**THE AGE OF MILTON AND POPE**

 **UNIT -I**

**SAMUEL JOHNSON – LONDON**

**JOHN MILTON - LYCIDAS**

1. Who wrote the poem London?

A. Dr. Johnson b. Milton c. Pope d. Tolstoy

2. Johnson's first poem is……..

A.irene b. Londonc.the traveller d. Messiah

3.london is written in…………

A. Heroic couplet b.open couplet c. Closed couplet d. Chinese couplet.

4.london poem is about………. In London

A. Hypocrisy b. Wealth c. Justice d. Goodness

5.The narrator’s friend……….. Decided to leave London.

A. Boscow b. Lenin c. Thales d. Sicario

6. Johnson died in………

A. 1784 b. 1738 c 1766 d 1756

7.Johnson wrote london in imitation of…….

A. Juvenal’s third satire b. Imitation of third poem c.juvenal’s second satire d. Endymion.

8. London is…………. On ruling government and contemporary culture.

A. Epic b. Appreciation c. Satire d. Praise

9.The poet begins the poem ‘london' with a sense of………

A. Love b. Greed and anger c. Greif and affection.

10.The poet bids farewell to his friend………

A. Vicky b.Thales b. Henry d. Walden

11.The poet in ‘london‘ praises…….. Meaning the friend, who has avoided an artificial life in a corrupt city.

A. Hermit b. Enmity c. Envy d. Vengeance

12. Cambria is actually the name of………

A. Thales b.Wales c. Thames d. London

13. The poet's friend thales is to fixed on the solitary shore of…………..

A. Cambria b. Glasgow c. Edinburgh d. Cardiff

14…………Stands on the bank of the river thames.

A.greenpeace b. Greenwich c. Cambridge d. Bath

15 The importance of greenwich lies as the birth place of the great english queen………..

A. Elizabeth b. Victoria c. Mary d. Anne

16……….., refers to the flag of the english navy with the mark of redcross of st. George

A.flower b. Mark c. Cross d. Emblem

17…………. Conveys the sense of the triumph of the english navy in1588.

A.dread of spain b. Victory c. Words of friend d. Views of poet

18…………Refers to a tax payable to the sale of certain commodities.

A.exchange b. Excise c. Barter d. Purchase

19……….. Introduced a bill in 1733 for the purpose of increasing the tax excise.

A.walpole b. Georgia c. Wimbledon d.niagara

20.Pleasing bank was in……..

A. Thales b.Wales c. Cardiff d. Cambridge

21.Thales fulfills the same role that…….. Does in source poem.

A. Umbricius b. Urinias c lexia d. Mangolia

22.Johnson subtitled his poem ‘london'………

A. An imitation of the third satire of juvenal

B.lines for friendship c. Rainbow d. Picturization

23. The…….. Are roaming in london city and can rob anyone at any time.

A. Robbers b. Ruffians c. Thieves d. Terrorist

24.The poors are………By their situation in london.

A. Suffered b.Trapped c. Drowned d.increased

25.Lycidas’ is written by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Alexander pope b. Henry fielding C. Thomas hardy d. John milton

26.Who is lycidas?

A. The god who comes to help the speaker of the poem

B.the speaker’s dead friendC.the second speaker of the poem D the speaker of the poem

27.Who is orpheus?

A.the speaker B. the speaker’s friendC.the god who comes to help the speaker of the poem

D.a character from greek mythology.

28.What genre is “lycidas”?

A.pastoralB.balladC.epicD.free verse

29.Why did milton write “lycidas”?

A.to complete a school requirement B.to eulogize his dead friend C.to enter a competition D.to celebrate Lycidas.

30.Who does lycidas represent?

A.john brownB.thomas hart C.Edward kingD.jean smith

31.Who is the speaker in “lycidas”?

A.ashepardB.a knight c. a poet D.a student

32.What saint appears in “lycidas”?

A.st. Catherine B.st. John C.st. Luke D**.**st. Peter

33.When does the speaker recover from his grief?

A.when he realizes lycidas did not dieB.when he finds the flower he has been searching for

C.when he finds lycidas’s bodyD.when he turns to christianity

34.How did the speaker know lycidas?

A.the speaker read about Lycidas B.lycidas was the speaker’s tutor C.they were friends

D.thespeaker learned of lycidas after his death

35.Why does apollo arrive to help the speaker?

A.the speaker is questioning wordly fameB.the speaker asks apollo for help C.apollo knew lycidas

D.apollo was sent by zeus

36.Who is the pilot?

A.lycidas B.st. PeterC.apolloD.the speaker

37.What is a swain?

A.a young shepardB.a knight C.a teacher D.a pig

38.What is a bier?

A.a bushB.a vase C.a tree D.a stand for a corpse

39.Who is neptune’s son?

A.camusB.arethuseC.hippotadesD**.**triton

40.How was the fountain arethuse formed?

A.a nymph fled a river godB.a team of shepards built it C.the fountain has always existed

D.the speaker built it

41. Which pagan god appears in “lycidas”?

A.hera B zeusC**.**apolloD.diana

42. Why does the speaker finaly reject worldly fame?

A.eternal fame in heaven is better.B.he has never wanted to be famous

C.he would prefer to die with lycidas. D.he doesn’t think he will become famous.

43. Who is the last in the funeral procession?

A.st. PeterB.neptuneC.the winds D.apollo

44.How did milton’s friend die?

A.duelB.shipwreckC.sicknessD.fire

45.What does st. Peter say about the church?

A.the church honoredLycidas B.the church is close to god C.the speaker should become a priest D.the church has fallen into corruption.

46.How old was edward king when he died?

A.30-40 B.20-30 C.0-10 D.40-50

1. Where did milton and edward king meet?

A.cambridgeB.homeC.parliamentD.elementary school

48. What did edward king want to be?

A.a painterB.a poetC.a singer D.a doctor

49.Which image appears throughout “lycidas”?

A.waterB.fireC.angelsD.cemeteries

50.What do shephards represent in pastoral poetry?

A.paintersB.farmersC.studentsD.poet

51. Lycidas was written by?

A.JohnMilton B.chaucerC.steeleD.roberthenrick

52. Milton was a?

A.reformist B. Restorationist C.Puritan D.theorist

53.Whom did milton acquaint during his time at cambridge?

A.shakespeareB.chaucerC.Edward kingD.horace walpole

54.What does the arrival of the “gray-fly” Indicate?

A. It is a good dayB.the sun is up and hotC.the friends are present in a pastoral setting

D.mythological creatures

55. What is the meaning of the word “batten”?

A.batallionB.feedC.smooth pleasant sound D.hot wind

56.What was “westering”?

A.the birds and the flockB.the sun and the evening star C.the two friends D.the wind and the stream

57. Who had “cloven heels”?

A**.**satyrs and faunsB.snakes and sheep C.the two friends D.none of the above

58.who is a damoetas?

A.a friendB**.**a shepherdC.a traitor D.a sailor

59.what is “as killing as the canker to the rose”?

A.the dull eveningB.the song of Lycidas C.the death of Lycidas D.the friendship of lycidas

60. Which God appears to tell the speaker that fame is only true in heaven? (from Lines 64 – 131)

A.Pluto. B. Neptune C. Jove. D.Apollo.

 **Answer key Unit I**

1**.A** 2. **B** 3. **A** 4.**A** 5. **C** 6.**A** 7. **A** 8. **C** 9.**C** 10. **B**

11. **A** 12. **B** 13.**A** 14. **B** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17.**A** 18. **B** 19. **A**

20. **B** 21. **A** 22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **B** 25. **D** 26. **B** 27. **D** 28. **A**

29. **B** 30.**c** 31. **A** 32.**D** 33. **A** 34. **C** 35. **D** 36.**B** 37**. A**

38. **D** 39.**D** 40. **A** 41. **C** 42.**A** 43. **A** 44. **B** 45. **C** 46. **B**

47.**A** 48. **B** 49. **D** 50.**B** 51.**A**52.**C** 53.**C** 54.**B** 55. **B**

56. **D** 57. **A** 58. **B** 59. **C** 60.**D**

**UNIT II**

**ALEXANDER POPE – THE RAPE OF THE LOCK**

 1. When was Alexander Pope born?

 (a)1688 (b) 1788 (c) 1689 (d)1789

 2. Where was Alexander Pope born?

 (a)Switzerland (b) England (c) Russia (d)America

 3. According to Pope’s depiction of the supernatural sprits, what do indecisive women become?

 (a) nymphs (b) sylphs (c) gnomes (d) salamanders

4. The Rape of the Lock was first published in?

 (a)1713 (b) 1712 (c) 11714 (d)1715

5. The first edition of ‘The Rape of the Lock’ was published with how many cantos?

 (a) 5 cantos (b) 4 cantos (c) 3cantos (d) 2 cantos

6. The third edition of ‘The Rape of the Lock’ was published in?

 (a) 1715 (b) 1714 (c) 1717 (d)1716

7. The second edition of ‘The Rape of the Lock’ was published with how many cantos?

 (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

8. Which poem of Alexander Pope was left unfinished?

 (a) Dunciad (b) Brutus (c) Essay on man (d) Essay on criticism

9. Alexander Pope was a member of a which club?

 (a) Scriblerus (b) kit kat (c) Rhymers (d) Fleshly

10. Who is Shock in the Rape of the Lock?

 (a) cat (b) lap dog (c) mouse (d) goat

11. At what time do sleepless lovers awake in this poem ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) noon (b) morning (c) dawn (d) evening

12. Who inspires Belinda’s dream in the first canto?

 (a) dog (b) Ariel (c) crispissa (d) momentila

13. To what are Belinda’s eyes repeatedly compared?

 (a) moon (b) star (c) sun (d) gold

14. What does Belinda wear around her neck?

 (a) cross (b) diamond (c) ruby (d) pearl

15. Where is the party held in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) Belinda’s house (b) Baron’s house (c) Hampton court (d) clarissa’s house

16. Who wins the game ombre in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) Belinda (b) Baron (c) Clarissa (d) None of the above

17. Who lends the Baron the pair of scissors?

 (a) Caryl (b) Clarissa (c) Shock (d) Ariel

18. The phrase ‘mighty contest’ referred which game in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) duelling (b) dancing (c) Card game (d) Singing

19. ‘The Rape of the Lock’ belongs to which genre?

 (a) pastoral (b) epic (c) mock epic (d) ballad

20. Who is the antagonist of “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) Baron (b) Clarissa (c) caryl (d) Belinda

21. To whom did Alexander pope address his dedicatory letter?

 (a) Baron (b) clarissa (c) caryl(d) Arabella Fermor

22. In which literary period did Pope publish this poem?

 (a) Elizabethan (b) Augustan (c) Caroline (d) Puritan

23. Which was included in the final form of the poem “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) Preface (b) Clarissa’s speech (c) Baron’s speech (d) epilogue

24. Who recounted the actual incidents of the event to Pope?

 (a) Belinda (b) Baron (c) John Caryl (d) Ariel

25. Which families did Arabella Fermor and her suitor Lord Petre belong to?

 (a) Catholic (b) Puritan (c) Protestants (d) Anglicans

26. Who is a gnome in“The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) Umbriel (b) Ariel (c) shock (d) momentila

27. Whose job is to guard Belinda’s fan?

 (a) momentila (b) shock (c) Zephyretta (d) Umbriel

28. Who conspires with the Baron to steal Belinda’s lock?

 (a) Umbriel (b) Clarissa (c) Sir Plume (d) Betty

29. Whose job is to guard Belinda’s diamonds?

 (a) Clarissa (b) Betty (c) Brilliante (d) Thalestris

30.Whose job is to guard Belinda’s watch?

 (a) Momentila (b) Zephyretta (c) Crispissa (d) Brilliante

31. Whose job is to guard Belinda’s lock?

 (a) Momentila (b) Zephyretta(c) Crispissa (d) Brilliante

32. Who sees Belinda’s lock of hair raise upward into the heavens?

 (a) shock (b) muse (c) caryl (d) nymphs

33. What is Belinda’s dog name?

 (a) shock (b) bright (c) bruno (d) jove

34. What did the Rape of the lock employ?

 (a) Heroic couplet (b) iambic pentameter (c) blank verse (d) ryme royal

35. Belinda’s lock of hair is compare to Shakespeare’s-------?

 (a) Rosalind’s necklace (b) Desdemona’s handkerchief (c) Macbeth’s dagger

 (d) Portia’s ring

36. How did fiery women become in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) Salamanders(b) Water spirits (c) gnomes (d) Coquettes

37. How did soft yielding women become in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) Salamanders (b) water spirits (c) gnomes (d) couquettes

38. To what do the four types of supernatural beings correspond in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) Spades, hearts, clubs and diamonds (b) Ace, king, queen, and jack

 (c)Earth, air, fire and water (d) north, south, east and west

39. How did flirtatious and light hearted women become in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) salamanders (b) water spirits (c) gnomes (d) sylphs

40. What becomes an altar for the sacred rites of pride?

 (a) bed chamber (b) dressing table (c) kitchen (d) living room

41. Belinda sails along which river?

 (a) Nile (b) Mediterranean (c) Thames (d) Pacific ocean

42. What did Belinda wear across her neck?

 (a) diamonds (b) pearls (c) bejeweled cross (d)Rubies and emeralds

43. How many sylphs would look after Belinda’s petticoat?

 (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d)50

44. Who took counsel when the boat arrived at Hampton court in “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) Queen Elizabeth (b) Queen Mary (c) Queen Victoria (d) Queen Anne

45. What did Belinda play at the Hampton court?

 (a) Game of bowls (b) game of ombre (c) game of fencing (d) game of gossip

46. Which century Pope was belonged to?

 (a) 16th century (b) 15th century (c) 18th century (d) 14th century

47. Who is the heroine of the poem “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) Portia (b) Miranda (c) Belinda (d) Goneril

48. Alexander Pope was a master of -------?

 (a) heroic couplet(b) epic (c) sonnet (d) drama

49. Pope’s Rape of the lock is a satire on the ------ of men and women of London.

 (a) Fashion(b) morality (c) spirituality (d) education

50. Through the character of Belinda Pope saterises --------.

 (a) ambitious men (b) vicious politicians (c) improvished women

 (d) women lavishing on their own beauty

51. Baron in the Rape of the lock represents?

 (a) Swift (b) John caryl (c) Pope (d) Lord Peter

52. The Rape of the lock is -------- satire?

 (a) political (b) social (c) economical (d) educational

53. Belinda in ‘The Rape of the Lock’ represents?

 (a) Arabella fermor (b) John caryl (c) pope (d) lord peter

54. The real incident of cutting hair took place in ----- of “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) 1710 (b) 1711 (c) 1712 (d) 1713

55. “What mighty contests rise from------ things” in “The Rape of the Lock”?

 (a) trivial (b) huge (c) dire (d) small

56. Dressing of Belinda reminds about ------- in epic?

 (a) Make up (b) preparation of hero (c) tension (d) climax

57. Divine machineries reminds about ------------ of epic?

 (a) heroes (b) gods & goddesses (c) devils (d) villians

58. The best thing in Belinda’s personality was?

 (a) pair of eyes (b) pair of shoes (c) pair of locks (d) pair of scissors

59. ‘The Rape of the Lock’ is a parody of which epic poem?

 (a) paradise lost (b) odyssey (c) illiad (d) canterbury tales

60. What is the meaning of the word “ billetdoux” refer in ‘The Rape of the Lock’?

 (a) hair pin (b) love letter (c) comb (d) none of the above

 **KEY FOR UNIT II**

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

**III UNIT**

**THETRUMPET CLUB Richard Steel**

1. The Trumpet Club was published in..............

 a) Feb 11, 1710 b) Mar 1, 1717 c) May 12, 1719 d)June 10, 1713

2. The greatest wit of the trumpet club was..........

 a) Matchlockb) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Jack Ogle

3.The oldest member of thetrumpet club is

 a) Matchlockb) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Jack Ogle

4.Steele's coversation with the members of the club is a kid of preparative for...........

a)sleep b)duel c) game d) argument

5. Jeoffrey Notch calls every thriving man

 a) an upstart b) big shot c) bigwig d)nabob

6.Major Matchlock served in the.........

 a) civil war b)world war i c) punic wars d) world war ii

7.Honest Old Dick Reptile is an..........

a)active man b)busy man c) Indolent man d)energetic man

8.The story of the Old Gantlett is recounted by...........

 a) Matchlock b) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Jack Ogle

9. Bencher of the neighbouring inn says that he's closely associated with...........

 a) Matchlockb) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Jack Ogle

 10.The only man of the trumpet club who has the liberty of stirring the fire was...........

 a) Matchlock b) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Dick Reptile

11. Steele called the members at the club .............. companions.

 a) dullb) shining c) foolish d) selfish

12. The foreman of the trumpet club is............

 a) Matchlockb) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Dick Reptile

13. Original number of members of the club was .............

 a) sixteen b) eleven c )fifteen d) ten

14. The man who has the possessio of the right-hand chair ...............

 a) Matchlock b) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Dick Reptile

15. Who thinks that no action in Europe is worth talkig of since the civil war?

 a) Matchlock b) Jeoffrey Notch c) Richard Steele d) Dick Reptile

16. How many years the narrator spent his time in the trumpet club?

 a) 40 years b) 30 years c ) 20 years d) 10 years

17. Honest Old Dick Reptile brought his nephewto the club in order to show him..............

 a) his friends b) the members c) club life d) Good company and taste of the world

18. The narrator of the trumpet club compares the conversation of the old to the wise words of ....................

 a) Nestor b) Jupiter c) Heracles d) Achilles

19. Steele adopted the pseudo name ............................... in the early issues of the Tatler.

 a) Issaac Bicker Staff b) Robert Galbraith c) Richard Bachman d) Jonathan Oldstyle

20. When was Richard Steele born?

 a) 12 Mar, 1578b)12 Mar, 1672 c) 14 Apr, 1543 d) 15 May 1854

21.Where was steele born?

a) Dublin, Ireland b) England c) Italy d) Scotland

22. Richard Steele remembered the co-founder of the magazine " Spectator'' with his friend..............

 a) Addison b)pope c ) Swift d) Bernard Shaw

23.Steele's first published work is................

 a) The lying lover b) The Funeral c)The tender husband d) The Christian Hero

24. The comedy written by Steele is.................

 a) The lying loverb) The Funeral c)The tender husband d) The Christian Hero

 25. Richard Steele was an important member of...............

a) Kit kat club b) Bloomsberry group c) War poetsd)Pre- Raphalites

26. The periodical lauched by Steele in Londo is...................

a) Tatler b)Spectator c) Rambler d) Idler

27. The essay ''The Trumpet Club'' published in the periodical................

a) Tatler b)Spectator c) Rambler d) Idler

28. Richard Steele died in the year...........

 a) 1729 b)1739 c) 1749 d) 1750

29. From 15 members the number of members are reduced to...................

 a) Five b) Eight c) Ten d) Six

30. How did Sir Jeoffrey Notch lose his huge estate or property?

 a) by drinking b)by consuming drugs c) by helping others d) because of racing, hounds/horses and cock - fighting

 **1)A 2)C 3)B 4)A 5)A 6)A 7)C 8)B 9)D 10)B 11)B 12)B 13)C 14)B 15)B 16)A**

**17)D 18)A 19)A 20)B 21)A 22)A 23)A 24)B 25)A 26)A 27)A 28)A 29)A 30)D**

**SIR ROGER AT THE THEATRE**

 **-Joseph Addison**

31.Sir Roger was much interested in Andromache because………….

 a) He pitied her b) he once loved a widow c) Wants to help her d) None

32. Who is the author of the essay ‘Sir Roger at the Theatre’?

 a) Steeleb) Addison c) Huxley d) Swift

33.Sir Roger said that if……………. Would accompany them to the theatre, he would not be afraid of the Mohocks

 a) John b)Captain Sentry c) Butler d) Servants

34.On the entering of Pyrrhus Sir Roger told the author that……………had a better way of walking

a)King of Italy b)King of England c) King of France d) King of Germany

35. The author looked upon Sir Roger’s remarks as a piece of natural………….

 a) dramatics b)criticism c) delight d)comment

36.Sir Roger’s coachman…………….told him that the coach was ready for he has mended the four wheels

 a) Paul b)David c) John d) Sam

37.Sir Roger had read the life of Hector when he was a school boy at the end of the…………..

a)Text book b)Dictionary c) Classical book d)Diary

38.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was engaged to Orestes before the Trojan war

 a) Helen b) Hermione c) Andromache d) Pylades

39. Who was the king of Troy?

 a) Pyrrhus b)Pyladesc) Priam d) Achilles

40.The new tragedy that Sir Roger wished to see was …………

a)The Distressed Mother b) The Poor Widow c)The Distressed Father(d) The Orphan Son

41. Hector’s widow was………………

 a) Hermione b) Orestes c) Andromache d) Helen

42. Sir Roger was afraid that the……………. Would attack them if they arrived late

a)Kohocks b) Nohocks c )Lohocks d) Mohocks

43. Sir Roger was a good …………….

a)game hunter b) painter c )fox hunter d) singer

44. Who proposed to Hector’s widow?

a)Pyrrhus b) Pylades c) Achilles d) Orestes

45. Sir Roger had special concern for…………

 a) Hermione b) Andromache c ) Hellen d) All the alone

46. Who is the son of Hector?

a)Pyrrhus b) Orestes c ) Astyanax d) None

47. Who killed Pyrrhus?

 a) Hector b) Orestes c) Pylades d) Helen

48. The new tragedy was written by…………….

 a) Ambrose Philips b) Addison c) Steele d) Sir Roger

49. The last play that sir Roger saw was………

 a) The General b) The Parliament c) The Committee d) The House

50. The last play that Sir Roger saw was a good ………………comedy

 a) Puritan b)Church of England c) Lutheran d) Catholic

51.Who killed the king of Troy?

 a) Achilles b)Hector c) Pylades d) Pyrrhus

52.The chief contributors to the ‘Spectator’ were………….

 a) Addison and Steele b)Sir Roger and Captain Sentry c )A.G.Gardiner and Charles Lamb d) E.V.Lucas and Huxley

53.Who were the Mohocks?

 a) gentlemen b) countrymen c)ruffians d) farmer

54. Who killed Hector?

a)Achilles b)Orestes c)Pyrrhus d)Pylades

55.Who is the brother-in-law of Helen?

 a) Pyrrhus b) Achilles c) Orestes d)Agamemnon

56. How many acts are there in the play ''The Distressed Play''?

 a) four acts c)three acts d)two acts

57. The last play see by Sir Roger was ''The Committee'' which ridiculed?

 a) Common wealth of Oliver Cromwell b)Whigs and Torries c) Marxist d) puritans

58. Where did Sir Roger sit i the playhouse?

 a) sat next to the captainb)sat next to Addison c) sat between the captain and Addison d) sat alone

59. What is the prediction of Sir Roger at the time of watching the play?

 a) he predicts that they will see Hector's ghost b) Adromache will accept Pyrrhus proposal c) will see the ghost of pyrrhus d) will see the ghost of priam

60. Sir Roger haven't see any movies for the past.............

 a) ten years b)five years c) ten years d) twenty years

 **31)B 32)B 33)B 34)C 35)B 36)C 37)B 38)B 39)C 40)A 41)C 42)D 43)C 44)A 45)B 46)C**

**47)B 48)A 49)C 50)B 51)D 52)A 53)C 54)A 55)D 56) 57)A 58)C 59)A 60)D**

**UNIT IV**

**OLIVER GOLDSMITH – SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER**

1. Who recite the play’s prologue in ‘She Stoops to Conquer’?
2. Tony Lumpkin (b) Marlow (c) Mr. Woodward (d) Kate Hardcastle
3. What does Mr. Hardcastle disdain most of all?
4. Country manners (b)money (c) arranged marriages (d) town manners
5. Why does Mrs. Hardcastle defend Tony?
6. He blackmails her (b) She’s his mother (c) She doesn’t defend him
7. She hates Hardcastle
8. Why does Mr. Hardcastle worry about Kate?
9. She will marry poorly (b) town manners have infected her (c) she is sick
10. She dressed immodestly
11. How does Kate dress in the morning?
12. In gowns (b) Fashionably (c) in rags (d) plainly
13. How does Kate dress in the evenings?
14. In rags (b) fashionably (c) plainly (d) gowns
15. Who does Hardcastle hope Kate will marry at the beginning of the play?
16. Marlow (b) Tony Lumpkin (c) Hastings (d) Sir Charles
17. Who does Mrs. Hardcastle hope Tony will marry?
18. Landlady at the inn (b) she does not want him married (c) Constance Neville (d) Kate
19. Which character is the best example of Modernism?
20. Tony Lumpkin (b)Kate (c) Mrs. Hardcastle (d) Mr. Hardcastle
21. What is Mrs. Hardcastle’s great vice?
22. Thievery (b)lust (c) depression (c) vanity
23. Why is Constance excited to hear ‘Marlow’s’ is visiting?
24. Hastings is with him (b)he brings her fortune (c) she loves Marlow
25. She is not excited
26. What is Constance’s inheritance?
27. A set of gowns (b) a dowry (c) jewels (d) she is destitute
28. Where does Tony drink with friends?
29. The three pigeons (b) in the garden (c) the marked laugh (d) in his bedroom
30. Whom does Tony not attack in his pub song?
31. Drunkards (b) teachers (c) sanctimonious people (d) clergy
32. Who is Tony’s ally in fooling Marlow and Hastings?
33. The landlord (b) Diggory (c) Hardcastle (d) Kate
34. What warning does Hardcastle give his servants?
35. Not to laugh at his stories (b) not to act too formarly (c) not to appear too regularly (d) not to feed the guests duck
36. What is the name of the head servant in ‘She Stoops to Conquer’?
37. Diggory (b) Master Blanchard (c) Justin (d) chuck
38. Which character has a complicated relationship with his mother in‘She Stoops to Conquer’?
39. Mr. Hardcastle (b) Hastings (c) Kate (d) Tony
40. What happens when Marlow speaks to a ‘modest’ woman?
41. They ignore him (b) He grows confident (c) they mock him (d) they petrifyhim
42. Why must Hastings hide his identity?
43. He wants to elope with Constance (b) wants to play a practical joke (c) he is a criminal (d) he is poor.
44. What do Hastings and Marlow want for dinner?
45. Calf’s brains (b) prune sauce (c) bangers and mash (d) duck
46. Which of the following is not an example of Marlow’s vanity?
47. His worry about a woman’s beauty (b) his worry about education(c) his worry about clothes (d) his worry about social standing
48. What does Hardcastle expect to find in Marlow?
49. Eloquence (b) modesty (c) impudence (d) humor
50. Who discovers Tony’s lie first?
51. Hardcastle (b) Hastings (c) Marlow (d) Mrs. Hardcastle
52. Why does Mrs. Hardcastle want Constance to marry her son?
53. She knows they love each other (b) she worries Tony will marry a poor girl (c) she suspects it a good match (d) to keep the jewels in the family
54. What do Marlow and Kate not talk about it in their first conversation?
55. Dancing (b) hypocrisy (c) worldiness (d) education
56. Who is the well educated and reserved character sets out to wed Kate?
57. Charles Marlow (b) George Hastings (c) Tony Lumkin (d) Mr. Hardcastle
58. Who does George Hastings admire most in the play?
59. Kate Hardcastle (b) Dorothy Hardcastle (c) Bridget Neville (d) ConstanceNeville
60. What relation is Tony to Kate in the play?
61. Brother (b) Fiance (c) Father (d) Uncle
62. To whom does Tony help to escape the country?
63. Marlow&Bob (b) Kate&Charles(c) Constance & George (d) Dorothy&sir Charles
64. Which item represents what Constance wants most?
65. House (b) Horse (c) Husband (d) Jewels
66. Who is promised in marriage to Constance?
67. Charles Marlow(b) George Hastings (C) Tony Lumpkin (d) George Marlow
68. Who is a close friend of George Hastings?
69. Charles Marlow (b) Tony Lumpkin (c) Mr. Hardcastle (d) Sir Marlow
70. What is one of the obstacles that young Charles Marlow faces when he thinks Kate is a barmaid, and later a poor relation, to them having a relationship?
71. Kate’s perceived social status (b) Kate’s lack of fortune (c) Kate’s lack of beauty (d) Kate’s lack of intelligence
72. Tony steals ---------- to help his cousin Constance and her lover to elope?
73. A horse and carriage (b) Constance’s jewellery (c) money from his step father’s wallet (d) the kitchen silver
74. What is the first play of Oliver Goldsmith?
75. Good Natured Man (b) Vicar of Wakefield (c) Deserted Village (d) She stoops to conquer
76. Oliver Goldsmith was born in?
77. Scotland (b) Ireland (c) England (d) None of the above
78. The prologue of the play ‘She Stoops to Conquer’ was written by?
79. Oliver Goldsmith (b) David Burner (c) David Beckham (d) DavidGarrick
80. Which one of the following is not written by Goldsmith?
81. The Journey (b) The Deserted Village (c) Elegy on the death of a mad dog

(d) The Traveller

 40. ‘She Stoops to Conquer’ was published in?

 (a) 1798 (b)1773 (c)1749 (d)1873

 41. The subtitle of the play ‘She Stoops to Conquer’is ?

 (a) The Errors of a Night (b) Misguides and Mistakes (c) The Mistakes of a Night

 (d) Mistakes of a knight

 42. Who informs Hastings that ‘it is Hardcastle’s house and not an inn’?

 (a) Aunt Pedigree (b) Kate Hardcastle (c) Miss. Neville (d) Diggory

 43. ‘What is the Three Pigeons’?

 (a) The court (b) the birds (c) the inn (d) servants of Hardcastle family

 44. Tony brings Neville’s casket of jewels and hand over to ‘whom?

 (a) Marlow (b) Mrs. Hardcastle (c) Mr. Hardcastle (d) Hastings

 45. Hastings expresses his wish to run away with Constance to whom?

 (a) England (b) France (c) Scotland (d) Italy

 46. Who is the expected gentle man in ‘She Stoops to Conquer’?

 (a) Marlow (b) Hastings (c) Tony (d) Hardcastle

 47. Miss Hardcastle gets the idea of playing the role of a--------- to Marlow?

 (a) Friend (b) Sweeper (c) Barmaid (d) Inn keeper

 48. Marlow is directed to Hardcastle’s house as an inn by?

 (a) Diggory (b) Neville (c) Hastings (d) Tony

 49. Most of Miss. Neville’s fortune is in the form of------?

 (a) Money (b) Jewels (c) property (d) Gold

 50. ‘She stoops to conquer’ is a -----?

 (a) sentimental comedy (b) comedy of intrigue (c) comedy of manners

 (d)antisentimental comedy

 51. ‘She stoops to conquer’ is a ---------------?

 (a) Farce (b) tragedy (c) masque (d) ballad

 52. ‘She stoops to conquer’ is dedicated to whom?

 (a) Alexander Pope (b) John Milton (c) Dr. Samuel Johnson (d) Ben Johnson

 53. What was Mr. Hardcastle’s expectancy from Marlow?

 (a) knowledge (b) eloquence (c) modesty (d) vanity

 54. What does Mr. Hardcastle prohibits his servants to?

 (a) show extra concern (b)come up regularly (c) laugh at his stories

 (d)talk roughly

 55. Kate’s agreement with her father to wear in the evening is---------?

 (a) Housewife’s dress (b) Fashionable dress (c) Lavish gowns (d) whatever she

 wishes

 56. Mr. Hardcastle’s wife name is ----------?

 (a) Clara (b) Constance (c)Dorothy (d) Diggory

 57. Tony Lumpkin’s lady love was -------?

 (a) Bet Bouncer (b) Constance (c) Pimple (d) Kate

 58. The prologue of the play is composed by?

 (a) David Garrick (b) Spenser (c) Johnson (d) Pope

 59. The second epilogue to ‘She Stoops to Conquer’ was written by?

 (a) James Cradock (b) Mr. Woodward (c) Julia Cradock (d) Joseph Cradock

 60. Mr. Hardcastle used to tell stories of --------?

 (a) Prince Eugene and Duke of Malborough (b) Hyder Ally (c)Ally Cawn

 (d) Ally Croaker

 **KEY FOR UNIT IV**

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

**V UNIT**

**THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS - John Bunyan**

1. The narrator learns about Christian from……………… in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

 a) a book b) a wise man c)a dream d)an ancient poem

2. Pliable turns back to the City of Destruction after a bad experience in ………………….

a)the Doubting Castle b)the Slough of Despond c)the Delectable Mountains d)the Interpreter’s House

3. After seeing the cross and climbing the hill of Difficulty, Christian falls asleep and loses ……………….

a)his certificate of entry to the Celestial City b)his burden c)his Bible d)his money

4. Discretion, Piety, Charity, and Prudence are ……………………

a)fellow pilgrims b)mistresses of the Palace Beautiful

c)prisoners of the Giant Despair freed by Christian d)servants of Madam Bubble

5. Apollyon’s skin is covered with ……………….

a)hair b)gold c)scales d)leather

6. The Giants Pope and Pagan present no danger to Christian because ……………..

a)they are already dead b)they are chained up c)they are exiled d)they are too old and weak

7. Faithful is ……………………in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)the Interpreter’s servant b)the porter at the Palace Beautiful

c)Christian’s travel companion d)Giant Despair’s son

8. Christian is imprisoned at Vanity for ……………………..

a)disrespecting the local religion b)shoplifting c)killing the king d)vagrancy

9. At the trial in Vanity, Faithful……………………….

a)is acquitted b)escapes c)is executed d)is fined and let go

10. Demas tempts Christian with …………………..in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)silver b)food c)women d)power

11. Christian is able to escape from the Doubting Castle because ……………………..

a)he kills Giant Despair b)he holds Despair’s wife hostage

c)Faithful storms the gates d)he remembers he has a key

12. In the Delectable Mountains, Christian is entertained by ……………….

a)servant girls b)dancers c)shepherds d)farmers

13. Just before arriving in the Celestial City, Christian nearly dies in ………………………..

a)the mountains b)a river c)a desert d)a pit

14. Beulah is ……………………….. in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)a servant girl b)a giant’s wife c)Christian’s wife d)a land

15. The streets of the Celestial City are paved with …………………..

a)silver b)gold c)diamonds d)good intentions

16. Who is Mercy in in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress………….

a)Christiana’s daughter b)Christian’s guide in the Delectable Mountains

c)the mistress of the Palace Beautiful **d**)Christiana’s servant and companion

17. The garden from which Christiana’s sons steal fruit belongs to ……………………..

a)the devil b)Giant Despair c)the Interpreter d)Great-heart

18. Mr. Brisk spends time with the pilgrims in order to ……………………..

a )teach them religious doctrine b)guide them c)provide protection d)woo Mercy

19. The pilgrims kill Giant Good-slay just in time to save …………………….

a)Great-heart b)Valiant-for-truth c)Mercy d)Feeble-mind

20. Ready-to-halt is …………………. in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)blind b)deaf c)lame d)sick

21. Gaius’s two daughters are ……………….. in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)bar the pilgrims from their home b)marry Christiana’s sons c)run off with Great-heart and Valiant-for-truth d)die in the Doubting Castle

22. The pilgrims Heedless and Too-bold are met when they are …………….

a)imprisoned b)asleep c)starving d)sick

23. After he is killed, Giant Despair’s castle ………………….

a)becomes a refuge for the pilgrims b)is destroyed

c)is taken over by the Giant Maul d)is left uninhabited

24. Standfast shows admirable courage in resisting ………………. in Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

a)Demas b)Giant Despair c)Maul d)Madam Bubble

25. In the Celestial City Christiana learns that she will go to meet her Master ……………..

a)from an angel b )from a letter c)from a book d)from a dream

26) W.M.Thackeray's Vanity Fair owes its title to ……………………………

a)Browning's Fitfine at the fair b ) Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice

c) Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield d) Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress

27) John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress is.................

 a) an allegoryb ) an epic c) a tragedy d) a comedy

28) John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress was published in the year.................

a) 1678b ) 1677 c) 1679 d) 1676

29) the hero of John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress..................

a) Christian b) Edward c) Robert d) Mathew

30) Who starts his journey from the city of Destruction?

a) Christian b ) Evangelist c) Goodwill d) Faith

31) Who among the following was found to be a professor of Sham Religion?

a) Flatterer b ) Apollyon c) Judge Hategood d) Talkative

32) The only commodity which is scare in Vaity fair is ............

 a) Truth b ) Honesty c) Lies d) Pride

33) ................. is delivered from the mouth of the Giant Slayhood.

a) Mr. Feeblemind b ) Christina c) Mr. Despondency d) Much afraid

34) What is the fate of ignorance in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress?

 a) He drowns in the River of Death b ) He enters the Celestial City

c) He finds the Truth d) He discovers the way to hell

35) Which, among the following, is a place through which John Bunyan's Christian does not pass?

a) The Slough of Despond b ) Mount Helicon c) The Valley of Humiliation d) Vanity Fair

36) In John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress who keeps Christian's head above water in the River of Death?

 a) Hopeful b ) Helpful c) Faithful d) Cheerful

37) In John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress which of the following are found in the Slough of Despond?

a) Hope and great expectations b ) Joy and Happiness c) Fears and doubts d) False doctrines

38) In John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress Christian and his friend Faithful cause a commotion at the Vanity fair for many reasons.

 Which of the following statements is not true of their appearance at the fair?

1. They are dressed differently that the other fair-goers
2. They speak the language of the Bible at the fair
3. They sample every entertainment at the fair
4. d) They refuse to look at the merchandise at the fair

39) In John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress what is the first obstacle encountered by Christian on his progress?

 a) The Slough of Despond b) Vanity Fair c) The River of Death d)The Swamp of Despair

40) Who directs Christian to the "Wicket Gate'' for deliverance?

a) Hopeful b ) Helpful c) Faithful d) Evangelist

41) On his way to the Wicket Gate, Christian is diverted by ……………….

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Hopeful d ) Helpful

42) Who saves Christian from Beelzebub's archers near the Wicket Gate?

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Hopeful d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

43) Where does Christian show pictures and tableaux that portray or dramatize aspects of the christian faith and life?

a)the Doubting Castle b)the Slough of Despond c)the Delectable Mountains d)the Interpreter’s House

44) Where did Christian get the armour of God?

a)the Doubting Castle b)the Slough of Despond

c)the Delectable Mountains d)House of the palace of Beautiful

45) Who is Apollyon?

 a) God of Heaven b) God of the city of destruction c) ruler of the vanity fair d) friend of Christian

46) Where did Christian fights with Apollyon?

a)the Doubting Castle b)the Slough of Despond

c)the Delectable Mountains d)Valley of the shadow of death

47) Who is Demas?

 a) Owner of the gold mine b)Owner of the silver mine c)friend of Christian d)c) ruler of the vanity fair

48) Who showed Christian the Celestial City through telescope?

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Shepherd d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

49) Which river Christian and Hope crossed together?

a)River of life b) River of Hope c) River of Death d ) River of Faith

50) What is meant by Enchanted Ground?

 a) a place with full of flowers b) a place with full of gold

c) a place which makes everyone sleepy d ) a place with full of ambitious people

51) Where does Hopeful begin to travel with Christian?

a)the Doubting Castle b)the Slough of Despond c)the Delectable Mountains d) Town of vanity

52) Who is the spiritual guide that shelters Christian?

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) The Interpreter d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

53) Which is the central character of the part ii of the pilgrim's progress?

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Christiana d ) Christian

54) Who snares Christian and Hopeful in a net?

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Flatterer d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

55) Which character sneaks over the Wall of Salvation?

 a) Formalist b)Mr. Worldly Wise man c) Flatterer d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

56) Which of Christian's neighbour refused to accompany him on his journey to the Celestial City?

 a) Christian's Wife b) Christiana c) Evagelist d) Obstinate

57) In the Delectable Mountains Christian is entertained by ..................

a)Evangelist b)Mr. Worldly Wiseman c) Shepherds d ) Gatekeeper Goodwill

58) When was Part II of Pilgrim's Progress published?

 a)1678 b)1689  **c)** 1679 d ) 1684

59) How many lions confronted Christian?

a)four b)three c) two d ) five

60) What is the fate of ignorance in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress?

 a) killed b) he discovers the way to hell c) he discovers the way to heaven d) he reached the celestial city

**1)C 2)B 3)A 4)B 5)C 6)D 7)C 8)A 9)C 10)A 11)B 12)C 13)B 14)D 15)B 16)D**

**17)A 18)D 19)D 20)C 21)B 22)B 23)B 24)D 25)B 26)D 27)A 28)A 29)A 30)A 31)A 32)A 33)A 34)D 35)B 36)A 37)C 38)C 39)A 40)D 41)B 42)D 43)D 44)D 45)B 46)D 47)B 48)C 49)C 50)C 51)D 52)C 53)C 54)C 55)A 56)D 57)C 58)D 59)C 60)B.**