**MODERN LITERATURE - I**

**UNIT-I**

1. What part time job did Chaucer once hold?
	1. Candle maker B) collecting scrap metal

C) Sheep shearer D) Janitor at a cathedral

1. Under which monarch did Chaucer serve?
	1. EdwardIII B) RichardII

C) HenryVIII D) ElizabethI

1. What type of rhyme is Chaucer known to have invented?
	1. Slant B)Internal

C) Rhyme royal D)End

1. Who called Chaucer “The father of English poetry“?
	1. Dryden B) Arnold

C) Spenser D) John Gower

1. Who described Chaucer as “The Well of English un defiled“?
	1. Pope B) Spenser

C) Sidney D) Arnold

1. “With Chaucer is born our real poetry”who hold this view?
	1. Spenser B) Dryden

C) Mathew Arnold D) Addison

1. Who says about Chaucer’s characters“ Here is God ’splenty”?
	1. Dr.Johnson B) Spenser

C) John Gower D) Dryden

1. In which month did Chaucer’s pilgrims go on their pilgrimage?
	1. April B) May

C) January D) August

1. What is the name of the Host?
	1. Horney Bailly B)Harry Bailly

C) Hoary Bailly D)Henry Bailly

1. What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night?
	1. Temple Inn B) Southwest Inn

C) Tabard Inn D)St. Becket Inn

1. To which shrine are the pilgrims going?
	1. Shrine of St.Thomas Becket at canterbury
	2. Shrine of St. LucasatJer us alem
	3. Shrine of St.Agnes at Canterbury
	4. None
2. Who has been called the Morning star of the Renaissance?
	1. Langland B) Chaucer

C) Gower D) Sidney

1. “He found English adialect and left it a language“Who makes this observation?
	1. I.A.Richards B) F.R.Leavis

C) Walterpater D) Lowes

1. How many pilgrims in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales are going to the Pilgrimage?

A)28 B)29

C) 26 D)20

1. “He was as fresh as the month of May ”Whom does this line refer to
	1. Squire B)Friar

C)Franklin D)Monk

1. Which of Chaucer’s work has the Trojan war as its background?
	1. The Book of Duchess B) The House of Fame

C) Troil us and Cryseyde D) None

1. Which is the first of the Canterbury Tales
	1. The Cook’s Tale B) The Merchant’s Tale

C) The Friar’s Tale D) The knight’s Tale

1. Chaucer lived in the
	1. 13th century B)14th century

C)15th century D)12th century

1. How many tales will each pilgrim tell?
	1. 2 B) 3

C)4 D)1

1. “If Chaucer is the father of English poetry, he is the grandfather of the English Novel“ who makes this remark?
	1. Ruskin B) Coleridge

 C) WalterScott D) G.K. Chesterton

1. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the prologue?
	1. Seven B) four

 C) Eight D) Six

1. How many women characters figure in the prologue to the Canterbury Tales?
	1. Three B)Seven

C) Four D) one

1. Which one the following is not a work of Chaucer?
	1. The Owland the Nightingale B) The House of Fame

C) The Book of Duchess D) The Legend of Good Women

1. In the prologue which character is found of hunting and riding?
	1. Squire B) Monk

C) Friar D) The wife of bath

1. The life span of Chaucer is

A) 1356-1400 B) 1335-1400

C) 1340-1400 D)137-1400

1. Which of the following tales in CanterburyTales is in prose?
	1. The Monk Tales B) The Parson Tales

C)The Knight Tales D) The Miller Tales

1. Which of the four chief dialects that flourished in the pre- Chaucerian period became standard English in Chaucer time?
	1. The East midland B) The west midland

c)The North midland D) None

1. The wife of Bath was

A) Blind B) Both

C)Deaf D) None

1. Chaucer was called “The Earliest of the great modern “, the morning

 star of Renaissance” who initiates these remarks?

* 1. Albert B) Hudson

C)Both D)None

1. Chaucer is buried in
	1. Poet’s corner, West minister Abbey, London
	2. B) Poet’s Corner Merlot, West monster abbey

C) Winery Poets corner, England D) poets Corner, West minister abbey, England

1. The notable contemporaries of Chaucer were?
	1. Langland, Gower B)Gower, Boccacio

C) LewisClifford, Dryden C) Lang land, Gibson

1. Chaucer’s work can be divided into?
	1. French, Greek, English B) French, Italian, English

C) English, Latin, French D) Italian, French, Middle English

1. Where did Chaucer first became acquainted with the writing of Ovid and Virgil?
	1. St.Xavier’s cathedral school B)St.Peter’s cathedral school

C) St.Thomas’ cathedral school D)St.Paul’s cathedral school

1. Who presented the cross section of English in the fourteenth century?
	1. Geoffrey Chaucer B) Gower

C) WilliamShakespeare D)EdmundSpenser

1. Which work of Chaucer is associated withv alentine’s day?
	1. The Canterbury Tales B) The Book of Duchess

 C) Parliament of Fowls D) Roman dela Rose

36. Who marries Emelye in the Knight’s Tale?

 A) Theseus B) Saturn

 C) Arcite D) Palamon

37. Which Pilgrim has a forked beard?

 A) The Merchant B) The Summer

 C) The Reeve D) The Physician

38. Who acts the most nobly and virtuous?

 A) The Squire B) The Monk

 C) The Knight D) The Priorers

39. According to the Wife of Bath, What do women most desire?

 A) Sovereignty over their husbands B) True Love

 C) Perfect beauty D) Great wealth

40. What is the moral of the Nuns Priests Tale?

 A) Slow and steady wins the race B) Greed is the root of all evil

 C) Never trust a flatterer D) Beauty lies within

41. The Oxford Scholar studied ------------------------------- long ago.

 A) Mathematics B) Logic

 C) Philosophy D) Religion

42. The ----- was like a thin rake

 A) Horse B) Camel

 C) Dog D) Goat

43. How many books did the Oxford Scholar have at his bed head?

 A)25 B)20

 C)22 D)26

44. What did the Oxford Scholar have at his bed head?

 A) Books B) Dress

 C) Cloak D) Gold

45. How is the appearance of the Oxford Scholar?

 A) Stout B) Hallow-Cheeked and sober

 C) Fat D) Tall

46. What is Astrophel and Stella?

 A) A Sonnet Sequence B) Ballad

 C) Lyric D) Elegy

47. What does Astrophel mean?

 A) Moon-lover B) Star-lover

 C) Sun-Lover D) Water-Lover

48. What does Stella mean?

 A) Pearl B) Beauty

 C) Star D) Snow

49. How many Sonnets are in the entire sequence?

 A) 98 B) 111

 C) 108 D) 119

50. Which Italian poet greatly influenced Sidney’s sonnets?

 A) Lentini B) Petrarch

 C) Baccoccio D) Dante

51. Who is Stella modeled after?

 A) Mary Herbert B) Queen Elizabeth

 C) Penelope Devereux D) Anne Cecil

52. Who does Stella marry?

 A) Lord Robert Rich B) Sir Henry Sidney

 C) Sir Philip Sydney D) Hubert Languet

53. What colour is Stella’s hair?

 A) Red B) Black

 C) Brown D) Blonde

54. How old was Penelope Devereux when Sir Philip Sidney first met her?

 A) 14 B) 15

 C) 7 D) 20

55. Which of the following work is written by Sir Philip Sidney?

 A) Utopia B) The Defense of Poesie

 C) Bazing world D) The Canterbury Tales

56. What is Sidney unable to do when writing his poetry?

 A) Think about love B) Find inspiration in his heart

 C) Think about Stella D) Copy other poets

57. The greatest Elizabethan Sonneteer alongside Shakespeare was?

 A) Philip Sidney B) Chaucer

 C) Langland D) Gower

58. Sidney received the title of knighthood in?

 A) 1585 B) 1586

 C) 1583 D) 1589

59. Philip Sidney was born in?

 A) 1554 B) 1552

 C) 1557 D) 1556

60. Philip Sidney died in?

 A) 1579 B) 1586

 C) 1588 D) 1584

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT I**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B
2. A
3. C

4. A5. B6. C7. D8. A9. B10. C | 11. A 12. B13. D14. B15. A16. C17. D18. B19. C20. D | 21. C22. A23. A24. B25. C26. B27. A28. C29. C30. A | 31. A 32. B33. D34. A35. C36. D37. A38. C 39. A40. C | 41.B42.A43.B44.A45.B46.A47.B48.C49.C50.B | 51. C 52. A 53. D54. A55. B56. D57.A58.C59.A60.B |

**UNIT -II**

1. John Donne is considered to be the one of the --------- poets.

a. The Metaphysical b. The University wits c. The Cavalier poets d. The Danrin school

2. The Flea is a metaphysical love poem that has been composed by an English poet -----.

a. John Webster b. Ruskin Bond c. John Donne d. Christopher Marlowe

3. --------- makes the connection between the speaker and his beloved by sucking and mingling

their blood.

a. The Collar b. The Flea c. The Sun Rising d. Go and catch a falling Starre

4.--------- is a figure of speech that creates humour through the use of words.

a. Metaphor b. Simile c. Hyperbole d. Pun

5.In the poem “The Flea” ,the tone used is a --------- one.

a. Optimistic b. Pessimistic c. sad d. Sincere

6. ------- is a kind of positive feeling that people feel for each other.

a. Sad b. Love c. happiness d. Sorrow

7. The term -------- is a Philosophical concept used in literature to describe things that are

beyond the description of physical existence.

a. Satire b. Metaphysical c. Simile d. Personification

8. John Donne’s The Flea was published during which period --------- .

a. The Sixteenth century b. The Eighteenth century c. The Seventeenth century d. The time

of publication has never been established.

9. The act of the flea sucking blood has become a reference point for the mingling of blood as a

metaphor for sexual intimacy in which genre of literature?

a. Vampire literature b. Science fiction c. Horror d. Romance

10. What does it mean in “The Flea” when the speaker declares ‘Though use make you apt to kill

me, let not to that self- murder added be’?

a. That killing any living creature makes one a murderer

b. that killing the flea is like killing a part of each lover because their life and blood exist in

the flea’s body

c. The Speaker fear’s that the flea’s bite will be fatal to his lover d. The Speaker is comparing being separated from his lover to death.

11. The majority of the poem “ The Flea” is made up of which poetic unit?

a. Quintains b. Couplets c. Quatrains d. Alexandrines

12. The flea is an example of what poetic device.

a. Enjambment b. Onomatopoeia c. Conceit d. Personification

13. When Donne says ,”How little that which thou deny’st me”, to what is he referring?

a. Power b. Money c. Love d. Sex

14. Identify the meter of the following line “It sucked me first and now sucks thee”

a. Anapestic tetrameter b. Iambic pentameter c. Iambic tetrameter d. Trochaic dimeter

15. What concept does Donne evoke in the line “And Sacrilege, three sins in killing three

a. Poetic Competition b. The Crown c. Holy Trinity d. Courtly love

16. What does the word “Stay” mean in the “Oh stay, three lives in one flea spare”

a. Stop b. Do not leave c. Return d. Help

17. By which river would she find rubies if they had all the time in the world.

a. Nile b. Ganges c. Amazon d. Arno

18. By which river would Marvell himself have time to “Complain”?

a. Ouse b. Humber c. thames d. Severn

19. Which momentous event in the Bible does he mention to show how long he would spend

loving her if they only had the time?

a. Adam’s Temptation in the Garden of Eden b. The Battle of Jericho c. The Flood

d. The Destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem

20. What unusual word does he use to describe his love when he say it will grow “Vaster than

empires and more slow”?

a. Vegetable b. Mineral c. Animal d. Abstract

21. Which of the following is not mentioned as a part of her body that he would spend years

praising or gazing as if they had ultimated time?

a. Her hair b. Her forehead c. Her breast d. Her eyes

22. After listing the other parts of her body how many years would he spend on praising “the

rest”?

a. Thirty thousand b. Fifty thousand c. Forty thousand d. Six thousand

23. Which word does Marvell use in between “Times” and “Chariot” to suggest the urgency he

wants to convery in the situations?

a. Remorseless b. Fleeting c. Hurring d. Winged

24. When she is dead which creatures does he suggest will take away her virginity?

a. Worms b. Beetles c. Snakes d. Ants

25. To what does he compares the youthful appearance of her skin.

a. The morning dew b. The water of a spring c. The bloom of a flower

d. The passing of a cloud

26. In the last section of the poem which creatures does he want he and his mistress to imitale

in their love making?

a. Birds of prey b. Wild lions c. Wild tigers d. Gentle doves

27. Who wrote the poem “The Collar “?

a. George Herbett b. John Donne c. Edmund Spenser d. Alfred Tennnyson

28. The Collar in the tille of the poem “The Collar” refers to an article of Clothing worn bywhom?

a. A Doctor b. A Judge c. A Soldier d. A Clergyman

29. Which of these represents verse works from the 17th century marked by their use of complex

imagery to explore primarily concepts of love or religion?

a. Metaphorical poetry b. Metaphysical poetry c. Epic poetry d. Elegaic poetry

30. George Herbert’s ----------- shows his zeal for the church of England and Concern withpractical theology.

a. To his Coy Mistress b. The Collar c. The Temple d. The Garden

31. Which of the following was NOT a metaphysical poet?

a. George Herbett b. Abraham Cowley c. Henry Vaughan d. John Dryden

32. George Herbett ends his poem “The Collar” with these lines “ Me thought I heard one

calling ,child / And I reply’d --------” a. My Lord b. I Am c. Forgive Me d. By Crist

33. Marvell is famous for his ------- poem

a. The Garden b. The Difinition of love c. Bermudas d. To His Coy Mistress

34. What structure is used in this poem ----------- To His Coy Mistress?

a. Imbic tetrameter b. Free Verse c. Syllogism d. Quantrain

35. Why does the speaker despair in the poem ‘The Collar’ -----------?

a. He has not received wordly laurels b. He does not believe in god anymore

c. He has become poor d. His son has Died

36. What is the meter used in the poem ‘The Collar’?

a. Trochaic Pentameter b. Iambic Pentameter c. Free Verse d. Iambic Terameter

37. What might the wine and corn refer to?

a. Traditional Scotlish food of the 17th century b. The Sacrament c. Tapas

d. The Speaker’s favourite foods

38. What is the most likely significance of the pone’s final four lines?

a. The speaker kills himself b. the speaker enters a Monastery

c. A Continued period of religious doubt d. A Return to religious devotion

39. Herbert employed all of the following form’s Except -----------.

a. Free Verse b. Iambic Pentameter c. Haiku d. Hieroglyphic poetry shaped like object

40. In what year was “The Temple” published.

a. 1932 b. 1900 c. 1600 d.1633

41. What was Herbert age at his time of death?

a. 25 b.39 c.40 d.82

42. Vaughan’s Retreat is a --------- lyric.

a. Religious b. Romantic c. Philosophical d. None of the above

43. Who called Donne and his followers The Metaphysical Poets?

a. Johnson b. Jonson c. Milton d. Dryden

44. The Metaphysical poetry was written in ---------- century.

a.18 century. b. 17 century. c. 16 century. d. 20 century

45. Vaughan was the disciple of ------------.

a. Milton. b. Dryden. c. Donne. d. Jonson

46. “The Retreat” by Henry Vaughan is a --------- line poem.

a. 25. b. 30. c. 32. d. 42

47. Henry Vaughan experienced a spiritual awakening inspired by the poem of what

Metaphysical poet?

1. His own. b. John Donne. c. Thomas Carew. d. George Herbert

48. As a poet,what technique did Henry Vaughan use that made him stand apart from his fellow

poets? a. He used slant or half, rhyme b. Wrote in free verse c. Couplet’s that did not rhyme

d. Wrote multi – stanza epic poem

49. Christopher Marlowe was born at ---------- .

a. Canterbury b. Yorkshire c. Winestead d. London

50. Marlowe was also babtidzed on 26th February ----------.

a. 1565 b. 1549 c. 1593 d. 1564

51. On May 30,-------- in a brawl in the tavern, his companion Frizer killed Marlowe with a dagger.

a. 1680 b. 1593 c. 1616 d. 1672

52. Marlowe has chosen the ------------ drama in the place of classical drama

a. Senecan b. blank verse c. romantic d. plautus

53. Marlowe reject the Tragedies containing the spirit of ---------.

a. romantic b. Plautus c. Classical d. Seneca

54. Marlowe rejected the comedies upon the types of --------.

a. Senecan b. Plautus c. romantic d. Classical

55. We can call Marlowe the innovator of the ---------.

a. Free verse b. Rhyme royal c. Blank verse d. allitration

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT II**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. a
 | 1. b
2. d
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. a
 | 1. a
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. d
9. b
 | 1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. c
 | 1. d
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. a
 | 1. d
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. b
6. c
 |

**UNIT-III**

1.When was Francis Bacon born?

a. 22 January 1561 b. 4 May 1549 c. 16 July 1548 d. 11 November1564

2.Where was Francis Bacon born?

a. Liverpool b. London c. Cambridge d. Paris

3.Where did Francis Bacon study law?

a. Inner Temple b. Middle Temple c. Lincoln’s Inn d. Gray’s Inn

4.Which constituency did Francis Bacon represent in Parliament in 1586-1588?

a. Middlesex b. Ipswich c. Taunton d. Kent

5.When did Francis Bacon publish Advancement of Learning?

a. 1605 b. 1600 c. 1598 d. 1596

6.Which book of Francis Bacon was published in 1609?

a. Novum Organum

b. The Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh

c. Sylva Sylvarum

d. De Sapientia Veterum

7.When was Francis Bacon Lord Chancellor of England?

a.1588-1594 b. 1618-1621 c. 1594-1598 d. 1602-1614

8.How many fine Francis Bacon had to pay when he was found guilty of corruption?

a. £20,000 b. £40,000 c. £10,000 d. £28,000

9.When did Francis Bacon die?

a. 25 March 1628 b. 9 April 1626 c. 11 September 1634 d. 17 December 1636

10.Where did Francis Bacon die?

a. London b. Marlborough c. Shrewsbury d. Netherwood

11.Bacon’sgeneralconceptionofessaywasborrowedfrom?

1. Montaigne B)Boccacio

C)Petrarch D)Dante

12.WhocalledBacon’sstyle“Anindex ofthe eminenceofthemodern world“?

 A) L.C. Knights B)William Rowley

C)Montaigne D)Dryden

13.WhowroteBacon’s biography?

 A) Bosewell B)William Rowley

C)Dr. Johnson D)Coleridge

14.WhohasbeencalledtheFatherofEmpiripism?

 A) GeorgeOrwell B) JohnBunyan

C)FrancisBacon D)Charleslamb

15.ThestyleofBaconcan betermed as?

 A) Expressionism B)Existentialism

C)Epigrammatic D)Aphorism

16.BesidesEnglish Baconalso wrotein?

 A) Greek B)Latin

C)French D)Spanish

17.Whichwork ofBaconwas leftincompletedueto hissudden death?

 A) SylvaSylvarum B)TheAdvancementoflearning

C)NewAtlantis D)Bacon’sselectedphilosophicalworks

18.DisadvantagesofpoweraccordingtoBaconare?

 A) Three B)Four

C)Two D)Five

19.Where did Naomi’s husband come from?

a. Bethlehem b. Moab c. Israel d. Ethiopia

20. Who was Naomi’s husband?

a. Mahlon b. Boaz c. Chilion d. Elimelech

21. Who is Ruth’s mother-in-law

a. Orpah b. Naomi c. Ester d. Hannah

22. What was the name of Naomi’s other daughter-in-law, besides Ruth?

a. Orpah b. Sarah c. Anna d. Gladys

23.Why doesn’t Ruth want to go with Orpah?

a. She did go with Orpah

b. She doesn’t like to travel

c. She wants to stay with Naomi

d. She didn’t have a ticket

24.What did Naomi want to be called?

a. Melissa b. Martha c. Mara d. Mary

25. Who was a kinsman of Naomi’s husband?

a. Brain b. Boaz c. Zebuben d. James

26. It says Ruth gleaned in chapter 2 what does ‘glean’ mean?

a. to find b. to injure c. to gather d. to create

27. How does Boaz describe Ruth?

a. wonderful b. beautiful c. charming d. virtuous

28. How much barley did Boaz measure?

a. three measure b. six measure c. four measure d. five measure

29.Who was Ruth married to before she married Boaz?

a. Joshua b. Asa c. Mahlon d. Asher

30.What is the last word of the Book of Ruth?

a. Ruth b. James c. David d. Obed

31.Who is Ruth’s first husband?

a. Mahlon b. Chilion c. Boaz d. David

32.Who is Ruth’s second husband?

a. Obed b. Boaz c. David d. Mahlon

33.During what period did the story of Ruth occur?

a. Captivity b. Prophets c. Judes d. Divided kingdom

34.What did Ruth do in the field of Boaz?

a. Plowed b. Gleaned c. Pruned d. Sowed

35.How long was Ruth allowed to glean in the field of Boaz?

a. To the end of barley harvest and of wheat harvest

b. Until Boaz felt she had enough

c. Until they plowed up the fields

d. Until winter

36.What did Ruth bring to Naomi?

a. Flowers b. Barley c. Fruit d. Money

37.Who was Ruth’s great-grandson?

a. Jesse b. Obed c. David d. Solomon

38.Where did Ruth lie down after Boaz fell asleep?

a. At Naomi’s house b. At the feet of Boaz

c. In the field where she gleaned d. With the rest of the gleaners

39.Why did Elimelech and his family go to Moab?

a. Famine b. An angel told them c. Pestilence d. War

40.What relationship was Ruth to Naomi?

a. Daughter b. Grand daughter c. Daughter-in-law d. Niece

41.Who is widely believed to have authored the Book of Ruth?

a. Samuel b. David c. Richard d. Johnson

42.Who are the two sons of Elimelech?

a. Esau and Jacob

b. Reuben and Levi

c. Mahlon and Chilion

d. Issac and Ishmael

43.Who was the first to die in Moab?

a. Elimelech b. Chilion c. Mahlon d. Naomi

44.What did Boaz buy and acquire?

a. All that was Elimelech’s

b. All that was Chilion’s and Mahlon’s

d. All the above

45.To whom was Boaz a kinsman?

a. Elimelech b. Naomi c. Samuel d. All the above

46.Revenge is accepted when there is no

a. Loss of Life b. Personal Satisfaction

c. Legal Solution d. None of these

47.When a revenge is taken, the victim------- where the revenge come from.

a. should know b. should not know

c. will know d. will not know

48.Which of the following revenge is acceptable?

a. Private Revenge b. Public Revenge

c. Political Revenge d. Family Revenge

49.Revenge is a kind of --------justice

a. Wild Justice b. Criminal Justice

c. Distributive Justice d. Poetic Justice

50.Revenge keeps one’s wound ----------.

a. green b. brown

c. black d. white

51.Revenge is compared to

a. fruit b. flower

c. seed d. weed

52.Solomen said it is the ------------ of a man to pass by offense.

a. death b. life

c. gratitude d. glory

53.Revenge makes a man -----with his enemy.

a. equal b. even

c. superior d. unequal

54.The ----------of parents are secret.

a. pains b. suffering

c. joys d. peace

55.A wise son --------- the father.

a. shame b. rejoiceth

c. grace d. boast

56. -------- sweeten labor.

a. Parents b. Children

c. Daughter d. Son

57.The Italians make -------- difference between children and nephews.

a. little b. lot

c. more d. no

58. -------- men do more noble deads then those who have children.

a. Common b. Childless

c. Rich d. Poor

59.Men in great places are-------servants.

a. once b. twice

c. thrice d. sixth

60.Francis Bacon quotes---------Proverb in Of Great Place.

a. English b. Latin

c. Chinese d. French

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT III**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.a2.b3.d4.c5.a6.d7.b8.b9.b10.a | 11.a12.a13.b14.c15.c16.b17.c18.b19.a20.d | 21.b22.a23.c24.c25.b26.c27.d28.a29.c30.a | 31.a32.b33.c34.b35.a36.b37.c38.b39.a40.c | 41.a42.c43.a44.d45.a46.c47.a48.b49.a50.a | 51.d52.d53.b54.c55.b56.b57.a58.b59.c60.b |

**UNIT-IV**

**JEW OF MALTA**

1. Barabas is awaiting for more wealth coming by ships from -------- to Malta

a. Egypt b. America c. Spain d. Africa

2. Barbas’s house is seized and converted into a--------.

a. nunnery b .hospital c. school d. church

3. Why does Machevill say that he has come to England?

a)To visit the Queen b)To visit Barabas c)To cause mischief with friends d)To plot against the Pope

4. What is Barabas's reaction to the news that all Jews must go to the senate- house

a) He assumes that the Governor needs advice b)He thinks that the Turks have attacked Malta.

c) He suspects the summons has something to do with paying tribute. d)He thinks the Jews are lying.

5. What excuse does the governor use to confiscate all of Barabas' estate?

a) He says that because Barabas refused to hand over half his wealth, then his entire estate is forfeit.

b)He says that Barabas has cheated the state through tax fraud.

c) He says it is too much for one man to own.

d) He doesn't use an excuse: Barabas gives his estate up voluntarily.

6. Why does Barabas mock the knight's assertion that it would be "simple policy"—i.e. foolish strategy—to break the league with the Turks?

a) Barabas believes that Spain can help Malta.

b)Barabas thinks that breaking the league will save him money.

c) Barabas thinks that the Christians'"policy" is one of hypocrisy and cunning, rather than foolishness.

d) Barabas thinks that the Turks are a powerless enemy.

7.Which one of Abigail's qualities does Mathias praise to Lodowick?

a) Her integrity b. Her beauty c. Her virtue d. Her father's wealth

8. What treasure does Abigail recover from her father's house?

a) A chest of jewels b) Moneybags filled with gold c)A hoard of silks and spices d)A priceless pearl

9.Where did Del Bosco capture the Turkish slaves?

a) In Malta b)On a merchant ship headed east c)In a battle in Corsica

d) They were the crew of a Turkish galley the Spaniards captured following a sea- battle.

10. Which jewel does Lodowick refer to Abigail as?

a) An emerald b) A diamond c )A pearl d) A ruby

11.Why does Barabas choose to buy Ithamore instead of the other slave?

a)Ithamore will cost less to feed. b)Ithamore is better looking.c) Ithamore says he hates Christians.

d)seems friendly.

12. Why does Barabas tell Abigail "It is no sin to deceive a Christian"?

a)Barabas thinks that Christians are stupid and that they deserve to be misled.

b)Barabas thinks this treatment is retribution for all the times Christians have deceived Jews.

c)Christians believe that they should never be honest with heretics. Barabas argues that this also holds true for Jews, to whom Christians are heretics.

d)Barabas does not believe that lying is a sin.

13. Why has the courtesan Bellamira's business dried up?

a)She has grown ugly.

b)The blockade of Malta by Turkish forces has prevented merchant ships from getting through.

c)Pilia-Borza has scared off all her customers.

d)She has fallen in love with Ithamore and finds the idea of prostitution distasteful.

14. When does Abigail decide she wants to convert to Christianity?

a)After she hears about her father's role in the deaths of Lodowick and Mathias

b)Before Lodowick and Mathias duel for her hand

c)After Barabas defects to join Calymath

d)After Bernardine and Jacomo try to get Barabas to convert

15. What does Barabas use to poison the convent?

a) A flower b)A letter c)A dish of pasta d)A pot of rice

16. What does Barabas say when Ithamore asks him if he is grieved at Abigail's death?

a)He says he feels saddened but that Ithamore's presence has helped him to recover.

b)He says he is disappointed that she lived for so long and that she decided to become a Christian.

c)He doesn't feel anything at all.

d)He despairs at her conversion but believes that she will be punished in hell.

17. Why is Bernardine grieved by Abigail's death?

a)Because she died a virgin b)Because she was a sincere Christian

c)Because he was sleeping with her d)Because she was Barabas's heir

18. Why does Barabas kill Bernardine and Jacomo?

a)He detests the priests for their hypocrisy.

b)He wants to demonstrate his cunning to Ithamore.

c)Bernardine offended Barabas by converting Abigail, and Jacomo knows about Barabas's crimes.

d)Jacomo offended Barabas by converting Abigail, and Bernardine knows about Barabas's crimes.

19. How does Ithamore attempt to bribe Barabas?

a)He sends him death threats. b)He threatens to burn his house down.

c)He threatens to confess all of Barabas's crimes.

d)He pretends to have evidence proving that Barabas is helping the Turks.

20. How does Barabas disguise himself in order to poison Bellamira, Pilia-Borza, and Ithamore?

a)He dresses as a Spanish fiddle-player. b)He pretends to be a Turkish bashaw.

c)He steals the uniform of one of Ferneze's officers. d)He pretends to be a French lute-player.

21. What does Barabas demand when Ferneze sends him to jail?

a)He seeks retribution for the wrongs the governor has done him.

b)He asks that Bellamira and Pilia-Borza also be sent to jail.

c)He insists on being treated with fairness under the law.

d)Barabas demands to be put into a cell far away from Ithamore.

22. In what way does Barabas feign death?

a)He takes a sleeping potion.

b)He lies very still and holds his breath.

c)He bribes his guards to pretend that he is dead.

d)He knocks himself unconscious on his cell door.

23. How does the Turkish army defeat Malta?

a)Barabas tells Calymath about a passage cut through the rock that leads to the town.

b)The Turks capture Ferneze and force the Maltese to surrender.

c)The Turkish fleet starves the town by blockading its food supplies.

d)Barabas poisons all of the town's wells.

24. Why does Barabas decide to make a deal with Ferneze?

a)He knows that his life is in danger when the Turks leave Malta.

b)Ferneze persuades him that it is good policy.

c)Calymath threatens to kill Barabas if he is an unjust governor.

d)Barabas decides that he should atone for the wrongs he has done Ferneze.

25. How much money does Ferneze give Barabas to free Malta?

a)500 Crownsb)10,000 poundsc)100,000 poundsd)A chest full of gold

26. What adjectives would best describe Barabas's attitude as he dies?

a)Contrite and apologeticb)Enraged and unrepentant

c)Timid and apprehensived)Quiet and reflective

27. To whom or what does Ferneze credit Malta's deliverance?

a)To his own sharp statecraftb)To Calymath's naivety

c)To the amulet he wears around his wrist

d)To Barabas's treachery and Divine Providence

28. What is the court’s verdict on Lodovico?

a) He is to be executed b)he is to be banished c) he is to pay a fine d)he is to receive money

29. what was Lodovico’s crime?

a)adultery b) Murder c) Treason d) Theft

30. Where has Lodovico been banished from?

a)Rome b)England c) France d)Venice

31. Where is Ursini the duke of?

a) Rome b)Venice c.)Florence d)Brachiano

32. How are Flamineo and vittoria realted?

a) He is her uncle b)He is her son c)He is her father d)He is her brother

33. What is the name of Vittoria’s maid?

a) Zanche b)Isabella c)cornelia d) cariola

34. Who is Camillo?

a) Vittoria’s husband b)Flamineo’s Master c)Corrnelia’s son d)Brachiano’s servant

35. Who objects to Vittoria and Brachiano’s affair?

a)Cornelia b) Zanche c)Gasparo d)Flamineo

36. What is wrong with Brachiano’s wife?

a)She is abusive b) She is sick c)She is unfaithful d)She is Dead

37. What did Francisco promise to Giovanni?

a) His father’s head b) A women to court c) A house and Armour d) A servant

38. Why is Lodovico angry at the beginning of the play?

a.He has been banished b.Bracciano is cheating on Isabella

 c.He is angry at vittoria’s sinsd.Monticelso’s corrupt court

39.Who pretends to go mad?

a.Gasparo b.Lodovico c.Cornelia d. Flamineo

40.How does Bracciano/Julio kill Isabella?

a)A pistol b) Choking c) A knife d)Poison

41.To whom does zanche profess her love?

a) Marcello b)Lodovico c) Francisco d)Bracciano

42.Who does Francisco kill?

a) Vittoria b) Bracciano c)Flamineo d)Giovanni

43. Who is Vittoria married to?

a) Camillo b)Marcello c) Bracciano d) Flamineo

44.What happens to Monticelso?

a) He gives up on his faith b)He is killed c) He becomes pope d)He is driven to ruin

45.What is the name of Vittoria’s mother?

a) Isabella b)Zanche c) Cornelia d)Cordelia

46.What does Vittoria tell Bracciano about that leads him to kill Camillo and Isabella

a) Camillo loves Isabella b) She loves him c) Her dream d)Isabella had a son by Camillo

47.How is Bracciano killed?

a)Pistol b) Knife c)In battle d)Poisoned helmet

48.Who is married to Isabella?

a)Lodovico b) Flamineo c) Gasparo d)Bracciano

49 .What is the name of the Duke who Flamineo serves?

a) Francisco b) Bracciano c) Corombona d)Florence

50.Why is Francisco so affected by Isabella’s death?

a) They were friends b) They were lovers c) They were married d)He is her brother

51.Where is Vittoria sent after her trial?

a) a”house of convertites” b) jail c) Church d)Cornelia’s home

52.Who does Lodovico secretly love?

a)Zanche b) Vittoria c) Isabella d)Cornelia

53.What makes Francisco swear revenge?

a) Isabella’s murder b) Monticelso’s corruption c) Camillo’s murder d)Vittoria’s adultery

54.Who kills Marcello?

a) Flamineo b)Vittoria c)Francisco d)Bracciano

55.What is the name of Bracciano’s son?

a) Giovanni b) Claudio c)Monticelso d)Gasparo

56.How is Francisco related to Isabella?

a)He is her son b) He is her brother c) He is her father d)He is her uncle

57.How is Monticelso related to Camillo?

 a)he is his uncle b) he is his son c)he is his brother d)he is his father

58.According to Francisco, what will happen to Brachiano because he slept with Vittoria?

a)He will get veneral disease b)He will find great happiness

c)Camillo will kill him d)He will haveunwanted children.

59.What weapon does Giovanni ask for ?

a) A shield b) a sword c) A pike d)A mace

60.Who is rumored to be a pirate?

a) Antonelli b)Lodovico c) Gasparo d)Brachiano

61.What about Isabella physically disgusts Brachiano?

a)Her stringy hair b)Her Body odor c) Her Breath d)Her sexual Diseases

62.How does Isabella convince Francisco that the divorce was her idea

a) She leaves a not and runs away b) She pretends to be jealous

c)The divorce papers are written in her handwriting d)She physically attacks brachiano

63.What happens at the end of the quoted section?

a)nothing changes b the meter resolves to iambic pentameter

c) the poem returns to past tense d) the poet begs God for percy

64.Describe the rhyme scheme of the last four lines.

a) AABB b)ABCD c) ABCB d) ABAB

65.What is the most likely significance of the poem's final four lines?

a) the speaker enters a monastery b) a continued period of religious doubt

c) a return to religious devotion d) the speaker kills himself

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT IV**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.a 2.a3. c 4. c5. a6. c7. b8. b9. d10.b | 11.a 12. c 13. b14. a15. d16. b17. a18. d19. c20. d | 21.c 22. a23. a24. a25. c26. b27. d28. b29. b30. a | 31.d 32. d 33. a 34. a35. a36. b37. c38. a 39. c40. d | 41.c42. b43. a44. c45. c46. c47. d48. d49. b50. d | 51.a 52. c53. a54. a55. a1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b
 | 61.c 62.b63.c64.d65.c |

**UNIT V**

 **THE SPANISH TRAGEDY**

1.Who is married to Hieronimo?

a. Andrea b. Isabella c. Bel-Imperia d. Alexandra

2.Which character betrays Alexandra?

a. Villuppo b. Horatio c. Lorenzo d. Balthazar

3.How did Don Andrea die?

a. Suicide b. Poison c. In battle d. Heart attack

4.The King decides that Balthazar will stay at whose house?

a. Horatio b. Lorenzo c. Alexandra d. Serberine

5.Horatio is killed by Lorenzo, Balthazar and who else

a. Pedringano and Serberine

b. Pedringano and Christophila

c. Pedringano and his evil twin Wedringano

d. Pedringano,Serberine and Chirstophil

6.What two countries will the marriage between Bel-Imperia and Balthazar unite?

a. France and Spain

b. Spain and Portugal

c. Italy and Portugal

d. Greece and Spain

7.Which two soldiers physically hold Balthazar captive?

a. Andrea and Hieronimo

b. Bel-Imperia and Lorenzo

c. The Viceroy and Hieronimo

d. Horatio and Lorenzo

8.What event makes Hieronimo doubt the Justness of God?

a. War b. The Plague c. His son’s death d. His wife’s miscarriage

9.Which two soldiers physically hold Balthazar captive?

a. Andrea and Hieronimo b. Bel-Imperia and Loranzo

c. The Viceroy and Hieronimo d. Horatio and Loranzo

10.What does Horatio wear in rememberance of Don Andrea?

a. A Scarf b. His Sword c. Bracelet d. Ring

11. Pedrigano agrees to share information about Bel-Imperia with Balthazar and Lorenzo when they

a. Offer him money b. Physically threaten him c. Bribe him with gifts d. Hint at Potential Positive Consequences

12.Who assists Balthazar and Lorenzo in murdering Horatio?

a. Serberine b. Pedrigano c. Bel-Imperia d. Hieronimo

13.What does Hieronimo take from Horatio dead body?

a. Money b. A handkerchief c. A glass pendant d. A lock of hair

14.Which character is condemned to death by the king for falsely accuring Alexandro?

a. Villuppo b. The Ambasssador c. The Viceroy d. Bazulto

15.How does Hieronima mourn the death of his son?

a. By painting b. By writing poetry c. By soliloquizing d. By going into exile

16.Where does Lorenzo tell Pedringano and Serebrine to meet him?

a. Bel-Imperia’s garden b. The Local Prison c. The Sand dunes d. St.Luigi’s Park

17.What weapon does Pedringano bring to St.Luigi’s Park?

a. A sword b. A pistol c. A knife d. A flask of poison

18.Who brings the news of Serberine’s death to Lorenzo and Balthazar?

a. A page b. Pedringano c. A guard d. Hiernonimo

19.According to the page, who commited the murder of Serberine?

a. Lorenzo b. Hieronimo c. Pedringano d. A guard

20.Where is the wedding between Bel-Imperia and Balthazar supposed to be held ?

a. Bel-Imperia’s garden b. St.Luigi’s park c. The Portuguese Church d. The Spanish court

21.How many petitioners show up pleading at Hieronimo’s door?

a. Two b. Four c. Seven d. Ten

22.Where does Hieronimo’s tragedy take places?

a. Rhodes b. Alexandria c. Rome d. Cornith

23.How does Isabella die?

a. She is poisoned b. Hieronimo stabs her c. She starts herself d. She leaps from a cliff

24.The Spanish Tragedy is modelled on the plays of

a. Euripides b. Seneca c. Sophocles d. Ovid

25.Why was Thomas Kyd imprisoned for?

a. Murder b. Writing Plays c. Spreading heresy d. Killing his brother

26.The most popular of Kyd’s play is

a. The Spanish Tragedy b. Cornlia c. Jeronimo d. Solyman and Perseda

27.Who is Balthazar’s servant?

a. Lorenzo b. Pedringano c. Serberine d. None

28.Thomas Kyd is popularly known for his adherence to the

a. Senecan School b. Romantic School c. Medieval School d. Primitive School

29.Who gave the name ‘Sporting Kyd’ to ‘Thomas Kyd’?

a. Shakespeare b. John Lyly c. Marlowe d. Ben Johnson

30.What does Isabella do before she kills herself?

a. She tries to kill Lorenzo and Balthazar

b. She cuts out Hieronimo’s tongue

c. She cut down the arbour from which Horatio was hung

d. She cuts out her own tongue

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT - V**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.b2.a3. c 4. b5. a6. b7. d8. c9. d10.a | 11. b12. a 13. b14. a15. c16. d17. b18. a19. c20. d | 1. b

22. a23. c24. b25. c26. a27. c28. a29. d30. c |

**UNIT V**

**VOLPONE**

31. Ben Jonson was born in

a. 1577 b. 1573 c.1570 d.1578

32. Ben Jonson was basically

a. Dramatist b. Poet c. Essayist d. Satirist

33. The first play written by Ben Jonson was

a. The Alchemist b. Every Man Out of His Humour c. Every Man in His Humour d. Volpone

34. How much Humour is there in human mental makeup?

a. 3 b. 2 c.1 d.4

35. Which of the following play is not written by Ben Jonson?

a. The Alchemist b. The Maid’s Tragedy c. Volpone d. The Silent Women

36. What is Ben Jonson’s Sejanus His Fall?

a. Comedy b. Historical Play c. Tragedy d. Satire

37. Who is called the father of English Classical Comedy?

a. Ben Jonson b. Roger c. Arthur Miller d. T.S.Eliot

38. Ben Jonson single volume of prose is called

a. Tumbler b. Timber c. Tambir d. None

39. Who said ‘Jonson brought critical learning into vogue’?

a. Alexander Pope b. Shakesphere c. Dryden d. Wordsworth

40. Which of the following plays of Jonson is written ‘Wholly in proses’?

a. Humours Reconciled b. Bartholomew Fair c. The Sad Shepherd d. Sejanus His Fall

41. Who is Volpone in the play?

a. A Venetian Nobleman b. Nobleman c. Roman Nobleman d. Greek Nobleman

42. Where is Volpone living?

a. Rome b. Spain c. Venice d. Writtenburg

43. What gift did Volatire give to Volpone so that he can win Volpoe’s favor in getting Volpone’s property written to him?

a. Pearl and Diamond b. Jewels c. Venetian Coins d. An antique gold plate

44. What gift did Cornivo give to Volpone so that he can win Volpone’s favour in getting volpone’s property written to him?

a. Jewels b. Pearl and Diamond c. An antique gold plate d. Venetian Coins

45. Scoto Mantua is the name of the disguised

a. Volpone b. Nano c. Masco d. Cornivo

46. What did Volpone tried to sell for just six pence?

a. Food b. Diamond c. Potion d. Handkerchief

47. Who spread false rumours against Scoto Mantua?

a. Mosca b. Volpone c. Nano d. Alessandro Buttone

48. What is the name of the son of Corbaccio who rescues Celia from Volpone?

a. Peregrine b. Bonario c. Benvolio d. Valdes

49. From what animal does the play,Volpone,take its name?

a. Fox b. Gadfly c. Vulture d.Wolf

50. Upon arriving to see Volpone,voltore changes into a costume of

a. an angel b. death c. a decaying carcass d. a fool

51. Volpones promises to give his life saving elixir to anyone who will give him

a. a handkerchief b. one gold coin c. a kiss d. a feather

52. What is Voltore’s profession?

a. Editor b. Teacher c. Lawyer d. Salesman

53. What year was Volpones first performed?

a. 1590 b.1637 c. 1572 d. 1606

54. Who is accused of attempting to rape Celia?

a. Voltore b. Volpone c. Bonario d. Carbaccio

55. Volpone fakes his own death but disguises himself as

a. a police officer b. an Englishman c. a merchant d. a woman

56. Volpone primarily aims to satirize which of the following vices

a. Lust b. Gluttony c. Greed d. sloth

57. ”Voltore” translated into English means:

a. Vulture b. Parrot c. Crow d. Peccadillo

58. The legacy hunters bring the following gifts:

a. A diamond, gold plate, a pearl

b. A necklace, some fruit, a gold plate

c. A gold plate, a vial of medicine, a pearl

d. A diamond, a vial of medicine, a pearl

59. To whom does Celia loss a handkerchief?

a. Scota Mantua, disguised as Volpone

b. Volpone, disguised as Mosca

c. Mosca, disguised as Scota Mantua

d. Volpone, disguised as Scota Mantua

60. What does Corvino want his wife to do with Volpone?

a. Sleep with him b. Talk with him c. Walk with him d. Dine with him

**ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT - V**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31.b32.a33. c 34. d35. b36. c37. a38. b39. a40.b | 41. a42. c 43. d44. b45. a46. c47. d48. b49. a50. c | 51.a 52. c53. d54. b55. a56. c57. a58. c59. d60. a |