

Shree Kaljibhai R. Katara Arts College, Shamlaji
Multiple Choice Questions
ENGLISH: M.A.SEM-II
CC-202(Literature in English Language (1760 -1830))

1. What feature of the chimney sweeper's face does Lamb admire?

- A. Eyes
- B. Teeth
- C. Tongue
- D. Sooty cheeks

2. Where was Charles Lamb born?

- A. Manchester
- B. London
- C. Boston
- D. Scotland

3. What kind of house did Elia's grandmother maintain?

- A. Apartment building
- B. Cottage
- C. Mansion
- D. Townhouse

4. How many children does Elia have in "Dream-Children; A Reverie"?

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 2

5. What type of poem launched Charles Lamb's literary career?

- A. Limerick
- B. Epic
- C. Acrostic
- D. Sonnet

6. What does the lamb represent most?

- A. Innocence
- B. Nature
- C. A lamb
- D. Religion

7. Which religion does this poem focus on?

- A. Judaism
- B. It doesn't focus on religion
- C. Multiple religions
- D. Christianity

8. What colour represents innocence?

- A. Red
- B. Pink
- C. White
- D. Green

9. What is the tone of "The Tyger"?

- A. Gentle
- B. Questioning
- C. Destructive
- D. Playful

10. What is the purpose of the industrial imagery in "The Tyger"?

- A. To glorify industrialization
- B. To make the Tyger scary
- C. As a reference to the industrial revolution and the effect society has on the individual
- D. To promote the harmony between the industrial and nature

11. Which kind of imagery is used in "The Tyger"?

- A. Blacksmithing
- B. Farming
- C. Meadows
- D. Machinery

12. In "The Tyger", Blake creates a metaphor that compares the stars to

- A. Warriors
- B. Blacksmiths
- C. Fears and terrors
- D. Hammers and anvils

13. How did the speaker of "The Chimney Sweeper" get his job?

- A. He ran away from home to take it up
- B. His father sold him into it
- C. He was discovered by a talent scout
- D. It is the family business

14. In "The Chimney Sweeper," when does Tom Dacre start crying?

- A. When he gets up in the morning
- B. When he enters a dark chimney
- C. When his head is shaved
- D. When he thinks of home

15. What is the theme of "The Chimney Sweeper"?

- A. Chimney sweeping
- B. Suffering / Death
- C. Childhood
- D. Being dirty

16. In the poem 'Tintern Abbey', 'dearest friend' refers to ?

- A. Nature
- B. Dorothy
- C. Coleridge
- D. Wyes

17. When Wordsworth writes, 'Therefore let the moon / Shine on thee in thy solitary walk,' he is referring to.....

- A. His memories
- B. His sister
- C. The Abbey
- D. Himself

18. When Wordsworth visited Tintern Abbey, the site was....

- A. Recently abandoned.
- B. A working farm.
- C. A brewery.
- D. A long-abandoned ruin.

19. Which are the main themes of 'Tintern Abbey'?

- A. Memory and the supernatural
- B. Emotion and the supernatural
- C. Emotion and nature worship
- D. Memory and nature worship

20. What caused Wordsworth to perform 'little, nameless, unremembered, acts / Of kindness and love'?

- A. His sister's presence
- B. His trip back to the abbey
- C. His second visit to the abbey
- D. His first visit to the abbey

21. What calmed Wordsworth down in "Ode to Intimations of Immortality?"

- A. Lambs playing and birds singing
- B. Children playing
- C. The nearby waterfalls and mountains
- D. Himself

22. The title of Wordsworth's Intimations Ode is.....

- A. Ode :Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood*
- B. Intimations of Immortality
- C. Intimations of Immortality : An Ode
- D. Ode : Intimations Of Immortality from Childhood Memories

23. Who wrote Ode on Intimations of Immortality?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. John Keats
- C. Shakespeare
- D. William Jones

24. According to Burnet's epigraph, what does man strive but fail to classify?

- A. Spiritual beings.
- B. Works of literature.
- C. Woman's beauty.
- D. Animals and plants.

25. According to Burnet's epigraph, why must man attempt to understand the infinite?

- A. To end his curse of compulsive storytelling.
- B. To prove to himself that he exists.
- C. To earn a place in heaven.
- D. To maintain a sense of balance between the ordinary and sublime.

26. Where does the poem's initial encounter occur?

- A. At Sea.
- B. At a wedding reception.
- C. In the open air.
- D. Inside a chapel.

27. Which of the following does NOT describe the Ancient Mariner?

- A. Sprightly.
- B. With a crazed look in his eye.
- C. Unnaturally old.
- D. Skinny.

28. The Wedding Guest is on his way to (do) what?

- A. Divorce proceedings.
- B. Propose to his beloved.
- C. A wedding ceremony.
- D. A wedding reception.

29. What does the speaker refer the urn to?

- A. "An unravished bride of quietness"
- B. "leaf-fring'd legend haunts"
- C. "sylvan author"
- D. "bold lover"

30. What does citadel mean in the context of the poem?

- A. Fortress occupied by soldiers
- B. A wooden podium
- C. Coarse dirt
- D. The city the urn depicts

31. The overall tone of this poem can best be described as:

- A. Mournful
- B. Emotional
- C. Sarcastic
- D. Vulgar

32. What's the author's feeling toward the urn?

- A. The author has mixed feelings toward each scene, but in the end he is irate.
- B. The author is mournful that the urn is so plain.
- C. The author is sad that the events in the urn aren't going anywhere at all, and that no one knows how the events began.
- D. The author does not appreciate the beauty of the urn. The author does not appreciate the beauty of the urn.

33. Why does the speaker praise the urn's immortality so much?

- A. He praises it because it has everlasting beauty, and it only needs to know its own beauty to contribute a purpose to life.
- B. He admires the different scenes pictured on the urn
- C. He praises the urn because it is so unique
- D. He praises it because it reminds him of his own life

34. "Sylvan historian" refers to anything pertaining to.....

- A. Balloons
- B. Bears
- C. Woods
- D. Food

35. The "Thou" found throughout the poem "Ode to the west wind" always refers to.....

- A. Autumn
- B. The Poet's beloved
- C. The West Wind
- D. The Poet's soul

36. The time of the year in the poem "Ode to the west wind" was written:

- A. Spring
- B. Summer
- C. Autumn
- D. Winter

37. The "pestilence-stricken multitudes" are....

- A. Ghosts
- B. Peasants
- C. Leaves
- D. Thoughts of the beloved

38. The "destroyer and preserver" is....

- A. The beloved
- B. The West Wind
- C. Revolution
- D. God

39. The "locks of the approaching storm" are...

- A. Jails
- B. The beloved's tresses
- C. An angelic host
- D. Clouds

40. What is the length of a Skylark?

- A. 22 cm
- B. 10 inches
- C. 8 inches
- D. 18 cm

41. How long a Skylark can roughly live?

- A. 5 years
- B. 9 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 14 years

42. What does the speaker appear to envy over the Skylark?

- A. The bird's song
- B. The easy life of a bird
- C. The ability to fly
- D. The freedom the bird has

43. According to Ivanhoe, the only fate that a knight fears is _____.

- A. Disgrace
- B. Getting captured by the enemy
- C. Losing a joust
- D. Never winning the heart of a maiden

44. At the end of the novel, Rebecca and her father go to _____.

- A. Canada
- B. France
- C. Granada
- D. the Holy Land

45. Ivanhoe is an example of which type of literary genre?

- A. Comedy
- B. Drama
- C. Historical romance
- D. Tragedy

46. Rebecca's life-or-death fate is to be decided by a battle of two knights. At which castle does it take place?

- A. Ashby
- B. Coningsburgh
- C. Templestow
- D. Torquilstone

47. The author, Walter Scott, was born in _____.

- A. Cardiff, Wales
- B. Dublin, Ireland
- C. Edinburgh, Scotland
- D. London, England

48. Robert Walton is a.....

- A. Merchant
- B. Doctor
- C. Scientist
- D. Sea captain

49. Walton's goal on his expedition is to....

- A. Find gold
- B. Find a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific
- C. Find a new country
- D. Find the creature

50. Where does the expedition find Victor Frankenstein?

- A. In a cave
- B. At the bottom of the ship, stowing away
- C. On a floating piece of ice in the ocean
- D. None of the above

Answer Sheet

Shree Kaljibhai R. Katara Arts College, Shamlaji

Multiple Choice Questions

ENGLISH: M.A.SEM-II

CC-202(Literature in English Language (1760 -1830))

Answers:

1. B 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.C 11.A 12.A
13. B 14.C 15.B 16.B 17.B 18D. 19. D 20.D 21.C 22.A 23.A 24.A
25. D 26.C 27.A 28.D 29.A 30.A 31.B 32.C 33.A 34.C 35.C 36.C
37. C 38.B 39.D 40.D 41.B 42.D 43.A 44.C 45.C 46.C 47.C 48.D
49. B 50.C .