

QUESTION BANK
CLASS - B.A – PART III
SEMESTER - V
SUBJECT: ENGLISH LITERATURE
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

UNIT – II :

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. What literary device does the poem begin with?
 - a. personification
 - b. invocation
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. apostrophe

2. Which of the following emotions may be ascribed to the speaker of the poem in the first stanza?
 - a. melancholy
 - b. curiosity
 - C. sorrow
 - d. joy

3. The town seen on the urn will remain silent because
 - a. it has been forgotten.
 - b. it was never populated.
 - c. its citizens are long gone.

d. its citizens are attending a sacrifice.

4. Why does the poet call the urn 'sylvan historian'?

a. because it depicts pastoral scenes

b. because it tells us stories of Greece

c. because it records the history of men

d because it is made of wood and depicts historical scenes

5. What does the urn in the poem represent?

a. the epitome of beauty

b. the transience of life

c.the beauty of truth

d. the permanence of art

6. What did Kubla Khan decree in Xanadu?

A. a sacred river flowing through caverns

b. a grand architectural construction

c. a sunny pleasure-dome in air

d. a declaration of war

7. What might the 'damsel with a dulcimer' symbolise?

a. a muse

b. the poet

c. Kubla Khan

d. an Abyssinian woman

8. The poet believes that he can...

a. match Kubla Khan's creation.

b. exceed Kubla Khan's creation.

c. recall Kubla Khan's creation.

d. none of the above

9. The phrase 'like rebounding hail' is an example of ...

a. a metaphor.

b. a synecdoche.

c. a simile.

d. a metonymy.

10. What does the poet ardently wish for?

a. to remember a song

b. to build a dome in air

c. to unlock the potential of the imagination

d. to revive the Abyssinian maid

11. What attitude does the speaker have towards his 'education'?

a. He disdains it.

b. He glorifies it.

c. He is apathetic about it.

d. He is in two minds about it.

12. What verse form does the poet employ here?

a. free verse

b. sonnet

c. lyric

d. ode

13. What is the setting of the poem?

- a. a winter afternoon in Sicily
- b. a hot summer day in
- c. a cool evening in Sicily
- d. a warm night in Italy

14. What is the speaker conflicted about?

- a. He is unsure whether or not to share the water of the well with the snake.
- b. He admires the snake but his conditioning urges him to kill it.
- c. He doesn't know what the 'voice of [his] education' wants him to do.
- d. He is not conflicted about anything.

15. Which of the following emotions would characterise the final few lines of the poem?

- a. horror
- b. despair
- c. regret
- d. jealousy

16. Who is the 'captain' in the poem?

- a. George Washington
- b. Abraham Lincoln
- c. Walt Whitman
- d. Benjamin Franklin

17. What does the phrase 'fearful trip' refer to?

- a. the American Revolution
- b. the Spanish Civil War

c. the American Civil War

d. the American Frontier Wars

18. What are the people at the port celebrating?

a. the declaration of independence

b. the death of the president

c. the return of the ship

d. the end of the war

19. The poet exhorts the captain to ...

a. rise up from the dead.

b. lead the ship in its 'fearful trip.

c. exult with happiness.

d. win the Civil War.

20. What event does this poem lament?

a. the abolition of slavery

b. the end of the Civil War

c. the assassination of the president

d. the death of a father and a captain

21. What is the occasion for the feast depicted in the poem?

a. to celebrate St Cecilias Day

b. to celebrate the conquest of Persia

c. to celebrate Alexander's wedding to Thais

d. to celebrate Philips victory over Persia

22. What is the second thing that Timotheus sings about?

- a. the pleasures of alcohol
- b. the divinity of Alexander
- c. the defeat of Darius
- d. the turns of fate

23. Who is described as having a dragon's body?

- a. Saint Cecilia
- b. Alexander
- c. Olympia
- d. Zeus

24. Whom does Timotheus sing about in the fourth stanza?

- a. Alexander
- b. Darius
- c. Jove
- d. Bacchus

25. Whom did Dryden write this poem in honour of?

- a. Alexander
- b. Timotheus
- c. Saint Cecilia
- d. music

UNIT – III

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. The theory of the sublime can be originally attributed to
 - a. Aristotle.
 - b. Plato.
 - C. Horace.
 - d. Longinus.
2. Which among these is one of the five sources of the sublime?
 - a. capacity for empathy
 - b. appropriate use of metaphors
 - c. grandeur of thought
 - d. harmony of structure
3. Who published the Ossian cycle of poems which played a major role in the development of the Romantic movement?
 - a. Edmund Burke
 - b. Immanuel Kant
 - c. James Macpherson
 - d. William Wordsworth
4. Whose translation of On the Sublime popularised Longinus's work?
 - a. Nicolas Boileau
 - b. Blaise Pascal
 - c. Jean Racine
 - d. Jacques-Louis David

5. New Historicism was a reaction against...

- a. Marxist theory.
- b. postcolonial theory.
- c. formalist theories.
- d. post-structuralist theory.

6. Who among the following had a seminal influence on the development of New Historicism?

- a. Michel Foucault
- b. Jacques Derrida
- c. Frederic Jameson
- d. Franz Kafka

7. Stephen Greenblatt's primary area of focus has been ...

- a. the Restoration.
- b. Romanticism.
- c. the Renaissance.
- d. Modernism.

8. How did Raymond Williams refer to New Historicism?

- a. historical structuralism
- b. cultural radicalism
- c. cultural materialism
- d. historical radicalism

9. Who among the following is a seminal figure in subaltern studies?

- a. Ranajit Guha
- b. Bipan Chandra

c. Eric Hobsbawm

d. R.K. Narayan

10. Who redefined the word 'subaltern' to signify representatives of an oppressed class?

a. Edward Said

b. Frantz Fanon

c. Claude Lévi-Strauss

d. Antonio Gramsci

11. The declared aim of subaltern studies was to make the subaltern groups the

a. objects

b. victims of history.

c. subjects

d. by-products

12. In the 1980s, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak and Rosalind O'Hanlon criticised subaltern studies for the absence of questions related to

a. race.

b. gender.

c. religion.

d. sexuality.

UNIT – IV

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Who kills Macbeth?

- Macduff
- Banquo
- Lady Macbeth
- Malcolm

2. How many men reign as king of Scotland throughout the play?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

3. Whom does Lady Macbeth frame for the murder of Duncan?

- Malcolm and Donalbain
- Duncan's drunken chamberlains
- The porter
- Macbeth

4. Who kills Banquo?

- Macduff
- Fleance
- Macbeth
- A group of murderers hired by Macbeth

5. Which of the following best describes Lady Macbeth's death?

- She dies offstage.
- She sleepwalks off of the palace wall.
- She declares her own guilt and stabs herself with a knife.
- Macduff slays her in revenge for his own wife's murder.

6. Who discovers Duncan's body?

- Lennox
- Ross
- Macduff

- Donalbain

7. Whom does Macbeth see sitting in his chair during the banquet?

- himself
- Banquo's ghost
- Duncan's ghost
- Lady Macbeth

8. What vision does Macbeth have before he kills Duncan?

- He sees a floating head urging him to spill blood.
- He sees a bloody axe lodged in Duncan's brow.
- He sees a pale maiden weeping in the moonlight.
- He sees a floating dagger pointing him to Duncan's chamber.

9. With whom are the Scots at war at the beginning of the play?

- Norway
- Denmark
- Poland
- Finland

10. Which nation's army invades Scotland at the end of the play?

- Norway
- France
- England
- Finland

11. Who is the goddess of witchcraft in the play?

- Aphrodite
- Hecate
- Minerva
- Mordred

12. Who kills Donalbain?

- Macbeth
- Malcolm
- A group of murderers hired by Macbeth
- No one

13. What happens to Lady Macbeth before she dies?

- She is plagued by fits of sleepwalking.
- She is haunted by the ghost of Duncan.
- She sees her children killed in battle.
- She sees her children killed by Macbeth.

14. Who kills Lord Siward's son?

- Duncan
- Lennox
- Macbeth
- Ross

15. Where are Scottish kings crowned?

- Edinburgh
- Scone
- London
- Dunsinane

16. Why is Macduff able to kill Macbeth despite the witches' prophecy?

- He kills the witches first.
- He receives a charm from Grinswindle.
- He is a powerful warlock himself.
- He was born by cesarean section.

17. Where is Duncan killed?

- In the battle with Norway
- In his bedchamber at Macbeth's castle
- In his bedchamber at Forres
- At Birnam Wood

18. Who flees Scotland to join Malcolm in England?

- Donalbain
- Ross
- Macduff
- Lennox

19. What was the weather like the night Duncan was murdered?

- Stormy and violent

- Calm and placid
- Foggy and ominous
- It was a night like any other night, according to Lennox

20. Who kills Lady Macbeth?

- Macbeth
- Macduff
- Lady Macduff
- Lady Macbeth

21. Who flees Scotland immediately after Duncan's death?

- Macbeth
- Malcolm and Donalbain
- Fleance
- Lennox

22. Who jokes that he works at "hell gate"?

- Macbeth
- Macduff
- The porter
- Duncan

23. What title is Macbeth given after his victory described in Act 1?

- Thane of Cawdor
- Thane of Ross
- King of Scotland
- Prince of Cumberland

24. Who tells Macduff that his family has been killed?

- Donalbain
- Macbeth
- Lady Macduff
- Ross

25. How does Birnam Wood come to Dunsinane?

- By magic
- Through an earthquake
- It doesn't
- Malcolm's army hides behind cut-off tree branches

