

BOOK TRAILERS



English Literature

Through

Multiple Choice Questions

CBSE UGC NET

VOLUME - 15

Compiled

By

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Honble Professor,

CBSE UGC NET ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Hope this helps.

Happy reading.

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British Literature Timeline (till the 19th century)

Old English literature

A legendary hero who kills powerful frightening creatures and becomes a king was celebrated in the Old English epic, *Beowulf*, written by an unknown writer in the 8th century. The most important king of this Anglo-Saxon period, Alfred the Great (849-901) was also a scholar and writer.

Medieval literature

Geoffrey Chaucer
(1340 - 1400)

is considered to be the father of English poetry because he wrote in English rather than in French or Latin. His *Canterbury Tales* records the imagined conversations of pilgrims as they journeyed from London to Canterbury.



Renaissance and Reformation

The Renaissance in England culminated during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603), a period of prosperity, successful sea voyages, and cultural activities. The Reformation of the Church in England from Catholic to Protestant was begun by Elizabeth's father, King Henry VIII in the 1530s.

William Shakespeare
(1564 - 1616)

the world's greatest playwright, wrote historical plays about Kings of England (Richard II, Henry V), comedies (*A Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It*), tragedies (*Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*).



The English Revolution and Restoration

In 1640, a revolutionary struggle, The Civil War between the King's army and Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentary forces, began. In 1660, the bourgeoisie decided to restore the monarchy and Charles II (the son of executed Charles I) returned from exile in France.

John Milton
(1608 - 1674)

one of the greatest poets is celebrated for his powerful, historic poetry and is famous mainly for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*. Besides poems, Milton published pamphlets defending civil and religious rights.



18th century literature

This century is the time of the Enlightenment, the "Age of Reason", when all branches of science were developed and resulted in great technical progress.

Jonathan Swift
(1667 - 1745)

wrote his black humour and irony in his satirical pamphlets (*The Battle of Books*). His most famous work is *Gulliver's Travels*, a satire on British society.



Daniel Defoe
(1660 - 1731)

is remembered for his book *Robinson Crusoe*, which is still one of the most popular books among children. In *Moll Flanders*, he gives a realistic picture of the life of a prostitute.



Romantic literature

Literature at the end of the 18th century turned again to sentiments, traditions, and exotic settings.

George Gordon, Lord Byron

(1788 - 1824)

represents the so-called "Revolutionary Romanticism". His work is concerned with the freedom of the individual as well as nations (*The Prisoners of Chillon*).



Sir Walter Scott
(1771 - 1832)

look for his novels themes from Scottish history (*Waverley*, *Rob Roy*) and from English history (*Ivanhoe*). Themes of horror and mystery appeared in prose called "Gothic novels".



Victorian novels

During the Victorian Age (Queen Victoria ruled from 1837-1901), novels in which writers described English society with all its characters became the most popular literary form.

Charlotte Brontë
(1816 - 1855)

and *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Brontë (1818-1848) were two of the most original novels of the day as they were very fresh and unconventional.





British literature

Nobel Prize Winner

Rudyard Kipling (1907)

John Galsworthy (1932)

Bertrand Russell (1950)

Winston Churchill (1953)

THE LITERATURE NETWORK

British Dramas

William Shakespeare (1595)
A Midsummer Night's Dream

Norman Gilliland (1975)
Beowulf: The Complete Story: A Drama

Joseph B. Jdier (1900)
The Romance of Tristan and Iseult

British Poetry

Maureen N. McLane (2008)
The Cambridge Companion to British Romantic Poetry

Stuart Gillars (2010)
Fields of Agony: British Poetry of the First World War

Michael Ferber (2012)
The Cambridge Introduction to British Romantic Poetry

450

British literary Movements

Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) Period (450-1066)

Middle English Period (1066 - 1500)

The Renaissance (1500 - 1660)

Elizabethan Age (1558 - 1603)

Jacobean Age (1603 - 1625)

Caroline Age (1625 - 1649)

Commonwealth Period (or Puritan Interregnum) (1649- 1660)

The Neoclassical Period (1660 - 1785)
The Restoration (1660 - 1700)

The Augustan Age (1700 - 1745)

The Age of Sensibility (1745 - 1785)

The Modern Period (1914 - 1945)

Postmodern Period (1945 - Present)

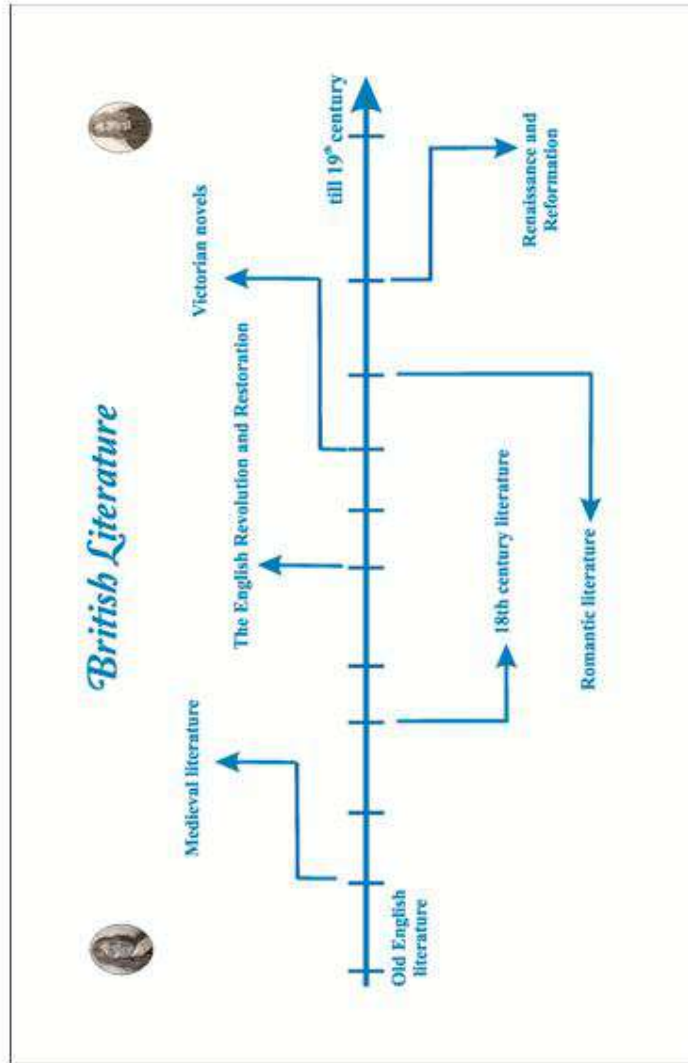
1945



British Literature

(Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Geoffrey Chaucer</i>	1532
	The Deth of Blaunche	
1623	<i>William Shakespeare</i>	
	Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies	
	<i>John Milton</i>	1631
	L'Allegro	
1724	<i>Jonathan Swift</i>	
	Drapier's Letters	
	<i>Daniel Defoe</i>	1704
	The Storm	
1730	<i>Henry Fielding's</i>	
	Rape upon Rape	
	<i>George Gordon, Lord Byron</i>	1807
	Hours of Idleness	
1814	<i>Sir Walter Scott</i>	
	Waverley	
	<i>Mary Shelley</i>	1970
	Frankenstein	
1853	<i>Charlotte Bronte</i>	
	Villette	
	<i>Charles Dickens</i>	1837
	Oliver Twist	
1867	<i>Thomas Hardy</i>	
	The Poor Man and the Lady	
	<i>Thomas Hardy</i>	1878
	The Return of the Native	





British Literature Periodic Table

The table is organized into groups and periods. The groups are labeled on the right as Drama, Comedy, Plays, Tragedy, and Essays. The periods are labeled at the bottom as 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

17th Century: Jop, Jm, Ws, Er, J, Ch, Fo, Cw, Jb, Jc, Jd, Jk, Jn, Jp, Jq, Jr, Js, Jt, Ju, Jv, Jw, Jx, Jy, Jz.

18th Century: Am, Al, Ww, Wv, Wx, Wy, Wz, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P0, S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, S0, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8, L9, L0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B0, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C0, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G0, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, I7, I8, I9, I0, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N0, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R0, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8, Y9, Y0, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D0, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V0, K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K0, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8, X9, X0.

19th Century: Cd, Cm, Cs, Cp, Cq, Cr, Cs, Ct, Cv, Cw, Cx, Cy, Cz, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W0, J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J7, J8, J9, J0, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8, L9, L0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B0, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C0, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G0, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, I7, I8, I9, I0, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N0, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R0, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8, Y9, Y0, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D0, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V0, K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K0, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8, X9, X0.

20th Century: J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J7, J8, J9, J0, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8, L9, L0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B0, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C0, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G0, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, I7, I8, I9, I0, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N0, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R0, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8, Y9, Y0, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D0, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V0, K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K0, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8, X9, X0.



Great Novels and Their Authors

Novelist	Novel
Dr. Samuel Johnson	Irene Rasselas
Oliver Goldsmith	The Vicar of Wakefield
Samuel Richardson	Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded Clarissa Harlowe Sir Charles Grandison
Henry Fielding	The Adventures of Joseph Andrews Tom Jones Amelia Jonathan Wild the Great
Tobias Smollett	Roderick Random Peregrine Pickle Humphry Clinker Ferdinand Count Fathom Sir Lancelot Greaves
Laurence Sterne	Tristram Shandy A Sentimental Journey
Horace Walpole	Castle of Otranto
Ann Radcliffe	Romance of the Forest The Mysteries of Udolpho The Italian
Clara Reeve	Old English Baron
Henry Mackenzie	The Man of Feeling
William Godwin	Caleb Williams or Things as They Are
Francis Burney	Evelina
Matthew Gregory Lewis	Ambrosio or The Monk
Sir Walter Scott	The Bride of Lammermoor Ivanhoe Quentin Durward The Heart of Midlothian Old Mortality



Chaucer to Shakespeare Timeline (1337-1580)



John Wycliffe (1320-1384) was an English scholastic, philosopher, theologian, Biblical translator, reformer, and seminary professor at Oxford. He was an influential dissident within the Roman Catholic priesthood during the 14th century.



John Lydgate (1370-1451) was a monk and poet, born in Lidgate, near Haverhill, Suffolk, England.

Lydgate's poetic output is prodigious, amounting, at a conservative count, to about 145,000 lines. He explored and established every major Chaucerian genre, except such as were manifestly unsuited to his profession, like the fabliau.



Thomas More (1478-1535) was an English lawyer, social philosopher, author, statesman, and noted Renaissance humanist. He was also a councillor to Henry VIII, and Lord High Chancellor of England from October 1529 to 16 May 1532.

John Barbour (1320-1395)

was a Scottish poet and the first major named literary figure to write in Scots. His principal surviving work is the historical verse romance, *The Brus* (*The Bruce*), and his reputation from this poem is such that other long works in Scots which survive from the period are sometimes thought to be by him.



Caxton (1422-1491)

was an English merchant, diplomat, writer and printer. He is thought to be the first person to introduce a printing press into England, in 1476, and was the first English retailer of printed books.



His parentage and date of birth are both not known for certain, but he may have been born between 1415 and 1424, in the Weald or wood land of Kent.

David Lindsay (1490-1555)

was a Scottish herald who gained the highest heraldic office of Lyon King of Arms. He remains a well regarded poet whose works reflect the spirit of the Renaissance, specifically as a maker. He was the son of David Lindsay, second of the Mount (Fife), and of Garmylen, His place of birth and early education are unknown, but it is known that he attended the University of St Andrews, on the books of which appears an entry "De Lindsay" for the session 1508-1509.



William Langland (1330-1386)

is the presumed author of a work of Middle English alliterative verse generally known as *Piers Plowman*, an allegory with a complex variety of religious themes. The poem translated the language and concepts of the cloister into symbols and images that could be understood by a layman.



John Fisher (1499-1535)

was an English Catholic bishop, cardinal, and theologian. Fisher was also an academic, and eventually served as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.



Earl of Surrey (1516-1547)

was one of the founders of English Renaissance poetry. He was a first cousin of both Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Catherine Howard, second and fifth wives of King Henry VIII.



John Gower (1330-1408)

was an English poet, a contemporary of William Langland and the Pearl Poet, and a personal friend of Geoffrey Chaucer. He is remembered primarily for



John Skelton (1460-1529)

was an English poet and tutor to King Henry VIII of England. Skelton died in Westminster and was buried in St. Margaret's Church although no trace of the tomb remains.
















John Foxe (1516-1587)

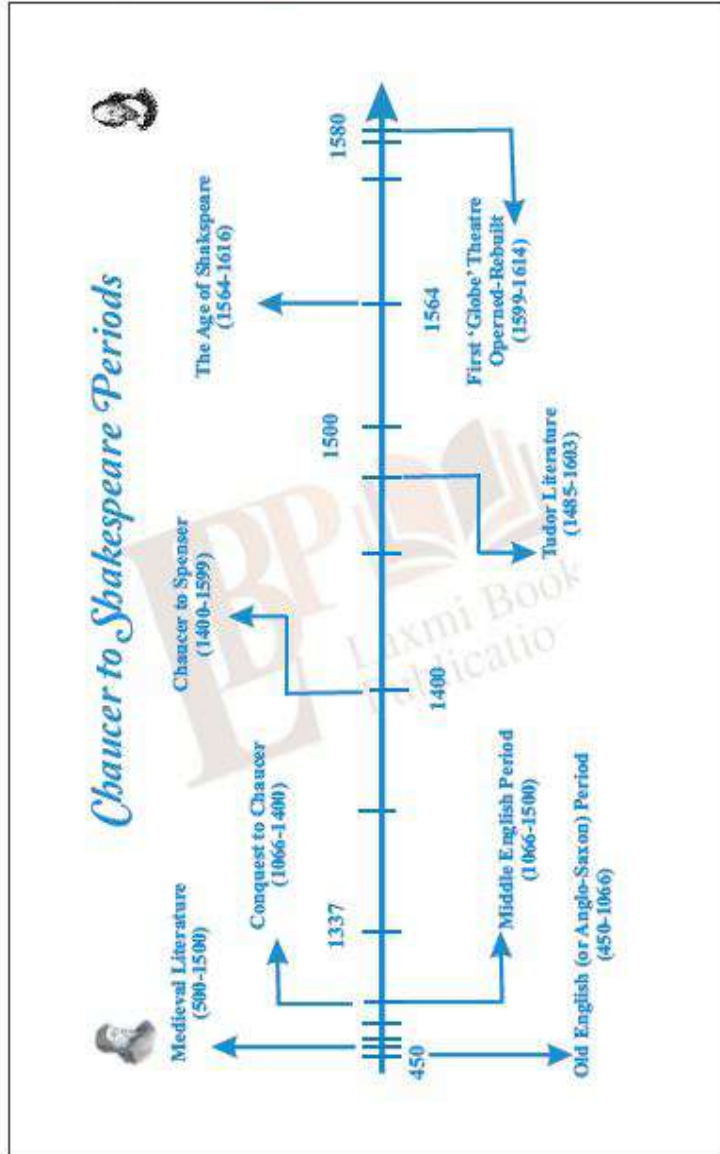
was an English historian and martyrologist, the author of *Actes and Monuments*.





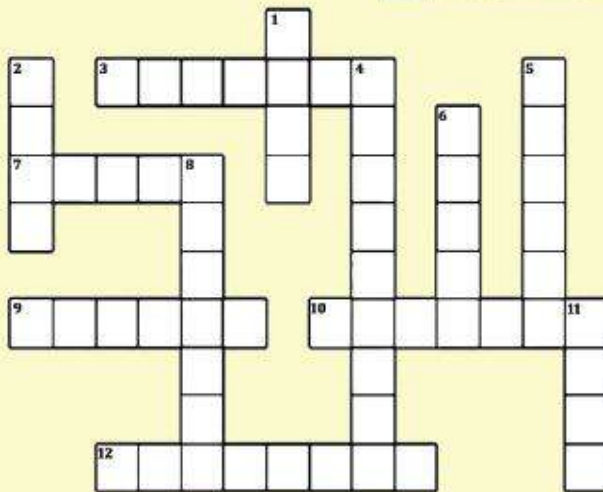
Chaucer to Shakspeare (1337-1580) (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Geoffrey Chaucer</i>	1369
	The Book of the Duchess	
1375	<i>John Barbour</i>	
	Bruce	
	<i>John Gower</i>	1376
	Speculum Meditantis	
1528	<i>Sir David Lindsay</i>	
	The Dreme	
	<i>Edmund Spenser</i>	1579
	The Shepheards Calendar	
1576	<i>George Gascoigne</i>	
	The Steele Glass	
	<i>Sir Philip Sidney</i>	1591
	Astrophel and Stella	
1601	<i>John Donne</i>	
	Of the Progress of the Soul	
	<i>Robert Greene</i>	1587
	Alphonsus, King of Aragon	
1592	<i>Thomas Nasb</i>	
	Summer's Last Will and Testament	
	<i>Christopher Marlowe</i>	1587
	Tamburlaine the Great	
1584	<i>George Peele</i>	
	The Araygnement of Paris	
	<i>Richard Lovelace</i>	1649
	Lucasta	





Shakespeare Plays Crossword



Across

- 3. Much Ado About _____.
- 7. The Taming of the _____.
- 9. The _____ of Errors.
- 10. Hamlet, Prince of _____.
- 12. The _____ of Venice.

Down

- 1. As You _____ It.
- 2. Love's Labours _____.
- 4. The Two _____ of Verona.
- 5. The _____'s Tale
- 6. A Midsummer-Night's _____.
- 8. The Merry Wives of _____.
- 11. _____ Lear.



1. Which of the four chief dialects that flourished in the Pre-Chaucerian period became the standard English in Chaucer's time ?
A) The Northern B) The Southern
C) The East Midland D) The West Midland
2. "He found English a dialect and left it a language". Who estimates Chaucer's greatness in this respect ?
A) William Ker B) Lowes
C) Ward D) Mandeville
3. Which of the following poems of Chaucer is considered the first novel in English ?
A) The House of Fame B) The Parliament of Fowls
C) The Book of the Duchess D) Troilus and Criseyde
4. There is something common between Boccaccio's "Filostrato" and Chaucer's
A) "Legende of Goode Wommen" B) "Troilus and Criseyde"
C) "Prologue to Canterbury Tales" D) "Roman de la Rose"
5. The plan of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" takes on
A) Decameron B) Filostrato
C) Roman de la Rose D) Divinde Comedy
6. Which of the following tales of Chaucer deals with the Chivalric romance of Palamon and Arcite ?
A) The Miller's Tale B) The Merchant's Tale
C) The Knight's Tale D) The Franklin's Tale
7. Chaucer was called, "The earliest of the great moderns" and was also called, "The morning star of the Renaissance." Who initiated these remarks ?
A) Kittredge B) Hudson
C) Albert D) Pope
8. Which of the following works of Chaucer presents the picture of a strong united nation ?
A) "The House of Fame" B) "Knight"
C) "Merchant" D) "Canterbury Tales"



9. "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman."
Who told this to the people ?
A) An agitator from peasants B) A Romantic Poet
C) A Reformer D) An author of prose work
10. How many tales are to be told by each pilgrim ?
A) Two B) Three
C) Four D) One
11. Who was the first printer in English language ?
A) William Dunbar B) William Caxton
C) Thomas More D) Chaucer
12. How many translations did he make and print ?
A) Twenty B) Twenty-two
C) Twenty-four D) Twenty-one
13. Who wrote 'The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye' ?
A) William Caxton B) Wycliffe
C) Spenser D) Shakespeare
14. 'Utopia' was translated into English in the year—
A) 1651 B) 1551
C) 1525 D) 1661
15. Who wrote 'The Historie of Richard III' ?
A) Caxton B) Shakespeare
C) Thomas More D) Marlowe
16. The Elizabethan Age witnessed—
A) The rise of the feeling of nationalism
B) The fall of the feeling of patriotism
C) The decline of drama
D) The rise of novel
17. Hooker is the author of the age—
A) Renaissance B) Puritanism
C) Romanticism D) Classicism



Jacobean to Restoration (1603-1700)



Sir Thomas Brown
(1605-1682)

Was an English polymath and author of varied works which reveal his wide learning in diverse fields including science and medicine, religion and the esoteric.

Edmund Waller
(1605-1687)

Was an English poet and politician who sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1624 and 1679. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Waller entered Parliament at a young age and was at first an active member of the opposition.



Thomas Fuller
(1608-1661)

Was an English churchman and historian. He is now remembered for his writings, particularly his *Worthies of England*, published in 1662 after his death. He was a prolific author, and one of the first English writers able to live by his pen (and his many patrons).

John Milton
(1608-1674)

was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667), written in blank verse.



Sir John Suckling
(1609 - 1642)

was an English poet and a prominent figure among those renowned for carefree gaiety and wit, the accomplishments of a Cavalier poet. He was also the inventor of the card game cribbage. He is best known for his poem "Ballad Upon a Wedding".

Edward Hyde
(1609-1674)

was an English statesman who served as Lord Chancellor to King Charles II from 1658, two years before the Restoration of the Monarchy, until 1667. He was loyal to the king and built up the royalist cause and served as the chief minister after 1660. He was one of the most important historians of England, as author of the most influential contemporary history of the Civil War, *The History of the Rebellion* (1702).



Samuel Butler
(1612-1680)

poet and satirist, famous as the author of *Hudibras*, the most memorable burlesque poem in the English language.

Jeremy Taylor
(1613-1667)

was a cleric in the Church of England who achieved fame as an author during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. He is sometimes known as the "Shakespeare of Divines" for his poetic style of expression.



Richard Baxter
(1615 - 1691)

was an English Puritan church leader, poet, hymn-writer, theologian, and controversialist. Dean Stanley called him "the chief of English Protestant Schoolmen".

Sir John Denham
(1615-1669)

was an Anglo-Irish poet and courtier. He served as Surveyor of the King's Works and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Lindsay* for the session 1508-1509. Denham was born in Dublin to Sir John Denham, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and his second wife Eleanor Moore, daughter of Garret Moore, 1st Viscount Moore. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford and at Lincoln's Inn in London. He was an indifferent student.



Richard Lovelace
(1618-1657)

was an English poet in the seventeenth century. He was a cavalier poet who fought on behalf of the king during the Civil War.



John Dryden
(1631-1700)

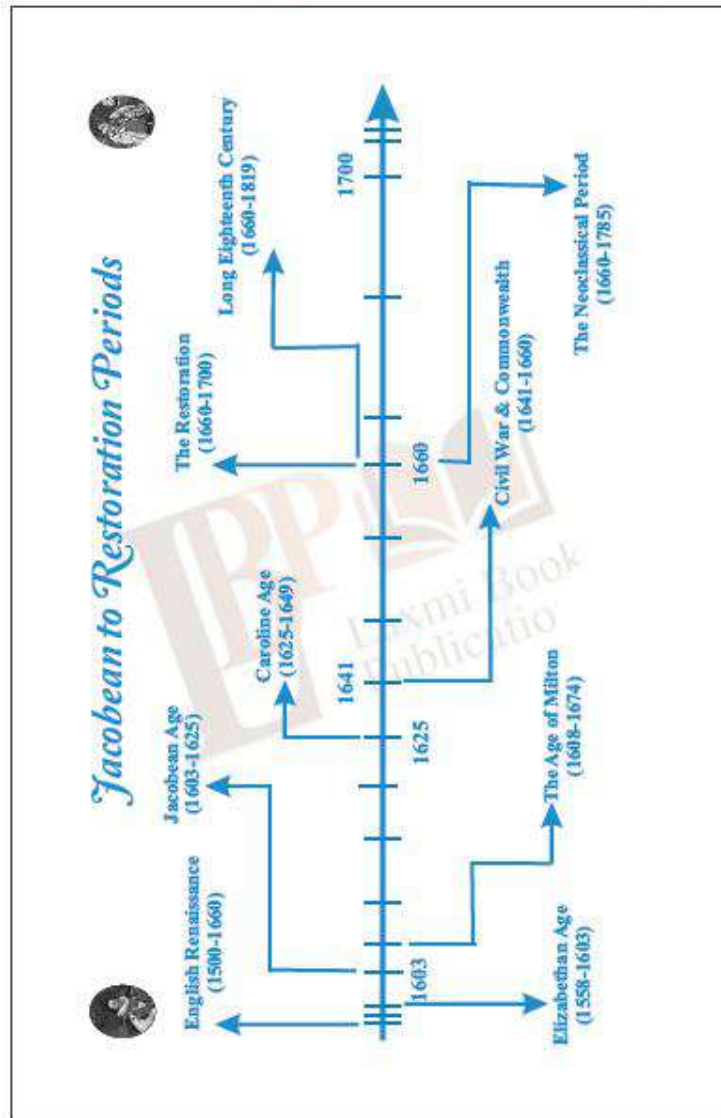
was an English poet, literary critic, translator, and playwright who was made England's first Poet Laureate in 1668.





Jacobean to Shakspeare (1603-1700)
(Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Francis Bacon</i>	1605
	The Advancement of Learning	
1545	<i>Roger Ascham</i>	
	Toxophilus	
	<i>John Lyly</i>	1579
	Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit	
1621	<i>Robert Burton</i>	
	The Anatomy of Melancholy	
	<i>Michael Drayton</i>	1603
	England's Heroical Epistles	
1610	<i>Samuel Daniel</i>	
	Christ Victorie Triumph	
	<i>Phineas Fletcher</i>	1602
	Defence of Ryme	
1632	<i>John Milton</i>	
	L'Allegro	
	<i>Thomas Middleton</i>	1624
	The Changeling	
1599	<i>John Marston</i>	
	Antonio and Mellida	
	<i>Thomas Dekker</i>	1599
	Old Fortunatus	
1603	<i>Thomas Heywood</i>	
	A Woman Killed with Kindness	
	<i>Philip Massinger</i>	1633
	A New Way to Pay Old Debts	





1. Who said "England emerged as a noble and puissant nation, arousing herself like a strong man after sleep" ?
A) Shakespeare B) Milton
C) Arnold D) Dryden
2. The seventeenth century 'Political Arithmetic' is today known as—
A) Algebra B) Statistics
C) Statics D) Trigonometry
3. Who ruled England during the Jacobean Age ?
A) James I B) James II
C) Charles I D) Queen Elizabeth
4. Who wrote the lyric "Drink to me only with thine eyes" ?
A) William Shakespeare B) Andrew Marvell
C) Ben Jonson D) Beaumont and Fletcher
5. Which one is a famous tragedy written by Jonson ?
A) Sejanus B) The Silent Woman
C) Catiline D) Both (A) and (C)
6. Whom did Ben Jonson attack in The Poetaster ?
A) Thomas Middleton B) Thomas Heywood
C) Thomas Dekker D) John Donne
7. Shakespeare acted in which of the following plays of Ben Jonson ?
A) Every Man Out of His Humour B) The Poetaster
C) Every Man in His Humour D) Cynthia's Revels
8. Who among the following is called the father of classical comedy in England ?
A) Webster B) John Lyly
C) Ben Jonson D) William Shakespeare
9. The Alchemist (1610) is a play by
A) Ben Jonson B) Shelley
C) H. G. Wells D) Ariosto



10. The subtitle of Jonson's *Volpone* (1605) is
A) The Vulture B) The Fox
C) The Crow D) The Tiger
11. *Hudibras* by Samuel Butler is a—
A) Burlesque B) Verse satire
C) Novel D) Both (A) and (B)
12. It is written in—
A) Couplets B) Quatrains
C) Octosyllabic form D) Spenserian stanza
13. It is inspired by—
A) Julius Caesar B) Don Quixote
C) Thomas North D) Cromwell
14. 'Fopling Flutter' or 'The Man of Mode' is a character in—
A) Etheridge's comedy B) Farquhar's works
C) Chapman's works D) Marston's works
15. Who calls Heywood a 'prose Shakespeare' ?
A) Pope B) Bacon
C) Lamb D) Bunyan
16. Who revived the metaphysical style in his works ?
A) T. S. Eliot B) Johnson
C) Virginia Woolf D) Tennyson
17. Milton's *Paradise Lost* begins with the invocation of—
A) Goddess of love B) Christ
C) Heavenly Muse Urania D) Goddess of beauty
18. *Erewhon* is a _____ by Butler.
A) Classical epic B) Romantic epic
C) Novel D) Heroic play
19. It is written in—
A) Pentametre of blank verse B) Hexameter
C) Alexandrian D) None of these



Augustan age - 18th century literature (1701-1795)



James Thomson
(1700-1748)

was a British poet and playwright, known for his poems *The Seasons* and *The Castle of Indolence*, and for the lyrics of "Rule, Britannia!".

He was the fourth of nine children of Thomas Thomson and Beatrix Thomson.

Henry Fielding
(1707-1754)

was a British poet and playwright, known for his poem *The Seasons* and *The Castle of Indolence*, and for the lyrics of "Rule, Britannia!".

He was an English novelist and dramatist known for his rich, earthy humour and satirical prowess, and as the author of the picaresque novel *Tom Jones*.



Samuel Johnson
(1709-1784)

was an English writer who made lasting contributions to English literature as a poet, essayist, moralist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer. He was a devout Anglican and committed Tory.

Laurence Sterne
(1713-1768)

was an Irish novelist and an Anglican clergyman. He wrote the novels *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* and *A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy*.



Thomas Gray
(1716-1771)

was an English poet, letter-writer, classical scholar, and professor at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He is widely known for his *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*, published in 1751.

Gray was an extremely self-critical writer who published only 13 poems in his lifetime, despite being extremely popular.

Horace Walpole
(1719-1797)

was an English art historian, man of letters, antiquarian and Whig politician.

He had Strawberry Hill House built in Twickenham, south-west London, reviving the Gothic style some decades before his Victorian successors. His literary reputation rests on the first Gothic novel, *The Castle of Otranto* (1764), and his *Letters*.



William Collins
(1721-1759)

was an English poet. Second in influence only to Thomas Gray, he was an important poet of the middle decades of the 18th century.

Tobias Smollett
(1721-1771)

was a Scottish poet and author. He was best known for his picaresque novels, such as *The Adventures of Roderick Random* (1748) and *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).



Christopher Smart
(1722-1771)

was a major contributor to two popular magazines and a friend to influential cultural icons like Samuel Johnson and Henry Fielding. Smart, a high church Anglican, was widely known throughout London.

Oliver Goldsmith
(1728-1774)

was an Irish novelist, playwright and poet, who is best known for his novel *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766), his pastoral poem *The Deserted Village* (1770), and his plays *The Good-Natur'd Man* (1768) and *She Stoops to Conquer* (1771, first performed in 1773). He is thought to have written the classic children's tale *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes* (1765).



Bishop Percy
(1729-1811)

was Bishop of Dromore, County Down, Ireland. Before being made bishop, he was chaplain to George III.

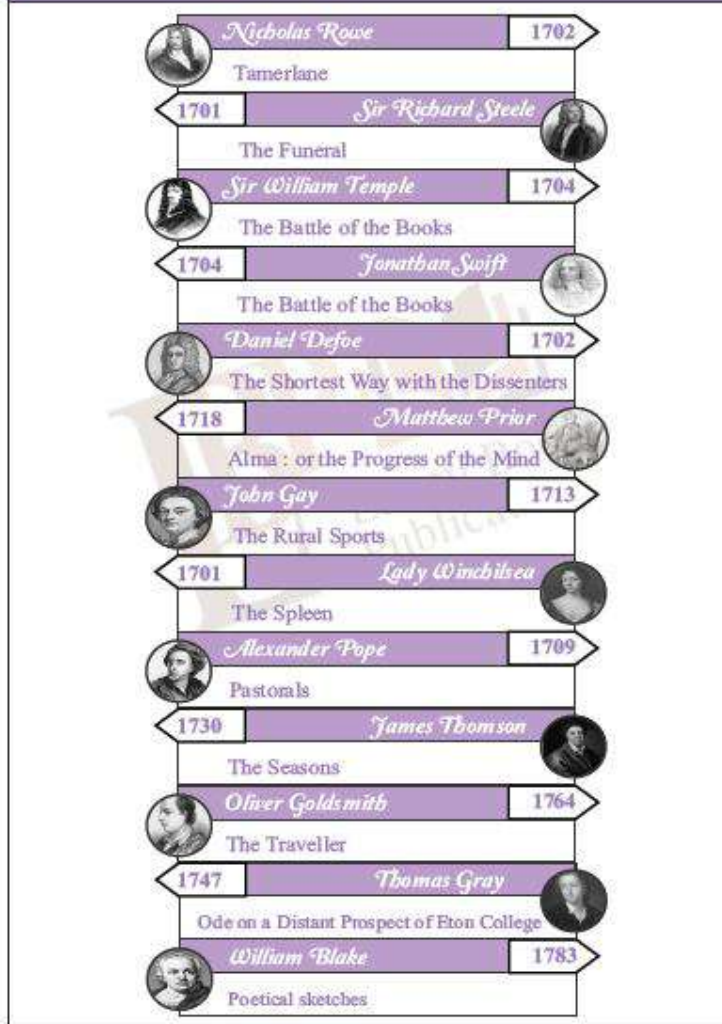


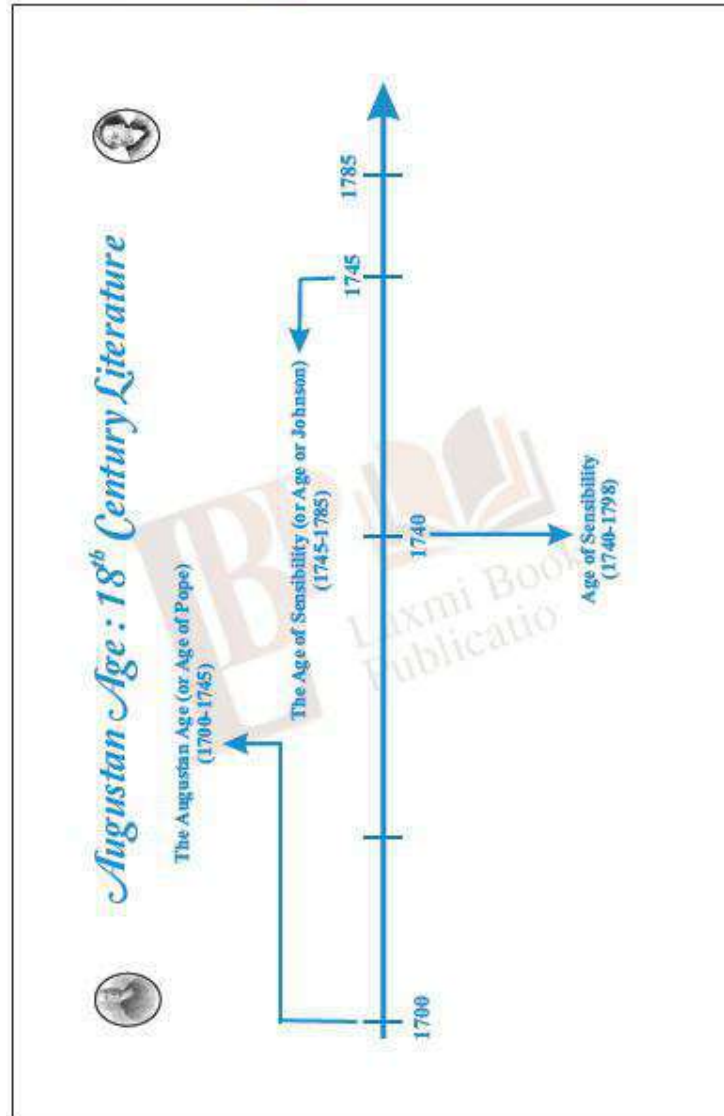
Miss Clara Reeve
(1729-1797)

was an English novelist, best known for her Gothic novel *The Old English Baron* (1777). She also wrote an innovative history of prose fiction, *The Progress of Romance* (1785).



*Augustan Age: 18th Century Literature
(Major - Minor Works)*







1. Which age is considered to be the Golden Age of political pamphleteering ?
 A) Restoration B) Victorian
 C) Augustan D) None of the above
2. Who is the author of the following ?
 "Learn hence for ancient rules a just esteem; /To copy Nature is to copy them".
 A) Wordsworth B) Blake
 C) Dryden D) Pope
3. The following statement comes from: "Those Rules of Old discovered, not devised, / Are Nature still, but Nature methodized".
 A) Wordsworth B) Pope
 C) Dryden D) Coleridge
4. The statement, "True wit is nature to advantage dressed/ What oft was thought, but never so well expressed," appears in
 A) Pope B) Dryden
 C) Johnson D) Butler
5. "This casket India's glowing gems unlocks, / And all Arabia breathes from yonder box". These lines appear in which of the following poems ?
 A) "Mac Flecknoe" B) "The Dunciad"
 C) "The Medal" D) "The Rape of the Lock"
6. Pope's "An Essay on Man" discusses
 A) Human relations B) History of man
 C) Man's morality D) Man's place in the universe
7. Pope's portrait of Addison as Atticus appears in which of the following ?
 A) "The Rape of the Lock" B) "The Dunciad"
 C) "Epistle to Arbuthnot" D) "An Essay on Man"
8. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the Augustan Age ?
 A) Tolerance B) Moderation
 C) Common sense D) All of the above



9. In which work of Pope, the following line appears:
"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" ?
A) "Windsor Forest" B) "An Essay on Criticism"
C) "Pastorals" D) None of the above
10. Who is known as the high priest of a rationalistic and social age ?
A) Ben Jonson B) Dr. Johnson
C) Pope D) Goldsmith
11. "Here thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey, / Dost sometimes
counsel take—and sometimes tea."
Where do we find these lines ?
A) "Absalom and Achitophel" B) "Mac Flecknoe"
C) "The Rape of the Lock" D) "The Dunciad"
12. What is true about Goldsmith and Sheridan ?
A) Both were Irishmen
B) Both revolted against the sentimental comedy
C) Reintroduced the comedy of manners
D) All are true
13. Who gave birth to coffee house literature ?
A) Addison B) Goldsmith
C) Johnson D) Addison and Steele
14. When did Steele start a news periodical 'Tatler' ?
A) 1709 B) 1710
C) 1711 D) 1712
15. When did he start 'The Spectator' ?
A) 1709 B) 1710
C) 1711 D) 1712
16. What is true about 'Spectator' ?
A) It was published once a week
B) It was published thrice a week
C) It was published twice a week
D) It was published daily except on Sundays



Romantic Period Timeline (1798-1832)



William Wordsworth
(1770-1850)

was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication *Lyrical Ballads* (1798).

James Hogg
(1770-1835)

was a Scottish poet, novelist and essayist who wrote in both Scots and English. As a young man he worked as a shepherd and farmhand, and was largely self-educated through reading. He was a friend of many of the great writers of his day, including Sir Walter Scott, of whom he later wrote an unauthorized biography.



Walter Scott
(1771-1832)

was a Scottish historical novelist, playwright, poet and historian. Many of his works remain classics of both English-language literature and of Scottish literature. Famous titles include *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *Old Mortality*, *The Lady of the Lake*.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(1772-1834)

was an English poet, literary critic, philosopher and theologian who, with his friend William Wordsworth, was a founder of the Romantic Movement in England and a member.



Robert Southey
(1774-1843)

was an English poet of the Romantic school, one of the so-called "Lake Poets", and Poet Laureate for 30 years from 1813 until his death in 1843. Although his fame has long been eclipsed by that of his contemporaries and friends William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Southey's verse still enjoys some popularity.

Jane Austen
(1775-1817)

was an English novelist known primarily for her six major novels, which interpret, critique and comment upon the British landed gentry at the end of the 18th century.

Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security.



Walter Savage Lander
(1775-1864)

was an English writer and poet. His best known works were the prose *Imaginary Conversations*, and the poem *Rose Aylmer*, but the critical acclaim he received.

Charles Lamb
(1775-1834)

was an English essayist, poet, and antiquarian, best known for his *Essays of Elia* and for the children's book *Tales from Shakespeare*.



Thomas Campbell
(1777-1844)

was a Scottish poet chiefly remembered for his sentimental poetry dealing especially with human affairs. In 1799, he wrote "The Pleasures of Hope", a traditional 18th century didactic poem in heroic couplets.

Mathew Gregory Lewis
(1775-1818)

was an English novelist and dramatist, often referred to as "Monk" Lewis, because of the success of his 1796 Gothic novel, *The Monk*.

First-born child of Mathew and Frances Maria Sewell Lewis. His father, Mathew Lewis, was the son of William Lewis and Jane Gregory and was born in England in 1750. He attended Westminster School.



William Hazlitt
(1778-1830)














was an English writer, drama and literary critic, painter, social commentator, and philosopher.

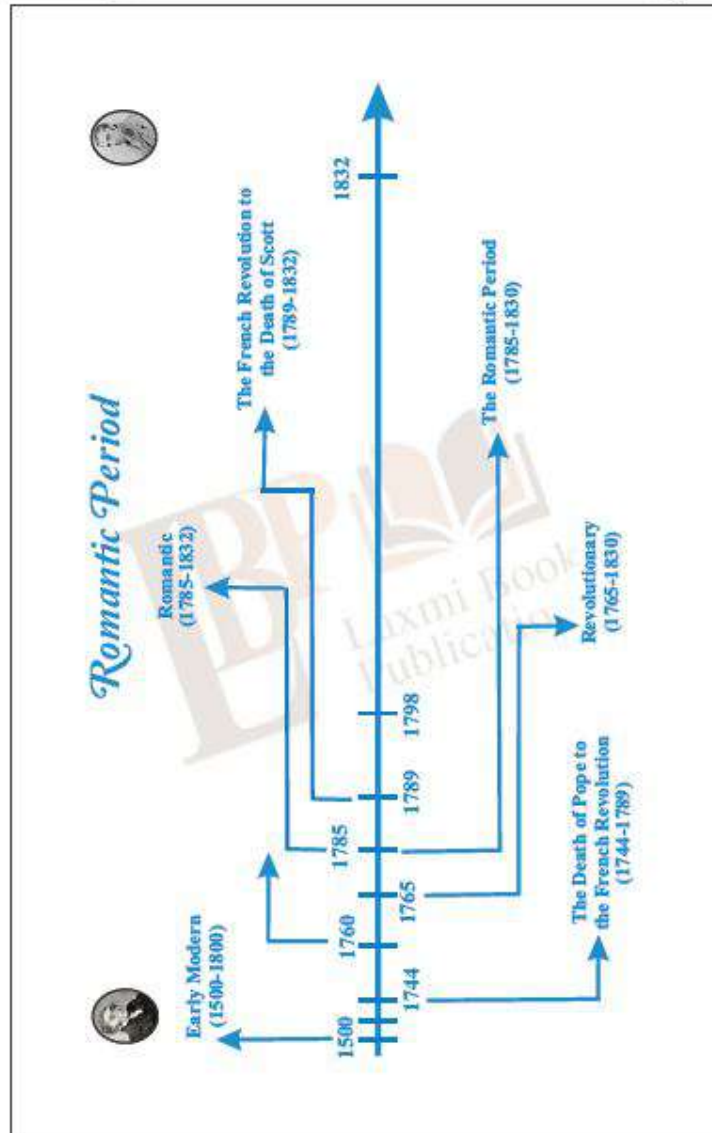
Thomas Hood
(1799-1845)

was an English poet, author and humorist, best known for poems such as "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt". Hood wrote regularly for *The London Magazine*, the *Athenaeum*, and *Punch*.



Romantic Period (1798-1832) (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>William Wordsworth</i>	1805
	The Prelude	
1798	<i>Samuel Taylor Coleridge</i>	
	Lyrical Ballads	
	<i>George Gordon Byron</i>	1809
	English Bards and Scotch Reviewers	
1811	<i>Percy Bysshe Shelley</i>	
	The Necessity of Atheism	
	<i>John Keats</i>	1818
	Endymion	
1829	<i>Henry Hart Milman</i>	
	The History of the Jews	
	<i>Thomas Love Peacock</i>	1817
	Melincourt	
1821	<i>Thomas De Quincey</i>	
	Confession of an English Opium Eater	
	<i>William Hazlitt</i>	1817
	Characters of Shakespeare's Plays	
1814	<i>Walter Scott</i>	
	Waverly	
	<i>Jane Austen</i>	1813
	Pride and Prejudice	
1794	<i>Gregory Lewis</i>	
	The Twins	
	<i>Mary Wollstonecraft</i>	1790
	A Vindication of the Rights of Men	





1. Theodore Watts Dunton gives the title 'The Renaissance of Wonder' to the
A) Elizabethan Age B) Romantic Period
C) Restoration Age D) None of the above
2. Who says, "The romantic movement was the expression of individual genius rather than of established rules" ?
A) W. J. Long B) Charles Lamb
C) Walter Pater D) John Keats
3. "To me the meanest flower that blows can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." Which poem are we talking about?
A) Wordsworth's "The Daffodils"
B) Keats's "Endymion"
C) Wordsworth's "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"
D) P. B. Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind"
4. Who is the lost leader in Borrowing's poem "The Lost Leader" ?
A) Shelley B) Shakespeare
C) Milton D) Wordsworth
5. About whom Arnold said, "His poetry is the reality, his philosophy...is the illusion" ?
A) F. R. Leavis B) Wordsworth
C) Hazlitt D) T. S. Eliot
6. The Borderers is a blank verse tragedy was written by
A) Coleridge B) Southey
C) Wordsworth D) Keats
7. Who said that "The child is father of the Man" ?
A) Wordsworth B) Pope
C) Milton D) Shakespeare
8. Who wrote for Spenser
"And that gentle Bard, Chosen by the Muses for their Page of state,
Sweet Spenser... I called him brother, Englishman and friend" ?
A) Pope B) Eliot
C) Wordsworth D) Shelley



9. In which poem do the lines, "We have given our hearts away" and "We are out of tune" appear
- A) Tintern Abbey B) Dover Beach
C) Daffodils D) The World is Too Much With Us
10. Who is of the view that "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting" ?
- A) Browning B) Shelley
C) Wordsworth D) Keats
11. 'Don Juan', a satirical epic by Byron contains Cantos—
- A) Twelve B) Six
C) Ten D) Sixteen
12. It is written in—
- A) Heroic Couplet B) Terza-rima
C) Ottava Rima D) Blank Verse
13. 'The Excursion' by Wordsworth is written in—
- A) Heroic Couplet B) Octosyllabic Couplet
C) Blank Verse D) None of the above
14. Which among following is incomplete ?
- A) Eve of St. Agnes B) Endymion
C) Isabella D) Hyperion
15. 'The Pot of Basil' is the other name of the poem—
- A) Isabella B) Eve of St. Agnes
C) Endymion D) Hyperion
16. 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' is an autobiographical ballad which shows Keat's own love for—
- A) Penelope B) Beatrice
C) Elizabeth Bowie D) Fanny Brawne
17. 'Lady of the Lake', a semi-historical romantic poem by Scott has _____ cantos.
- A) Three B) Six
C) Five D) Ten



Victorian Period Timeline (1837-1901)



Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

was a Scottish philosopher, satirical writer, essayist, translator, historian, mathematician, and teacher.



Edward Fitzgerald (1809-83)

was an English poet and writer, best known as the poet of the first and most famous English translation of The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The writing of his name as both Fitzgerald and Fitzgerald is seen.



Wilkie Collins (1824-89)

was an English novelist, playwright, and short story writer. His best-known works are The Woman in White (1859), No Name (1862), Armadale (1866) and The Moonstone (1868). The last is considered the first modern English detective novel.

John Henry Newman (1801-90)

was an Anglican priest, poet and theologian, and later a Catholic cardinal, who was an important and controversial figure in the religious history of England in the 19th century.



Anthony Trollope (1815-82)

was an English novelist of the Victorian era. Among his best-known works is a series of novels collectively known as the Chronicles of Barsetshire, which revolves around the imaginary county of Barsetshire. He also wrote novels on political, social, and gender issues, and other topical matters. Trollope's literary reputation dipped somewhat during the last years of his life, but he had regained the esteem of critics by the mid-20th century.



C. G. Rossetti (1830-94)

was an English poet who wrote a variety of romantic, devotional, and children's poems. She is famous for writing Goblin Market and "Remember." She also wrote the words of the Christmas carols "In the Bleak Midwinter," set to a tune by Gustav Holst, and "Love Came Down at Christmas." Rossetti delighted in the works of Keats, Scott, Ann Radcliffe and Matthew Lewis.



Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-61)

was an English poet of the Victorian era, popular in Britain and the United States during her lifetime. Born in County Durham, the eldest of 12 children, Elizabeth Barrett wrote poetry from about the age of six. Her mother's collection of her poems forms one of the largest extant collections of juvenilia by any English writer.



Emily Bronte (1818-48)

was an English novelist and poet who is best known for her only novel, Wuthering Heights, now considered a classic of English literature.



William Morris (1834-96)

was an English textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist. Associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement.

H. W. Longfellow (1807-82)

was an American poet and educator whose works include "Paul Revere's Ride", The Song of Hiawatha, and Evangeline. He was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy, and was one of the five Fireside Poets from New England. Longfellow was born in Portland.



Charles Kingsley (1819-75)

was a broad church priest of the Church of England, a university professor, social reformer, historian and novelist. Christian socialism, the working men's college.
















Thomas Hardy (1840-1928)

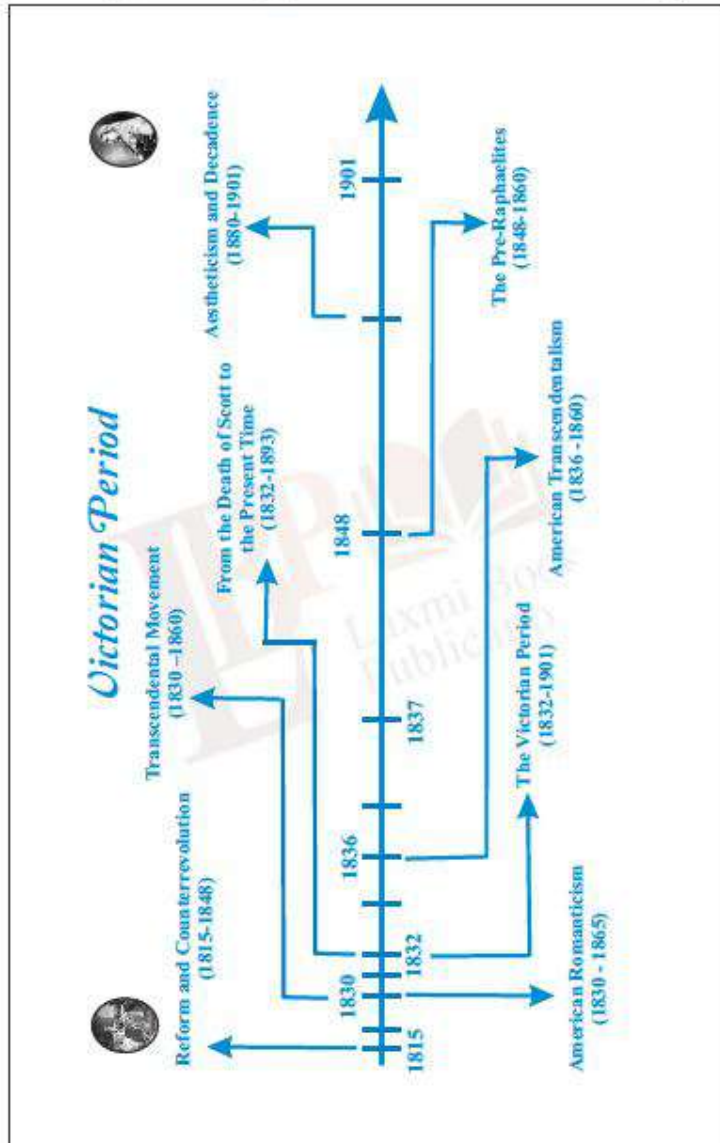
was an English novelist and poet. A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot, he was influenced both in his novels and in his poetry by Romanticism.





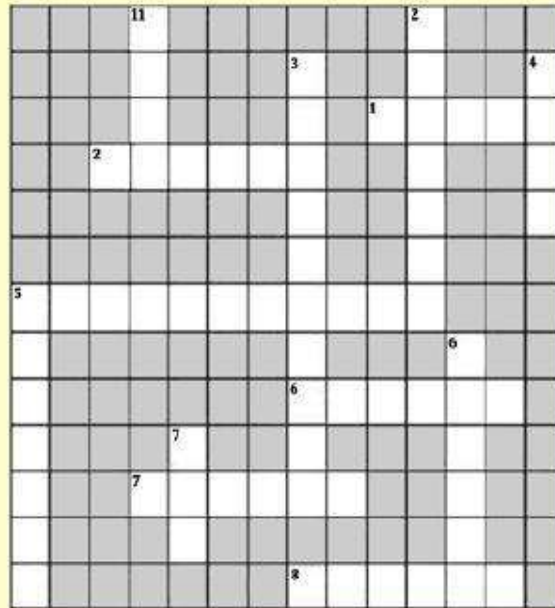
Victorian Period (1837-1901) (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Alfred Lord Tennyson</i>	1827
	Poems by Two Brothers	
1833	<i>Robert Browning</i>	
	Pauline	
	<i>Matthew Arnold</i>	1865
	Essays in Criticism	
1849	<i>Arthur Hugh Clough</i>	
	Amours de Voyage	
	<i>Elizabeth Barrett Browning</i>	1826
	An Essay on Mind	
1851	<i>Edward Fitzgerald</i>	
	Euphranor: A Dialogue on Youth	
	<i>H. W. Longfellow</i>	1835
	Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea	
1867	<i>William Morris</i>	
	The Life and Death of Jason	
	<i>Algernon Charles Swinburne</i>	1865
	Atlanta in Calydon	
1864	<i>Christina Georgina Rossetti</i>	
	Goblin Market and Other Poems	
	<i>Dante Gabriel Rossetti</i>	1881
	Ballads and Sonnets	
1849	<i>Charles Dickens</i>	
	David Copperfield	
	<i>William Makepeace Thackeray</i>	1837
	The Yellowplush Correspondence	





Queen Victoria Crossword



Across

Down

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Victoria was ruler of this Asian Country (5) | 1. How many children did victoria have? (4) |
| 2. The language Victoria spoke until she was 3. (6) | 2. The part of Germany where victoria's family came from. (7) |
| 5. The Abbey where Victoria was crowned (11) | 3. The language she learned because she was ruler of India. (10) |
| 6. The name of Victoria's husband (6) | 5. The name of her pet dog. (4) |
| 7. What relation to Victoria was Albert before they married. (6) | 6. The name of her 7th child, a boy (6) |
| 8. The name of her elder son who become king. (6) | 7. The kind of animal Dish was. (3) |



1. Queen Victoria reigned from
A) 1836-1900 B) 1837-1901
C) 1832-1901 D) 1837-1900
2. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" (1850) was written to commemorate the death of
A) Arthur Hugh Clough B) Arthur Hallam
C) Matthew Arnold D) Robert Browning
3. Whom did Tennyson succeed as Poet Laureate in 1850 ?
A) Keats B) Byron
C) P. B. Shelley D) Wordsworth
4. Which work by Tennyson is the story of a fisherman, who is shipwrecked, and after spending 10 years on a desert island, returns home to discover, that his beloved wife, believing him dead has remarried and has a new child ?
A) "Ulysses" B) "The Lady of Shalott"
C) "Maud" D) "Enoch Arden" (1864)
5. Which of the following is not a drama by Tennyson ?
A) Queen Mary B) Harold
C) Becket D) The Princess
6. Which of the following pairs of Tennyson's poems is appropriate ?
A) "Ulysses" and "The Palace of Art"
B) "The Lotos-Eaters" and "The Lady of Shalott"
C) "Ulysses" and "The Lotos-Eaters"
D) "Locksley Hall" and "The Palace of Art"
7. Who is the most representative poet of the Victorian age ?
A) Swinburne B) Browning
C) Tennyson D) Arnold
8. Which of Tennyson's poems is called a "Monodrama" ?
A) "The Princess" B) "Maud"
C) "Ulysses" D) "The Lotos Eaters"



9. Who is the author of the following lines ?
 "Break, Break, Break,
 On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!"
 A) Byron B) Shelley
 C) Tennyson D) Browning
10. "Men may come and man may go/ But I go on forever" comes from
 A) Tennyson B) Byron
 C) Arnold D) Browning
11. Who praised 'Aurora Leigh', a verse novel by Barret Browning by calling it "the greatest poem in the English language" ?
 A) Arnold B) Browning
 C) Ruskin D) Carlyle
12. Savage John is a creation in—
 A) Brave New World B) Hard Times
 C) A Tale of Two Cities D) None of the above
13. Browning dedicated his 'Men and Women' to—
 A) Tennyson B) Arnold
 C) His wife D) His friend
14. The basic theme of Arnold's 'Literature and Dogma' is—
 A) Literary criticism B) Social changes
 C) Theology D) Art and culture
15. Ruskin received _____ award for Poetry at Oxford.
 A) Order of Merit B) Newdigate
 C) Both (A) and (B) D) Neither of them
16. Thomas Hardy died in the year—
 A) 1925 B) 1928
 C) 1930 D) 1932
17. Which movement belongs to Victorian era ?
 A) Utilitarian Movement B) Chartist Movement
 C) Trade Union Movement D) All the three



Modern Period Timeline (1901-2000)



Samuel Butler
(1835-1902)
was the iconoclastic English author of the Utopian satirical novel *Erewhon* (1872) and the semi-autobiographical Bildungsroman *The Way of All Flesh*, published posthumously in 1903.

Robert Bridges
(1844-1930)

was Britain's poet laureate from 1913 to 1930. A doctor by training, he achieved literary fame only late in life. His poems reflect a deep Christian faith, and he is the author of many well-known hymns. It was through Bridges' efforts that Gerard Manley Hopkins achieved posthumous fame.



W. E. Henley
(1849-1903)
was an English poet, critic and editor of the late-Victorian era in England who is spoken of as having as central a role in his time as Samuel Johnson had in the eighteenth century.

Sigmund Freud
(1856-1939)

was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. He was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire.



Rudyard Kipling
(1865-1936)
was an English journalist, short-story writer, poet, and novelist.

Kipling's works of fiction include *The Jungle Book* (1894), *Kim* (1901), and many short stories, including "The Man Who Would Be King" (1888). His poems include "Mandalay" (1890), "Gunga Din" (1890), "The Gook of the Copybook Headings" (1919).

Herbert George Wells

(1866-1946)
was an English writer. He was prolific in many genres, writing dozens of novels, short stories, and works of social commentary, satire, biography, and autobiography, including even a book on war games. He is now best remembered for his science fiction novels and is often called a "father of science fiction".



Arnold Bennett
(1867-1931)
was an English writer. He is best known as a novelist, but he also worked in other fields such as the theatre, journalism, propaganda and film.

Stephen Phillips
(1868-1915)

was an English poet and dramatist, who enjoyed considerable popularity early in his career. He was born at Somerton near Oxford, the son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips.



G. K. Chesterton
(1874-1936)
was an English writer, poet, philosopher, dramatist, journalist, orator, lay theologian, biographer, and literary and art critic. Chesterton is often referred to as the "prince of paradox". *Time* magazine has observed of his writing style: "Whenever possible Chesterton made his points with popular sayings, proverbs, allegories—first carefully turning them inside out."

Compton Mackenzie
(1883-1985)

was an English born Scottish writer of fiction, biography, histories and a memoir, as well as a cultural commentator, raconteur and lifelong Scottish nationalist. He was one of the co-founders in 1928 of the Scottish National Party.



Ezra Pound
(1885-1972)
was an expatriate American poet and critic, as well as a major figure in the early modernist movement. His contribution to poetry began.

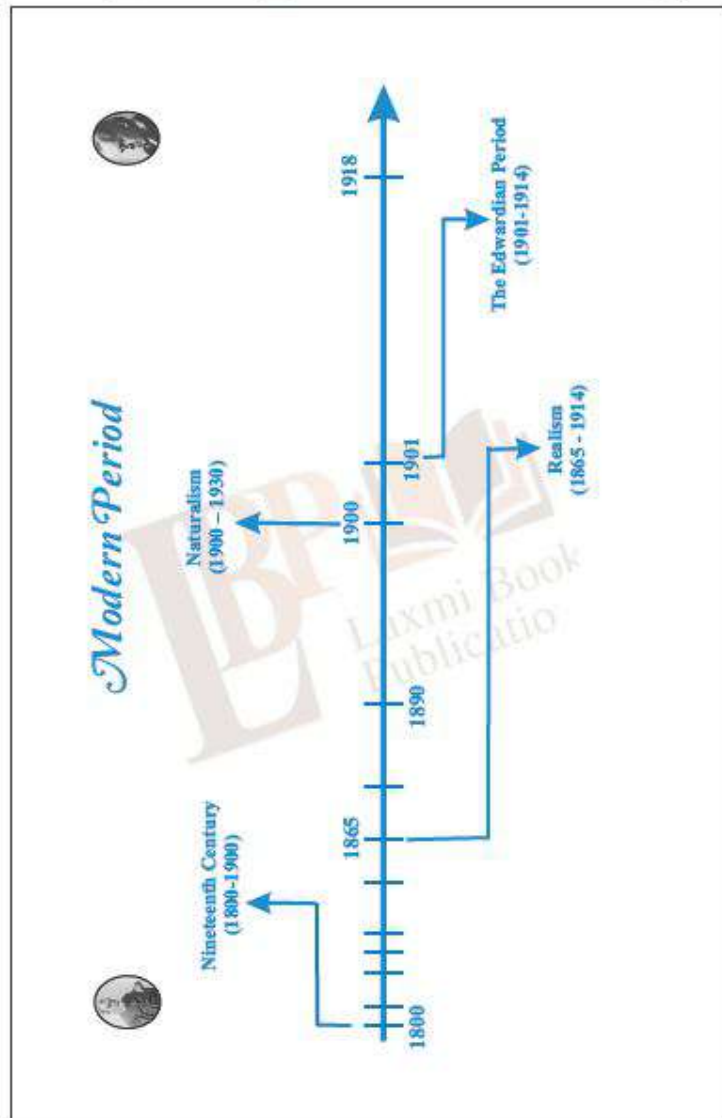
T. S. Eliot
(1888-1965)

was a British essayist, publisher, playwright, literary and social critic, and "one of the twentieth century's major poets".



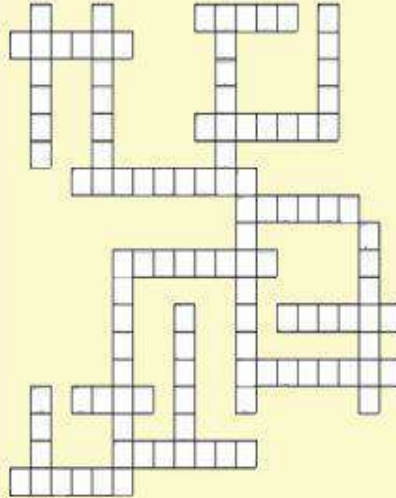
Modern Period (1901-2000) (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Thomas Hardy</i>	1871
	Desperate Remedies	
1885	<i>Joseph Conrad</i>	
	Aimayer's Folly	
	<i>Herbert George Wells</i>	1895
	The Time Machine	
1900	<i>James Joyce</i>	
	Dubliners	
	<i>Virginia Woolf</i>	1941
	The Voyage Out	
1877	<i>Samuel Butler</i>	
	Life and Habit	
	<i>George Moore</i>	1883
	A Modern Lover	
1886	<i>George Robert Gissing</i>	
	Demos, a Story of English Socialism	
	<i>Enoch Arnold Bennett</i>	1908
	The Old Wives' Tale	
1888	<i>Rudyard Kipling</i>	
	Tales from the Hills	
	<i>Edward Morgan Forster</i>	1905
	Where Angels Fear to Tread	
1916	<i>Aldous Leonard Huxley</i>	
	The Burning Wheel	
	<i>William Gerald Golding</i>	1954
	Lord of the Flies	





Shakespeare Across



3. Shakespeare owned a large outdoor theater called The__.
6. Shakespear's famous sonnets are written in __pentameter.
7. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is set in the country of__.
8. Othello, King Lear, Macbeth, and Hamlet are all__.
10. Romeo kills Juliet's cousin named __and is exiled from Verona.
12. Shakespeare married Anne__ in 1582.
14. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Puck magically gives Bottom the head of a__.
15. Literary devices that present an idea in a more interesting and "poetic" manner. Used by Shakespeare and many other Elizabethan writers.
17. Shakespeare's love sonnets address a women, now known as the "__lady."
18. Shakespeare's play "The Comedy of Errors" takes place in the Greek city__.
19. "Venus and __".

Down

1. Shakespeare had a son named who died at the age of 11.
2. "Merry Wives of __"
4. One of Shakespeare's long poems. The Rape of ____.
5. Shakespeare wrote his plays in verse.
9. Shakespeare was born in____, England in 1584.
11. poem written by Shakespeare and published around 1601.
12. Shakespeare's plays are divided into three categories : comedies, tragedies, and ____.
13. "The Merchant of ____"
16. Shakespeare's theatre company. The __Chamberlain's Men, changed its name to The King's Men when James I became king.



1. Chicago critics were critical of the
A) Movement poets B) New Critics
C) Angry Young men D) Futurism
2. Who is the chief of the Chicago critics?
A) I. A. Richards B) T. S. Eliot and I. A. Richards
C) T. S. Eliot D) R. S. Crane
3. How many plays are there in Shaw's Pleasant and Unpleasant (1898) ?
A) 7 B) 8
C) 9 D) 10
4. Out of these seven plays, how many are pleasant plays?
A) 3 B) 4
C) 5 D) 6
5. Which one is not an unpleasant play by Shaw?
A) Widower's House (1892) B) Mrs. Warren's Profession (1894)
C) Candida (1895) D) The Philanderer (1893; 1905)
6. In which play of Shaw, the third act is entitled "Don Juan in Hell"?
A) Man and Superman (1903) B) Arms and the Man (1894)
C) Pygmalion (1912) D) None of the above
7. Caesar and Cleopatra is a play by
A) Shakespeare B) Dryden
C) Eliot D) G. B. Shaw
8. Which play of G. B. Shaw is the first of the truly Shavian and the first of the pleasant plays ?
A) Arms and the Man (1894)
B) Candida (1895)
C) The Man of Destiny (1897-99)
D) You Never Can Tell (1897-99)
9. Which play of Shaw inspired Sean O' Casey to write plays ?
A) S. Joan B) Caesar and Cleopatra
C) Man and Superman D) Androcles and the Lion



10. Shaw's play *Man and Superman* has acts
A) 3
B) 4
C) 5
D) 6
11. Who is a Georgian Poet known as War poet?
A) Rupert Brooke
B) Jane Masefield
C) Wilfred Owen
D) Robert Bridges
12. 'The Yellow Book' and 'The Savoy' are—
A) The major works of Lord Browning
B) The major magazines found by aesthetes
C) The famous novels by Lord Macaulay
D) None of the above
13. William Butler Yeats is known for his—
A) Mysticism
B) Symbolism
C) Psychological realism
D) All the three
14. The chief problem play writers is/are—
A) T. W. Robertson
B) Henry Arthur Jones
C) W. P. Ker
D) All the three
15. What is true about *Pigmalion* in the G. B. Shaw's play of the same title? He is a—
A) Legendary king of Cyprus
B) Prof. Higgins
C) Both (A) and (B) are true
D) Neither is true
16. In which play Shaw depicts the theme of 'Eternal Triangle'?
A) *Pygmalion*
B) *Candida*
C) *The Doctor's Dilemma*
D) *The Apple Cart*
17. Dr. Ridgeon, the Dubedats and Blenkinsop are the chief characters in G. B. Shaw's—
A) *Pygmalion*
B) *Candida*
C) *The Doctor's Dilemma*
D) *The Apple Cart*



Contemporary Period Timeline (1901- onwards)



Rebecca West (1918-1966)

was a British author, journalist, literary critic and travel writer. An author who wrote in many genres, West reviewed books for *The Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Sunday Telegraph*, and the *New Republic*.



Iris Murdoch (1919-1992)

was an Anglo-Irish novelist and philosopher, best known for her novels about good and evil, sexual relationships, morality, and the power of the unconscious. Her first published novel, *Under the Net*, was selected in 1998 as one of *Modern Library's* 100 best English-language novels of the 20th century.



Ted Hughes (1930-1998)

was an English poet and children's writer. Critics frequently rank him as one of the best poets of his generation, and one of the twentieth century's greatest writers.



Anthony Powell (1913-1998)

was an English novelist best known for his twelve-volume work *A Dance to the Music of Time*, published between 1951 and 1975. Powell's major work has remained in print continuously and has been the subject of TV and radio dramatisations.



Dorris Lessing (1919-2013)

was a British novelist, poet, playwright, librettist, biographer and short story writer. Her novels include *The Grass Is Singing* (1950), the sequence of five novels collectively called *Children of Violence* (1952-69), *The Golden Notebook* (1962), *The Good Terrorist* (1985), and five novels collectively known as *Canopus in Argos: Archives* (1979-1983).



Malcolm Bradbury (1924-1992)

was an English author and academic. Bradbury was born in Sheffield, the son of a railwayman. His family moved to London in 1935, but returned to Sheffield in 1941 with his brother and mother. The family later moved to Nottingham and in 1943 Bradbury attended West Bridgford Grammar School, where he remained until 1950. He read English at University College, Leicester and gained a first-class degree in English in 1953.



Bra



Samuel Beckett (1906-1989)

was an Irish avant-garde novelist, playwright, theatre director, and poet, who lived in Paris for most of his adult life and wrote in both English and French. Beckett's work offers a bleak, tragicomic outlook on human existence, often coupled with black comedy and gallows humour, and he became increasingly minimalist in his later career.



Joe Orton (1933-1967)

was an English playwright and author. His public career was short but prolific, lasting from 1964 until his death three years later.



Alisdair Gray (1924-2009)

is a Scottish writer and artist. His most acclaimed work is his first novel, *Lanark*, published in 1981 and written over a period of almost 30 years.



John Osborne (1929-1992)

was an English playwright, screenwriter and actor, known for his scorching prose and intense critical stance towards established social and political norms. The success of his 1956 play *Look Back in Anger* transformed English theatre.



Caryl Churchill (1948-2022)

Caryl Churchill (born 3 September 1948) is a British playwright known for dramatising the abuses of power, for her use of non-naturalistic techniques, and for her exploration of sexual politics and feminist themes.



Allan Hollinghurst (1953-2022)

is an English novelist, poet, short story writer and translator. He is the recipient of numerous awards, including the 1989 *Somerset*.



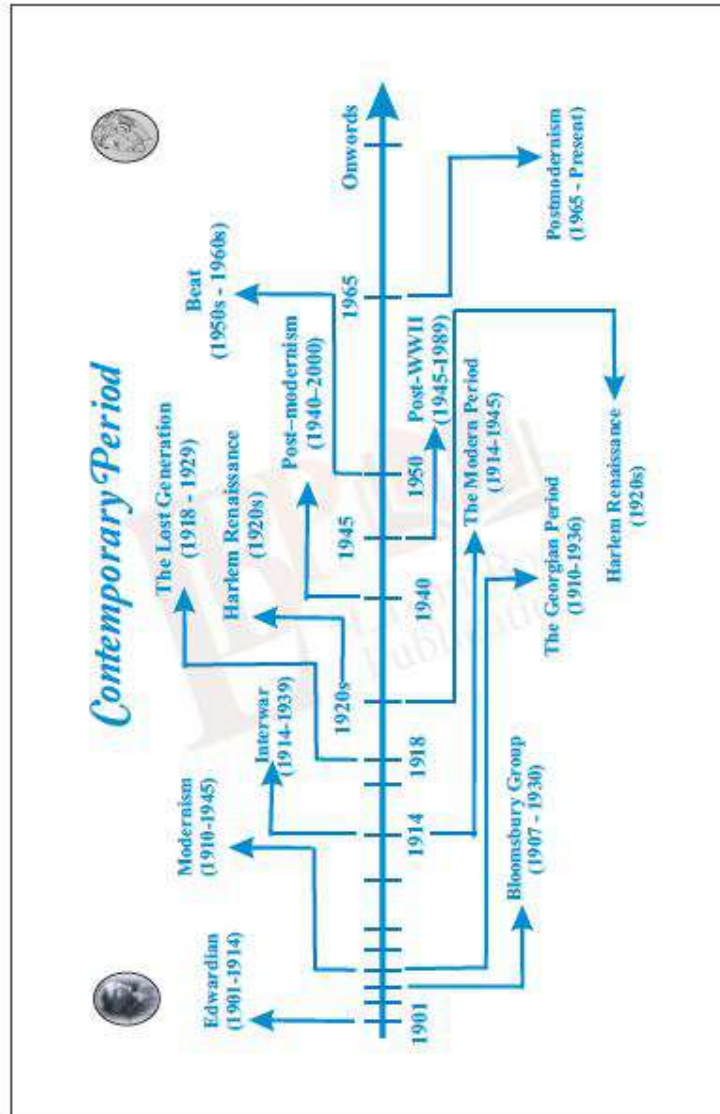
Allan





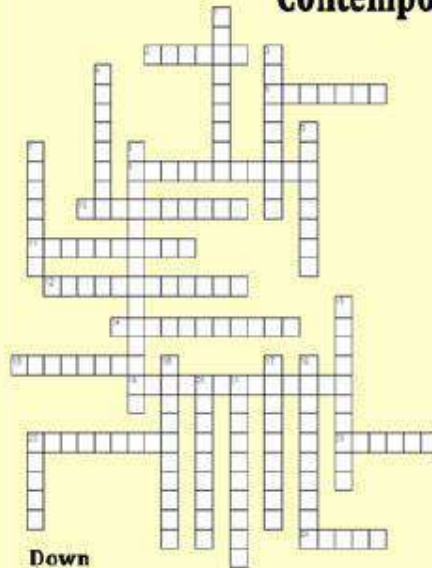
Contemporary Period (1901 - Onwards)
(Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Rebecca West</i>	1918
	The Return of the Soldier	
1929	<i>Graham Greene</i>	
	The Man Within	
	<i>Anthony Powell</i>	1966
	The Soldier's Art	
1946	<i>Christopher Frye</i>	
	A Phoenix too Frequent	
	<i>Terence Rattigan</i>	1936
	French Without Tears	
1949	<i>Arthur Miller</i>	
	Death of a Salesman	
	<i>Samuel Beckett</i>	1938
	Murphy	
1956	<i>John Osborne</i>	
	Look Back in Anger	
	<i>Angus Wilson</i>	1949
	The Wrong Set	
1955	<i>Irish Murdoch</i>	
	The Flight from the Enchanter	
	<i>Philip Larkin</i>	1945
	The North Ship	
1962	<i>Dorris Lessing</i>	
	Children of Violence	
	<i>Angela Carter</i>	1974
	Fire works	





Contemporary Literature



Across

2. from birth.
5. exceptional skill or ability.
9. process of pressing or flattening something to make it smaller.
10. to learn and understand something completely.
11. equal in value.
12. in a clear, meaningful way.
14. passive acceptance; submission.
15. to move in a lively, playful way.
19. during.
22. strength to endure pain or danger.
23. a way out; the act of leaving.
24. central idea or insight about human life revealed by a work of literature.

Down

1. set free; release.
3. skill; know how.
4. written rules or laws.
6. stubborn persistence and determination.
7. a long journey; a series of adventures.
8. tough tissue that connects the muscles in the calf to the heel bone.
13. coming next.
16. begging; pleading.
17. clemat.
18. not important; not relating to what is being discussed.
20. method used to accomplish something.
21. calmness; composure.
22. to break or ignore a law or rule openly.



1. In which of the following age has there been a tremendous increase in science fiction ?
A) Romantic period B) Victorian period
C) Modern period D) Contemporary period
2. Which of the following is not written by Graham Greene ?
A) England Made Me (1935)
B) Lolita (1955)
C) The Heart of the Matter (1948)
D) The Quiet American (1955)
3. In which book Greene satirizes contemporary spy novels?
A) May We Borrow Your Husband (1967)
B) Shades of Greene (1976)
C) Our Man in Havana (1958)
D) The Quiet American
4. Who is known to have brought Narayan to the focus of the international literary community ?
A) Oscar Wilde B) Angus Wilson
C) Evelyn Waugh D) Graham Greene
5. Charles Percy Snow is also known as
A) Eliot Snow B) Lord Snow
C) God Snow D) Lord Eliot
6. Which book is not written by Snow ?
A) The Light and the Dark (1947)
B) The Conscience of the Rich (1958)
C) Corridors of Power (1964)
D) Travels with My Aunt (1969)
7. Which of the following is a funeral custom- related satire on America?
A) Vile Bodies B) Black Mischief (1932)
C) The Loved One (1948) D) The New Men (1954)
8. Which novel shows the sign of Evelyn Waugh's growing seriousness?
A) Scoop (1938) B) Put Out More Flags (1942)
C) Men at Arms (1952) D) The Loved One (1948)



9. Evelyn Waugh's *Brides head Revisited* (1945) is the result of his
A) Hospital experience B) Army experience
C) Teaching experience D) Political experience
10. Which of the following is not included in Evelyn Waugh's Trilogy: *Sword of Honour* ?
A) *Time of Hope* (1949)
B) *Men at Arms* (1952)
C) *Officers and Gentlemen* (1955)
D) *Unconditional Surrender* (1961)
11. Who ended her highly romantic and impressively wide ranging survey, *Pleasure of Ruins* (1953) with 'A Note on New Ruins' in which she was fascinated with the 'catastrophic tipsy chaos' of a British bomb-site ?
A) Rose Macaulay B) Compton-Burnett
C) Heany D) Anita Desai
12. Elizabeth Bowen took as her theme the loss of innocence in the face of shallow sophistication and the flashy glamour of metropolitan values in her most Jamesian novel
A) *The Last September* B) *The Little Girls*
C) *The Death of the Heart* D) *Look at all those Roses*
13. Stella Rodney and Rober Kelway appear as lovers in Bowen's
A) *Demon Lover* B) *Heat of the Day*
C) *The Little Girls* D) *The Death of the Heart*
14. *The Fountain overflows* is a novel whose first-person narrator tells the story with a subtle combination of adult knowingness and a sense of lost, or never-achieved, content. Who is its author ?
A) Rebecca West B) Elizabeth Bowen
C) Compton-Burnett D) Rose Macaulay
15. Rebecca West wrote a searching historical novel about the ideological divisions of prerevolutionary Russia in 1966, entitled
A) *A Train of Powder* B) *Black Lamb and Gray Falcon*
C) *Harriet Hume* D) *The Birds Fall Down*



American Literature Timeline (till the 20th century)

17th century

This history of American literature begins with the arrival of English-speaking Europeans in what would become the United States. At first American literature was naturally a colonial literature, by authors who were Englishmen and who thought and wrote as such. John Smith, a soldier of fortune, is credited with initiating American literature.

Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)

was an Italian polymath. Galileo is a central figure in the transition from natural philosophy to modern science and in the transformation of the scientific Renaissance into a scientific revolution.



Domenico Scarlatti (1685–1757)

was an Italian composer who spent much of his life in the service of the Portuguese and Spanish royal families. He is classified primarily as a Baroque composer chronologically.

18th century

In America in the early years of the 18th century, some writers, such as Cotton Mather, carried on the older traditions. His huge history and biography of Puritan New England, *Magnalia Christi Americana*, in 1702, and his vigorous *Manu ductio ad Ministerium*, or introduction

Charles XII (1682–1718)

was the King of Sweden from 1697 to 1718. He belonged to the House of Palatine-Zweibrücken, a branch line of the House of Wittelsbach. Charles was the only surviving son of Charles XI and Ulrika Eleonora the Elder. He assumed power, after a seven-month caretaker government, at the age of 18.



John Byng (1704–57)

was a Royal Navy officer. After joining the navy at the age of 13, he participated at the Battle of Cape Passaro in 1718. Over the next thirty years he built up a reputation as a solid naval officer and received promotion to vice-admiral in 1747. He also served as Commodore-Governor of Newfoundland Colony in the 1740s.



19th century

the American Revolution, and increasingly after the War of 1812, American writers were exhorted to produce a literature that was truly native.



David, Jacques Louis (1748–1825)

was a French painter in the Neo-classical style, considered to be the preeminent painter of the era. In the 1780s his cerebral brand of history painting marked a change in taste away from Rococo.

Trevithick, Richard (1771–1833)

was a British inventor and mining engineer from Cornwall, England. The son of a mining captain, and born in the mining heartland of Cornwall, Trevithick was immersed in mining and engineering from an early age.



20th century

The 20th century was a century that began on January 1, 1901 and ended on December 31, 2000. It was the tenth and final century of the 2nd millennium. It is distinct from the century known as the 1900s which began on January 1, 1900, and ended on December 31, 1999.

The 20th century was dominated by a chain of events that heralded significant changes in world history as to redefine the era: World War I and World War II

Thomas Mann (1875–1955)

was a German novelist, short story writer, social critic, philanthropist, essayist, and the 1929 Nobel Prize in Literature laureate. His highly symbolic and ironic epic novels and novellas are noted for their insight into the psychology of the artist and the intellectual. His analysis and critique of the European and German soul used modernized German and Biblical stories, as well as the ideas of Goethe, Nietzsche and Schopenhauer.





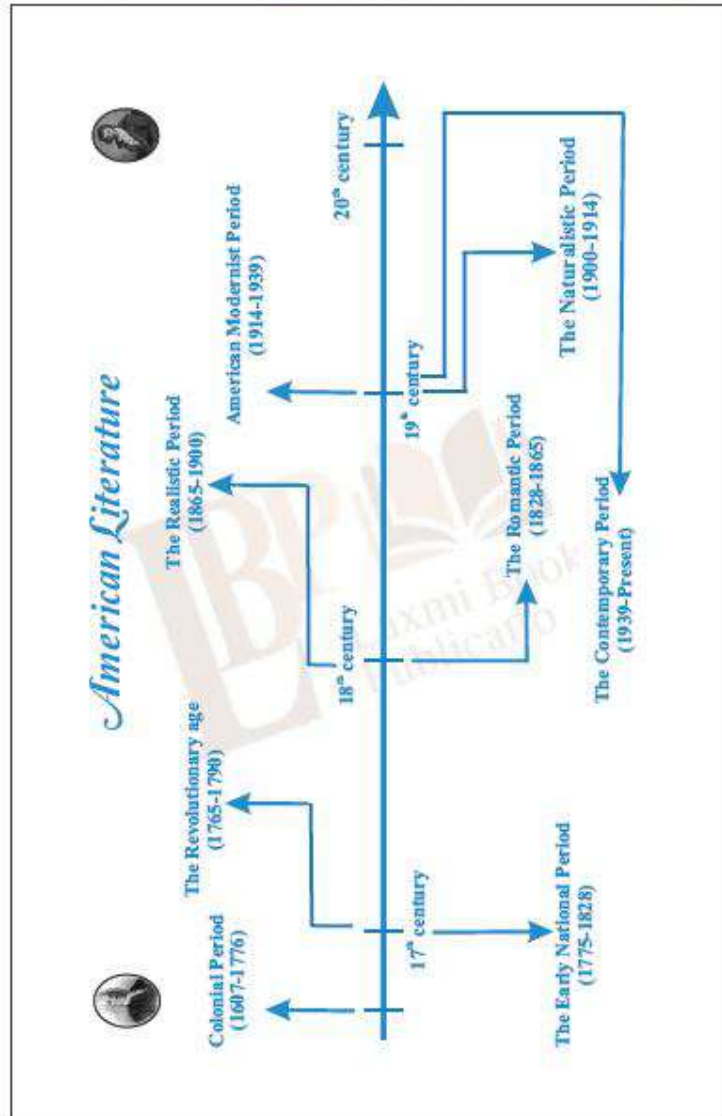
American literature





American Literature (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>William Dunlop</i>	1789
	The Father	
1837	<i>Ralph Waldo Emerson</i>	
	The American Scholar	
	<i>Harriet Beecher Stowe</i>	1851
	Uncle Tom's Cabin	
1855	<i>Walt Whitman</i>	
	Leaves of Grass	
	<i>Mark Twain</i>	1876
	Adventures of Tom Sawyer	
1902	<i>Henry James</i>	
	The Ambassadors	
	<i>Robert Frost</i>	1914
	North of Boston	
1914	<i>Eugene O'Neill</i>	
	Thirst and Other Plays	
	<i>Ernest Hemingway</i>	1926
	The Sun also Rises	
1944	<i>Arthur Miller</i>	
	The Man Who Had All the Luck	
	<i>Edward Albee</i>	1958
	The Zoo Story	
1948	<i>Norman Mailer</i>	
	The Naked and the Dead	
	<i>James Baldwin</i>	1953
	Go Tell It On The Mountain	





American Literature Periodic Table

Genre Legend:

- Poems: Pink
- Plays: Purple
- Novels: Red
- Essays: Light Blue
- Tragedy: Green
- Comedy: Orange

Table Content (Approximate):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Textual Content:

Top Section:

1. The American literary tradition is a rich and diverse one, with a long history of innovation and experimentation. It is a tradition that has shaped the American identity and continues to influence the world.

2. The American literary tradition is a rich and diverse one, with a long history of innovation and experimentation. It is a tradition that has shaped the American identity and continues to influence the world.

3. The American literary tradition is a rich and diverse one, with a long history of innovation and experimentation. It is a tradition that has shaped the American identity and continues to influence the world.

Bottom Section:

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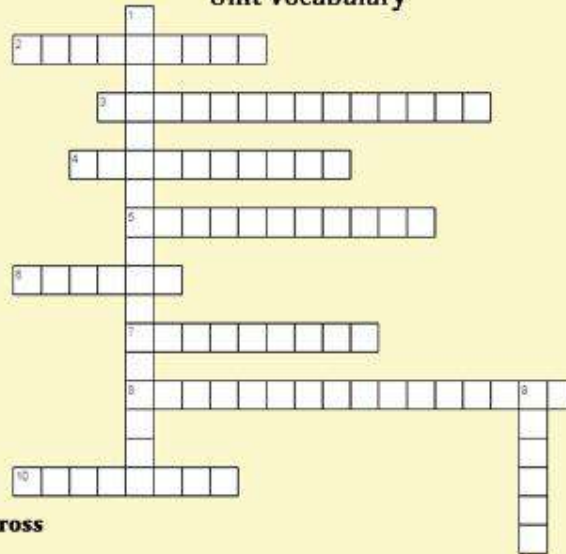
2. The American literary tradition is a rich and diverse one, with a long history of innovation and experimentation. It is a tradition that has shaped the American identity and continues to influence the world.

3. The American literary tradition is a rich and diverse one, with a long history of innovation and experimentation. It is a tradition that has shaped the American identity and continues to influence the world.



American Literature

Unit Vocabulary



Across

2. jump or dance around excitedly.
3. the presentation of something as being smaller, worse, or less important it actually is.
4. the customs, manner of speech, dress, or other typical features of a place or period that contribute to its particular character.
5. logic and inference or a conclusion that does not follow from premises.
6. a large wading bird of the sandpiper family.
7. free from disturbance; calm.
8. so that they can be identified and avoided when attempting to persuade
10. well known for some bad quality or deed.

Down

1. philosophy which says that thought and spiritual things are more than ordinary human experiences.
9. erase (a mark) from a surface.



10. Bacon's essays are the finest example of—
A) Wit And Humour B) Practical Wisdom
C) Pathos D) Irony
11. America became independent in
A) 1772 B) 1775
C) 1774 D) 1776
12. Who, among the following, is considered the practitioner of "Naturalism" in America ?
A) Frank Norris B) Henry James
C) Edgar Allen Poe D) Emerson
13. Herman Melville's famous book is spelt as
A) Moby-Dick B) Mobydick
C) Mobi-Dick D) Moby-Dicke
14. The above work is in epic form
A) Verse drama B) Parable
C) Beast fable D) Novella
15. Cetology is a branch of Zoology that deals with
A) Sea-monsters B) Whales
C) Fish D) Sharks
16. The subtitle of Melville's novel is
A) A Sea Story B) A Simple Story
C) The Whale D) The White Whale
17. Who is obsessed with the pursuit of the Whale ?
A) Ishmael B) Daggoo
C) Fedallah D) Captain Ahab
18. Who is the narrator in Melville's Moby-Dick ?
A) Alijah B) Gabriel
C) Captain Ahab D) Ishmael
19. Who is the principal character in Melville's Moby-Dick ?
A) Captain Ahab B) Ishmael
C) Gabriel D) None of the above



Literary Theory and Criticism Timeline



Stephen Gosson
(1555-1624)

was an English satirist. Gosson was baptized at St George's church, Canterbury, on 17 April 1554. He entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1572, and on leaving the university in 1576 he went to London.



Alexander Pope
(1688-1744)

was an 18th-century English poet. He is best known for his satirical verse, his translation of Homer and for his use of the heroic couplet. He is the second-most frequently quoted writer in The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations after Shakespeare.



Matthew Arnold
(1822-1888)

was an English poet and cultural critic who worked as an inspector of schools. He was the son of Thomas Arnold, the famed headmaster of Rugby School, and brother to both Tom Arnold, literary professor, and William Delafield Arnold.

Ben Jonson
(1573-1637)

was an English playwright, poet, actor, and literary critic, whose artistic exerted a lasting impact upon English poetry and stage comedy. He popularised the comedy of humours.



Dr. Samuel Johnson
(1709-1784)

was an English writer who made lasting contributions to English literature as a poet, essayist, moralist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer. He was a devout Anglican and committed Tory, and is described by the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography as "arguably the most distinguished man of letters in English history".



Henry James
(1843-1916)

was an American author regarded as a key transitional figure between literary realism and literary modernism, and is considered by many to be among the greatest novelists in the English language. He was the son of Henry James Sr. and the brother of renowned philosopher and psychologist William James and diarist Alice James. He is best known for a number of novels dealing with the social.



John Dryden
(1631-1700)

was an English poet, literary critic, translator, and playwright who was made England's first Poet Laureate in 1668.

He is seen as dominating the literary life of Restoration England to such a point that the period came to be known in literary circles as the Age of Dryden.

Joseph Addison
(1672-1719)

was an English essayist, poet, playwright, and politician. He was the eldest son of The Reverend Lancelot Addison. His name is usually remembered alongside that of his long-standing friend, Richard Steele, with whom he founded The Spectator magazine.



William Wordsworth
(1770-1850)

was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballads (1798).



T. S. Eliot
(1888-1965)

was a British essayist, publisher, playwright, literary and social critic, and "one of the twentieth century's major poets". He moved from his native United States to England in 1914 at the age of 25, settling, working, and marrying there.



S. T. Coleridge
(1772-1834)

was an English poet, literary critic, philosopher and theologian who, with his friend William Wordsworth.
















F. R. Leavis
(1895)

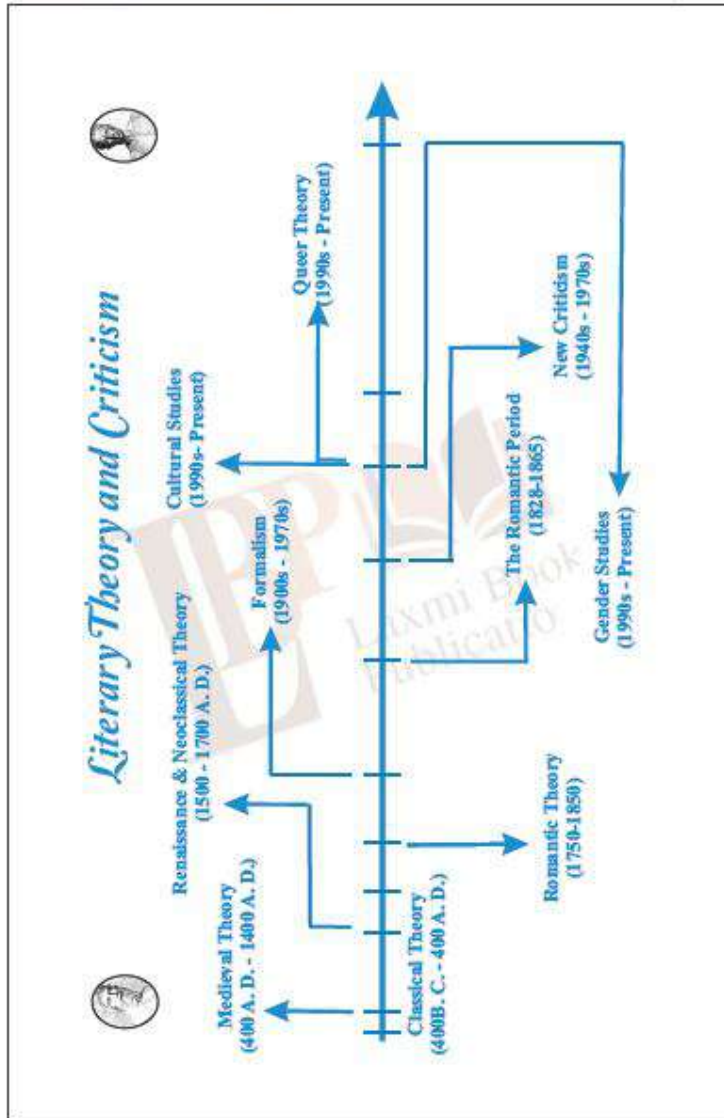
was a British literary critic of the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Downing





Literary Theory and Criticism (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Sir Philip Sidney</i>	1580
	Apology for Poetry	
1641	<i>Ben Jonson</i>	
	Discoveries Made upon Men and Matter	
	<i>John Dryden</i>	1668
	The Essay of Dramatick Poesie	
1711	<i>Alexander Pope</i>	
	An Essay on Criticism	
	<i>William Wordsworth</i>	1798
	Advertisement of the Lyrical Ballads	
1853	<i>Matthew Arnold</i>	
	Preface to the poems	
	<i>Henry James</i>	1934
	The Art of the Novel	
1930	<i>William Empson</i>	
	Seven Types of Ambiguity	
	<i>T. S. Eliot</i>	1905
	The Birds of Prey	
1695	<i>Joseph Addison</i>	
	A Poem to his Majesty	
	<i>Dr. Samuel Johnson</i>	1920
	Lives of the Poets	
1798	<i>S. T. Coleridge</i>	
	The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	
	<i>F. R. Leavis</i>	1936
	Revaluation	





1. Plato's comments on poetry occur in
A) Apology
B) Gogias
C) Ion and Republic
D) None of the above
2. The 'Cave image' in Plato's Republic, Book VII, explains Plato's
A) Conception of human nature
B) Theory of the nature of knowledge
C) Ignorance
D) Theory of the subconscious mind
3. What, according to Plato, should be the ideal age of the poet ?
A) Less than thirty years
B) Less than forty years
C) Less than fifty years
D) More than fifty years
4. Plato's use of the allegorical imagery of the soul as the charioteer and the higher and the lower passions as his pair of horses occur in
A) Republic
B) Ion
C) Phaedrus
D) Meno
5. In which of the following has Plato treated the relation of language to reality ?
A) Ion
B) Cratylus
C) Phaedrus
D) Protagoras
6. Who said, "I soon realized that poets compose their poetry not by wisdom but by a force of nature, and inspiration, just like soothsayers who also say many fine things but lack knowledge of what they mean"?
A) Plato
B) Horace
C) Aristotle
D) Longinus
7. In which of his books has Plato said, "For the poet is a light and winged and holy thing, and there is no invention in him until he has been inspired, and is out of his senses...." ?
A) Phaedrus
B) Republic
C) Apology
D) Ion
8. Who said that, "poetical imitations are ruinous to the understanding of the hearers _____" ?
A) Stephen Gosson
B) Plato
C) Horace
D) Longinus



9. In which book of the Republic does Plato discuss his theory of imitation ?
- A) II
B) X
C) VI
D) III
10. In which book of the Republic do the following lines occur ? If a person who imitates all things should come to our city and makes a proposal to exhibit himself and his poetry, we will fall down and worship him as a sweet and holy and wonderful being, but we must also inform him that in our State such as he are not permitted to exist, the law will not allow them ?
- A) V
B) VI
C) X
D) III
11. According to Plato, "a state of language anterior to the word" is called _____ ?
- A) Chora
B) Surrealism
C) Organic form
D) Semiotics
12. Give the correct chronological sequence.
- A) Renaissance, Hellenistic, Graeco - Roman, Hellenic
B) Hellenic, Hellenistic, Graeco - Roman, Renaissance
C) Graeco - Roman, Renaissance, Hellenistic, Hellenic
D) Hellenistic, Hellenic, Renaissance, Graeco - Roman
13. How many chapters does Aristotle's Poetics consist of ?
- A) XX
B) XXVI
C) XXV
D) XXIV
14. According to Aristotle, poetry originally began in two kinds:
- A) Heroic and tragic
B) Comic and tragic
C) Heroic and Satiric
D) Heroic and Comic
15. Aristotle regards tragedy superior to epic because
- A) All the parts of an epic are included in tragedy
B) Tragedy brings about catharsis
C) Tragedy can be staged
D) Tragedy has great heroes as characters



Rhetoric & Prosody Period Timeline (onwards)

The Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages little of importance was added to actual prosodic theory. In poetic practice, however, crucial developments were to have important ramifications for later theorists. From about the second half of the 6th century to the end of the 8th century, Latin verse was written that no longer observed the rules of quantity but was clearly structured on accentual and syllabic bases. This change was aided by the invention of the musical sequence; it became necessary to fit a musical phrase to a fixed number of syllables, and the older, highly complex system of quantitative prosody could not be adapted to simple melodies that must be sung in sequential patterns. In the musical sequence lies the origin of the modern lyric form.

The Renaissance

Renaissance prosodic theory had to face the fact of an accomplished poetry in the vernacular that was not written in metres determined by "rules" handed down from the practice of Homer and Virgil. Nevertheless, the classicizing theorists of the 16th century made a determined attempt to explain existing poetry by the rules of short and long and to draft "laws" by which modern verse might move in Classical metres. Roger Ascham, in *The Scholemaster* (1570), attacked "the Gothic...barbarous and rude Ryming" of the early Tudor poets. He admitted that Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, did passably well as a poet

The 18th century

In 18th-century theory the doctrine of imitation was joined to numerous strictures on "smoothness," or metrical regularity. Theorists advocated a rigid regularity; minor poets composed in a strictly regular syllable-stress verse devoid of expressive variations. This regularity itself expressed the rationalism of the period.

Sidney Lanier (1842-1881)

was an American musician, poet and author. He served in the Confederate States Army, worked on a blockade running ship for which he was imprisoned (resulting in his catching tuberculosis), taught, worked at a hotel where he gave musical performances, was a church organist, and worked as a lawyer. As a poet he sometimes, though not exclusively, used dialects.



The 19th century

With the Romantic movement and its revolutionary shift in literary sensibility, prosodic theory became deeply influenced by early 19th-century speculation on the nature of imagination, on poetry as expression—"the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings," in Wordsworth's famous phrase—and on the concept of the poem as organic form.

Walt Whitman (1819-1892)

was an American poet, essayist, and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse.



20th century and beyond

After 1900 the study of prosody emerged as an important and respectable part of literary study. George Saintsbury published his great *History of English Prosody* during the years 1906-10.

George Saintsbury (1845-1933)

was an English writer, literary historian, scholar, critic and wine connoisseur. *Literature, 1780-1860* (2 vols., 1890-1895), *Essays on French Novelists* (1891), *Miscellaneous Essays* (1892),



and *Corrected Impressions* (1895).














Otto Jespersen (1869-1943)

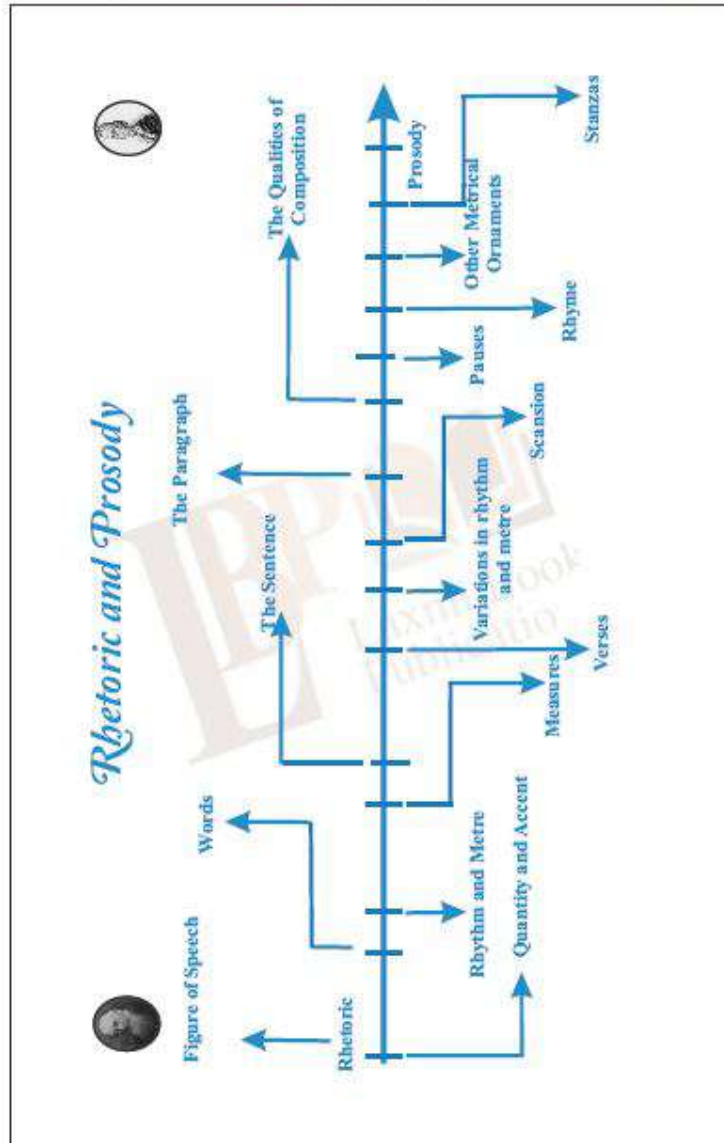
was a Danish linguist who specialized in the grammar of the English language. Otto Jespersen was born in Randers in Jutland. He was inspired by the work of Danish philologist Rasmus Rask as a boy, and with the help of Rask's grammars taught himself some Icelandic, Italian, and Spanish. He successfully defended his dissertation in 1891.





Rhetoric and Prosody (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Samuel Johnson</i>	1732
	Birmingham Journal	
1877	<i>Sidney Lanier</i>	
	The Song of the Chattahoochee	
	<i>Walt Whitman</i>	1842
	Franklin Evans	
1849	<i>Gerard Manley Hopkins</i>	
	Pietas Metrica	
	<i>Dylan Thomas</i>	1972
	Under Milk Wood	
1933	<i>W. H. Auden</i>	
	The Dance of Death	
	<i>Hart Crane</i>	1930
	The Bridge	
1900	<i>George Saintsbury</i>	
	A History of Criticism	
	<i>Otto Jespersen</i>	1905
	Growth and Structure of the English...	
55 BCE	<i>Cicero</i>	
	De Oratore	
	<i>Aristotle</i>	1831
	Berlin	
1551	<i>Thomas Wilson</i>	
	conteinynge the Arte of Logique set...	
	<i>Hugh Blair</i>	1763
	A Critical Dissertation on the Poems...	





1. "At one fell swoop, he lost his wife, his house, his dog."
A) Climax B) Paradox
C) Anti-climax D) Epigram
2. "Man proposes, God disposes."
A) Anti-climax B) Epigram
C) Oxymoron D) Antithesis
3. "To take arms against a sea of troubles."
A) Simile B) Mixed metaphor
C) Metaphor D) Epigram
4. "There is no one so poor as a wealthy miser."
A) Epigram B) Anti-climax
C) Paradox D) Metaphor
5. "An ambassador is one who lies abroad for the good of his country."
A) Pun B) Zeugma
C) Oxymoron D) Synecdoche
6. "Fear knocked on the door. Faith answered. There was no one there."
A) Paradox B) Personification
C) Metonymy D) Metaphor
7. "I don't believe it ever entered his wise head."
A) Irony B) Anti-climax
C) Epigram D) Oxymoron
8. "The man is no fool."
A) Euphemism B) Synecdoche
C) Litotes D) Epigram
9. "As many farewells as there are stars in heaven."
A) Hyperbole B) Metaphor
C) Apostrophe D) Oxymoron
10. "Oh! Tiber! Father Tiber To Whom the Romans pray."
A) Personification B) Apostrophe
C) Hyperbole D) None of the above



11. A seven line stanza in iambic pentametre is known as—
A) Rhyme royal B) Spenserian stanza
C) Alexandrine D) Heroic couplet
12. Ballet is a—
A) Dance form B) Musical entertainment
C) Theatrical art D) All of these
13. The earliest English autobiographical works are mainly in—
A) Verse B) Prose
C) Fiction D) Drama
14. Who used the term 'Oedipus Complex' for the first time ?
A) T. S. Eliot B) Sigmund Freud
C) Arnold D) Johnson
15. How much time is granted for a one-act play ?
A) 90 minutes B) 60 minutes
C) 30 minutes D) 3 hours
16. 'Repartee' means a—
A) Paradox B) Quick witty exchange of words
C) Humour D) None of these
17. The term archetype, which draws its theory from the school of comparative anthropology and the psycho-analytical theory of C. G. Jung treats the psychology of—
A) Individual B) Race
C) Community D) Traditional people
18. The term 'mime' originated in—
A) Ancient Greek and Rome B) France and Germany
C) Italy and England D) France and Russia
19. The first successful example of a truly mock-heroic poem is—
A) The Battle of Frog and Mice by Homer
B) The Nun's, Priest's Tale by Chaucer
C) The Rape of the Bucket by Tassoni
D) None of these



1. Into how many main periods is the history of the English language traditionally divided?
A) Two
B) Three
C) Four
D) Five
2. The names of the main periods into which the history of the English language is divided are
A) Old English
B) Middle English
C) Modern English
D) All of the above
3. What is broadly the period-wise division of the three main periods of the history of the English language?
A) Old English: 450-1100 A. D.
B) Middle English: 1100-1500 A. D.
C) Modern English: Since 1500 A. D.
D) All the above are correct
4. Which is regarded as the 'great grand-mother' of the Indo-European languages?
A) Ancient Greek
B) Ancient Latin
C) Gaelic
D) Proto-Indo-European
5. What was broadly the number of the languages that were derived from the Proto-Indo-European?
A) Four
B) Five
C) Six
D) Eight
6. To which branch of languages does the English language belong?
A) Germanic
B) Celtic
C) Hellenic
D) Balto-Slavic
7. To which branch of languages does the French language belong?
A) Germanic
B) Italic
C) Celtic
D) Hellenic
8. To which branch of languages does the Greek language belong?
A) Balto-Slavic
B) Italic
C) Hellenic
D) Celtic



9. To which branch of languages does Latin belong?
A) German B) Hellenic
C) Celtic D) Italic
10. Match the following cognates:
a. Pita 1. Greek
b. Pater 2. English
c. Father 3. Gothic
d. Fadar 4. Sanskrit
A) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2
11. World Education Forum was held in _____ to improve ELT worldwide.
A) 1998 B) 1992
C) 2002 D) 2000
12. The primary goals of 'World Education Forum' are _____.
A) Universal Primary education & Gender equality
B) Universal Secondary education
C) Education for the rural children
D) Education for the urban and rural
13. Article _____ in the Indian Constitution provides Fundamental right to Education.
A) Article 53 B) Article 41
C) Article 22 D) Article 45
14. _____ published the first dictionary of English Language.
A) Dr. Samuel Johnson B) Ben Johnson
C) Webster D) Boswell
15. Hiberno English language is used by _____ people.
A) English People B) Irish People
C) Scottish People D) Danish People
16. English was initially the language of one of the following tribes:
A) The Jutes B) The Angles
C) The Saxons D) None of the above



European Literature Timeline



Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749 - 1832)

was a German writer and statesman. His works include four novels; epic and lyric poetry; prose and verse dramas; memoirs; an autobiography; literary and aesthetic criticism; and treatises on botany, anatomy, and colour.



Sorley MacLen (1911 - 1996)

was one of the most significant Scottish poets of the 20th century. He wrote about love, heartbreak, the Civil War, the Spanish Civil War, Hugh MacDiarmid, communism and nationalism, often several in the same poem.



Gaston Leroux (1868 - 1927)

was a French journalist and author of detective fiction. In the English speaking world, he is best known for writing the novel *The Phantom of the Opera*, which has been made into several films.

Nicolas Boileau (1636 - 1711)

is a poet, translator and critic. French born at November 1636 in Paris and died in the same city on March 13, 1711. Considered by posterity as the "legislator of Parnassus," he was the friend of Molière, Racine, La Fontaine, and Voltaire.



Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 1898)

was an English writer, mathematician, logician, Anglican deacon, and photographer.

His most famous writings are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, its sequel *Through the Looking-Glass*, which includes the poem "Jahterwocky", and the poem *The Hunting of the Snark* - all examples of the genre of literary nonsense. He is noted for his facility at word play, logic and fantasy. There are societies in many parts of the world dedicated



Arthur William Symons (1865 - 1945)

was a British poet, critic and magazine editor. He became a member of the staff of the *Athenaeum* in 1891, and of the *Saturday Review* in 1894, but his major editorial feat was his work with the short-lived *Savoy*. His first volume of verse, *Days and Nights* (1889), consisted of dramatic monologues. His later verse is influenced by a close study of modern French writers, of Charles Baudelaire, and especially of Paul Verlaine.



Count Adam Gottlob Moltke (1710 - 1792)

was a Danish courtier, statesman and diplomat, and Favourite of Frederick V of Denmark. Moltke was born at Rissenhof in Mecklenburg. His son, Joachim Gotske Moltke, and his grandson, Adam Wilhelm Moltke, later served as Prime Minister of Denmark.



John Skelton (1463 - 1529)

was an English poet and tutor to King Henry VIII of England. Skelton died in Westminster and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, although no trace of the tomb remains.



Wystan Hugh Auden (1907 - 1973)

was an English-American poet. Auden's poetry was noted for its stylistic and technical achievement, its engagement with politics, morals, love, and religion.



Alessandro Tassoni (1565 - 1635)

was an Italian poet and writer. He was born in Modena, to a noble family, from Bernardino Tassoni and Sigismonda Pellicciari. Having lost both parents at an early age,



William Blake (1757 - 1827)

was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognized during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in



Robert Burns (1759 - 1796)

was a Scottish poet and lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland and is celebrated worldwide.





European literature

Nobel Prize Winner

William Lawrence Bragg
(1915)



Saul Bellow (1976)

William Golding (1983)



Non-British Dramas

William Shakespeare (1595)

A Midsummer Night's Dream

William Shakespeare (1603)

Othello (Literature: Stratford Series)



Joseph Conrad - *The Complete Novels, Short-Fiction, Drama and Non-Fiction.*

Non-British Novels

Thomas More (1516)
Utopia



William Shakespeare (1597)
Romeo and Juliet: The Novel

Robert Hugh Benson (1907)

Lord of the world



European literary Movements

Post colonialism

A diverse, loosely connected movement of writers from former colonies of European countries, whose work is frequently politically charged.



Classical period -

1. Ancient Greek literature
2. Latin literature



Romance languages -

1. Catalan literature
2. French literature



Germanic languages -

1. Angloic literature
2. Dutch literature
















Balto - Slavic languages

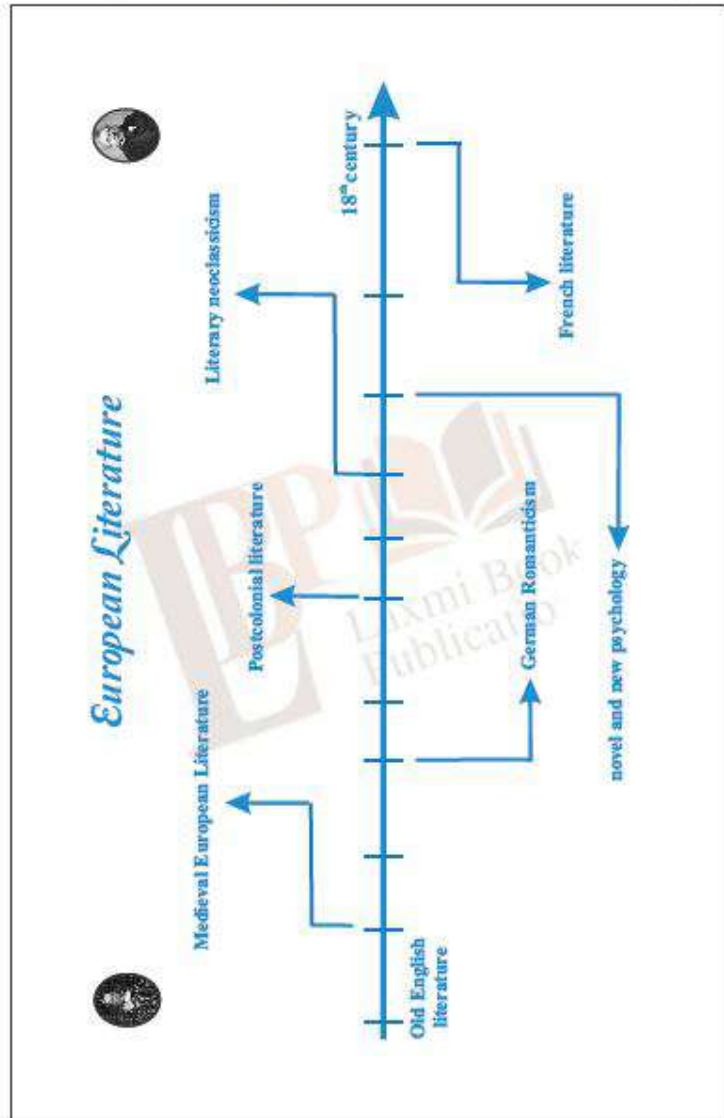
1. Belarusian literature
2. Czech and Slovak literatures

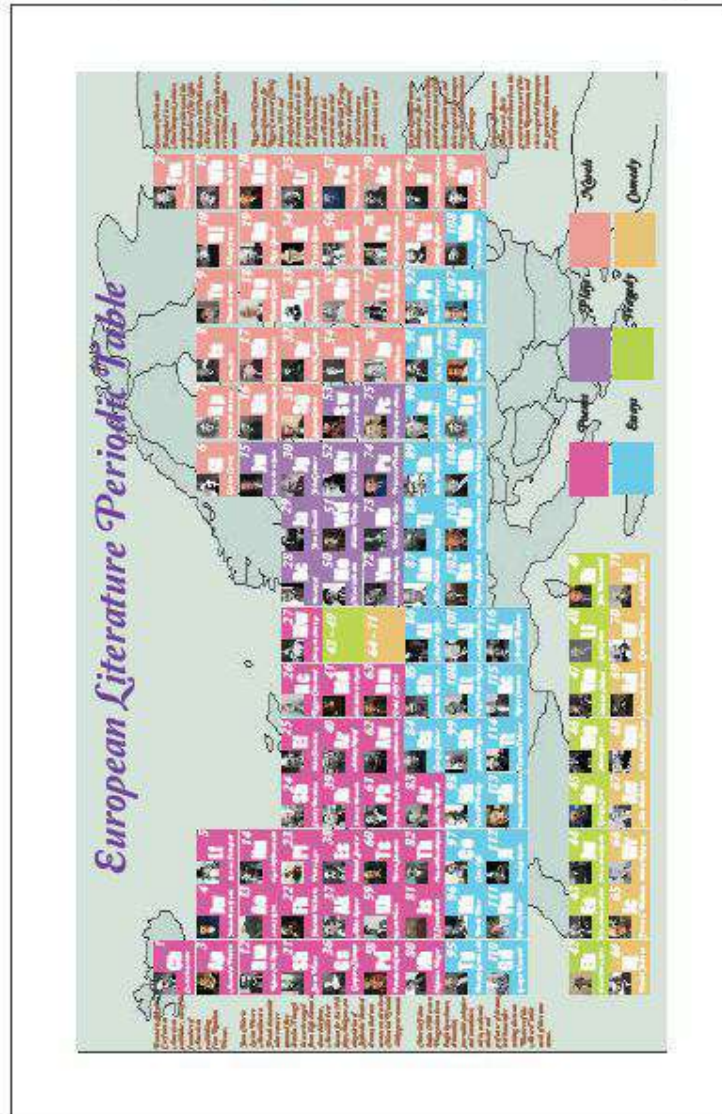




European Literature (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Frantois Oillon</i>	1461
	Le Testament	
1472	<i>Dante Alighieri</i>	
	Divine Comedy	
	<i>Pierre Corneille</i>	1629
	Mélite	
1342	<i>Giovanni Boccaccio</i>	
	Amorosa visione	
	<i>Voltaire</i>	1736
	Le Mondain	
1604	<i>Caterina Milani</i>	
	Amorosa Speranza	
	<i>Carlo Goldoni</i>	1734
	Rosmonda	
1859	<i>George Eliot</i>	
	Adam Bede	
	<i>Louis MacNeice</i>	1937
	Letters from Iceland	
1943	<i>Kathleen Raine</i>	
	Stone And Flower	
	<i>William Hazlitt</i>	1837
	An Essay on the Principles of Human Action	
1908	<i>Lancelles Abercrombie</i>	
	Interludes and Poems	
	<i>Thomas Hardy</i>	1878
	The Return of the Native	







1. Who was the King of England in the second decade of England ?
A) George II B) George III
C) George IV D) George V
2. When did George V die ?
A) 1914 B) 1936
C) 1940 D) 1935
3. After George V who sat on the throne of England ?
A) Edward VIII B) George VI
C) Elizabeth II D) Elizabeth
4. Which of the following is the period of World War I ?
A) 1939-1944 B) 1914-1919
C) 1917-1920 D) 1920-1924
5. Which of the following is the period of World War II ?
A) 1939-1944 B) 1914-1919
C) 1917-1920 D) 1920-1924
6. By the beginning of 20th century
A) There was a complete breakdown of the agrarian way of life and economy
B) England still had an agrarian economy
C) Life moved as gaily as the sparkling thames
D) None of these
7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of 20th century English society ?
A) There was loosening in sex taboos and an increase in sexual promiscuity
B) There had been problems like the problem of over-crowding, housing storage, a significant increase in vice and crime
C) The impact of the psychologists like freud, jung & bergson was seen in english literature
D) Ennu and boredom were not the part of city life



8. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of 20th century English society ?
- A) There was a rise of scientific spirit which led to the questioning of accepted social beliefs, conventions and traditions
 - B) There was an atmosphere of perplexity, confusion and anxiety
 - C) Sexual renunciation ceased to be a theme of literature, interest in sex-perversion grew, and there is a free and frank discussion of sex
 - D) People enjoyed a very happy and peaceful life
9. Which of the following group of writers can be associated with 20th century literature ?
- A) Milton, Donne & Herbert
 - B) Fielding, Richardson & Smollett
 - C) Hardy, Dickens & Jane Austen
 - D) Shaw, Wells & Galsworthy
10. The term 'Imagism' is associated with which of the following ?
- A) T. S. Eliot
 - B) F.R. Leavis
 - C) Ezra Pound
 - D) D.H. Lawrence
11. After Queen Victoria's death Edward II ascended to the throne of England in
- A) 1887
 - B) 1899
 - C) 1901
 - D) 1903
12. Modern age is called the age of _____.
- A) Anxiety and interrogation
 - B) Industrial and economic development
 - C) Scepticism and pessimism
 - D) None of these
13. In James' The Portrait of a Lady who is a lady ?
- A) Mrs. Touchett
 - B) Isabel Archer
 - C) Henrietta Stackpole
 - D) Pansy Osmond
14. What is 'Cardinal Jamesian Sin' ?
- A) It is the infidelity of a wife to her husband
 - B) It is the infidelity of a husband to his wife
 - C) It is a total appropriation of another person's life for egotistical ends
 - D) None of these



Indian Literature Timeline

Poetry

The early poetry of the nineteenth century (1820-1900) is reminiscent of English romantic and Victorian poets- Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Swinburne. The great pioneers like Derozio and M. M. Dutt imitated the manner and method of Byron and Scott. It began with verse romances and lyrics written in the romantic vein. Victorian poetry influenced.

Monomohun Ghose (1844-1896)

was the first practicing barrister of Indian origin. He is notable for his contributions towards the fields of women's education, for arousing the patriotic feeling of his countrymen and for being one of the earliest persons in the country in organised national politics. At the same time his Anglicised habits often made him a target of ridicule in Calcutta.



Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902)

Was an Indian Hindu monk, a chief disciple of the 19th-century Indian mystic Ramakrishna. He was a key figure in the introduction of the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a major world religion during the late 19th century.



Toru Dutt (1856 - 1877)

was an Indian poet who wrote in English and French.[1] She was born to father Govind Chandra Dutt and mother Kshetramoni of the Rambhagan Dutt family. Toru was the youngest child after sister Anu and brother Abja. Romesh Chunder Dutt, writer and Indian civil servant, was their cousin.



Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

was a Bengali polymath who reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Author of Gitanjali and its "profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse", he became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. Tagore's poetic songs were viewed as spiritual and mercurial; however, his "elegant prose and magical poetry" remain largely unknown outside Bengal. He is sometimes referred to as "the Bard of Bengal".



Sarojini naidu (1879-1948)

was a freedom fighter and poet of modern India. She was born in a Bengali family on February 13, 1879 at Hyderabad.



Saint poets

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) and swami ramkrishna (1837-1906) were the pioneers of the saint poetry, which comes down to us from the heroic ages of the Vedas, the Upanishadas and the great epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharata which were composed by rishis embodying the spiritual heritage of India. The two illustrious saints, who were well versed with the use of English, composed beautiful poems soaked in India's mysticism and vedantic wisdom.

The Development of poetry

The era of political awakening yielded a rich poetical harvest. The poets of early decades of twentieth century showed like originality and continued to write in the manner of romantic, Victorian and Georgian poets of England. Nizam Jung's prodigious, spirit of light, and Galconda, Anand Acharya's on reading an Arabic inscription, the youthful prophet and true intensity are romantic in tone and spirit.

The new poetry

The new Indian English poetry began with the attainment of independence in 1947. The new poets got rid of the stigma of writing under English influence.

Dr. Krishna srinivas (1924-2004)

was an Indian Jewish poet, actor, playwright, editor and art-critic. He was a foundational figure in postcolonial India's literary history, specifically for Indian writing in English.





Indian literature

Indian literary Movements



Nobel Prize Winner

Rabindranath Tagore (1913)

C V Raman (1930)



Mother Teresa (1979)



Amartya Sen (1998)



THE LITERATURE NETWORK

Indian Drama

Robert Dillmann (1999)

Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama



Indian Poetry



Robert Dillmann (1999) -

Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama



Joseph Bruchac (1994) -

Returning the Gift: Poetry and Prose from the First North

American Native Writers Festival

Indian Novels



Greg Sarris (1994)

Grand Avenue: A Novel in Stories



A. A. Carr (1995)

Eye Killers: A Novel

Priyamvada Gopal (2009) -

The Indian English Novel:

Nation, History, and Narration

2009

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French and Indian War ends (1754-1763)



Boston Tea Party (1773)

Revolutionary War (1775-1781)



Declaration of Independence is adopted (1776)



Invention of cotton gin (1793)
















Development of smallpox vaccine (1796)

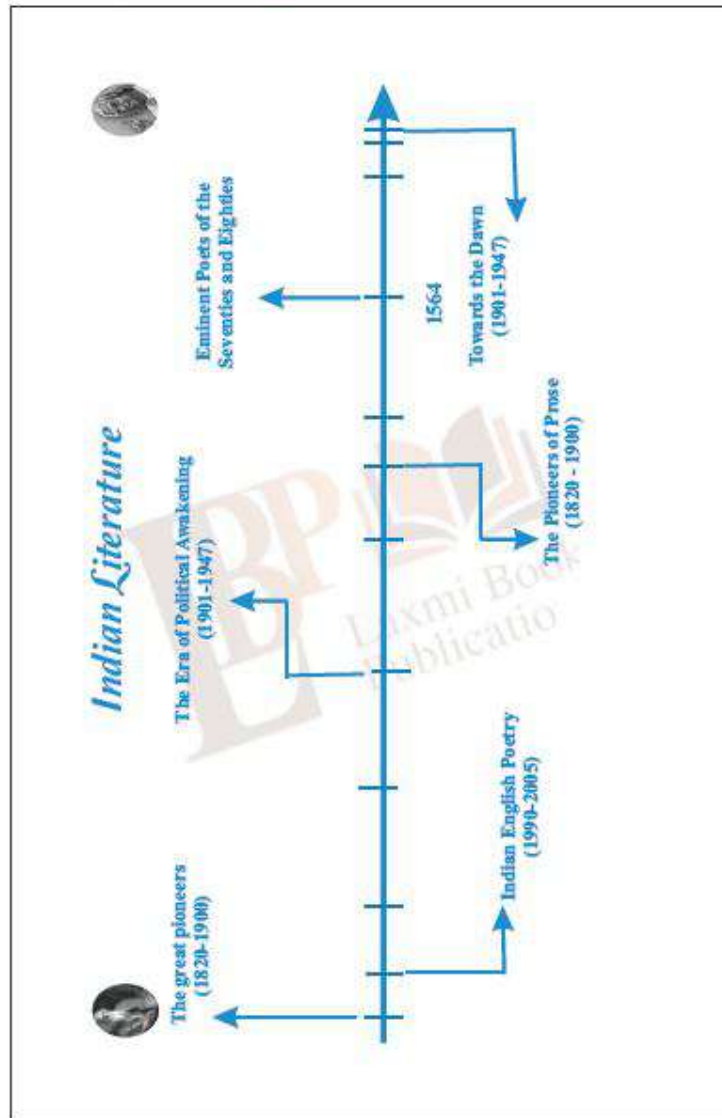
Washington, D.C. is named the capital (1800)





Indian Literature (Major - Minor Works)

	<i>Kashi Prasad Ghose</i>	1830
	The Shair and other Poems	
1876	<i>Toru Dutt</i>	
	Ancient Ballads and Legends of...	
	<i>Michael Madhusudan Dutt</i>	1849
	The Captive Lady	
1912	<i>Rabindranath Tagore</i>	
	Gitanjali	
	<i>Sarojini Naidu</i>	1905
	The Golden Threshold	
1960	<i>Manohar Malgonkar</i>	
	Distant Drum	
	<i>Raja Rao</i>	1938
	Kanthapura	
1935	<i>R. K. Narayan</i>	
	Swami and Friends	
	<i>Mulk Raj Anand</i>	1935
	The Untouchable	
1954	<i>Kamala Markandaya</i>	
	Nectar in the Sieve	
	<i>Bhabani Bhattacharya</i>	1947
	So Many Hungers	
1961	<i>O. S. Naipaul</i>	
	A House for Mr. Biswas	
	<i>G. V. Desani</i>	1950
	Hali	





Indian Literature Periodic Table

Poems & Poetry

Plays & Dramas

Novels

Tragedy

Comedy



1. Who was the first great writer in Indian English Literature?
A) Romesh Chunder Dutt B) Mulk Raj Anand
C) Toru Dutt D) Raja Rao
2. Toru Dutt's book "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields" appeared in
A) 1871 B) 1875
C) 1881 D) 1885
3. The Young Spanish Maiden, a well-known novel, has been written by
A) Sri Aurobindo B) Lotika Ghose
C) Toru Dutt D) K. P. Ghose
4. In which poem Toru Dutt has tried to recapture the past and to immortalize the moments of time so recaptured?
A) "Our Casuarina Tree" B) "Baugmaree"
C) "The Lotus" D) "Sita"
5. "Love came to Flora asking for a flower/That would of flowers be undisputed queen". These lines have been written by
A) Manmohan Ghose B) Toru Dutt
C) Sri Aurobindo D) H. L. V. Derozio
6. The poem "The Waiters" has been taken from Jussawalla's volume
A) Missing Person B) Land's End
C) New Writing in India D) None of the above
7. "Behind our pasted smiles; their darkness grew/To insight in their day; they stand aloof." These lines appear in the poem
A) "Sea Breeze, Bombay" B) "The Waiters"
C) "The Boat ride" D) None of the above
8. The poems titled "Cord-Cutting", "Post-Mortem Report", "The Difference in the Morgue" and "Old Man's Death" are by
A) Adil Jussawalla B) Keki Daruwalla
C) Gieve Patel D) Nissim Ezekiel
9. Which of the following poets is a physician by profession?
A) Gieve Patel B) Nissim Ezekiel
C) R. Parthasarathy D) Jayanta Mahapatra



10. The poem titled "On Killing a Tree" is by
A) Gieve Patel B) A. K. Ramanujan
C) Adil Jussawalla D) Kamala Das
11. "In memory till the hot tears blind mine eyes!/What is that dirge-like murmur that I hear/Like the sea breaking on a shingle beach?"
Who is the writer of these lines?
A) Sarojini Naidu B) Toru Dutt
C) Subramania Bharati D) None of the above
12. The French novel *Le Journal de Mademoiselle d'arvers* has been written by
A) Sarojini Naidu B) Sri Aurobindo
C) Toru Dutt D) Rabindranath Tagore
13. "Drunken with beauty then/gaze and gaze/On a primeval Eden, in amaze." These lines appear in which poem of Toru Dutt?
A) "Our Casuarina Tree" B) "Baugmaree"
C) "The Lotus" D) "The Tree of Life"
14. "In those far-off primeval days/Fair India's daughters were not pent/ In closed zenanas."
A) Toru Dutt B) Sri Aurobindo
C) H. L. V. Derozio D) Manmohan Ghose
15. Whose father was Govin Chunder, a good linguist and a cultured man, with literary leanings and generous impulses?
A) Sarojini Naidu B) Tagore
C) Sri Aurobindo D) Toru Dutt
16. "Then the matter/Of Scorching and choking/In sun and air/Browning, hardening/Twisting, withering." These lines appear in
A) "Forensic Medicine" B) "Hunger"
C) "On Killing a Tree" D) "The Mountain"
17. Jayanta Mahapatra is obsessed with the past and the present of
A) Assam B) West Bengal
C) Orissa D) Karnataka



1. Identify the work below that does not belong to the literature of the eighteenth century:
A) Advancement of Learning
B) Gulliver's Travels
C) The Spectator
D) An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot
2. 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
3. The period of Queen Victoria's reign is
A) 1830-1900 B) 1837-1901
C) 1830-1901 D) 1837-1900
4. Which of the following statements about The Lyrical Ballads is NOT true ?
A) It carried only one ballad proper, which was Coleridge's The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.
B) It also carried pastoral and other poems.
C) It carried a "Preface" which Wordsworth added in 1800.
D) It also printed from Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.
5. One of the following texts was published earlier than 1955. Identify the text:
A) William Golding, The Inheritors
B) Philip Larkin, The Less Deceived
C) William Empson, Collected Poems
D) Samuel Becket, Waiting for Godot
6. Who among the poets in England during the 1930s had left-leaning tendencies ?
A) T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Richard Aldington
B) Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon, Rupert Brooke
C) W. H. Auden, Louis MacNeice, Cecil Day Lewis
D) J. Fleckner, W. H. Davies, Edward Marsh



7. Match the following :
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The Sage of Concord | 5. Emily Dickinson |
| 2. The Nun of Amherst | 6. R.W. Emerson |
| 3. Mark Twain | 7. T. S. Eliot |
| 4. Old Possum | 8. Samuel L. Clemens |
- A) 1-6; 2-5; 3-8; 4-7
B) 1-5; 2-6; 3-7; 4-8
C) 1-8; 2-7; 3-6; 4-5
D) 1-7; 2-8; 3-5; 4-6
8. Name the theorist who divided poets into “strong” and “weak” and popularized the practice of misreading:
- A) Alan Bloom B) Harold Bloom
C) Geoffrey Hartman D) Stanley Fish
9. In The Rape of the Lock Pope repeatedly compares Belinda to
- A) The sun B) The moon
C) The north star D) The rose
10. Which of the following awards is not given to Indian-English writers ?
- A) The Booker Prize
B) The Sahitya Akademi Award
C) The Gyanpeeth
D) Whitbread Prize
11. Identify the correct statement below :
- A) Gorboduc is a comedy, while Ralph Roister Doister and Gammer Gurton’s Needle are tragedies.
B) Gorboduc is a tragedy, while Ralph Roister Doister and GammerGurton’s Needle are comedies.
C) All of them are problem plays.
D) All of them are farces.
12. W. M. Thackeray’s Vanity Fair owes its title to
- A) Browning’s Fife at the Fair
B) Shakespeare’s Merchant of Venice
C) Goldsmith’s Vicar of Wakefield
D) Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress

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