**Literary Forms**

**Unit - I**

**Ballad -Epic and Mock -Epic -Dramatic Monologue -Limerick -Lyric-Ode-Elegy-Pastoral Elegy -Sonnet.**

1. Which poem is a lengthy, narrative work of poetry?

 a. Epic b .Ballad c. Elegy d.ode

Answer: a

2. Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey are …….

a. Odes

b. pastoral poems

c. epics

d. ballads

Answer: c

3. The narration in an epic begins ---------------.

1. In the middle of the things
2. From the beginning of the events
3. From the last
4. None of the above

Answer: a

4. The meaning of ‘In media’ res means -----

1. From the beginning of the events
2. In the middle of the things
3. From the last
4. None of the above

Answer : b

5. The part of the epic where the author states his purpose or argument is

1. Invocation
2. Proposition
3. Both a and b
4. None of the above

Ans. b

6. The epic poet appealing to the muse for inspiration is known as

1. Proposition
2. Supernatural Machinery
3. Invocation
4. Epic similes

Ans. c

7. Homer's Iliad has \_\_ books.

1. 20
2. 21
3. 22
4. 24

Ans. d

8. Paradise lost has \_\_\_books.

1. 9
2. 10
3. 12
4. 11

Ans. C

9. The Mahabharata has \_\_slokas and runs into 18 parvas.

1. 1,00,000
2. 1,00,001
3. 1,00,100.
4. 1,10,000

Ans. a

10. Actions of deities and supernatural beings in an epic are known as in the 18th century.

a . battles

b. invocation

c. machinery

d. proposition

Ans. C

11. An epic simile is also known as ‐-------.

1. Classical similes
2. Homeric similies
3. Conceits
4. Hyperboles

Answer**:** b

12. Which of the following is not an epic convention?

 a. invocation to the muse

b. beginning the narration in the beginning of the things

c. stating the purpose of writing the epic

d. using a trivial subject as the theme

Answer: d

13. Epics that combine myth, legend, folk tales and history are known as

a. primary epics or traditional epics

b. literary epics

c. both a and b

d. none of the above

Answer : a

14. Epics written by poets who imitated the traditional form are known as

a. Literary epics

 b. secondary epics

c. Traditional epics

d. both a and b

Answer : d

15. Milton's Paradise Lost is a

a. Literary epic

b. traditional epic

c. secondary epic

d. both a and c

Answer : d

16. Who ranked the epic second to tragedy in importance?

a. Aristotle

b. plato

c. homer

d. Milton

Answer: a

17. --------is a parody of the serious epic.

a. dramatic monologue b. idyll c. sonnet d. mock epic

Answer: d

18. The intention of a mock epic ------.

a. comical b. satirical c. serious d. both a and b

Answer: d

19. The Battle of the Frogs and Mice is a parody of the epic--------.

a. Iliad. b. Aeneid c. Odessey d. the Mahabharatha

Answer: a

20. A trivial incident treated in an epic manner in a---------.

a. comedy b**.** mock epicc.saire d. metrical romance

Answer: b

21. An oft-quotated example of a mock epic in English is --------.

a. My Last Duchess b. Tale of Tub c. Dunciad d. The Rape of the Lock

Answer: d

22. The ode is of ----- origin.

a. Italy b. Russia c. Germany D. Greek

Answer: d

23. A poem in which a single person narrates his experiences is called a --------.

a. dramatic monologue b. lyric c. ode d. ballad

Answer: a

23. The form of poetry that became popular during the Victorian period is --------.

a. ode b. lyric c. dramatic monologue d. ballad

Answer: c

24. The chief exponent of dramatic monologue is--------.

a. Tennyson b. Arnold c. Wordsworth d. Robert Browning

Answer: d

**25. Which of the following is not a dramatic monologue?**

**a. Lippo Lippi**

**b. Last Duchess**

**c.Ulysses**

**d.Lycidas**

**Answer: d**

26. Dorian ode is also known as-------.

a. Lesbian ode

b. Horatian ode

c. Pindaric ode

d. English ode

Answer: c

27. During the recitation of -------- the dancers moved from right to left.

1. Strophe
2. Antistrophe
3. Epode
4. Both a and b

Answer: a

28. Thomas Gray's "The Bard" is an example of ---------- ode.

a. Lesbian ode

b. Horatian ode

c. Pindaric ode

d. English ode

Answer: c

1. Lesbian ode is named after the island of -----
2. a. Lesbos

b. Limeric

c. Paris

d. London

Answer: a

30. Lesbion ode is also known as----------

a. Pindaric ode

b. Horatian ode

c. Pindaric ode

d. English ode

Answer: b

31. Lesbian ode is a-------- form when compared to the Pindaric ode.

a. more complicated

b. more intricate

c. simpler

d. more difficult

Answer: c

32. Upon Cromwell’s Return from Ireland is an example of --------.

a. Pindaric ode

b. Horatian ode

c. Lesbian

d. English ode

Answer: b

1. The irregular ode was introduced by-----------.

a. Petrarch

b. Horace

c. Shelley

d. Abraham Cowley

Answer: d

34. ------------ odes were homostrophic in form.

a. Pindaric ode

b. Dorian ode

c. Lesbian

d. English ode

Answer: c

1. Odes written in a single, repeated stanza are---------------- in form.
2. Homostrophic, b. strophic, c. monostrophic d. both b and c

Answer -a

1. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality is an excellent example of -----
2. Horatian ode B.Lesbian ode C. English irregular ode d. English irregular ode.

Answer d

1. Romantic poets preferred the --------------- ode because of its flexible nature.
2. Pindaric B. irregular c. Horatian d. Lesbian

Answer b

38. The structure of ………ode is based on dance and movements of dancers.

a.Dorian b. Pindar C .Horatian d .Irregular

Answer a

39.’The Bard’ is an excellent example of …………ode

a. Rnglish Regular b English irregular c. Pindaric d. Horatian

Answer c

1. The form of poem in which a band of singers wander from village to village and sing with the help of harp and fiddle is known as ………..
2. Ballad b .novel. c .monologue d .story

Answer a

41. **Ballad is a form of poetry originated from ………….literature.**

**a. Tamil b. American c. folk d .Russian**

**Answer c**

42. The ancient English ballads were collected and published in ……..

 a.1768 b. 1765 c. 1788 d.1783

Answer b.

43.Strope,antistope and epode are ……………

a.movements in dance b.music in dance c. teaching in dance d.themes

Answer. a

44.In a form of ode Andrew marvel composed upon Cromwell’s return from Ireland ,what is it ?

a.Horatian ode b.Dorian c. Victorian d.Elizabethan

Ans. a

45.The genre to which ‘The Rape Of the lock’ belongs to is called ………

a.folk epic b.modern epic c.oral epic d.mock-epic

Ans. d

46.A Limerick is a short and humorous poem consist of ………lines

a.Five anaspaestic b.nine anaspaetic c.six regular d. three irregular

Ans. a

47.A Short poem that does not tell a story ,but makes a direct expression is called …….

a .lyric b. monologue c. novel d.ode

Ans a

48.who introduced irregular ode ?

a.Abraham Cowley b.shakespeare c.Milton d. Bernad shaw

Ans. a

49.An example of irregular ode is

a**.**Ode:Intimations of immortality b.ode on a Grecian urn c.ode to evening d. ode to autumn

Ans. a

50.A poem of lament ,mourning the death of person is called……..

a.elegy b.epic c. short story d.poem.

Ans. a

51.The pastoral elegy originated in the work of ………..

a.Petrarch b.Theocritis c.Astrophel d.Sir Philip Sidney

Ans. B

52.**Which is the first pastoral elegy?**

**a.Shepherd’s Calender b.Elegy written in a country church yard c.Licydas d.In Memorium**

**Ans. a**

1. A short poem or an episode in a larger poem which describes a beautiful ,rural scene or incident is

called ……….

a.Sonnet b.an idyll c.rhymes d.metaphor

Ans. b

54.Idyll is a term derived from ……….word

a.French b.Greek c.Latin d.Russian

Ans. b

55.The sonnet form was originated in ……..century

a.Thirteenth b. fourteenth b.fifteenth d.twelvth

Ans. b

56.Sonnetto means a …………

a.Big sound b. little sound c.twitter sound d.rhyming sound

Ans. b

57. ………… is called a sonnet cycle or sonnet sequence.

a.A collection of sonnet b.rhyme and metre c.words and meaning d.mourn and death

Ans. a

58.What is the rhymes of Octave?

a.abbaabba b.ccdecca c.bbaaccbb d.aaccbbdds

Ans. a

59. What is the rhymes of sestet?

a. ccddeeff b. cdecde c. aabbccd d. bbccddaa

Ans. b

60.’On his Blindness ‘ is an example of………..sonnet.

 a. Petrachan b. Shakespearean c. Italian d. Literarian

Ans. A

**UNIT - II**

**II.Figure of speech -Imagery -Simile -Imagery -Simile and Metaphor -Personification -Onomatopoeia -Alliteration -Apostrophe -Hyperbolae -Oxymoron -Allegory -Allusion -Irony and Metonymy.**

1.Figure of speech which helps us to see things described by the poet is

a.simile **b.**metaphor c. Alliteration d. Oxymoron.

 Ans. a

2.In a…………, the connective like ‘like ‘or ‘as' is omitted.

a. Metaphor b. Simile c. Imagery d. Apostrophe.

Ans. a

3.-------- is a figure of speech in which words contain the sounds they describe.

a. Hyperbole b. Oxymoron c. Onomatopoeia d. Simile.

 Ans. c

4.**The repetition of similar sounds in several words is called………….**

 **a. Allusion b. Irony c. Paradox d. Alliteration**

Ans. d

**5.A** figure of speech that fuses two contradictory or opposing ideas is……………

a. metonymy b.oxymoron c. Paradox d. Metaphor

Ans. b

6.A figure of speech in which a part of a thing is used to denote the entire object is………

a. Metonymy b. Paradox c. Pun d. Synecdoche.

Ans. b

7.Frailty thy name is women---------.

A-Apostrophe B-Metaphor c-Personification D-None

Ans. a

8-The night is dark as a black stone-----------.

A-Simile B-Onomatopoeia C-Metaphor D-Alliteration

Ans. a

1. Break, Break, break big boulders beside the river------

A-Alliteration B-Antithesis C-Personification D-Apostrophe

Ans. A

10-In trochaic -----------.

A-a stressed syllable is followed by an unstressed syllable

B-Two unstressed syllables follow one stressed syllable

C-Both D-None

Ans. a

11.She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream ----------.

A-Simile B-Personification C-Metaphor D-Oxymoron

Ans. a

12.Life! I know not what thou art

A.Apostrophe B-Oxymoron C-Simile D-Personification

Ans. a

13.The naughty boy is cunningly simple.

A-Oxymoron B-Metaphor c-Hyperbole D-Alliteration

Ans. a

14-I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore.

A-Onomatopoeia B-Personification C-Oxymoron D-Simile

Ans. a

15.Life is but a walking shadow

A-Metaphor B-Apostrophe C-Hyperbole D-None

Ans. a

16.The feet of the two syllables in which the unstressed syllable precedes the stressed one is called -------.

A-Iambic B-Trochu C-Both D-None

Ans. A

17……….. is origin from greek word meaning ‘feel together ‘

a.Metaphor b. Synaesthesia c. Alliteration d. Simile

Ans. B

18…………..is the attribhtion of human qualities to something that is not human.

a.Onomatopoeia b. Metaphor c. Personification d. Alliteration

Ans. B

19.

20………….is used in poetry and speeches to add emotional intensity.

a.Oxymoron b. Allegory c. Apostrophe d. Cliché

Ans. C

21…………….is an exaggeration or overstatement.

a.Hyperbole b. Anticlimax c. Cliché d. Allusion

Ans. A

23.Milton uses the ………..’darkness visible ‘when describing Hell.

a. Simile b. Allegory c. Oxymoron d. Allusion

Ans. C

24.An……….. is a story which has layers of meaning.

a. oxymoron b. Apostrophe c. Allegory d. Irony

Ans. C

25.An…………is a reference to another literary work or person or event.

a. Allusion b. Cliché c. Comedy d. Paradax

Ans. A

26………….may be of the verbal, dramatic, or situational kind.

a.Epithet b. expression c. Irony d. Synecdoche

Ans.c.

27.In…………. an attribute of a thing or a name is used to substitute the thing itself.

a. Irony b. Metonymy c. Imagery d. Paradox

Ans b

28.’Rashtrapathi Bhavan issued a statement ‘is an example of…………….

 A. Metonymy B. Synecdoche c. Paradox D. Irony

Ans.A

29.’She has the best ride ‘is an example of…………

A. Synecdoche B.Metonymy C. Paradox D. Euphemism

Ans. A

30.’The Rime of the Ancient Mariner ‘ is an good example of…………irony

A. Situational B. Dramatic C. Verbal D. Common

Ans. A

#### 31. Saying the opposite of what you mean is--------.

a.Situational irony

b.Coincidence

c.Verbal irony

d.Not ironic

answer : C

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relationship between two facts. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relationship between expectations and reality.

a.Irony…coincidence

b.Verbal irony…situational irony

c.Situational irony…verbal irony

d.Coincidence…irony

answer: d

#### 33. Which of the following is NOT one of the main uses of irony?

a.Revealing a character/perspective

**b.Showing a logical connection**

c.Generating humor

d.Showing the absurdity of life

answer: b

#### 34. You wouldn’t use situational irony in a formal essay, but you might…

a.Use coincidence instead

b.Use verbal irony instead

c.Point it out

d.Disprove it

answer: c

#### 35. What is oxymoron?

a.contradictory elements combined in a phrase

b.a specific type of juxtaposition

c.none of the above

d.both a and b

answer: d

36. Which of the following is an example of oxymoron?

a.definitely maybe

b.probably probably

c.totally not

d.never ever ever!

answer: a

#### 37. When is oxymoron NOT appropriate?

a.a political speech

b.a witty poem

c.a user’s manual

d.a children’s show

answer: c

#### 38. Which is an example of oxymoron in the following passage?He’s a strange, sleepy, silent person. He’s an unpopular celebrity, if you know what I mean. I wouldn’t recommend that you watch his show, not for a million bucks!

a.strange, sleepy, silent

b.unpopular celebrity

c.if you know what I mean

d.not for a million bucks

answer: b

#### 39. Allegories are heavy in \_\_\_\_\_.

a.Irony

b.Symbolism

c.Satire

d.All of the above

answer:b

40. When writing an allegory, you should first come up with\_\_\_

a.The surface story

b.The hidden story

c.Symbolic correlations

d.Any of the above

answer: b

#### 41. The hidden story in an allegory is usually about--------.

a.Religion

b.Politics

c.Moral philosophy

d.All of the above

answer : d

#### 42. George Orwell’s Animal Farm is an allegory for----------.

a.The Russian Revolution

b.World War II

c.The American Revolution

d.None of the above

answer: a

#### 43. What kind of paradox is “This statement is a lie”?

a.Literary paradox

b.Logical paradox

c.Illusory paradox (oxymoron)

d.All of the above

answer: b

#### 44. Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of literary paradox?

a.To make characters more three-dimensional

b.To generate mystery

c.To help art imitate life

d.To eliminate plot holes

answer: d

#### 45. The ethics professor stealing money from students was an example of ---------.

a.Irony

b.Logical paradox

c.Juxtaposition

d.Oxymoron

answer: a

46. Rather than coming up with literary paradoxes from scratch, it may be best to:

a.Come up with logical paradoxes first

b.Base all paradoxes on irony

c.Base all paradoxes on juxtaposition

d.Observe literary paradoxes in history, literature, or real life

answer: d

47.Choose the best alliteration definition:

1. The repetition of vowel sounds in close proximity.
2. The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of nearby words.
3. The repetition of consonant sounds in unstressed syllables
4. All the above

Ans.B

48. Which of these lines from Edgar Allen Poe’s “The Raven” contains alliteration?

A.Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary

B.“’Tis some visitor,” I muttered, “tapping at my chamber door”

C.Quoth the Raven “Nevermore”.

D. None

Ans.A

49.Are you hungry? Let's find a cafe for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. egg, chips and cola

B. coffee, cakes and tea

C. coffee, cakes and cola

D. fish, chips and coffee

Ans.C

50. The art gallery displayed hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. books, pots and pans
2. pots, pans and cups
3. precious pictures and paintings
4. prints, cups and pans

Ans.C

51.The repetition of the initial consonant sound in two or more neighbouring words or syllables -----------.

1. Onomatopoeia
2. Personification
3. simile
4. Alliteration

Ans.D

52.Definition:

The repetition of consonant sounds in the beginning of words

1. Alliteration
2. Symbol
3. Assonance
4. Rhythm

Ans.A

53.Which is the best example of alliteration?

1. Only three girls came to the picnic
2. She wants to see that movie
3. I like popcorn, peanuts, and Pepsi when I watch movies.
4. The sun was in my eyes all day and I got a headache!

Ans.C

54.Which is a the best example odd Alliteration?

A.If someone see a science movie it can help them remember the concepts.

B.I love math but I don't like the homework.

C.We need milk for our cereal and tea!

D. All the above

Ans.A

55.What is onomatopoeia?

A. A word or phrase that can be said forwards and backwards

B. An obvious exaggeration

C. A word that mimics a sound

D. Giving human qualities to an item

Ans.C

56.An onomatopoeia is also known as what?

1. An action word
2. A descriptive word
3. A sound word
4. A statement

Ans.C

57.Crash! Crunch! Grunt! yelped my dog as he jumped on the table and fell" is an example of:

1. personification
2. Onomatopoeia
3. Both A and B
4. None

Ans.B

58.Read the sentence and choose the onomatopoeic word.
Kristen's brother is the coolest because he can burp the alphabet.

A. brother

B. alphabet

C. Kristen

D. Burp

Ans.D

59. What is alliteration?

A. The end of sounds is the same.

B. The beginning of the first word of a sentence is the same.

C. The beginning of at least 2 words in a row sounds the same

D. It is an exaggeration.

Ans.C

60.Which of these is alliteration?

1. All the animals left.
2. The chirping cheetah is sad.
3. The dog left his house.
4. The friendly dog found a cat.

Ans.B

**UNIT III**

III**.The origin and growth of Drama in English -Tragedy and comedy-Dramatic Design -Romantic Tragedy &Comedy -Tragic comedy -Chronic plays-Masque and Antimasque-Comedy of Humours -Comedy of manners -Genteel comedy -Sentimental comedy -Farce -Melodrama -Expressionist Drama -Absurd Drama -One -Act play.**

**1** -----------is a form of literature that has plot, character, dialogue and action and is meant to performed on the stage.

a. Novel b. Story c. Theatre d. Drama

Ans. d

**2.**Western drama originated in ancient………..

a. Greece b. London c. Italy d. France

Ans. a

3.Tragedy and comedy are traditional classification of…….

 a. Story b. Humours c. Chronicle plays d. Drama

Ans. d

**4.**The word comedy is derived from the Greek word……meaning revel or merry making.

a. Komos b. Proscenium c. Farce d.closet

Ans. a

5.which is the final section of the dramatic design?

a. Exposition b. Resolution c. Denouement d.climax

Ans. c

6………..is device used in greek drama.

a.A deus ex machina b. Morality c. Interlude d. Conflict

Ans. a

7……………. Were the largest ones which had a seating capacity of more than 15,000 people.

1. Amphitheatres b. Semicircular theatres c. Greek theatres d. Peculiar theatres

Ans: a

8…………..was a short entertainment put on between courses of a feast or between the acts of a longer play.

1. Murder b. Plot c.diameter d. Interlude

Ans: d

9. The term Tragedy comes from the Greek word -------------.

a. Tragedies b. Tragedia c. Tidia d. Tragolia

Ans. A

10.The soul of tragedy is -----------.

a. Plot b. Conflict c. Both plot and conflict d none of these

Ans. C

11.who produced the model for the Romantic English tragedy?

a. Plato b. Scenca c. Plautu d. Aristophanes

Ans. B

12.Thomas kyd's “The Spanish Tragedy ‘is ----------.

a. Romantic tragedy b. Revenge tragedy c. Heroic tragedy d. Greek tragedy

Ans. B

13.Western drama originated in ancient………..

a. England b. Greece c. Church d. Theatre

Ans. B

14………..tragedy is one of the earliest form of drama.

a.Greek b. English c. Dramatic d. French

Ans. A

15.The new comedy focused on the………of young lovers.

a. amorous intrigues b. Social issues c. Crimes d. Political issues

Ans. A

16.Nicholas Udall's Ralph Roister Doister is considered to be the first……..

a. Greek comedy b. Latin comedy c. English comedy d. Imitated comedy

Ans. C

17.Every dramatic narrative arises out of some……….

 a. Exposition b. Novel c. conflict d. Background

Ans. C

18…………..pointed out that the plot of a play may be represented as pyramidal structure.

a.Aristophanes b. Gustav Freytag c. Udall d. Milton

Ans. B

19.Pyramidal structure contains……….. main divisions.

a. Two b.three c. Six d. Five

Ans. D

20.The play begins with…………

a. Climax b. audience c. exposition d. Scene

Ans. C

21.The plot thickens in the………. action stage.

a.middle b. Starting c. rising d. falling

Ans. C

22.The………is the point of greatest interest in the play.

a. turning b. Climax c. Middle d. Introduction

Ans. B

23.In………drama the climax is usually appears only towards the end of the play.

a. Hindi b. Greek c. action d. Modern

Ans.d

24.In……………drama the climax is placed somewhere close to the middle of the play.

a. Othello b. English c. Shakespearean d. Italian

Ans. C

25.Othello, Macbeth are examples of…………..

a. Romantic comedy b. Comedy c. Romatic tragedy d. Tragedy.

Ans. C

26.In Romantic tragedy the dialogues are highly……..

a. Philosophical b. Poetical c. Classical d. Humorous

Ans. B

27.Neoclassical tragedy is deviated from classical…………

a. Tragedy b. Comedy c. Violence d. Movement

Ans. Tragedy

28………..are lighthearted plays that deal with the follies of young lovers.

a.Romantic comedies b. Poetic plays c. Tragedies d.Comedy

Ans. A

29.Cross dressing and mistaken identities are common plot elements in…….

 a. Romantic comedies b. Word play c. Bawdy jokes d.Dream plays

Ans. A

30.Plays dealing with historical events……

a.social plays b.Sub plot c. Elizabethan tragedy d. History play

Ans. D

31……………was a form of country dramatic entertainment that flourished in Europe.

a.Antimasque b. Masque c. Comedy d.Farce

Ans. B

32.The plot of a masque is slight, and is usually taken from……….

 a. Puranas b.Masques c.mythology d. coronation

Ans.c

33.Ben Johnson wrote some masque in…………….. Century

a. 16 th b. 18th c. 17th d. 19 th

34.How an actor dresses to express the personality, era, and type of character that is being portrayed is called the:

a.Props b.Propaganda c.Costume d.Customary

Ans. C

35.Major division of a play ------------.

a.Antagonist b.Act c.Bit d.Burlesque

Ans. B

36. A monologue is -------------.

a.A conversation between characters

b.Small movable objects

c.Private thoughts said out loud by one character

d.The hero’s goal or job

Ans. C

1. Drama is classified under…….. main headings.

a. Three b. Two c. Four d. Five

Ans. B

1. ‘The play of the Weather’ by John Heywood is a well known example for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Morality plays b. Interlude c. Miracle plays d. mystery plays

Ans: b

1. ’Twelth Night’ is good example for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Romantic Tragedy b. Romantic Comedy c. Tragic Comedy d. Chronicle plays

Ans: b

40.A drama where the main character dies is called a ------------.

a. Sad story b.Drama c.Tragedy d. Coincidence

Ans. C

41.Person telling the story.

a.Narrator b.Clown c.Monologue d.Dialogue

Ans. A

42.Conversation between two characters is called -------------.

a.A monologue b. Adiscussion C.diologue d.A quotation

Ans. C

43.How are drama and other forms of literature similar?

a.They contain the same structure and point-of-view.

b.They contain characters, plot, setting, themes, conflict and literary devices.

c.They contain a cast of characters and dialogue.

d.They are published in a newspaper format.

Ans. b

44.Which of the following can be found within a script?

a.Acts and scenes b.Dialogue c.Setting description d.All of the above

Ans. d

1. Which type of drama contains humor, mocks people and situations and ends happily, often with a

marriage or big problem solved?

a.Tragedy b.Romance c.Drama d.Comedy

Ans. d

46.conversation between two or more characters where words are spoken and information is given ------.

a.Monologue b.Dialogue c.Foil d.Soliloquy

Ans. B

47.A speech made by one character that tells information to the audience is -----------.

a.Dialogue b.Drama c.Foil d.Monologue

Ans. D

48.A monologue that states the inner feelings and thoughts of a character is -----------.

a.Monologue b.Dialogue c.Soliloquy d.Scene

Ans. C

49.The problem, or struggle that the characters face is…

a.The exposition b.The conclusion c.The conflict d.The setting

Ans. C

50.Somebody talking to him/herself to reveal their thoughts or feelings is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.Soliloquy b.Monologue c.Speech d.Dialogue

Ans. A

51.When the audience or reader knows something that the characters in the story do not know ------------.

a.Dramatic irony b.Monologue c.Scene d.Soliloquy

Ans. A

52.A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a story written to be performed in front of an audience.

a.Dialogue b.Act c.Scene d. drama

Ans. D

53.Furniture or objects placed on stage during a performance are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.Props b.Characters c.Plot d.Dialogue

Ans. A

54.The words that characters say are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.Stage directions b.Dialogue c.Drama d.Scene

Ans. B

55.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sequence of events in a play.

a.Act b.Scene c.Stage directions d.Plot

Ans. D

56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the actors or actresses performing the play.

a.Dialouge b.Props c.Drama d.Characters

Ans. D

57.The time and location where the action takes place.

a.Dialogue b.Setting c.Stage Directions d. Act

Ans. B

58………. gives details about characters and setting: the main problem or conflict is introduced.

a.Conflict b.Climax c.Introduction/ Exposition d.Falling action

Ans. C

59.Basic sequence of events in a story ------------.

a.Exposition/ introduction b.Resolution c.Plot d.Dialogue

Ans.. c

60.A story with a happy ending that uses humor is a ------------.

a.Drama b.Tragedy c.Comedy d.Expository

Ans. C

**UNIT - IV**

**IV Non :Fiction -Biography -Autobiography -Essay-Aphoristic, personal, Critical, periodical**

1………….is a kind of biography in which the author tells about his or her own life.

1. Own biography b. autobiography c. biography d. apology biography.

Ans: b

2.A…………. is an account of a person's life written by someone.

a. Biography b. autobiography c. Hagiography d. autograph

Ans: a

3.The word biography was first used by………..

a. Sir Thomas More b. John Dryden c. Johnson d. Wolsey

Ans: b

4.The only work which came close to biography were………….

 a. graphein b. hagiography c. bios d. Memoirs

Ans: b

5.Who familiarised the distinctive features of early Greek plays to us?

A. Shakespeare b. Aristotle c. Bernad shaw d. Sophocles

Ans: b

1. The word comedy is derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. komos. b. cosmos c. Chorus d. Climax

Ans: a

7.Name the Roman comedy writers who influenced the English comedy writers.

A. Nicholas Udall’s b. Shakespeare c. Plautus & Terrence d. Christopher Marlowe

Ans: c

8.Which is considered to be the first English comedy?

A. Ralph Roister Doister b. Aeschylus c.Marlowe d.Aristotle

Ans:A

9.Who is considered to be the most influential of the Greek comedy writers?

A. John Steinbeck b. Menander c. Katherine d. James Joyce

Ans: b

10. Homorous work of drama -----------.

a.**Comedy** b. Play c. Biography d. Fiction

11. Story written to be performed by actors --------------.

a.**Drama** b.Comedy c.Autobiography d.Nonfiction

12.The ordinary form of written language -----------.

a. **Prose** b.Poetry c.Myth d.Fable

13.A story using made-up characters that could happen in real life ------------.

a. **Realistic fiction** b.Science fiction c.Fantasy d.Fiction

14. Writing that tells about imaginary events that involve science or technology -----------.

a.**Science fiction**  b.Historical fiction c.Realistic fiction d.Fantasy

Ans: a

15.A fictional narrative written in prose, which is shorter than a novel.

a.Short story b.Poem c.Play d.Novel

Ans: a

16.Who made aphoristic essay popular in England?

A. Charles Lamb

B. Thomas De Quincey

C. Bacon

D. Leigh Hunt

 Ans.C

17.The proletarian novel is also known as----.

A. Psychological novel

B. Gothic novel

C. Historical novel

D. Working class novel

Ans. D

18.Proletarian fiction is prominent in ----and -----literatuIe.

A. British and American Literature

B. New Zealand and Australian literature

C. Russian and Japanese literature

D. Indian and Afro-American literature

Ans. C

19.----- essay rose into prominence in the early 18th century.

A. Periodical essay

B. Critical essay

C. Personal essay

D. Aphoristic essay.

Ans. A

20.Periodical essay form was made popular by ‐-----and ---.

A. Addison

B. Goldsmith

C. Dr. Johnson

D. Addison and Steele

Ans.

21.Critical essay was made popular by -------.

A. Dr. Johnson

B. Addison and Steele

C. John Dryden

D. Goldsmith

Ans. C

22.The essay that evaluates, discusses and interprets a literary work is known as-----.

A. Critical essay

B. Periodical essay

C. Personal essay

D. Aphoristic essay

Ans. A

23.Who pioneered the form of essay 'characte‘ sketch’?

A. Thomas Overbury

B. Theophrastus

C. Joseph Hall

D. John Miltton

Ans. B

24.Which of the following is not a character sketch?

A. A Good Wife

B. A Drunken Dutchmam Resident in England

C. Of Truth

D. Of the Flatterer

Ans. C

25.Informal style is followed in writing-----essays.

A. Personal essay

B. Aphoristic essay

C. Character Sketch

D. Critical essay

Ans.A

26.Who is known as the father of personal essay?

A. Charles Lamb

B. Montague

C. William Hazlitt

D. Leigh Hunt

Ans. B

27.Every day happenings are the subject matter of ---- essays.

A. Personal essay

B. Aphoristic essay

C. Character Sketch

D. Critical essay

Ans. A

28.Find the odd man out.

A. Charles Lamb

B. Thomas De Quincey

C. Bacon

D. Leigh Hunt

Ans. C

1. What does the word Melodrama actually mean?
2. Drama that is mellow
3. A musical
4. Music Drama
5. None

Ans: C

1. Which of these is not a characteristic of melodrama?
2. Exaggeration
3. Fight sequences
4. Mime
5. Happy ending

Ans: C

1. Which of 2 of these are stock characters?
2. Villain
3. Narrator
4. Child

D.Charlie Chaplin

Ans:A

1. In what decade was Melodrama most popular?
2. 1780
3. 1840
4. 1890
5. 1930

Ans:B

1. What other style of theatre influenced Melodrama?
2. Commedia D'ell Arte
3. Elizabethan Theatre
4. Pantomime
5. Greek Theatre

Ans:A

1. Which of these places is not a location where a melodrama might be set?
2. In a house
3. In a city
4. By the Sea
5. In a barn

Ans:B

1. How do you spell the name of the word that describes a drama 'by the sea'?
2. naudic
3. naughtycryl
4. norwetal
5. Nautical

Ans: D

1. Which of these is a plot device regularly used in Melodrama?
2. Lying Letters
3. Police chases
4. War
5. Robbery

Ans:A

1. Why was music used in Melodrama?
2. To encourage the audience to sing along
3. To help the performers know what was coming next
4. To make it funny
5. To encourage emotional responses from the audience

Ans: D

1. What era was melodrama most popular in?
2. Greek times
3. Victorian
4. Elizabethan
5. Modern Day

Ans: B

39. Essays of Elia is an excellent example of ---- essays.

A. Personal essays

B. Aphoristic essays

C. Character Sketch

D. Critical essays

Ans. A

40.Who made aphoristic essay popular in England?

A. Charles Lamb

B. Thomas De Quincey

C. Bacon

D. Leigh Hunt

Ans.C

41.The definition of autobiography is

a.A self-written life story

b.A life story written by another person.

c.A life story made into film by the person him/herself.

d.A life story that tells the life of another person.

Ans. a

42.Autobiographies are important because

a.They are a way to show others they are not alone in their problems.

b.They are a good way to inspire other people.

c.They are a way for the person to continue healing.

d.All of the above.

Ans: d

43.A memoir is a type of autobiography, but

a.They feature the whole life of the person.

b.They focus on one event or time period of the person’s life.

c.They focus on other people instead of the author.

d.None of the above.

Ans. a

44.When writing an autobiography, the author should remember to

a.Use academic language and keep the ideas simple.

b.Use flowery descriptions and a lot of figurative language.

c.Use strong description, provide details, and possibly add dialogue.

d.Use other people’s thoughts and feelings to describe him or herself.

Ans. a

45.Reading an autobiography versus a biography of a person is

a.Not as interesting.

b.Better because we see the actual person’s ideas and reasons for actions.

c.More complicated because the person may not be able to write well.

d.Both A and B

Ans. b

46.Autobiographies are…

a.The story of someone’s life written by someone else in third person point of view

b.The story of someone’s life written by that person in first person point of view

c. A daily reflection written about a days events

d. A fictional account of a historical event

Ans. B

47.The author is not the subject in

a.Autobiography

b.Biography

c.Both

d.Neither

Ans. B

48.Shares the subject’s personal thoughts and feelings about his/her life

a.Autobiography

b.Biography

c.Both

d.Bibliography

Ans. A

49.Do biographies have to be about a dead person?

a. Yes b.No c.Always d.none.

Ans. b

50.Biographies and Autobiographies are both nonfiction

a.True b.False c.Both d.None

Ans. a

51.A fictional adaptation is…

a.The story of someone’s life written by someone else in third person point of view

b.The story of someone’s life written by that person in first person point of view

c. A daily reflection written about a days events

d.A story based on someone’s biography, autobiography or memoir that includes elements of fiction.

 Ans. D

52.’Autobiography is a product of first hand experience…..’said by…….

 a. Dr. Johnson b. St. Augustine c. H. W. Longfellow d.Richard

Ans. C

53…………is a mode modern trend in biography.

a.Strategy b. Subsidiary c. Debunking d. Compilation

Ans. C

54.’The Prelude' is an example………..

 a. Biographical poem b. Autobigraphical poem c. Narrative poem d. Diaries

Ans. B

55.The first autobiography of note is…………confessions written in the fourth century.

a. St. Augustine's b. T. Washington's c. Rousseau's d. Helen killer's

 Ans. B

56.The word…… has been applied nearly every kind of writing except poems, plays and stories.

a. Prose b. Essay c.novel d. Memory

57.Autobiography was popular only after…………

a. Sixteenth b. Seventeenth c. Fourteenth d. Nineteenth

Ans. A

58.Biography became popular in……….century.

a. Fourteenth b. Seventeenth c. Sixteenth d. Eighteen

Ans. B

59.Two definite events are included in almost every………..-birth and death.

a. Essay b. Biography c. Genre d.Analysis

Ans. B

60…………….is one of the nineteenth century English philosopher who pointed out that biography and autobiography omitted details of daily life.

a.D. G. Tendulkar b.Herbert Spencer c. Jacques d. Dr. Johnson

Ans. b

**UNIT - V**

**V.Fiction, short story -Picaresque novel – Historical, sentimental and Gothic novel -Science Fiction -Detection -social and poletarian -stream of consciousness-novel**

1.Sherlock Holmes is a detective created by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Edgar Allan Poe

B. Wilkie Collins

C. G.K.Chesterton

D. Canon Doyle

Ans.D

2.Father Brown is a detective created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Edgar Allan Poe

B. Wilkie Collins

C. G.K.Chesterton

D. Canon Doyle

Ans. c

3.Who is the author of Murder on the Orient Express?

A. Agatha Christie

B. Wilkie Collins

C. G.K.Chesterton

D. Canon Doyle

Ans. a

4.In a detective story, the confidant is a stand-in for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Author

B. Reader

C. Police

D. Crininal

Ans. B

5.Hercule Poirot is a detective created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Edgar Allan Poe

B. Agatha Christie

C. G.K.Chesterton

D. Canon Doyle

Ans. b

6.The word ‘Novel' is derived from the………. word ‘Novella'.

A. Latin B. Italian C.Spanish D. German

Ans: B

7.The Spanish word ‘picaro' means……..

 A. Disease B. Health c. Horror D. Rogue

Ans: D

8.A brief story that leads to a moral, often using animals as characters is ------------.

a.Fable b.Myth c.Folktales d. Short story

Ans:d

9.A story containing unreal, imaginary features

a.Fantasy b.Folktale c.Fable d.Myth

Ans: a

10. Story originating in popular culture, typically passed on by word of mouth.

a.Folktale b.Fable c.Myth d.Fiction

Ans: a

11.Fiction that involves an event in history. Contains historical facts, events, or people, but is not true.

a.Historical fiction b.Nonfiction c.Realistic fiction d.Fantasy

Ans: a

8. A traditional story about gods, ancestors, or heroes, told to explain the natural world or the customs

and beliefs of a society.

a.Myth b.Fantasy c.Fable d.story

Ans: a

 9.A picaresque novel dramatizes the life of what kind of person ?

a. A member of the royalty

b. A lowborn, wandering adventurer

c. A member of the middle class engaging in self-exploration

d. A child as he or she develops into an adult

Ans. B

10.Fable, fabliau, folktale and exemplum were the early forms of……….

aShort stories b. Short essays c. Short lyrics d. Plot structure

Ans. a

11.The word…………is derived from the Spanish word ‘picaro’.

a.Picaresque b. Picturized c. Periodical d. Panicked

Ans. a

12.………. Is narrated in a satirical and humorous mannee often in the first person mode.

a.Picaresque novel b. treaties c. Sensibility novel d. Personality novel

Ans. a

13.The atmosphere is threatening and gloomy in………

a.Picaresque novel b. Gothic novel c.domestic novel d. Medieval novel

Ans. b

14.Detective fiction is a distinct subgenre of……….

a.Crime fiction b.non fiction c. Humorous fiction d. Gloomy fiction

Ans. a

15. Science fiction novels often depict the effect of new………… discoveries.

a.Specific b. Scientific c. Crime d. Moral

Ans. b

16.The novel which focus on a social, political or religious problem is……………

a.Society novels b. Social novel c. Antinovel b. Regional novel

Ans. b

17………….novels are often written on socialist, communist or anarchist leanings.

a.Proletarian b. Pioneer c. Conscious d. Historical

Ans. a

18.Stream of consciousness novels are………..,.

a.Antique b. anticipated c. anti- romantic d. Interior

Ans. C

19.The English Gothic novel began at the time of which novelist?

A. Horace Walpole

B. William Beckford

C. None

D. All the above

Answer: a

20.The Gothic novel was intended to have which of the following effects on the reader ?

A. To create a sense of mystery, gloom, and suspense

B. To make the reader dislike modern society

C. To make the reader feel distaste for supernatural themes

D. To generate feelings of intense pleasure

Ans. B

21.What century and in what literary era was the first Gothic novel written ?

A. 17th century; Enlightenment

B. 18th century; Enlightenment

C. 18th century; Romanticism

D. 19th century; Romanticism

Ans. B

22.What were the prominent features of Gothic fiction?

A. Terror, mystery, the supernatural, ghosts and haunted houses

B. Gothic architecture, castles, darkness, death, decay, madness, secrets and hereditary curses

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer: c

23.What were the stock characters of Gothic fiction?

A. Tyrants, villains, bandits, maniacs, monks and nuns

B. Madwomen, magicians, demons, angels, fallen angels, the Wandering Jew and the Devil

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer: c

24.The Gothic novel “The Castle of Wolfenbach”, written by which novelist?

A. Peter Will

B. Emily Bronte

C. Eliza Parsons

D. Dickens

Answer: c

25.Novel “The Monk” is penned by -------------.

A. Charlotte Bronte

B. Emily Bronte

C. Matthew Lewis

D. David Copperfield

Answer: c

26.The author of “Jane Eyre” novel is --------------.

A. Charlotte Bronte B. Emily Bronte C. Matthew Lewis D. Unknown

Answer: a

27. Who wrote the Gothic novel “Wuthering Heights”?

A. Emily Bronte B. Matthew Lewis C. None D. Both A and B

Answer: a

28.Both the Gothic and sentimental fiction emphasize which of the following ?

A. Reason over emotions B. The necessity for an aristocracy

C. The power of feelings D. A sense of adventure

Ans. C

28.Which of the following best describes “stream of consciousness” narrative in the modern period ?

a. Stream of consciousness often relies upon “free association” of ideas.

b.Stream of consciousness is the capturing of the interior monologue of the narrator.

c.Stream of consciousness attempts to accurately capture the external dialogue of various characters in

a realistic setting by an objective observer.

d. a and b only

Ans. d

29. The central character anround which the conflict revolvesis ----------.

a.Antagonist b.Antaganast

c.Antagoest d. Victory

Ans. a

30.Mam: ‐-------- is a subgenre of crime fiction.

A. Deceive novel

B. Proletarian novel

C. Antinovel

D. Stream of Consciousness novel

Ans. A

31.Edgar Allan Poe is considered to be the poineer of ‐---------- novel.

A. Antinovel

B. Detective novel

C. Proletarian novel

D. Stream of Consciousness novel

Ans. B

32.The most famous detective created is -----------.

A. Sherlock Holmes

B. Father Brown

C. Hercule Poirot

D. Edgar Allan Poe

Ans. A

33.‐--- is considered to be the first modern detective story.

A.The Moonstone

B. A Study in Scarlet

C. The Murders in Ihe Rue Morgue

D. Murder on the Orient Express

Ans. C

34.A social novel is not known as ‐------.

A. Sociological novel

B. Thesis novel

C. Propaganda novel

D. Proletarian novel

Ans. D

35. The term 'stream‘of consciousness’ is coined by ------.

A. Henry James

B. William James

C.James Joyce

D. Dorothy Richardson

Ans. B

36. The term 'inte‘ior monologue’ is associated with‐---.

A. Psychological novel

B. Social novel

C. Stream of consciousness novel

D. Proletarian novel

Ans. C

37. Name the type of novel which paved the way for the Civil War in America.

A.Social novel B. Domestic novel C. Historical novel D. Picaresque novel

Ans. A

38.The term ‘ short story ‘ was used only in the ------.

A. 1880s

B. 1980s

C. 1780s

C. 20th century

Ans. A

39. Short story became popular in ----.

A. America

B.England.

C. France

D. India

Ans. A

40. Interpreter of Melodies is a collection of ------.

A. Plays

B. Essays

C. Short stories

D. Poems

Ans. C

41. Who is the author of 'T‘les of Mystery’?

A. O. Henry

B. James Thurber

C. James Joyce

D. Edgar Allen Poe

Ans. D

42.Find the odd man out.

A. The Adventures of Roderick Random

B. Tom Jones

C. Candide

D. Pamela

Ans. D

43. Which category of novel does ' Th‘ Adventures of Augie March’ belong to?

A. Historical

B. Picaresque

C. Sentimental

D. Gothic

Ans. B

44.Choose what does not belong to the group.

A. Waverley

B. Ivanhoe

C. Rob Roy

D. Clarissa

 Ans.D

45.Domestic novel is also known as ‐---.

A. Historical novel

B. Picaresque novel

C. Sentimental novel

D. Conduct novel

Ans. D

46. Absurd drama is based on the ideas of ----.

A. Existentialism

B. Adoptionism

C. Aestheticism

D. Paganism

Ans. A

47. Where and when did absurd drama first get enemerged ?

A. Italy, 1950s

B. France, 1950s

C. Germany, 1960s

D. America, 1960s

Ans. B

48.Boccaccio's Decameron were very popular in the………..century.

A. Fifteenth B. Fourteenth c. Thirteenth d. Nineteenth

Ans. B

49. The …………. novel is also known as the novel of sensibility.

A. anachronisms B. Sentimental c. Historical d. Scientific

Ans.B

50.The term………. Originally referred to the Goths, an early medieval Germanic tribe.

A. Catholic B. Romantic c. Gothic d. Fictional

Ans. C

51. Detective fiction is a subgenre of………..

 A. Social fiction B. Crime fiction c. Canadian fiction d. Scientific fiction

Ans. B

52.who is considered to the pioneer of the detective novel?

A. Edgar Allan Poe b. Charles Kingsley c. Charles Dickens D. Chesterton

Ans. A

53…………is considered to be the first modern detective story.

1. The Moonstone B. The murders in the Rue Morgue c. Delightful murder d.Bloody Murder.

Ans. B

54.The detective fiction ‘The moonstone ‘ is written by………..

A. Chesterton B. Conan Doyle c. Wilkie Collins d. Agatha Christie

Ans. C

55.Sherlock Holmes, the character created by……..

A. Conan Doyle B. Chesterton c. Agatha Christie d. Wilkie Collins

Ans. A

56.Hercule Poirot, the character appeared in the novel……..

A.The Moonstone B.Murder on the Orient Express c. The Jungle D. The civil war

Ans. B

57.The protagonist of the…………novels are from the oppressed classes of society.

A. Scientific B. Social c.Historical d.Detective

Ans. B

58.Which novel deals with slavery that paved the way for civil war in America?

A. The Jungle B. Hot times C. Untouchable D. Uncle Tom's Cabin

Ans. D

59. Which one is the social novel among these?

A. The Moonstone B. Frankenstein C. Dracula D. Coolie

Ans. D

1. ’Cry the Beloved Country ‘ belongs to………kind of fiction.

A. Picaresque B. Scientific c. Social D.Historical

Ans. C