

MCQs English 111

(History of English Literature)

(1) What is Christopher Marlowe's Nationality?

- a) **British**
- b) German
- c) Dutch
- d) American

(2) What was the occupation of Christopher Marlowe's father?

- a) Carpenter
- b) Civil servant
- c) **Cobbler**
- d) Farmer

(3) From where Christopher Marlowe received his early Education?

Corpus Christi College

- a) Cambridge
- b) Ooxford
- c) Witternburg
- d) Harvard

(4) Marlow died of?

- a) Illness
- b) **stabbing**
- c) poisoned
- d) Hanged

(5) Which was Marlowe's first play?

- a) Dr.Faustus
- b) **Tamburlaine**
- c) The Tragedy of Dido
- d) The Jew of Malta,

(6) Complete the following famous line from Hamlet: Something is rotten in the state of...

- a) England
- b) Venice

- c) **Denmark**
- d) Maine

(7) Which of the following characters does not appear in Hamlet?

- a) Polonius
- b) Gertrude
- c) Claudius
- d) **Miranda**

(8) Where was Hamlet studying before he returned to Denmark?

- a) **Wittenberg**
- b) Oslo
- c) London
- d) Dublin

(9) How are Polonius and Laertes related?

- a) **Father/son**
- b) Uncle/nephew
- c) Cousin/cousin
- d) Brother/brother

(10) What is the name of the playlet Hamlet stages for Claudius?

- a) Slings and Arrows
- b) Vice of Kings
- c) **The Murder of Gonzago**
- d) The Slaying of Lucianus

(11) Who says, "Good night, sweet prince,/And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."?

- a) Fortinbras
- b) Marcellus
- c) Chorus
- d) **Horatio**

(12) How does Queen Gertrude die?

- a) Accidentally stabbed by Laertes.
- b) Drowns in the river outside the castle.
- c) Suffers a fatal heart attack while watching Hamlet fight Laertes.
- d) **Poisoned by drinking from Hamlet's cup.**

(13) Who does Polonius send to spy on Laertes in Paris?

- a) Francisco
- b) Gorgonzola
- c) **Reynaldo**
- d) Samson

(14) What poison does Claudius pour into the ear of Hamlet's father, causing his death?

- a) Burdock
- b) Hebenon**
- c) Baneberry
- d) Hemlock

(15) How many soliloquies does Hamlet deliver?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 7**
- d) 9

(16) In which country is Macbeth set?

- a) Spain
- b) Denmark
- c) Scotland**
- d) Canada

(17) Who is traveling with Macbeth when he first encounters the Three Witches?

- a) Macduff
- b) Mercutio
- c) Lady Macbeth
- d) Banquo**

(18) "Under the green wood tree" is a song in:

- a) Love's labour's lost
- b) As you like it**
- c) A mid Summer night's dream
- d) Much ado about nothing

(19) Seven Ages of Man appears in "As you like it". Which character's speech is it?

- a) Amiens
- b) Orlando
- c) Oliver
- d) Jaques**

(20) "To be or not to be that is the question", is famous line of which of Shakespeare's plays?

- a) Othello
- b) Macbeth

- c) **Hamlet**
- d) King Lear

(21) Vanity Fair is a novel by?

- (A) Jane Austen
- (B) Charles Dickens
- (C) **W. M. Thackeray**
- (D) Thomas Hardy

(22) Shelley's Adonais is an elegy on the death of?

- (A) Milton
- (B) Coleridge
- (C) **Keats**
- (D) Johnson

(23) Shakespeare makes fun of the Puritans in his play?

- (A) **Twelfth Night**
- (B) Hamlet
- (C) The Tempest
- (D) Henry IV, Pt I

(24) "The rarer action is in virtue that in vengeance." This line occurs in?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) Henry IV, Pt I
- (C) **The Tempest**
- (D) Twelfth Night

(25) Hamlet is?

- (A) an intellectual
- (B) a man of action
- (C) **a passionate lover**
- (D) an over ambitious man

(26) Which of Shakespeare's characters exclaims; 'Brave, new, world!'?

- (A) Ferdinand
- (B) Antonio
- (C) **Miranda**
- (D) Prospero

(27) Paradise Lost shows an influence of?

- (A) Paganism
- (B) Pre-Christian theology
- (C) Christianity and the Renaissance**
- (D) Greek nihilism

(28) The style of Paradise Lost is?

- (A) more Latin than most poems**
- (B) more spontaneous than thought out
- (C) more satirical than spontaneous
- (D) more dramatic than lyrical

(29) Who in Hamlet suggests that one should neither be a lender nor a borrower?

- (A) Gertrude
- (B) Polonius**
- (C) Horatio
- (D) Hamlet

(30) Shakespeare's Henry IV, Pt I contains his?

- (A) senecan attitude
- (B) patriotism**
- (C) love of nature
- (D) platonic ideals

(31) Which of the following is the earliest comedy of Shakespeare?

- a) A mid summer night's dream
- b) Much ado about nothing
- c) As you like it
- d) Love's labour's lost**

(32) "Twelfth night" is a

- a) Tragedy
- b) Comedy**
- c) Problem play
- d) Both a and b

(33) Who was villain in Othello?

- a) Claudius
- b) Iago**
- c) Egeius
- d) None of above

(34) Which of the following are tragedies of Shakespeare?

a) Hamlet, Othello and Troilus and Cressida

b) Coriolanus, Timon of Athens and Titus Andronicus

c) King Lear, Measure for measure and The merchant of Venice

d) Macbeth, Much ado about nothing and Antony and Cleopatra

(35) Which of the following tragedy is not written by Shakespeare?

a) Hamlet

b) Macbeth

c) King Lear

d) King Oedipus

(36) Othello was a :

a) General of England

b) General of Denmark

c) Prince of England

d) Prince of Denmark

(37) Who was father of Desdemona?

a) Othello

b) Brabantio

c) Iago

d) Gratiano

(38) Othello was sent to fight with:

a) French army

b) German army

c) Ottomans

d) None of above

(39) Desdemona was killed by :

a) Iago

b) Casio

c) Othello

d) Brabantio

(40) Othello gave Desdemona ----- as a token of love:

a) Ring

b) Handkerchief

- c) Pendant
- d) Bengals

(41) Desdemona was :

- a) wife of Othello**
- b) daughter of Othello
- c) both a and b
- d) none of above

(42) A poem that deals in an idealized way with Shepherds and rustic life is known as:

- a) A Protestant Poem
- b) A Petrarchan Sonnet
- c) An extended metaphor
- d) A pastoral poem**

(43) The term for the reaction against corruption in the Catholic Church was known as:

- a) The Protestant Revolution
- b) The Protestant Reformation**
- c) The Protestant Restoration
- d) The Protestant Resolution

(44) What is the name for a shift in tone or meaning of a sonnet

- a) Octave
- b) Volta**
- c) Iambic Pentameter
- d) Petrarchan

(45) In literature, some of Shakespeare's most powerful plays were written in that period (for example The Tempest, King Lear, and Macbeth), as well as powerful works by John Webster and _____.

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Ben Jonson**
- c) Ben Jonson folios
- d) English Renaissance theatre

(46) What preceded Jacobean era?

- a) Elizabethan Era
- b) Caroline era**
- c) Victorian era
- d) Jacobean Era

(47) The Jacobean era ended with a severe economic depression in 1620–1626, complicated by a

serious outbreak of _____ in London in 1625.

- a) Cholera
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Bubonic plague**
- d) Plague (disease)

(48) The word "Jacobean" is derived from the _____ name Jacob, which is the original form of the English name James.

- (a) Samaritan Hebrew language
- (b) Biblical Hebrew
- (c) Mishnaic Hebrew
- (d) Hebrew language**

(49) The Jacobean era succeeds the _____ and precedes the Caroline era, and specifically denotes a style of architecture, visual arts, decorative arts, and literature that is predominant of that period.

- (a) Elizabethan era**
- (b) English Reformation
- (c) England
- (d) Tudor period

(50) Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the _____, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.

- (a) William Shakespeare
 - (b) Ben Jonson
 - (c) Masque**
 - (d) A Midsummer Night's Dream
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