**ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR UGC EXAMINATION**

**CLASS : II MA**

**SUBJECT CODE : P16ENE5**

**SEMESTER : FOUR**

**OBJECTIVE BASED REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Topographical poetry or loco-descriptive poetry is a [genre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre) of poetry that describes, and often praises, a [landscape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landscape) or place. Which is the first English topographical poem devoted to a local description?

Hint **:** Dryden praised it as “an exact pattern of good writing”

1. Arnold’s *The Scholar Gipsy* **b) John Denham’s *Cooper’s Hill***

c) John Dyer’s *Grongar Hill* d) Pope’s *Windsor Forest*

1. *Satiromastix, or The Untrussing of the Humorous Poet* is a late [Elizabethan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_literature#Elizabethan_era) stage play by [Thomas Dekker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Dekker_(poet)), one of the plays involved in the Poetomachia or [War of the Theatres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Theatres). Scholars agree that the hypocritical character Horace in *Satiromastix* represents [Ben Jonson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Jonson). *Satiromastix* is a response to Jonson's [*The Poetaster*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Poetaster),

*Histriomastix* or *The Player Whipped* is a late [Elizabethan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_literature#Elizabethan_era) play, written by the satirist [\_\_\_\_\_\_](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Marston_(poet)) and acted in [1599](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1599_in_literature). The play was the opening installment in the [War of the Theatres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Theatres) of 1599–1601.

[Ben Jonson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Jonson) is lampooned as the character Chrisoganus.

1. Cyril Tourneur b) John Webster **c) John Marston** d) Thomas Dekker
2. Dryden was the first to use the term “metaphysics” in the context : Donne’s poetry “affects the metaphysics”.

Before Dryden, in Donne’s own lifetime William Drummond of Hawthornden has referred scornfully to poems in which “metaphysical” diction is employed.

Dr. Johnson applied the term “metaphysical” to the group of poets in his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. *Life of Donne b) Life of Herrick* ***c) Life of Cowley*** *d) Life of James Thomson*
2. *The Anatomy of Melancholy* is \_\_\_\_\_\_’s only book written, under the pseudonym “Democritus Junior”. Democritus is called the ‘laughing philosopher’ and his writing about melancholy is ironic. It has 3 major section and 2 kinds of melancholy is discussed : love melancholy and religious melancholy.
3. Jeremy Taylor **b) Robert Burton** c) Thomas Overbury d) John Earle
4. Which one of the following is **not** correctly matched.?
5. **Sir Thomas Brown - *Holy Living* 1650 and *Holy Dying* 1651**
6. Thomas Campion - *Book of Ayres* 1601*, Observations in the Art of English Poesie* 1602 (which attacked Rhyme and answered by Samuel

Daniel

in *Defence of Rhyme* 1603)

1. AemiliaLanyer - *Salve Deus Rex Judaeorum* 1611
2. Phineas Fletcher - *The Purple Island* 1633, *Locusts or Apollonists* 1627.
3. Giles Fletcher - *Christ’s Victory and Triumph* 1610
4. Elizabeth Cary - *The Tragedy of Mariam, the Fair Queen of Jewry* 1613

(the first-known play in English by a woman).

1. Lady Mary Wroth - *Pamphilia to Amphilanthus*1621 (the first-known sonnet

sequence in English by a woman)

1. *Orchestra* 1596 is a successful philosophical poem in the form of an argument between Ulysses’ wife Penelope and her suitor written by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Samuel Daniel b) Michael Drayton **c) Sir John Davies** d) John Dryden
3. ‘Dissociation of sensibility’ is a literary term first used by [T. S. Eliot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T._S._Eliot) in his essay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  It refers to the way in which intellectual thought was separated from the experience of feeling in seventeenth century poetry. It refers to their ability to “feel their thoughts and think their feelings”.

Extract from the essay: “We may express the difference by the following theory: The poets of the seventeenth century, the successors of the dramatists of the sixteenth, possessed a mechanism of sensibility which could devour any kind of experience. They are simple, artificial, difficult, or fantastic, as their predecessors were; no less nor more than Dante, Guido Cavalcanti, Guinicelli, or Cino. In the seventeenth century a dissociation of sensibility set in, from which we have never recovered; and this dissociation, as is natural, was aggravated by the influence of the two most powerful poets of the century, Milton and Dryden.”

1. *The Cavalier Poets b) Hamlet and His Problems*

***c) Metaphysical Poets*** *d) Essay on Milton*

1. Abraham Cowley (1618-67) read *The Faerie Queene* twice before he was sent to school.

The poet’s reputation earned him a splendid funeral and burial beside Chaucer and Spenser.

*Life of Cowley* is the first to be included in Dr. Johnson’s *Lives of Poets*.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of poems; the last and most violent expression of love affectation in the 17th C., subtitled “*Several Copies of Love Verses*”. And also Dr. Johnson criticized the work as having “no power of seduction”.

1. ***The Mistress*** *b) The Davideis c) Of Myself d) The Civil War*
2. *The Last Instructions to a Painter* is a catalogue of verse portraits of politicians.

*The Rehearsal Transpros’d* (pub in 2 parts, 1672-73) against Reverend Samuel Parker and censorship, defending Milton. These works are written by \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Cowley **b) Marvell** c) Cleveland d) Herbert
2. *The Definition of Lov*e – an anonymous lover contemplates on the nature of love

*Upon Appleton House* – addressed to Lord Fairfax and a reply to the royalist epic poem

Gondibert by D’avenant

*Bermudas*  – a song of thanksgiving sung by the rowers of a boat

*Mower Poems* – a series of 4 pastoral poems, written in the voice of Damon, the mower.

Name the author.

1. Robert Herrick b) Thomas Carew **c) Andrew Marvell** d) John Donne
2. \_\_\_\_\_ has been considered the last metaphysical poet and his verse was obscure and harsh in style and has been called “strong lines”. His famous poems are *The Rebel Scot, An Elegy on Ben Jonson, and On the Memory of Mr. Edward King.*
3. Abraham Cowley b) Andrew Marvell **c) John Cleveland** d) George Herbert
4. *Hesperides* 1648 consists of 1200 poems, pub under direct supervision of the poet. It is dedicated to the Prince of Wales. It opens with “The Argument of His Books”.

*To Daffodils, To Electra, Upon Julia’s Clothes, An Ode to Ben Jonson* are other poems written by him who is also called as The Metaphysical Cavalier along with Thomas Carew.

Name the author

1. **Robert Herrick** b) Thomas Carew c) Andrew Marvell d) John Donne
2. Who wrote “*An Elegy Upon the Death of the Dean of St. Paul’s, Dr. John Donne*” in the form of serious questions and answers. It consists of the famous lines ; “Here lies a King, that ruled as he thought fit / The universal monarchy of wit”?

His other works - Notorious erotic poem *The Rapture* where he depicts Celia (his mistress) as a Landscape and *To Saxham* is a country-house poem.

1. Robert Herrick **b) Thomas Carew** c) Andrew Marvell d) John Donne
2. Which poem of George Herbert starts with the lines,

I struck the board, and cried, "No more;

                         I will abroad!

And ends with,

Methought I heard one calling, *Child!*

          And I replied *My Lord.*

1. *The Altar* ***b) The Collar*** *c) Easter Wings d) Virtue*
2. *Walton's Lives* is written by IzaakWalton(1593–1683). It is a number of short biographies of *The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker and Mr. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*
3. *Abraham Cowley b) Andrew Marvell c) John Cleveland* ***d) George Herbert***
4. Find out the **false** one
5. *Steps to the Temple* 1646 is written by Richard Crashaw. the preface introduces the author thus: “Here’s Herbert’s second, but equal.”
6. *Silex Scintillans* 1650 is written by Henry Vaughan. It refers to the stony hardness of his heart from which divine steel strikes fire.
7. *The Retreat* (inspired Wordsworth’s Immortality Ode) is a long poem written by Henry Vaughan and it has the opening lines “Happy those early days, when I / Shined in my Angel-infancy!”
8. ***The Garden*, is a poem by Marvell, has the line “an hundred years to praise thine eyes”**
9. Sir Thomas Browne, Thomas Fuller, Jeremy Taylor, Izaak Walton and Thomas Hobbes are the pose writers.
10. *Religio Medici or The Religion of a Doctor* 1642 is an examination of his religious views which influenced Dryden’s *ReligioLaici*.

*PseudodoxiaEpidemica or Vulgar Errors* 1646 is a criticism of the errors and superstitions of his age.

*Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial* 1658 is a response to the discovery of Roman burial urns in Norfolk. These are written by \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. **Sir Thomas Browne** b) Thomas Fuller c) Jeremy Taylor d) Izaak Walton
2. *Andronicus* 1646 is a satire against Oliver Cromwell written by Thomas Fuller.

What is the subtitle of the work?

1. *The Unfortunate Traveller* ***b) The Unfortunate Politician*** *c) The Mad King d) none*
2. *Leviathan* 1651 was to 17th c prose what *Paradise Lost* to its poetry.

*Leviathan* is one of the most influential philosophical texts of the 17th c. who is the author?

1. Thomas Fuller **b) Thomas Hobbes** c) John Milton d) John Dryden
2. In [Greek mythology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_mythology), a Charis or Grace is one of three or more minor goddesses of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity, and fertility, together known as the Charites or Graces. The usual list, from youngest to oldest, is [Aglaea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aglaea" \o "Aglaea) ("Splendor"), [Euphrosyne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphrosyne_(mythology)" \o "Euphrosyne (mythology)) ("Mirth"), and [Thalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thalia_(Grace)" \o "Thalia (Grace)) ("Good Cheer"). The Charites were usually considered the daughters of [Zeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeus) and [Eurynome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurynome_(Oceanid)" \o "Eurynome (Oceanid)).

Milton invokes Euphrosyne, Greek goddess of Mirth, as well as other allegorical figures of joy in his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. *Comus 1634* ***b) L’Allegro 1631*** *c) Il Penseroso 1645 d) Lycidas 1637*
2. Comus is a masque in honour of chastity,Two brothers and their sister, simply called ‘Lady’ journey through the woods. When the brothers go off in search of food and water, the debauched god Comus (son of Bacchus) approaches her disguised as a villager and attempts to seduce her using necromancy, and binds her to a chair. But the Lady exercises right reason (recta ratio or freedom of mind). The brothers, aided by the Attendant Spirit, chase off Comus, and the water nymph Sabrina releases the Lady on account of her steadfast virtue. “Love Virtue, she alone is free” is a famous line.

Name the author.

1. Thomas Fuller b) Thomas Hobbes **c) John Milton** d) John Dryden
2. *EpitaphiumDamonis* 1639 - the last of his Latin pieces, pastoral elegy for his friend Charles Diodati.

*Of Reformation* - one of the 5 anti-episcopal tracts on the reformation of church government.

*Of Education* 1644 - a short tract to Samuel Hartilb, a scholar and educational reformer.

*The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* 1643 - published for legality and morality of divorce. It provoked opposition, the parliament passed the Licensing Order of 1643 which instituted

pre-publishing censorship.

Name the author.

1. Thomas Fuller b) Thomas Hobbes **c) John Milton** d) John Dryden
2. Find out the **false** statement about Milton.
3. *Areopagitica* 1644 is titled after a speech written by the Athenian orator Isocrates in the 5th c BC. Areopagus is a hell in Athens.
4. *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates* 1649 is the first of anit-monarchical pamphlets, justifying the trial and execution of Charles I.
5. Galileo was the only contemporary mentioned by name in *Paradise Lost*
6. ***Lycidas* 1637 is a pastoral elegy to Thomas Diodati.**
7. *Paradise Lost* is originally planned as a tragedy called *Adam Unparadised.*
8. In Book I of *Paradise Lost*, Satan and his followers build their House of Parliament called

‘Pandemonium’ which was designed by the architect Mulciber.

1. Dryden called Milton the “the poetical son of Spenser” in *the Preface to the Fables* and Dryden was the first one to describe him as “a poet of the sublime”.
2. *Samson Agonistes* 1671 is a tragic closet drama modelled on Greek Tragedy, pub. along with *Paradise Regained*. The Heathen Philistines have imprisoned blind Samson in a temple. As Samson verges on despair, her beloved \_\_\_\_\_\_ enters and explains that she betrayed Samson for love of him, hoping that Philistines would simply cut his hair to remove his strength and leave him to her care.

What is her name?

1. Zenocrate **b) Delilah** c) Julia d) Stella
2. *The Blind Beggar of Alexandria* is a [comedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comedy), the first of his plays to be produced on the stage; its success inaugurated his career as a dramatist. Hero of the play is a swindler Cleanthes, a shepherd by birth who becomes a king. Critics have recognized the play as a comic parody of Marlowe’s *Tamburlaine*. Name the author
3. Ben Jonson b) John Marston **c) George Chapman** d) Thomas Dekker
4. *The Malcontent* is an early [Jacobean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature_in_English#Jacobean_literature) stage play written by the dramatist and satirist [John Marston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Marston_(poet)). It tells the story of the deposed duke Altofront, who has adopted the alter ego of Malevole, a discontented parasite, in order to try to regain his lost dukedom. Malevole is an angry satirist-figure, who attacks the corruption and decadence of the court in which he lives.

The play is dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Ben Jonson** b) Thomas Dekker c) Thomas Heywood d) John Dryden
2. *The Shoemaker's Holiday or the Gentle Craft* is a [play](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Play_(theatre)) written by [Thomas Dekker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Dekker_(writer)). it follows in Dekker's style of depicting everyday life in London. The main plot centers on Rowland Lacy who loves Rose, the daughter of the Lord Mayor of London, disguises as a Shoemaker.

What type of play is it?

1. *Revenge Tragedy* ***b) City Comedy*** *c) Tragicomedy d) Anti-Masques*
2. *The Revenger's Tragedy* opens in an Italian court. Vindice laments the death of his beloved Gloriana some years back. She died at the hands of the Duke, who poisoned her because she would not give in to his lustful advances.

*The Atheist’s Tragedy* tells the story of D'Amville is a wealthy French nobleman and a **cynical**, ruthless, Machiavellian atheist. He engineers the murder of his brother, the Baron Montferrers, and schemes to ruin his nephew Charlemont, who is away on military service, and to possess the nephew's inheritance.

Both the plays are attributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Thomas Dekker **b) Cyril Tourneur** c) John Marston

d) John Dryden

1. Which one of the John Webster’s play is adopted by the twentieth-century [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) [dramatist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dramatist" \o "Dramatist)[Bertolt Brecht](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertolt_Brecht) with WH Auden in 1946.?
2. ***The Duchess of Malfi*** *b) The White Devil c) Wesward Ho d) Hamlet*
3. *The Changeling* 1653 is a tragedy written with William Rowley. The main tragic plot involves Betrice Joanna, Alonzo (her husband) and Alsemero (whom she loves). Beatrice uses De Flores (who loves her and whom she despises) to murder Alonzo.

*Women Beware Women* 1657 is the only tragedy that he wrote by himself. It tells the story of Bianca, a woman who escapes from her rich home to elope with the poor Leantio.

Name the author.

1. Philip Massinger **b) Thomas Middleton** c) John Ford d) James Shirley
2. *Silex Scintillans* was a collection of Vaughan’s \_\_\_\_\_\_poems
3. **Religious**  b) secular c) love d) metaphysical
4. Browne wrote *Religio Medici* to defend doctors against \_\_\_\_\_
5. Witchcraft b) magic c) astrology **d) atheism**
6. Which Milton’s poem is based on patience ?
7. *L’Allegro* ***b) On His Blindness*** *c) Comus d) Lycidas*
8. In *Lycidas*, Edward King has been presented as a\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Poet **b) Shepherd** c) Priest d) God
10. To whom did Thomas Carew pay the tribute as the poet who “ruled as he thought fit / The universal monarchy of wit”.
11. **Donne** b) Herrick c) Herbert d) Marvell
12. “A mind not to be changed by place or time / The mind in its own place and in itself / Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.” Who said these lines in *Paradise Lost?*
13. **Satan** b) Adam c) God d) Eve
14. John Fletcher’s *The Wild Goose Chase* is a kind Elizabethan version of Shaw’s\_\_\_\_\_
15. ***Man and Superman*** *b) Candida c) Pygmalion d) Apple Cart*
16. Which Jonson’s play is a more regular play complete with ghosts and chorus?
17. ***Catiline*** *b) Sejanus c) Volpone d) Epicone*
18. “But at my back I always hear / Time’s winged chariot hurrying near” which poem is this?
19. *The Canonization* ***b) To His Coy Mistress*** *c) Garden d) Mistress*
20. Which work of John Donne was highly approved by James I as a contribution to anti-catholic controversy?
21. *The Progress of the Soul b) Epithalamium c) An Anatomy of the World* ***d) Pseudo Martyr***
22. “She is all states, and all princes, Nothing else is” – which Donne poem is this?
23. *Sweetest Love I Do Not Go* ***b) The Sun Rising*** *c) Devotions d) The Good Morrow*
24. Ben Jonson’s drama which is an unfinished pastoral drama is \_\_\_\_
25. ***The Sad Shepherd*** *b) The Tale of a Tub c) The Staple of News d) The New Inn*
26. “No man is an island….Therefore send not to know / For whom the bell trolls. It trolls for thee.”

where do we find these famous lines?

1. **Donne’s *Devotions*** b) Butler’s *Hudibras*

c) Milton’s *Paradise Lost* d) Dryden’s *ReligioLaici*

1. Sir Giles Overreach, a heartless and cunning exortioner has ruined many members of the landed gentry for his own benefit is the main character in Philip Massinger’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ***A New Way to Pay Old Debts*** *b) The City Madam*

*c) The Cardinal d) A Game at Chess*

**True or False**

1. *The Historie of the World* in five books is by Sir Walter Raleigh. **true**
2. *The History of Britain* is an unfinished prose work by [John Milton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Milton). **true**
3. *History of the Worthies of England* is an unfinished collection of biographies by Thomas Fuller. **true**
4. *History of the Women* is a play by John Dryden **false**
5. *History of James I* is a play by Shakespeare **false**

**51**. Which one of the following was **not** happened in the AGE OF CHAUCER ?

1. Black Death (1348-76)
2. **Reign of Henry V (1413-22)**
3. Hundred years’ War between England and France (1337-1453)
4. Peasant revolt (1381)

**52.** Who is the leader of the Lollard Movement that prophesied the Reformation?

1. John Gower **b) John Wycliff** c) John Barbour d) John Dryden

**53.** John of Gaunt is the patron of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Chaucer b) John Wycliff c) Gower **d) Both A and B**

**54**. The prologue describes how Chaucer is reprimanded by the god of love and his queen, **Alceste**, for his works—such as *Troilus and Criseyde*—depicting women in a poor light. Criseyde is made to seem inconstant in love in that earlier work, and Alceste demands a poem of Chaucer extolling the virtues of women and their good deeds.

Name the work.

1. *House of Fame* ***b) Legend of Good Women***

*c) Book of the Duchess d) Wife of Bath’s Tale*

1. Who wrote the prose work *A Treatise on the Astrolabe* dedicated to his son Lewis?
2. Bacon b) Gower **c) Chaucer** d) Homer
3. What is the price for the teller of best story in *The Canterbury Tales?*
4. A Glass of Wine **b) A Free Supper** c) A Gold Coin d) A Slave
5. Upon falling asleep the poet finds himself in a glass temple adorned with images of the famous and their deeds. With an eagle as a guide.Which one of the Chaucer’s work has this opening?
6. *Parliament of Fowls b) Legend of Good Women*

***c) House of Fame*** *d) The Steel Glass*

1. The Roman poet Virgil guides him through Hell and Purgatory. Beatrice, the poet’s ideal woman, guides him through the Heaven. Name the work
2. Boccaccio’s *Decameron b)* Homer’s *Ilied*

***c)* Dante’s *Divine Comedia*** *d)* Virgil’s *Aenied*

1. Palamon and Arcite are cousins and duel with each other for the love of Emelye in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Monk’s Tale b) Parson’s Tale c) Knight’s Tale **d) Tale of Melibus**
3. Which one of the following is **not** right?
4. Morality play - the characters personify moral qualities or abstractions
5. Mystery play - The scenes from the Bible
6. **Miracle play – The Life of Legends**
7. Revenge Tragedy - the basic plot was a quest for vengeance
8. Which of the following does **not** belong to Elizabethan period?
9. University Wits - John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe, George Peele.
10. Metaphysical Poets -John Donne, Andrew Marvell, George Herbert, Richard Crashaw, Henry Vaughan
11. **Cavalier Poets -Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace, Thomas Carew, and Sir John Suckling**
12. Friday Street Club -William Shakespeare, Sir Walter **Raleigh**, Ben Jonson and Donne.
13. *Moriae Encomium or The Praise of Folly* is a work by \_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Gower **b) Erasmus** c) Colet d) Tyndale
15. Raphael Hythloday is the protagonist of More’s *Utopia* which was written in Latin (1516) and was first translated into English in 1551. Who is the Translator?
16. More himself b) Richard Tottel **c) Ralph Robinson** d) Raphel
17. *Toxophilus,* The first work on archery and *The Schoolmaster* are written by \_\_\_\_\_
18. **Roger Asham** b) Wycliff c) Fisher d) Cranmar
19. *Euphues or The Anatomy of Wit* with its sequel *Euphues and his England* was a brilliant experiment of a new prose. Name the author
20. Robert Greene b) Peele **c) John Lyly** d) Kyd
21. The work is dedicated to Sidney and it consists of 12 eclogues, one for every month of the year. Name the work
22. *FairieQueene b) Amoretti* ***c) Shepherd’s Calendar*** *d) Astrophel*
23. Which one is **not** Major Translations?
24. Golding's Ovid *(Metamorphosis), b)* North's Plutarch (Lives)

c) Chapman's Homer **d) Gower’s Confessio Amentis**

1. *Colin Clouts Come Home Againe*is an allegorical pastoral dedicated to Walter Ralegh. The poem ends with a tribute to Colin's mistress Rosalind. Name the author. **Spencer**
2. Who attacked Shakespeare as an "upstart Crow beautified with our feathers" in the *Groats-Worth of Wit.* His *Pandosto*was the source of *The Winter's Tale.* Who is he? **Robert Green**
3. **Magna Carta** is a charter agreed to by King John of England. it promised the protection of church rights, protection for the barons from illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice, etc. It was the first time royal authority officially became subject to the law, instead of reigning above it, a revolutionary idea in the year \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1212 **b) 1215** c) 1222 d) 1225
5. Which one of the following is **not** true ?
6. Lydgate’s *A Complaynt of Black Knight* is based on *The Book of the Duchess*.
7. Lydgate’s *The Temple of Glass,* Gavin Dauglas’ *The Palice of Honour* and Pope’s *The Temple of Fame* are based on *The House of Fame*
8. **Pope’s *Rape of the Lock* is modeled on *Rape of Lucrece***
9. Shakespeare’s *The Two Noble Kinsmen* is a retelling story of *The Knight’s Tale*
10. Lydgate’s *The Story of Thebes* is considered as a new *Canterbury Tale*.
11. Robert Henryson’s *The Testament of Cressid* is a critical rewriting of Chaucer’s *Troilus and Criseyde*.
12. The dreamer goes to sleep among the Malvern Hills, sees a vision of the world as a field full of folks (people) is the opening of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Gower’s *Speculum Meditantis*
14. **Langland’s *the Vision of Piers Plowman***
15. Chaucer’s *House of Fame d)* None of the Above
16. Which one of the following is **not** true ?
17. *Troilus and Criseyde*, dedicated to “O Moral Gower”, is modeled on Boccaccio’s *Filostrato*.
18. **Sidney’s *Astrophel and Stella* is dedicated to Spenser**
19. William Dunbar’s *The Thrissil and the Rois (1507)* is written to celebrate the marriage of James IV to Margaret.
20. Chaucer’s *Parliament of Fowles* is to celebrate the marriage of Richard II to Anne of Bohemia
21. The poem begins with the narrator who, alone and unable to sleep, begins to read [Boethius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anicius_Manlius_Severinus_Boethius)’ [*Consolation of Philosophy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consolation_of_Philosophy). It uses the Chaucerian rhyme scheme [rhyme royal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhyme_royal): ABABBCC. Name the work
22. *House of Fame* by Chaucer
23. ***The Kingis Quair* by James I of scot**
24. *The Temple of Glass* by Lydgate d) None
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced Petrarchan Sonnet (Octave and Sestet) into English and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modified it (three Quatrain and A Couplet) which was later mastered by Shakespeare in his 154 sonnets so it is called Shakespearean Sonnnet.
26. **Wyatt , Surrey**
27. Surrey, Wyatt
28. Wyatt , Shakespeare d) none
29. Poetry is *a speaking picture* and its end is *to teach an delight.* The definition of poetry is given by \_\_\_\_\_\_
30. Dryden in *Essay of Dramatic Poesy (1668)*
31. **Sindey in *Apologie for Poetrie (1595)***
32. Aristotle in *Poetics*
33. Plato in *Dialoges*
34. Which one of the following is **not** addressed to Elizabeth I?
35. *Fairie Queen* by Spenser
36. *Ocean to Cynthia* by Raleigh
37. ***Arcadia* by Sidney**
38. *A Farewell to Arms* by Peele
39. Milton called him ‘sage and serious’ Lamb called him ‘the poets’ poet’

Yeats called him ‘the first salarised moralist’. Who is he?

1. Chaucer **b) Spencer** c) Shakespeare d) Sidney
2. *The Woman in the Moon (1595)* is the only play he wrote in Blank Verse rather than Euphuistic prose. Who is the author?
3. Greene b) Peele **c) Lyly**  d) Lodge
4. Ben Jonson in collaboration with Nashe wrote a Satirical Play and for which he was imprisoned. Which one is that?
5. *Every man in His Humour b) Volpone*  ***c) The Isle of Dogs*** *d) Epicene*