats poetry possess the imaginative mysticism of:
(a) Nationalism (b) Criticism (c) Romanticism (d) None of these

a 92. Hemingway wrote:
(a) The Sun also Rises (b) The Rivals
(c) The Jew of Malta (d) None of these

b 93. The heroine of Pride and Prejudice is
(a) Emma (b) Elizabeth (c) Lydia (d) None of these

C 94. 'Hyperion' by Keats may be classified as:
(a) An Ode (b) Sonnet (c) An Epic (d) None of these

b 95. T. S. Eliot wrote:
(a) The Pasture (b) The Waste Land
(c) Birches (d) None of these

a 96. G.B. Shaw's principles of criticism are similar to those of:
(a) Karl Marx (b) S. Butler (c) Kermode (d) None of these

b 97. Who considers Hamlet to be an Artistic failure
(a) Bradley (b) Eliot (c) Kermode (d) None of these

a 98. Which influence is shown in the work of Shaw?
(a) French (b) German (c) Greek (d) None of these

a 99. Eliot shows a bent towards
(a) Romanticism (b) Victorianism (c) Keats (d) None of these

b 100. Mrs. Dalloway is the masterpiece of:
(a) M. Drabble (b) V. Woolf (c) Keats (d) None of these

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. c	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. c	12. d	13. d	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. b	18. b	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. b	24. d	25. a	26. a	27. c	28. c	29. c	30. c
31. c	32. a	33. a	34. c	35. d	36. b	37. d	38. b	39. b	40. c
41. c	42. c	43. b	44. c	45. a	46. b	47. a	48. c	49. a	50. b
51. a	52. c	53. c	54. b	55. c	56. c	57. c	58. a	59. b	60. b
61. a	62. a	63. c	64. b	65. a	66. d	67. c	68. d	69. c	70. a
71. c	72. b	73. d	74. c	75. c	76. c	77. a	78. c	79. c	80. c
81. c	82. a	83. a	84. b	85. d	86. c	87. d	88. a	89. c	90. c
91. b	92. a	93. b	94. c	95. b	96. a	97. b	98. a	99. a	100. b

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous PPSC Lecturers and Subject Specialist Papers

1. The Central Figure among the Victorian Poets is:
   (a) Keats (b) Tennyson (c) Milton (d) None of these

2. The Rape of the Lock is a:
   (a) Parody (b) Elegy (c) Romance (d) Sonnet

3. Browning is known for his:
   (a) Dramatic Monologue (b) Parody
   (c) Blank verse (d) None of these

4. The Waste Land by T. S. Elliot is an
   (a) Ode (b) Elegy (c) Allegory (d) Epic

5. Waiting for Godot by S. Beckett was originally written in
   (a) Italian (b) Spanish (c) German (d) French

6. Which novel is written by D. H. Lawrence?
   (a) The Ice Age (b) Sons and Lovers (c) None of these (d) None of these

7. The 'Arcadia' by Sir Philip Sydney is a:
   (a) Pastoral (b) Romance (c) Comedy (d) None of these

8. 'The Faerie Queene' was written by:
   (a) Milton (b) Lyly (c) Spenser (d) None of these

9. 'The Crowns of Wild Olive' was written by:
   (a) Huxley (b) Ben Johnson (c) Ruskin (d) None of these

10. _____ has a super abundant wealth of words and superfluous ornaments
    (a) Hyperbole (b) Metaphor (c) Rhetoric (d) Overtone

11. Keats' aestheticism was later turned into
    (a) Romanticism (b) Pre-Raphaelitism (c) Idealism (d) None of these

12. _____ is the animating force in the work of C. Bronte
    (a) Idealism (b) Romanticism (c) Lyricism (d) Radicalism

13. David Copper Field, Hard Times and Little Dorrit, all were written by:
    (a) Hardy (b) Dickens (c) Moore (d) None of these

14. Which Victorian Poet is called the psychologist?
    (a) Rossetti (b) Morris (c) Browning (d) Swinburne

15. 'The last Essays of Elia' was written by:
    (a) Carlyle (b) Lamb (c) Hunt (d) Ruskin

16. Hazlitt's intellectual awakening had been stimulated by:
    (a) Shakespeare (b) Coleridge (c) Wordsworth (d) De Quincey

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17. "A long poem is a combination of short poems." Who has held the above opinion?
(a) Coleridge (b) Keats (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

18. Rabbi Ben Ezra was written by?
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Matthew Arnold (d) None of these

19. In 1857, Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford delivered his inaugural lecture in:
(a) English (b) Latin (c) Greek (d) None of these

20. The second generation of the romantic poets (Shelley, Byron and Keats) was dead by:
(a) 1820 (b) 1825 (c) 1830 (d) 1845

21. The Advertisement added to the Lyrical Ballads was published in:
(a) 1800 (b) 1802 (c) 1798 (d) 1793

22. Lamb, Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt are
(a) Poets (b) Dramatists (c) Essayists (d) Novelists

23. 'My Last Duchess' was written by
(a) Keats (b) Coleridge (c) Tennyson (d) Browning

24. I am too much in the sun in "Hamlet" is spoken by:
(a) Polonius (b) Claudius (c) Hamlet (d) Ophelia

25. Emily Bronte is the writer of
(a) Wuthering heights (b) Emma (c) Heroes and hero (d) Mr. Chips

36. 'Heard Melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter' is a line from
(a) Ode on a Grecian Urn (b) Ode to a nightingale
(c) The Prelude (d) Ode to Autumn

27. 'Waverley' was written by
(a) Scott (b) Hardy (c) Jane Austen (d) Dickens

28. 'We are Seven' is written by
(a) Keats (b) Shelly (c) Byron (d) William Wordsworth

29. 'Past and Present' is written by
(a) Mill (b) Lamb (c) Hazlitt (d) Carlyle

30. 'Modern Painters' is written by
(a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Mill (d) Macaulay

31. Byron is the writer of
(a) Don Juan (b) Prometheus Unbound (c) Adonias (d) Lucy Gray

32. Joseph Andrews was written by
(a) Richardson (b) Defoe (c) Fielding (d) Bunyan

33. T. Hardy is:
(a) A social reformer (b) A satirist (c) A fatalist (d) A lover of nature

34. Maggie is the central character in George Eliot's:
(a) Adam Bede (b) Middle March
(c) The Mill on the Floss (d) Silas Morner

35. The French Revolution took place in:
(a) 1793 (b) 1796 (c) 1789 (d) None of these

36. 'The Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by

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(a) Arnold (b) T. S. Eliot (c) Shelley (d) None of these

37. Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life":
(a) Wordsworth (b) Byron (c) T. S. Eliot (d) Arnold

38. 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
(a) Oscar Wilde (b) Browning (c) Blake (d) None of these

39. The treatise 'On Liberty' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Lamb (c) Mill (d) Oscar Wilde

40. Ruskin is famous for:
(a) Being a critic of art (b) A social reformer (c) A moral teacher (d) None of these

41. Stephen Guest is an important Character in One of the following novels of George Eliot:
(a) The Mill on the Floss (b) Adam Bede
(c) Silas Marner (d) None of these

42. 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth (c) Keats (d) None of these

43. 'Andrea Del Sarto' is a poem written by:
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Keats (d) T. S. Eliot

44. Frost is:
(a) a nature poet (b) Poet of Country life
(c) a poet of nature and country life (d) None of these

45. Who said these words in 'The Old Man and the Sea' ... "No one should be alone in their old age":
(a) Hemingway (b) Santiago (c) Manolin (d) None of these

46. Santiago is an illustration of:
(a) Hemingway's respect for struggle (b) Hemingway's total view of life
(c) Hemingway's philosophy of life (d) None of these

47. The Cardinal virtues of the Houyhnhnms are:
(a) Friendship and benevolence (b) Bitterness and revenge
(c) Hatred and jealousy (d) None of these

48. Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered
(a) a yahoo (b) a criminal (c) he hated their king (d) None of these

49. Yeats was
(a) Victorian poet (b) a modern poet (c) Both (d) None of these

50. T. S. Eliot was a
(a) Critic (b) Poet (c) Both (d) None of these

51. T. S. Eliot was
(a) Romantic (b) Classicist (c) Both (d) None of these

52. Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are:
(a) Four (b) Six (c) Eight (d) None of these

53. Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in:
(a) 1602 (b) 1608 (c) 1610 (d) None of these

54. Hamlet was killed by:
(a) Polonius (b) Leaertes (c) Claudius (d) None of these

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b 55. The kind Claudius was killed by:
(a) Laerteus (b) Hamlet (c) Horatio (d) None of these

a 56. Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
(a) Love and marriage (b) Life of big landlords (c) Politicians (d) None of these

a 57. Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Mr. Bennett (c) Mr. Collius (d) None of these

b 58. Who represents Prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice:
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Miss Elizabeth (c) Miss Jane (d) None of these

b 59. Byron wrote 'Childe Harold' in:
(a) 1808 (b) 1812 (c) 1818 (d) None of these

c 60. Which English romantic poet admired Pope?
(a) Coleridge (b) William Wordsworth (c) Byron (d) None of these

c 61. The poem "the Triumph of life" was written by:
(a) Keats (b) Blake (c) Shelley (d) None of these

b 62. 'Songs of Experience' written by Blake was published in:
(a) 1790 (b) 1794 (c) 1820 (d) None of these

d 63. 'The Excursion' was written by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Blake (c) Shelley (d) Wordsworth

c 64. The Last Ride Together was written by:
(a) Byron (b) Tennyson (c) Browning (d) None of these

a 65. 'Adam Bede' is a novel written by
(a) Dickens (b) Hardy (c) George Eliot (d) None of these

a 66. 'The Ring and the Book' is a poem written by:
(a) Browning (b) Mathew Arnold (c) Tennyson (d) None of these

a 67. 'The Lotus-Eaters' was written by
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Blake (d) None of these

c 68. 'The Art for Art sake' theory was presented by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Oscar Wilde (d) None of these

b 69. 'The Old Familiar Faces' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Charles Lamb (c) J. S. Mill (d) None of these

c 70. 'The Stone of Venice' was written by:
(a) J. S. Mill (b) Carlyle (c) Ruskin (d) None of these

b 71. Which poem of Keats contains 'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter'.
(a) Ode to Autumn (b) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(c) Ode to melancholy (d) None of these

a 72. Which of the Romantic poets is called an escapist?
(a) Keats (b) Shelley (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

c 73. 'The importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
(a) Byron (b) Wordsworth (c) Oscar Wilde (d) None of these

b 74. The principle of political Economy was the main theme of the writings of:
(a) Ruskin (b) J. S. Mill (c) Carlyle (d) None of these

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75. Which novel of Hardy presents 'Egdon Heath' as the background of the story?
(a) Tess of the D'Urberville (b) Return of the Native
(c) Jude the Obscure (d) None of these

76. Which poem of Tennyson was particularly like by Queen Victoria?
(a) The Idylls of the kings (b) Charge of the Light Brigade
(c) In Memoriam (d) None of these

77. Hardy's Nature is:
(a) Friendly (b) Indifferent (c) Vindictive (d) None of these

78. Does the personal name Lucy (in Wordsworth's poetry) stands for
(a) Anneta Vallon (b) Dorothy
(c) Drawn from folk song heroines (d) None of these

79. 'Who knows but the world many end to-night.' In which of Browning's poems the above line appears?
(a) The Last Ride together (b) One Word More
(c) The Last Duchess (d) None of these

80. Oscar Wilde believed in:
(a) Aestheticism (b) Escapism (c) Pragmatism (d) None of these

81. 'Bliss was it, in that Dawn to be alive But to be young was very heaven.' Who has written these lines?
(a) Shelley (b) Browning (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

82. When was the poem Tintern Abbey written?
(a) 1793 (b) 1795 (c) 1798 (d) 1738

83. 'April is the Cruelest month of all is taken from Eliot's:
(a) The Wasteland (b) The Hollow men (c) East Coker (d) Prufrock

84. "A Farewell to Arms" is written by:
(a) Faulkner (b) Hemmingway (c) James Joyce (d) Virginia Woolf

85. "A passage to India" is written by:
(a) Forester (b) Conrad (c) Lawrence (d) Hardy

86. Intense emotion coupled with an intense display of imagery are characteristics of_____ age
(a) Victorian (b) Elizabethan (c) Romantic (d) Classic

87. S.T. Coleridge was born in
(a) 1798 (b) 1772 (c) 1749 (d) 1797

88. Wordsworth settled in
(a) Lake District (b) Sussex (c) Dorset Shire (d) Cumber Land

89. It is for the world to decide whether you are a poet or not. For whom these words are meant:
(a) Frost (b) Pope (c) Byron (d) None of these

90. Earnest Hemingway in addition to 'Old Man and the Sea' bad written:
(a) A Farewell to Arms (b) For Whom the Bell Tolls
(c) Death in the Afternoon (d) All of the above

91. All that glitters is not gold. You have heard often this told. This maxim is included in Shakespeare's
(a) Merchant of Venice / Shakespeare's (b) Shakespeare's Tempest
(c) Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing. (d) None of these

92. "I have suffered with those, that I saw suffering" These Humanistic words are attributed to:

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(a) Miranda in the 'Tempest'(b) Portia in 'Merchant of Venice'
(c) Lady Macbath in 'Macbeth' (d) None of these

93. "None of thou shalt be my paramour" these words are attributed to:
(a) Helen of Troy – Dr. Faustus (b) Marlow's Jew of Malta
(c) Marlow's Tamburlaine (d) None of these

94. "Lyrical ballads" were published by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth (c) Both A and B (d) None of these

95. The proper study of mankind in man. This line is taken from the work of:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Pope (c) Swift (d) Thomson

96. There is no man like Showman. These views were held by:
(a) Thomas Carlyle (b) Spencer (c) Shakespeare (d) None of these

97. Shakespeare has written:
(a) Historical plays (b) Comedies (c) Tragedies (d) All of these

98. Famous romantic poets were
(a) Five (b) Four (c) Six (d) None of these

99. 'The quality of Mercy is not strained' the line is taken from
(a) Merchant of Venice (b) Two gentleman of Verona
(c) Midsummer's Night Dream (d) Anthony and Cleopatra

100. A thing of beauty is joy forever. It is composed by:
(a) Keats (b) Shelley (c) Byron (d) None of these

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. d	6. b	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. a
11. b	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. b
21. c	22. c	23. d	24. c	25. a	36. a	27. a	28. d	29. d	30. a
31. a	32. c	33. c	34. c	35. c	36. b	37. d	38. a	39. c	40. b
41. a	42. b	43. b	44. b	45. b	46. c	47. a	48. c	49. c	50. c
51. b	52. a	53. a	54. b	55. b	56. a	57. a	58. b	59. b	60. c
61. c	62. b	63. d	64. c	65. c	66. a	67. a	68. c	69. b	70. c
71. b	72. a	73. c	74. b	75. b	76. c	77. b	78. b	79. a	80. a
81. c	82. c	83. a	84. b	85. a	86. c	87. b	88. a	89. a	90. d
91. a	92. a	93. a	94. c	95. b	96. a	97. d	98. c	99. a	100. a

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous PPSC Lecturers and Subject Specialist Papers

1. Your plan is a good one if a girl only wants to be married. Who said these words?
   (a) Charlotte (b) Mr. Bennet (c) Mr. Bingley (d) None of these

2. In Chapter XVI the word muffled in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
   (a) Confused (b) Amazed (c) Not thinking clearly (d) None of these

3. Beckett was born in Dublin Ireland.
   (a) In 1906 (b) In 1969 (c) In 1952 (d) None of these

4. To err is human, forgive is divine. Who has said these words:
   (a) Pope (b) Swift (c) Dryden (d) None of these

5. Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. It takes it origin from emotions recollected in tranquility. Who has given the description of the poetry?
   (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

6. Jane Austen in addition to, 'Pride and Prejudice' had also written:
   (a) Emma (b) Sense and Sensibility (c) Persuasion (d) All of these

7. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet had _____ Daughters.
   (a) Six (b) Seven (c) Five (d) None of these

8. Father of antiquities were?
   (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Plato (d) All of these

9. Restoration period was known as the age of:
   (a) satire (b) paganism (c) classicism (d) Puritanism

10. Who is famous for representing London in his novels?
    (a) Thackeray (b) Hardy (c) Dickens (d) W. Scott

11. Great Expectations was published in:
    (a) 1860-1 (b) 1857-8 (c) 1852-3 (d) none of these

12. Who was a known aesthete?
    (a) Ruskin (b) Russell (c) Huxley (d) J.S. Mill

13. "In Memoriam" is:
    (a) an ode (b) an elegy (c) a sonnet (d) neither

14. Who is the most illustrious representative of the doctrine of utilitarianism?
    (a) Ruskin (b) Russell (c) Huxley (d) None of these

15. A dominant theme in Hardy's novels is:
    (a) naturalism (b) romanticism (c) fatalism (d) classicism

16. "The Recluse" was written by:
    (a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) W. Blake (d) Southey

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17. Dorothy was the gifted sister of:
(a) R. Browning (b) Shelley (c) Wordsworth (d) Coleridge

18. "The Frankenstein" is a novel by:
(a) W. Scott (b) Lewis (c) Mrs. Shelley (d) None of these

19. An element of the supernatural is present in the poetry of :
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Browning (d) Byron

20. Don Juan is an ironic replica of the very subject of :
(a) Childe Harolde (b) Queen Mab (c) Prometheus (d) The Recluse

21. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" was written by:
(a) W. Scott (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley (d) None of these

22. Adonias, Prometheus and "The triumph of life" are some of the beautiful poems by:
(a) W. Blake (b) Byron (c) Shelley (d) none of these

23. Mr. Rochester is the major character of:
(a) Silas Marner (b) Jane Eyre (c) Jude the Obscure (d) Adam Bede

24. In which novel by Hardy are "Hayshope", "Flint Comb Ash" and "stone Henge" used as backdrop:
(a) A pair of Blue Eyes (b) Jude the Obscure
(c) Return of the Native (d) Tess of the d'Urbervilles

25. "The Wuthering Heights" is a famous novels written by:
(a) C. Bronte (b) Hardy (c) Emile Bronte (d) Jane Austen

26. Who has defined tragedy as "an imitation of an action"?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Dryden (c) Aristotle (d) None of these

27. In Shakespeare "Character is not Destiny" but "character and Destiny". Whose comment is this?
(a) Bradley (b) Dr. Johnson (c) Nicoll (d) None of these

28. A poet is a man speaking to men says?
(a) Pope (b) Robert Frost (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these

29. Hermione is the heroine of Shakespeare in:
(a) The Winter's Tale (b) Taming of the Shrew (c) Tempest (d) None of these

30. "Gyre" is a favorite symbol with
(a) T. S. Eliot (b) Yeats (c) Emily Dickenson (d) None of these

31. Who is labeled as misanthropist?
(a) Jane Austen (b) Hardy (c) Swift (d) None of these

32. 'Nothing more real than nothing' are the words of?
(a) Harold Pinter (b) Beckett (c) Shaw (d) None of these

33. 'Earth is the right place for Love and I do not know where it is likely to go better.' These lines are from:
(a) The Road Not Taken (b) Fire and Ice
(c) Birches (d) None of these

34. 'Lapis Lazuli' is a poem written by:
(a) Hopkins (b) W. B. Yeats (c) Larkin (d) None of these

35. Which of the plays has an epilogue?
(a) Man and Superman (b) Devils' Disciple
(c) Pygmalion (d) None of these

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36. 'I care for life, for humanity, and you are a part of it.' Whose words are these?
(a) Doolittle (b) Huggins (c) Pickering (d) None of these

37. Whose work is called 'mock utopia'?
(a) Swift's (b) Sir Thomas More's (c) Wordsworth's (d) None of these

38. The Waste Land was published by Eliot in:
(a) 1922 (b) 1923 (c) 1932 (d) None of these

39. Feminine Ending is:
(a) a Novel (b) a poem (c) a metrical device (d) None of these

40. 'Persona' is
(a) the actor in a play (b) the plural of Person
(c) a projection of the poet into another person (d) None of these

41. A Winter's Tale by Shakespeare is a:
(a) Dramatic Monologue (b) Comedy
(c) Tragedy (d) None of these

42. 'Preface to Shakespeare' is written by:
(a) Bradely (b) Dryden (c) Dr. Johnson (d) None of these

43. Songs of Experience' was written by:
(a) Blake (b) Wordsworth (c) Keats (d) Shelley

44. 'The Prelude' was composed by:
(a) Keats (b) Wordsworth (c) Blake (d) Byron

45. Which writing includes the manifesto of Romantic poetry?
(a) The Prelude (b) Lyrical Ballads (c) Ancient Mariner (d) Songs of Innocence

46. Who does consider 'love' as a transcending power handling all things into beauty?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Keats (c) Shelley (d) Byron

47. Who did write an epic on the growth of his own mind?
(a) Blake (b) Tennyson (c) Browning (d) Wordsworth

48. Who was more under the influence of Godwin's philosophy of life?
(a) Byron (b) Browning (c) Shelley (d) Keats

49. "The Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter" appear in:
(a) Ode to Autumn (b) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(c) Ode to a Nightingale (d) Ode on Melancholy

50. Lord Byron was born in:
(a) 1788 (b) 1789 (c) 1790 (d) 1791

51. Tennyson talks about the equality of women in:
(a) The Princess (b) In memoriam (c) Maud (d) Lackslay Hall

52. Pauline was written by:
(a) Browning (b) Keats (c) Byron (d) Blake

53. Paul David and Pip are the three notable descriptions of sensitive, nervous childhood in the works of:
(a) Thackery (b) Kingsley (c) Dickens (d) Austin

54. Which of the following novelists is known for his Satire in the Victorian literature?
(a) Charlotte Bronte (b) Thackeray (c) Hardy (d) Meredith

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55. Amongst the following, who is considered to be the "pioneer of the novel of female emancipation"?
(a) Jane Austin (b) Charlotte Bronte (c) Emily Bronte (d) Virginia Woolf

56. The world of "Lady Shallot" belongs to the:
(a) Medieval era (b) Greek era (c) Victorian era (d) Romantic era

57. Egden Heath forms the back-drop of which of the following novels by Hardy?
(a) Jude the Obscure (b) Hard Times (c) Return of the Native (d) Tess

58. "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty" This line has been taken from:
(a) Ode to Autumn (b) Ode to a Nightingale
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn (d) La Belle Dame Sans Merci

59. Upon Westminster Bridge, written by Wordsworth is:
(a) Ballad (b) Pastoral poem (c) Sonnet (d) Lyrical poem

60. B. Shaw confessed to be a disciple of:
(a) Ibsen (b) Swift (c) Butler (d) Wells

61. Who said ... "expression ought to be the dress of the thought"?
(a) Pope (b) Dryden (c) Locke (d) Coleridge

62. What kind of books are Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders?
(a) Travel-books (b) Tragedy (c) Romance (d) Comedy

63. Who believed that Shakespeare did much better in Comedy than in tragedy?
(a) Dryden (b) Bradley (c) Johnson (d) L. C. Knight

64. Who wrote The Vicar of Wake Field?
(a) Richardson (b) Fielding (c) Defoe (d) Goldsmith

65. 'Cervantes' is a character in:
(a) Richardson (b) Don Quixote (c) Pamele (d) Tom Jones

66. Parson Adams and Squire Western are creations of:
(a) Richardson (b) Sterne (c) Fielding (d) Smollett

67. Drama which seeks to mirror life with the utmost fidelity is called:
(a) Realistic (b) Naturalistic drama (c) Humanistic drama (d) Problem play

68. The Prelude is written in:
(a) Couplets (b) Blank Verse (c) Terza rima (d) None of these

69. In whose poetry do we find – 'a love of nature, simplicity and faith in the dignity of the humblest'?
(a) Coleridge (b) Southey (c) Wordsworth (d) Burns

70. Who among the Romantic poets chores the 'Super natural' as his theme?
(a) Coleridge (b) Shelley (c) Byron (d) Keats

71. Which poet is not always bound up with the reformer?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Pope (d) Tennyson

72. The Common Sojourn of Byron, Shelley, Keats was:
(a) Lake district (b) Hampshire (c) Wessex (d) Utopia

73. Childe Harold was written by:
(a) Byron (b) Shelley (c) Tennyson (d) None of these

74. Pleasure and joy in Beauty become a feast of the scenes in the poetry of:
(a) Shelley (b) Keats (c) Byron (d) None of these

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75. The Nurse's Song was written by:
(a) Keats (b) Tennyson (c) Blake (d) Shelley

76. Byron's first published collection was called:
(a) Years of Idleness (b) Hours of Idleness
(c) Moments of Idleness (d) Eons of Idleness

77. Shelley's final unfinished poem was:
(a) Hellas (b) Prometheus Unbound
(c) The Ancient Mariner (d) The Triumph of life

78. Lyrical Ballads are jointly composed by:
(a) Keats and Shelley (b) Wordsworth and Shelley
(c) Keats and Coleridge (d) Wordsworth and Coleridge

79. "Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies ... yet remain free ..." This was said by:
(a) Carlyle (b) J.S. Mill (c) Ruskin (d) Mathew Arnold

80. Macaulay lived from 1800 to 1859. Macaulay represented:
(a) Bourgeois Victorian enlightenment (b) Working class Victorian attitudes
(c) Upper class tolerance (d) Radical Romanticism

81. Browning is famous for his:
(a) Sensory images (b) Dramatic Monologues
(c) Narrative ballads (d) Blank Verse

82. "Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without
Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;
Then all smiles stopped together".
This was written by:
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Mathew Arnold (d) William Morris

83. Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate in:
(a) 1843 (b) 1847 (c) 1850 (d) 1857

84. Dickens was from a:
(a) Lower middle class origin (b) Upper class origin
(c) Middle class origin (d) Working class origin

85. George Eliot was an:
(a) Atheist (b) Agnostic (c) Occultist (d) Conventionalist

86. Under the Greenwood Tree is a:
(a) Tale of rustic life (b) Tale of man's destruction of nature
(c) Historical novel (d) Tale of city life

87. The Professor was the first novel by:
(a) Emily Bronte (b) Charlotte Bronte (c) Anne Bronte (d) Jane Austen

88. 'Sartor Resartus' is a prose work by:
(a) John Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Bacon (d) Lamb

89. _____ consists of nine-eight five foot iambic lines followed by an iambic line of six fed with rhyme

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scheme ab ab bc bcc:

(a) Octometer (b) Sonnet (c) Terza Rina (d) Spenserian Stanza

90. Placing Phrase or Sentences of similar construction and meaning and balancing each other is called:

(a) Parallelism (b) Alliteration (c) Para Rhyme (d) Rhetoric

91. 'Hamlet and Oedipus' was written by:

(a) Bradley (b) Dover Wilson (c) Earnest Jones (d) Freud

92. 'Haste me to know't, that I, with wings as Swift as meditation or the thoughts of love, May Sweep to my revenge' is a speech from.

(a) Lear (b) Macbeth (c) Othello (d) Hamlet

93. 'Macbeth and Oedipus' is by:

(a) W. H. Auden (b) Earnest Jones (c) Nicoll (d) Freud

94. Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes are:

(a) Husband and wife (b) Brother and Sister (c) Father and daughter (d) Friends

95. 'The Olive Tree' is a collection of essays by:

(a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Huxley (d) Oscar Wilde

96. When Leontes discovers the identity of Perdita in 'The Winter's Tale' is an example of:

(a) Peripety (b) Suspense (c) revelation (d) Discovery

97. Ode to West Wind was written by

(a) Keats (b) Shelley (c) Byron (d) Blake

98. Keats was born in

(a) 1770 (b) 1779 (c) 1795 (d) 1790

99. Dream Children was written by

(a) Leigh Hunt (b) Charles Lamb (c) Hazzlit (d) Ruskin

100. 'Picture of Dorian Gray ' was written by

(a) Oscar Wild (b) Dickens (c) Hardy (d) George Eliot

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ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. d	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. c
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. c	18. c	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. c	23. b	24. d	25. c	26. c	27. a	28. c	29. a	30. b
31. c	32. b	33. c	34. b	35. b	36. b	37. a	38. a	39. c	40. a
41. b	42. c	43. a	44. b	45. b	46. b	47. d	48. c	49. b	50. a
51. a	52. a	53. c	54. b	55. b	56. c	57. c	58. c	59. c	60. a
61. d	62. a	63. c	64. d	65. b	66. c	67. a	68. b	69. c	70. a
71. d	72. a	73. a	74. b	75. c	76. b	77. d	78. d	79. c	80. a
81. b	82. b	83. c	84. a	85. a	86. a	87. b	88. b	89. d	90. a
91. c	92. d	93. a	94. a	95. c	96. d	97. b	98. c	99. b	100. a

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous FPSC Papers

1. Ruskin belonged to which age?
   (a) Romantic age (b) Modern age (c) Victorian age (d) Augustan age
2. Wordsworth lived from
   (a) 1770 – 1832 (b) 1775 – 1859 (c) 1770 – 1850 (d) 1770 – 1802
3. Heroes and hero worship' was written by
   (a) Mill (b) Carlyle (c) Macaulay (d) Coleridge
4. Fair seed time had my soul' is from
   (a) Ode to autumn (b) To a Highland girl (c) Ancient Mariner (d) The Prelude
5. Great Expectation was written by
   (a) George Eliot (b) Thackeray (c) Hardy (d) Dickens
6. "Ullyses" is written by:
   (a) James Joyce (b) Virginia Woolf (c) Hardy (d) Forster
7. Elizabeth is a character from Jane Austen's:
   (a) Emma (b) Pride and Prejudice (c) Mansfield Palck (d) Northanger Abby
8. "Tear Idle Tears" is a poem by:
   (a) Frost (b) Browning (c) Yeats (d) Tennyson
9. "Thought Fox" is written by:
   (a) Ted Hughes (b) Philip Larkin (c) Heaney (d) Sylvia Plath
10. "Major Barbra" is written by:
    (a) Beckett (b) Pinter (c) Eliot (d) Shaw
11. Lilliput is a character from:
    (a) Gulliver's Travels (b) Pygmalion (c) Sons & lovers (d) Old man and the sea
12. "Fire and Ice" is written by:
    (a) Eliot (b) Yeats (c) Frost (d) Auden
13. Swift belong to:
    (a) Renassiance period (b) Restoration
    (c) Romantic period (d) Augustan age
14. The Novel of Lawrence banned by the government was:
    (a) Sons and Lovers (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover (c) Women in Love (d) The Rainbow
15. "Prophets of Nature
    What we have loved
    Other will love"
    In which poem by Wordsworth do these lines appear?
    (a) Excursion (b) One Summer Evening (c) Prelude (d) None of these

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16. "But God's eternal Laws are kind And break the heart of stone." In which poem do these lines appear?
(a) We Are Seven (Wordsworth) (b) Ballad of Reading Goal (Oscar Wilde)
(c) Prisoner of Chillon (Byron) (d) None of these

17. Fortinbras is a character of the play:
(a) Othello (b) Hamlet (c) King Lear (d) None of these

18. Who wrote preface to Shakespeare:
(a) Sir Philip Sydney (b) Dryden (c) Dr. Johnson (d) None of these

19. The 'Tragic Flaw' is also called:
(a) Catharsis (b) Catastrophe (c) Hamartia (d) None of these

20. The Winter's Tale is Shakespeare
(a) Dramatic monologue (b) Comedy
(c) Tragedy (d) None of these

21. Who is believed to be suffering from Oedipus Complex:
(a) Oedipus (b) Hamlet (c) Macbeth (d) None of these

22. Whose comedies are called 'Comedies of Mask'?
(a) Ben Johnson's (b) Bernard Shaw's (c) Shakespeare's (d) None of these

23. Who belongs to the theatre of Absurd
(a) Oscar Wilde (b) Backett (c) Ibsen (d) None of these

24. Which is called the Victorian Age:
(a) 18th Century (b) 19th Century (c) 20th Century (d) None of these

25. A poem which consists of fourteen lines is called:
(a) A Sonnet (b) An Ode (c) A ballad (d) None of these

26. 'End Game' is written by:
(a) Hemingway (b) Somerset Maugham (c) Beckett (d) None of these

27. My soul had been a lawn besprinkled O'er with flowers, and Stirring Shades, and baffled dreams is an example of:
(a) Metaphor (b) Simile (c) Personification (d) None of these

28. Iron, times of doubts, disputes, distraction and Fear is an example of:
(a) Oxymoron (b) Conceit (c) Alliteration (d) None of these

29. 'Pleasant Pain' is an example of"
(a) Metaphor (b) Paradox (c) Oxymoron (d) None of these

30. Which of the plays is not written by T. S. Eliot?
(a) The Rock (b) The Family Reunion
(c) The importance of being Earnest (d) None of these

31. Which of the novels is not written by Jane Austen?
(a) Adam Bede (b) Mansfield Park (c) Emma (d) None of these

32. 'Lapis Lazuli' is:
(a) A Poem (b) Novel (c) Drama (d) None of these

33. 'My Fair Lady' is a Cinematic Version of:
(a) Pygmalion (b) Candida (c) Getting Married (d) None of these

34. Who said 'The true opposite of Poetry is not Prose but Science'.

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(a) Wordsworth (b) T. S. Eliot (c) Coleridge (d) None of these

35. "The first in beauty should be first in might" .. is the line spoken in Hyperion by:
(a) Oceanus (b) Hyperion (c) Apollo (d) None of these

36. The Eve of St. Agnes is written by:
(a) Keats (b) Blake (c) Tennyson (d) None of these

37. Adonis is modeled on:
(a) Bion's lament for Adonis (b) Lycidas
(c) In Memoriam (d) None of these

38. Hardy is a:
(a) Pessimist (b) Meliorist (c) Mystic (d) None of these

39. Who is one of the lake poets:
(a) Coleridge (b) Blake (c) Browning (d) None of these

40. Ernest De Selincourt is the editor of:
(a) Prometheus the Unbound (b) The Prelude
(c) Songs of innocence and of experience (d) None of these

41. "Undo this Button" is a line from Shakespeare's:
(a) Hamlet (b) Othello (c) King Lear (d) Julius Caeser

42. "Ode to Psyche" is a poem by:
(a) Milton (b) Byron (c) Keats (d) Blake

43. "I am no Prince Hamlet" is a line written by:
(a) Shakespeare (b) Yeats (c) Eliot (d) Auden

44. "Things fall apart" is a line from Yeats's:
(a) Among School Children (b) Byzentium
(c) Sailing to Byzentium (d) The Second coming

45. "Good flences make good neighbours" is from Frosts':
(a) Revelation (b) Mending (c) Pasture (d) Mending Wall

46. The _____ age tended to favour the taste and search for truth in art:
(a) Classical (b) Romantic (c) Victorian (d) Elizabethan

47. Jane Austen's other writings are:
(a) Sense and Sensibility (b) Emma
(c) Persuasion (d) All of these

48. Texts like Waiting for Godot are:
(a) Ageless (b) Rare (c) Priceless (d) None of these

49. "We are such stuff as dreams are made". Whose words are these.
(a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) Philip Sydney (d) None of these

50. The only play by Shakespeare which confirms to the classical unities is:
(a) Hamlet (b) Twelfth Night (c) Romeo and Juliet (d) None of these

51. Yahoo's according to Gulliver were:
(a) European (b) Indians (c) American (d) None of these

52. Arms and the Man – a novel is written by:
(a) George Bernard Shaw (b) Samuel Beckett

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(c) Jane Austen (d) None of these

53. 'Supernaturalism' was an important feature of the poetry of:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Byron (c) Coleridge (d) None of these

54. 'Sweet Hellen make me immortal with kiss'. Who has said these words?
(a) Marlow (b) Shakespeare (c) Benjonson (d) None of these

55. Who did write/publish preface to lyrical ballads:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley (c) Keats (d) None of these

56. The word renaissance means:
(a) Rebirth (b) Revival (c) Renewal (d) None of these

57. 'Of Studies' an essay is written by:
(a) Francis Bacon (b) Carlyle (c) Montaine (d) None of these

58. All is well that ends well is a:
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy (c) Historical Play (d) None of these

59. The second shortest play of Shakespeare is:
(a) The Winter's Tale (b) Much ado about nothing
(c) Tempest (d) None of these

60. 'Money is a tie of all ties. It is a tie which ties and unties all ties' is quotation from
(a) Past and Present (b) Of Money (c) Of Marriage (d) None of these

61. Hellenism of Keats connotes:
(a) his love of poetry (b) his love of ancient cultures
(c) his love of Greek culture and art (d) None of these

62. The line 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' occurs in which one of Keats' following poems:
(a) Ode to Nightingale (b) Ode to Grecian Urn (c) Ode to Psyche (d) None of these

63. In his poetry Tennyson is:
(a) The representative poet of Victorian Age (b) The representative poet of Romantic Age
(c) The best nature poet (d) None of these

64. Queen Mab is one of the first two great poems written by:
(a) Shelley (b) Byron (c) Blake (d) Pope

65. Hyperion is a/an _____ poem
(a) Elegy (b) Epic (c) Ode (d) Lyric

66. Romanticism expressed a restlessness of
(a) Mind (b) Soul (c) Senses (d) Body

67. Northanger Abbey, Emma and Sense and Sensibility are novels written by
(a) G. Eliot (b) Miss Burney (c) C. Bronte (d) Jane Austen

68. Shelley is remembered as a _____ poet
(a) Lyric (b) Tragic (c) Dramatic (d) Mythical

69. Keats is prominently a man of:
(a) Emotions (b) Sensations (c) Imagination (d) Aestheticism

70. As a moralist J. S. Mill develops the doctrine of:
(a) Utilitarianism (b) Intellect (c) Radicalism (d) Puritanism

71. Charles Dickens was born in

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(a) 1800 (b) 1789 (c) 1812 (d) 1833

72. C. Dickens is known for being a
(a) Socialist (b) Humorist (c) Idealist (d) Romantic

73. Shirley, Jane Eyre, Villete were written by:
(a) E. Bronte (b) J. Austen (c) G. Eliot (d) C. Bronte

74. Emile Bronte's verse reveals a conscious
(a) Paganism (b) Pantheism (c) Idealism (d) Lyricism

75. The Mayor of Caster Bridge was written by:
(a) Trollope (b) Thomas Hardy (c) Charles Dickens (d) G. Eliot

76. Thomas Hardy was brought up to the profession of:
(a) Architect (b) Engraver (c) Sculptor (d) Painter

77. Who belongs to the Absurd School of Drama?
(a) Shaw (b) Beckett (c) Pinter (d) Eliot

78. Rhymed decasyllables, nearly always in iambic Pentameters rhymed in Pairs are called:
(a) Heroic Couplet (b) Blank verse (c) Terza Rima (d) Spenserian stanza

79. To the Light House" is written by:
(a) Lawrence (b) Dylan Thomas (c) Hemingway (d) Virginia Woolf

80. Human situation in Hardy's novels is controlled by:
(a) Social Forces (b) Providence (c) Fate (d) None of these

81. 'Stream of Consciousness' is the phrase first used by:
(a) James Joyce (b) William James (c) Virginia Woolf (d) William Faulkner

82. The Picture of Dorian Gray is written by:
(a) Gissing (b) D. H. Lawrence (c) Oscar Wilde (d) Trollope

83. Ruskin was born in:
(a) 1819 (b) 1843 (c) 1860 (d) 1851

84. An exhortatory speech. usually delivered to a crowd to incite them to some action is:
(a) Declamation (b) Sermon (c) Monologue (d) Harangue

85. In Greek tragedy irony and _____ are fused into one.
(a) Allegory (b) Idealism (c) Imagery (d) Satire

86. 'The Wheel of Fire' a criticism was written by
(a) Bradley (b) W. Knight (c) Hazlitt (d) Dryden

87. Kubla Khan was written by
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley (d) Keats

88. G. B. Shaw began his literary career first as:
(a) Journalist (b) Novelist (c) Dramatist (d) Critic

89. W. B. Yeats was born in
(a) 1914 (b) 1856 (c) 1865 (d) 1838

90. Jane Austen's Work is transfused with the spirit of
(a) Classicism (b) Puritanism (c) Idealism (d) Rationalism

91. The period of English literature from 1660 to the end of the century is called:
(a) Renaissance (b) Jacobean Period (c) Restoration Period (d) Romantic Age

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92. Who defines a play as a just and lively image of human nature?
(a) Dr. Johnson (b) Shakespeare (c) Dryden (d) Coleridge

93. Who is called the first romantic critic?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Longinus (c) Horace (d) Sidney

94. A phrase, line or lines repeated at intervals during a poem and especially at the end of a stanza is called:
(a) Period (b) Refrain (c) Feminine Ending (d) Alexandrine

95. Shaw's 'Man and Superman' is an example of:
(a) Comedy of Errors (b) Comedy of Manners (c) Comedy of Ideas (d) Romantic Comedy

96. 'Verslibre' is called as:
(a) Free Verse (b) Blank Verse (c) Free meter (d) Iambic

97. Who usually caricatures his characters?
(a) Dickens (b) George Eliot (c) Hardy (d) None of these

98. Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by:
(a) Shelley (b) Oscar Wilde (c) T. S. Eliot (d) None of these

99. 'Hebrew Melodies' is written by:
(a) Tennyson (b) Byron (c) Keats (d) None of these

100. 'She dwells with beauty – beauty that must die' is a line from
(a) Ode to Nightingale (b) Ode on Indolence (c) Ode to Melancholy (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. d	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. b	16. b	17. b	18. c	19. c	20. a
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. b	25. a	26. c	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. c
31. a	32. a	33. a	34. c	35. b	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. a	40. b
41. c	42. c	43. c	44. d	45. d	46. b	47. d	48. a	49. a	50. b
51. a	52. a	53. c	54. a	55. a	56. a	57. a	58. a	59. b	60. b
61. c	62. b	63. a	64. a	65. b	66. b	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. a
71. c	72. c	73. d	74. b	75. b	76. a	77. b	78. a	79. d	80. c
81. b	82. c	83. a	84. d	85. d	86. b	87. b	88. b	89. c	90. a
91. c	92. c	93. b	94. b	95. c	96. a	97. a	98. c	99. b	100. c

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MODEL PAPER

Questions taken from Previous NTS Papers

1. 'A Little Girl Lost' is written by:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Blake (c) Keats (d) None of these

2. The first eight lines of a sonnet are called
(a) Octave (b) Sestet (c) Refrain (d) None of these

3. The Revolt of Islam is a:
(a) Novel (b) An epic (c) Lyrical Drama (d) None of these

4. The repetition of sounds in a sequence of words is called
(a) Assonance (b) Rhythm (c) Alliteration (d) None of these

5. 'The child is the father of man' is a line from Wordsworth's:
(a) Immortality Ode (b) The Prelude
(c) My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky (d) None of these

6. 'Lady Windermere's fan' is written by:
(a) Oscar Wilde (b) Galsworthy (c) T. S. Eliot (d) None of these

7. Who wrote 'Tales From Shakespeare'?
(a) Charles Lamb and his sister (b) Dr. Johnson
(c) Dryden (d) None of these

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8. 'East Coker' is written by:
(a) Browning (b) Wordsworth (c) T. S. Eliot (d) None of these

9. In which poem lies the line 'The One remain, the many change and pass'?
(a) Adonis (b) Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
(c) The cloud (d) None of these

10. OF all his predecessors, the following exerted a direct influence upon Shakespeare.
(a) Lyly and Marlowe (b) Robert Greene and Thomas Nash
(c) George Peele and Thomas Lodge (d) None of these

11. Shakespeare has written
(a) Comedies (b) Tragedies (c) Historical Plays (d) All of these

12. The Wilde Swans at Coole is first great collection of poems of
(a) W. Lewis (b) Yeats (c) E. Sitwell (d) D. H. Lawrence

13. T. S. Eliot was born in
(a) 1887 (b) 1888 (c) 1817 (d) 1870

14. The poem "Wind" is written by:
(a) Shelley (b) John Ashbery (c) Sylvia Plath (d) Ted Hughes

15. 'Egotistical Sublime' is a phrase coined by:
(a) Keats (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge (d) Byron

16. 'Apologie for Poetrie' is written by:
(a) Arnold (b) Philip Sidney (c) Pope (d) Dryden

17. 'I count religion but a childish toy' is a line from Marlowe's play:
(a) Dr. Faustus (b) The Jew of Malta (c) Tamburlaine (d) Edward II

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C 18. Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate in:
(a) 1817 (b) 1839 (c) 1843 (d) 1849

C 19. Who suggested Shelley to "Curb your magnanimity and be more of a poet"?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Keats (d) Blake

A 20. The lines 'The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadow fly; are composed by:
(a) Shelley (b) Byron (c) Keats (d) Southey

C 21. 'On Pathetic Fallacy' was written by:
(a) Carlyle (b) Lamb (c) Ruskin (d) Shelley

B 22. The 1805 text of 'The Prelude' is edited by:
(a) Helen Darbishire (b) Ernest De Selin Court (c) Herbert Reads (d) Coleridge

A 23. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' is written by:
(a) Blake (b) Byron (c) Tennyson (d) Walter Scott

D 24. _____ the quality when man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason' ___ is:
(a) Objectivity (b) Subjectivity (c) Negative capability (d) Scepticism

C 25. 'The Quarterly Review' was founded by:
(a) Walter Scott (b) Byron (c) Coleridge (d) Thomas De Quincey

D 26. 'Mansfield Park' is a novel by:
(a) Emily Bronte (b) Katherine Mansfield (c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen

D 27. 'I am half sick of shadows' is a line from:
(a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge (d) Tennyson

C 28. Adonais is an elegy on the death of:
(a) Moschus (b) Edward William (c) John Keats (d) Shakespeare

A 29. 'Poetry is the criticism of life' is a view about poetry by:
(a) Arnold (b) Dr. Johnson (c) Shelley (d) Hazlitt

A 30. 'The Pickwick Papers' by Dickens was published in:
(a) 1837 (b) 1838 (c) 1839 (d) 1841

A 31. Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Trollope are:
(a) Novelists (b) Poets (c) Critics (d) Essayists

D 32. 'The Voyage of the Beagle' was written by:
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Ruskin (c) Carlyle (d) Darwin

D 33. Who gave the aesthetic theory of Art For Arts' Sake?
(a) Wordsworth (b) Browning (c) Oscar Wilde (d) Walter Pater

B 34. "Poetry is not like reasoning, a power to be exerted according to the determination of will" is a statement by:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley (c) Coleridge (d) Arnold

A 35. 'A woman of no importance' is a _____ by Oscar Wilde
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy (c) Dramatic Romance (d) Farce

B 36. George Eliot and T.S. Eliot are:
(a) Brother & Sister (b) Contemporary writers (c) Modern poets (d) Critics

C 37. In Shakespeare's Tragedies Character is not Destiny but there is Character and Destiny is a remark by:
(a) Nicoll (b) Goddord (c) Bradley (d) Coleridge

B 38. "How came he dead? I shall not be juggled with: To hell allegiance! Vows, to the blackest devil! Is a speech in Hamlet spoken by:
(a) Hamlet (b) Laertes (c) Polonius (d) Claudius

D 39. Aspect of the Novel is written by:

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(a) David Cecil (b) Walter Allen (c) Arnold Kettle (d) E.M. Forster

40. 'The Hollow Men' is written by:
(a) T.S. Eliot (b) Ezra Pound (c) Yeats (d) Larkin

41. William Faulkner was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) 1953

42. G.B. Shaw was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1925 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) 1949

43. 'The Winding Stair' is written by:
(a) Ted Hughes (b) T.S. Eliot (c) W.B. Yeats (d) W.H. Auden

44. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a play written by:
(a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) Oscar Wilde (d) T.S. Eliot

45. 'The Rainbow' is a novel written by:
(a) Hemingway (b) Virginia Woolf (c) E.M. Forster (d) D.H. Lawrence

46. The earliest play written by Shakespeare according to Oxford Shakespeare 1988 is:
(a) Twelfth Night (b) As you Like it (c) Gentlemen (d) Titus Andronicus

47. 'If music be the food of love, play on,
give me excess of it, that Surfeiting
The appetite may sicken and die? is a speech from
(a) Twelfth Night' (b) A Mid Summer Nights' Dream
(c) As you Like it (d) The Winters' Tale

48. An elaborate classical form in which one Shepherd – Singer laments the death of another is called:
(a) Pastoral Romance (b) Pastoral Elegy (c) Ballad (d) Epic

49. The poets who believe that a hard, clear image was essential to verse are called:
(a) Imaginists (b) Romanticists (c) Classicists (d) Imagists

50. A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called:
(a) Over tone (b) Rhetoric (c) Extended metaphor (d) Hyperbole

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. b	14. d	15. a	16. b	17. b	18. c	19. c	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. d	24. d	25. c	26. d	27. d	28. c	29. a	30. a
31. a	32. d	33. d	34. b	35. a	36. b	37. c	38. b	39. d	40. a
41. a	42. a	43. c	44. d	45. d	46. d	47. a	48. b	49. d	50. d

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