

UGBA Sem. – III Core English Paper No. - 201

Title - History of English Literature (1660-1740)

Choose the correct option:

- (1) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Age of Dryden?
(a) Imitation of the ancients (b) Imitation of the French
(c) Romanticism (d) Correctness
- (2) _____ is the first prose work of Jonathan Swift.
(a) A Tale of a Tub (b) Battle of the Books
(c) Gulliver’s Travels (d) None of the above
- (3) The Age of Pope is also called _____.
(a) The Restoration (b) The Augustan Age
(c) Classical Age (d) Age of Sensibility
- (4) Which of these books is not written by Swift?
(a) Rape of the Lock (b) Gulliver’s Travels
(c) The Conduct of Allies (d) The Battle of the Books
- (5) The two new journals named “The Tatler” and “The Spectator” were started by _____.
(a) Pope and Swift (b) Steele and Addison
(c) Richardson and Defoe (d) Arbuthnot and Berkley
- (6) The novels of Daniel Defoe are of _____ type.
(a) romantic (b) autobiographical
(c) picaresque (d) epistolary
- (7) The Augustan Age covers the period from _____.
(a) 1625-1660 (b) 1660-1700
(c) 1700-1740 (d) 1740-1798
- (8) Dr. Johnson used the term Augustan to describe _____.
(a) Dryden (b) Oliver Goldsmith
(c) Alexander Pope (d) Edward Gibbon

- (9) Dryden's critical views are expressed in his longest single prose work
- (a) A Defence of Poetry (b) An Essay on Poetry
(c) An Apologie of poetry (d) The Essay of Dramatic Poesie
- (10) The ___ was a significant contribution during the age of Pope.
- (a) Periodical (b) Pastoral Elegy
(c) Drama (d) Romantic Poetry
- (11) An Essay concerning human understanding was written by_____.
- (a) Dr. Johnson (b) Swift
(c) Rousseau (d) Locke
- (12) Gulliver's Travels is an _____.
- (a) Allegory (b) Essay
(c) Political Satire (d) Epic
- (13) *All for Love* is a_____.
- a. Play in Blank Verse (b) Mock epic
(c) Periodical Essay (d) Restoration comedy
- (14) *The Way of the World* was written by_.
- a. William Golding (b) William Congreve
(c) William Faulkner (d) William Wordsworth
- (15) *The Deserted Village* belongs to the Age of_____.
- (a) Dryden (b) Transition
(c) Pope (d) Milton
- (16) *Tom Jones* was published in_____.
- (a) 1740 (b) 1728
(c) 1749 (d) 1770
- (17) The Age of Dryden covers the period from _____.
- (a.) 1660 to 1700 b. 1625 to 1735
c. 1635 to 1705 d. 1645 to 1695
- (18) _____, a poetical work of Dryden, is written in celebration of Charles II's return to England.
- a. Annus Mirabilis b. Astraea Redux
c. Absalom and Achitophel d. Mac Flecknoe

(19) The effect of French literature and culture is felt most on the Restoration _____ .

- a. comedy b. poetry c. novel d. essay

(20) Hudibras is a biting satire on the _____ .

- a. Monarchist b. Puritans
c. Catholics d. Democrats

(21) The authors during the Age of Dryden turned to the great _____ writers for guidance and inspiration.

- a. Elizabethan b. Romantic
c. Puritan d. classical

(22) One finds predominance of _____ during the Age of Pope.

- a. lyrical poetry b. historical writing
c. prose d. narrative poetry

(23) The name 'Picaresque Novel' is derived from the _____ word Picaro.

- a. French b. German c. Spanish d. Italian

(24) Richardson's novel Pamela is written in the form of a _____ .

- a. verse novel b. series of letters
c. series of e mails d. comic book

(25) _____ is the greatest novel of Henry Fielding.

- a. Pamela b. Robinson Crusoe
c. Tom Jones d. Gulliver's Travels

(26) Which 18th century author is famous for his use of the heroic couplet?

- a. John Milton b. Edmund Spenser
c. Alexander Pope d. William Shakespeare

(27) Which literary form became popular for the first time during the 18th century?

- a. Epic Poetry b. Sonnets c. Novel d. Memoir

(28) Which two of the following authors were known for writing satires?

- a. Spenser and Johnson b. Pope and Swift
c. Swift and Behn d. Pope and Milton

(29) Samuel Richardson is known for introducing _____ characters in his novels.

- a. lower-middle class b. aristocratic class
c. upper-middle class d. backward class

(30) The most striking feature in Richardson's novels is the _____.

- a. depiction of the English country side
- b. graphic descriptions of characters
- c. moral purpose
- d. poetic style

(31) Henry Fielding had the genius for presenting _____.

- a. human emotions
- b. pathos
- c. minutest details
- d. cultural aspects of England

32. When Crusoe eats eggs on the island, from what animal do they come?

- [a] Seagull
- [b] Quail
- [c] Penguin
- [d] Turtle

33. Which of the following describes Robinson Crusoe's place in his family?

- [a] Oldest son
- [b] Middle son
- [c] Youngest son
- [d] Only son

34. Crusoe names his servant Friday in honor of what?

- [a] Good Friday
- [b] The day on which the native's life was saved
- [c] The last workday before the weekend
- [d] The day on which Crusoe's life was saved

35. Where does Crusoe serve as a slave?

- [a] North Africa
- [b] Sub-Saharan Africa
- [c] Spain
- [d] Brazil

36. To what does the name Xury refer?

- [a] The African port where Crusoe is enslaved
- [b] The Brazilian town where Crusoe settles
- [c] The name of Friday's father
- [d] The name of a slave boy

37. How does Crusoe first grow grain on the island?

- [a] Friday gives him seeds
- [b] He throws seeds by accident when he discards cornhusks
- [c] He salvages seeds from the Spanish wreck
- [d] He transplants grain from another area of the island

38. To what does the name Poll refer?

- [a] A widow
- [b] A pet bird
- [c] A servant girl
- [d] A ship

39. Of what nationality are the mutineers on the ship that arrives?

- [a] Spanish
- [b] Brazilian
- [c] Moorish
- [d] English

40. What does Crusoe do after drinking a rum and tobacco mixture?

- [a] Expresses his love to Friday
- [b] Paddles his canoe into a dangerous current
- [c] Accidentally sets his hut on fire
- [d] Experiences a religious illumination

41. Crusoe is frightened in a cave when he sees whose eyes?

- [a] A goat's
- [b] A cannibal's
- [c] The Spaniard's
- [d] The captain's

42. Crusoe's father wishes his son to go into which profession?

- [a] Law
- [b] Medicine
- [c] Business
- [d] Farming

43. The cross that Crusoe erects on the island serves as what?

- [a] A religious icon
- [b] A scarecrow
- [c] A calendar
- [d] A sign for passing ships

44. When Crusoe departs on his second trading voyage, with whom does he leave some of his money?

- [a] A widow friend
- [b] His father
- [c] His sister
- [d] A London merchant

45. To what does the name Sallee refer?

- [a] Crusoe's first ship
- [b] A North African territory
- [c] The river bordering Crusoe's plantation

- [d] A weapon used by the cannibals
46. After returning to England, what does Crusoe find out about his family?
- [a] They are dead except for two sisters
- [b] They are dead except for one brother
- [c] They are not overjoyed to see him alive
- [d] They have moved away from England years earlier
47. The poet of “Deserted Village” was born in Ireland.
- [a] Oliver Goldsmith
- [b] Henry Wotton
- [c] Wordsworth
- [d] Walter Scott
48. “Past time” means _____ .
- [a] strange time
- [b] past time
- [c] difficult time
- [d] leisure time
49. The poem “Deserted Village” is about _____ .
- [a] Arden
- [b] Auburn
- [c] Edinburg
- [d] Newcastle
50. Goldsmith is sad at the fate of his village because of _____ .
- [a] beautiful places
- [b] Corruption and lust for wealth
- [c] innocent place
- [d] sweet influence
51. “The Deserted Village” is written by _____ .
- [a] Coventry Patmore
- [b] Oliver Goldsmith
- [c] William Shakespeare
- [d] William Wordsworth
52. Oliver Goldsmith was born in Ireland in _____ .
- [a] 1727
- [b] 1728
- [c] 1729
- [d] 1730
53. Auburn refers to in the opening lines of poem “The Deserted Village”
- [a] An industrial city
- [b] The poet’s village
- [c] the holy city

[d] backward village

54. "Sweet Auburn" is the imaginary village of _____ .

[a] Coventry Patmore

[b] Oliver Goldsmith

[c] William Shakespeare

[d] William Wordsworth

55. "Toil vemitting" means work is _____ .

[a] beginning

[b] ending

[c] polishing

[d] spoiling

56. The word "Mistrustless" in "The Deserted Village " means _____ .

[a] unknown

[b] unreliable

[c] unaware of

[d] dishonest

Answers: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. A

11. A 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. B

21. D 22. C 23. C 24. B 25. C 26. C 27. C 28. A 29. A 30. C

31. A 32. D 33. C 34. D 35. A 36. D 37. B 38. B 39. D 40. D

41. A 42. A 43. C 44. A 45. B 46. A 47. A 48. D 49. B

50. B 51. B 52. D 53. B

