

**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 is Ulysses's attitude towards his subjects?

- a. disdain
- b. weariness
- c. hatred
- d. affection

2. What do you think Ulysses is afraid of?

- a. losing his kingdom
- b. drowning at sea
- c. an inactive, purposeless life
- d. the death of his loved ones

3. What is the form of the poem?

- a. dramatic monologue
- b. pastoral
- c. ballad
- d. lyric

4. Which person or group of people does Ulysses seem to identify with the most?

- a. his aging wife
- b. his dutiful son
- c. his fellow mariners
- d. his loyal subjects

5. To rust unburnished, not to shine in use' is ...

- a. simile.
- b. a metaphor.
- c. a hyperbole.
- d. a synecdoche.

6. Which of the following adjectives may not be applied to the tiger?

- a. silent
- b. pacific
- c. impressive
- d. formidable

7. Which of the following adjectives may not be applied to the deer?

- a. peaceable
- b. unwary
- c. benign
- d. artful

8. What do you think the poet's attitude towards the tiger is?

- a. awe
- b. pity

c. disgust

d. fear

9. What does the poet prophesy about the tiger?

a. that it will lose its beauty and power

b. that it will be killed by the mammoth

c. that it will share the fate of the mammoth

d. that it will outlive all that it has slain

10. What is the form of this poem?

a. ode

b. sonnet

c. ballad

d. villanelle

11. Which of these is not an attribute of 'la belle dame'?

a. beauty

b. wildness

c. strangeness

d. kindness

12. What attribute does the knight share with the kings, princes and warriors of his dream?

a. their enervation

b. their bravery

c. their apathy

d. their passion

13. What is the dominant metre in this poem?

- a. iambic pentameter
- b. trochaic pentameter
- c. iambic tetrameter
- d. trochaic tetrameter

14. What season or time of year is the poem set in?

- a. spring
- b. autumn
- c. winter
- d. summer

15. Who is the speaker of the poem?

- a. the poet
- b. an everyman
- c. the reader
- d. all of the above

16. Which of these schools of thought influenced the ideas found in this poem?

- a. classicism
- b. romanticism
- c. naturalism
- d. transtheism

17. The theme of interconnectedness may be seen in:

- a. Hoping to cease not till death
- b. Creeds and schools in abeyance, / Retiring back a while sufficed at what they are, but never forgotten

- c. I lean and loafe at my ease observing a spear of summer grass
- d. Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and their parents the same

18. A reference to an epic convention may be found in:

- a. And what I assume you shall assume,
- b. I loafe and invite my soul
- c. I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin
- d. Nature without check with original energy

19. What does the poet use as a symbol in this poem?

- a. grass
- b. ship
- c. tiger
- d. knight

20. What type of sonnet is 'Holy Sonnet X'?

- a. Petrarchan
- b. Shakespearean
- c. Horatian
- d. none of the above

21. Which of the following is death not compared to?

- a. sleep
- b. a slave
- c. a proud person
- d. a desperate man

22. Which line is an example of paradox?

- a. Death, thou shalt die
  - b. One short sleep past, we wake eternally
  - c. Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men
  - d. poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me
23. What is the primary figure of speech running through the entire poem?
- a. alliteration
  - b. metaphor
  - c. paradox
  - d. personification
24. What is the dominant metre of this poem?
- a. iambic tetrameter
  - b. trochaic tetrameter
  - c. iambic pentameter
  - d. trochaic pentameter

### **UNIT – III:**

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. What does the term 'Anthropocene' refer to?
- a. the geological era that began after the last glacial period
  - b. an epoch characterised by significant human impact on the earth's geology and ecosystems
  - c. subset of ecocriticism that focuses on its political ramifications
  - d. an area of studies that is related to environmentalism
2. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the third wave of ecocriticism?

- a. ecofeminism
- b. bioregionalism
- c. discussions on materiality
- d. concerns of environmental justice

3. Which of the following connotative images is not used to describe ecocriticism?

- a. rhizome
- b. wave
- c. circle
- d. palimpsest

4. What label was attached to ecocriticism due to its early focus on nineteenth and twentieth century American literature?

- a. western
- b. first-world
- c. northern
- d. Anglocentric

5. Judith Butler notes that the term 'queer' derives its force from.

- a. the growing gay and lesbian populations.
- b. its constant use and linkage with insult and pathology based on sexuality.
- c. the poststructuralist premise that the self is constructed and not inherent.
- d. its inclusion in the Oxford Dictionary as derogatory term for men who love men.

6. The term 'queer' is used to refer to which category of people?

- a. heterosexual and cisgender people
- b. transgender and transsexual people

- c. homosexual people (both gay women and men)
- d. everyone except heterosexual and cisgender people

7. How might one define homonormativity?

- a. the opposite and rejection of heteronormativity
- b. the normative principles guiding homosexual behaviours
- c. the imitation of heteronormative behaviour in order to enjoy societal acceptance
- d. the set of behaviours and norms that define all homosexual relationships

8. Queer theory ...

- a. considers sexual categories to be essentialist notions.
- b. explains desire in terms of 'nature' and 'nurture'.
- c. views sexual identities as social constructs.
- d. none of the above

9. Why is Marxism as a critical tool considered unique by the author?

- a. Marxism considers all cultural and material artefacts as produced by class distinctions.
- b. Marxism recognises itself as being a product of historical processes.
- c. Marxism believes that there is a fundamental set of truths that are universally acknowledged.
- d. The author does not consider Marxism a unique critical theory.

10. Oppression based on class...

- a. was eliminated by the rise of capitalism.
- b. was caused by the rise of capitalism.
- c. existed before the rise of capitalism.
- d. has no connection to capitalism.

11. According to Marxist theory, how long have class distinctions and class rule been a part of society?

- a. since the Roman Empire
- b. since the beginning of human civilisation
- c. since the dissolution of tribal communism
- d. since the rise of capitalism

12. Marxism believes that the overthrow of capitalism could lead to

- a. the ending of unequal power structures between classes.
- b. the upholding of all class divisions in favour of the proletariat.
- c. the upliftment of the proletariat to the level of the bourgeoisie.
- d. the rise of dictatorship.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

**1. Who is Orsino in love with at the beginning of the play?**

- Olivia
- Viola
- Maria
- Malvolio

**2. Complete the quote: "If music be the food of \_\_\_\_\_, play on."**

- Sleep
- Sorrow
- Love
- Joy

**3. Where does Twelfth Night take place?**

- England
- Illyria
- Ruritania
- Denmark

**4. Why is Olivia unwilling to receive any visitors?**

- She is hideously deformed
- She is terribly shy
- She cannot speak
- She is in mourning for her dead brother

**5. How does Viola come to be at Orsino's court?**

- She is shipwrecked nearby
- She is captured and made a slave
- She is invited to be a guest of Orsino
- She is Orsino's daughter

**6. Why is Sir Andrew Aguecheek staying at Olivia's home?**

- He is her uncle
- He is trying to court Maria
- He is trying to court Olivia
- He is Malvolio's brother

**7. How does Viola disguise herself?**

- She puts on makeup to make herself resemble an old woman
- She dresses like a man
- She shaves her head and wears a false beard
- She does not disguise herself

**8. What is Malvolio's position?**

- He is Orsino's fool
- He is Viola's butler
- He is Sir Toby's butler
- He is Olivia's steward

**9. What is Sir Toby's great vice?**

- He is a drunkard
- He is a glutton
- He enjoys pornography

- He has no vices

**10. Who does Orsino send to carry his messages to Olivia?**

- Malvolio
- Feste
- Viola, disguised as Cesario
- Sebastian

**11. Who does Viola fall in love with?**

- Malvolio
- Orsino
- Sir Toby
- Olivia

**12. Who does Olivia fall in love with?**

- Orsino
- Malvolio
- Antonio
- Viola, in her disguise as Cesario

**13. Who is Sebastian?**

- Viola's brother
- Orsino's cousin
- Olivia's fool
- Malvolio's son

**14. Who forges the letter that Malvolio thinks is from Olivia?**

- Feste
- Sir Toby
- Maria
- Viola

**15. What does the forged letter make Malvolio believe?**

- That Maria is in love with him
- That he is going to inherit a fortune
- That Viola is in love with him
- That Olivia is in love with him

**16. Who takes care of Sebastian after he is shipwrecked?**

- Viola
- Feste
- Malvolio
- Antonio

**17. Who challenges Cesario to a duel?**

- Orsino
- Sir Andrew
- Malvolio
- Antonio

**18. What does Malvolio wear in the hope of pleasing Olivia?**

- Green leggings
- Women's clothing
- Yellow stockings and crossed garters
- A red wig and silver pantaloons

**19. Why does Antonio travel to Illyria?**

- To be close to Sebastian
- To get revenge on Orsino
- To woo Olivia
- He does not travel

**20. Why does Sir Andrew try to fight with Sebastian?**

- He thinks that Sebastian has killed Orsino
- He thinks that Sebastian wants to kill Sir Toby
- He thinks that Sebastian is in love with Maria
- He thinks that Sebastian is Cesario

**21. What do Sir Toby and the others do to Malvolio?**

- They kill him
- They lock him in a dark room and tell him he is mad
- They tar and feather him
- They get him drunk and convince him to sing with them

**22. What disguise does Feste wear when he speaks with Malvolio?**

- Cesario

- Olivia
- Sir Topas, the curate
- An angel

**23. Who does Olivia marry?**

- Sebastian
- Antonio
- Orsino
- Malvolio

**24. When he realizes that Cesario is a woman, what does Orsino do?**

- He orders her executed
- He banishes her
- He betroths her to Antonio
- He decides to marry her

**25. Which character does not get married (or plan to) at the end of the play?**

- Orsino
- Sir Toby
- Sebastian
- Malvolio