

# UGC-NET

**PAPER -III**

**NEW PATTERN**

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK**

**ENGLISH  
LITERATURE**

## PRACTICE SET – 1

- Which of the following writers did not get the Nobel Prize?  
(a) Octavio Paz (b) R.N. Tagore  
(c) Aurobindo (d) W.B. Yeats
- Who wrote the following lines:  
“The wind disentangles itself from your frenzied body as hurricanes of dreams follow me”  
(a) Nissim Ezekiel (b) R. Parthasarthy  
(c) Jayanta Mahapatra (d) Pritish Nandy
- Which one of the following is not Gurdial Singh’s novel  
(a) Addh Chanini Rat (Night of the Half - Moon)  
(b) Parsa (c) Godan  
(d) Marhi Da Deeva (The Last Flicker)
- Who made the sensational pronouncement of “end of ideology” in 1960  
(a) David Bell (b) Graham Greene  
(c) Mulk Raj Anand (d) Octavio Paz
- Gurdial Singh was born in  
(a) 1930 (b) 1931  
(c) 1932 (d) 1933
- The Broad Church, which aimed at promoting the cooperation of different groups and nationalities, consisted of :  
(a) Matthew Arnold - Richard Whatley - Julius Hare  
(b) Benjamin Jowett - Mark Pattison - A.P. Stanley  
(c) Water Pater - Cardinal Newman - Thomas Huxley  
(d) Thomas Arnold - George Eliot - Paul Clifford
- Which of the following arrangements of Dickens' novels is in correct chronological sequence ?  
(a) Pickwick Papers - Nicholas Nickleby - Oliver Twist - Old Curiosity Shop - Barnaby Rudge - Martin Chuzzlewit - A Christmas Carol - Dombey and Son - David Copperfield - Hard Times - A Tale of Two Cities - Great Expectations  
(b) Nicholas Nickleby - David Copperfield - Oliver Twist - Pickwick Papers - Barnaby Rudge - Old Curiosity Shop - A Christmas Carol - Martin Chuzzlewit - Great Expectations - A Tale of Two Cities - Hard Times
- Riders to the Sea is a play written by -  
(a) J.M. Synge  
(b) Harley Granville - Barker  
(c) John Galsworthy (d) T.W. Robertson
- Which of the following arrangements of Galsworthy's plays is in the correct chronological order ?  
(a) Loyalties - Strife - The Skin Game - Escape - Justice - The Silver Box  
(b) The Skin Game - Escape - Justice - Strife - The Silver Box - Loyalties  
(c) Strife - Escape - The Skin Game - Loyalties - Justice - The Silver Box  
(d) The Silver Box - Strife - Justice - The Skin Game - Loyalties - Escape
- Falder is a character in :  
(a) Galsworthy's Justice  
(b) G.B. Shaw's Arms and the Man  
(c) J.M. Synge's The Well of the Saints  
(d) Galsworthy's Loyalties
- Sir Ralf Bloomfield Bonnington is a character in G.B. Shaw's :  
(a) Candida  
(b) Man and Superman  
(c) The Doctor's Dilemma  
(d) Pygmalion
- G.B. Shaw started writing dramatic criticism for:  
(a) The Pall Mall Gazette  
(b) Times Literary Supplement  
(c) The Saturday Review  
(d) The World
- The Problem play is also known as :  
(a) The Drama of Ideas  
(b) The Propaganda Play  
(c) The Drama of Conflict  
(d) The Sentimental Play

14. Identify from the following options the dramatist who does not introduce any villain in his plays ?  
 (a) John Drinkwater (b) Harold Pinter  
 (c) G.B. Shaw (d) A.W. Pinero
15. What was the most revolutionary deed done by Aristotle, regarding human rights and freedom, which he did before his death?  
 (a) He wrote Poetics  
 (b) He inverted most of Plato's theories  
 (c) He liberated all his slaves through his will  
 (d) He noted down everything that he studied at Plato's Academy
16. Which critic is most associated with the view that "Poetry is criticism of life."  
 (a) Dryden (b) Eliot  
 (c) Wordsworth (d) Matthew Arnold
17. What did Byron die of  
 (a) heart failure (b) fever  
 (c) dysentery (d) gouts
18. Who among the following playwrights in the outstanding product of The English Stage Company ?  
 (a) Brian Friel  
 (b) John James Cyborne  
 (c) Noel Coward (d) Samuel Beckett
19. Jimmy Poster, the vituperative anti-hero, who is the archetype of the Angry Young Man, appears in John Osborne's famous play -  
 (a) The Entertainer  
 (b) Look Back in Anger  
 (c) Evidence (d) The West of Suez
20. Harold Pinter, a playwright of international status, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in :  
 (a) 2000 (b) 2002  
 (c) 2003 (d) 2005
21. Who among the following playwrights is known for his love for cricket?  
 (a) John Whiting (b) Harold Pinter  
 (c) Henry Living (d) Rex Warner
22. The Introduction to the 1987 edition of An Anthology of Twentieth Century New Zealand Poetry was written by -  
 (a) James K. Baxter  
 (b) Vincent O' Sullivan  
 (c) Danis Glover (d) Allen Curnow
23. Identify the correct group consisting of Wallington Group of poets -  
 (a) Allen Curnow - James K. Baxter - Maurice Gee - Albert Bendt  
 (b) Ruth Dallas - Charles Brasch - Charles Spears - Basic Bowling  
 (c) John K. Baxter - W.H. Oliver - Alistair Campbell - Louis Johnson  
 (d) None of these
24. Who among the following writers won the Booker Prize for Literature in 1985?  
 (a) Keri Hulme  
 (b) Alexnader Bathgate  
 (c) Ellen Ellis  
 (d) Vincent Pyke
25. The novels of the early period in New Zealand were written on Maori life. Who were the Maori?  
 (a) The immigrants from Asia  
 (b) The immigrants from Africa  
 (c) The earliest inhabitants of New Zealand  
 (d) None of these
26. The Rebel Chief : A Romance of New Zealand, a novel as Maori life, is written by -  
 (a) George Chamier (b) Dugald Ferguson  
 (c) Hume Nisbet (d) Grossman
27. The Maori At Home is a famous novel by ?  
 (a) John White (b) Henry Butler  
 (c) Lady Campbell Hume Nisbet  
 (d) Jena Devanny
28. Identify the correct group of novelists who pioneered the feminist fiction in New Zealand-  
 (a) Vincent Pyke - Henry Butler Stunly  
 (b) Eleen Ellis - Vogel  
 (c) Hume Nisbet - Lady Campbell Hume Nisbet  
 (d) None of these
29. Name the critic who enunciated the theory of Deconstruction :  
 (a) Jacques Derrida (b) Edward Sevid  
 (c) Nina Baym (d) Stanley Fish
30. Who pioneered the Feminist criticism ?  
 (a) Patrocinio P. Schweickart  
 (b) Gyatri C. Spivak  
 (c) Elain Showalter (d) None of these
31. Identify the correct group of the exponents of

- the Reader-Response Theory or the Reception Theory :
- (a) E.D. Hirsch - Stanley Fish - Patrocinia P. Schweickart - Jonathan Culler
- (b) J. Hillis Miller - Michel Foucault - Terry Eagleton - Stephen Greenblatt
- (c) Rene Wellek - Roman Jakobson - Edward Said
- (d) None of these
32. Bhabani Bhattacharya was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award (1967) for his famous novel :
- (a) Music for Mohini
- (b) So Many Hungers
- (c) A Goddess Named Gold
- (d) Shadow From Ladakh
33. Which is the latest novel, published in 2005, of Salman Rushdie ?
- (a) Shalimar the Clown
- (b) The Moor's Last Sigh
- (c) The Satanic Verses
- (d) fury
34. The Company of Women and Delhi are novels written by :
- (a) Khushwant Singh
- (b) Chaman Mahal
- (c) Manohar Malgonkar
- (d) Vikram Seth
35. Who among the following novelists was influenced by Camu, Sartre, Kierkegaard, *the Gita* and Mahatma Gandhi?
- (a) Bhabani Bhattacharya
- (b) Arun Joshi
- (c) Upmanyu Chatterjee
- (d) Amitav Ghosh
36. What is a Heroic Couplet ?
- (a) It is a two-line stanza having eight syllables in each line
- (b) It is a two-lines stanza having ten syllables in each line
- (c) It is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in Iambic Pentameter
- (d) It is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in any metre
37. What is meant by enjambed couplets ?
- (a) The couplets in which the sense completes at the end of each couplet
- (b) The couplets in which the sense runs on from one couplet to another
- (c) The couplets in which the last line contains an extra syllable
- (d) The couplets in which the last line is short by one syllable
38. What is an Alexandrine ?
- (a) A line of four iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet
- (b) A line of six iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet
- (c) A line without iambic metre occasionally used in a Heroic couplet
- (d) A line without end-stop occasionally used in a Heroic couplet
39. What is Terza Rima ?
- (a) Terza Rima is a three-line stanza of rhyming lines
- (b) Terza Rima is an end-stop three-line stanza
- (c) Terza Rima is a run-on three-line stanza with a fixed rhyme-scheme
- (d) Terza Rima is a run-on three-line stanza with varying rhyme-schemes
40. What is Rhyme Royal stanza ?
- (a) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in any metre
- (b) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic pentameter
- (c) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic hexameter
- (d) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic septameter
41. What is Ottawa Rima ?
- (a) It is an eight-line stanza in iambic pentameter with a fixed rhyme-scheme
- (b) It is an eight-line stanza with varying rhyme-schemes in iambic pentameter
- (c) It is an eight-line stanza made-up of four Heroic couplets
- (d) It is an eight-line stanza made-up of two Terza Rima and a Heroic couplet
42. What is Spenserian stanza ?
- (a) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, rounded off with an Alexandrine

- (b) It is a nine-line stanza of which the first line is an Alexandrine followed by two quatrains in iambic pentameter
- (c) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two iambic pentameter quatrains joined by an Alexandrine
- (d) It is a nine-line stanza made up of four Heroic couplets rounded off with an Alexandrine
43. Songs and Sonnets, known as *Tottle's Miscellany* appeared in -  
 (a) 1557 (b) 1560  
 (c) 1565 (d) 1577
44. Who introduced sonnet for the first time in English poetry -  
 (a) Sydney and Spenser  
 (b) Wyatt and Surrey  
 (c) More and Jonson  
 (d) Beaumont and Fletcher
45. Arcadia is a -  
 (a) Narrative poem (b) Play  
 (c) Romance (d) Treatise
46. *Astrophel and Stella* has been written by -  
 (a) Spenser (b) Lyly  
 (c) Surrey (d) Sydney
47. Humanism is a term which strictly applies to -  
 (a) a Renaissance cultural movement which turned away from medieval scholasticism and revived interest in ancient Greek and Roman thought  
 (b) humanitarian approach to literature  
 (c) reformation in the Church  
 (d) the efforts of teachers to reform the educational system
48. Spenser has been hailed as "the poet's poet" by -  
 (a) W.H. Pater (b) Charles Lamb  
 (c) Matthew Arnold (d) John Ruskin
49. Spenser's famous Ode Epithalmion commemorates the occasion of -  
 (a) his marriage with Elizabeth Boyle  
 (b) the accession of Elizabeth I to the throne of England  
 (c) the publication of his magnum Opus *The Faerie Queen*  
 (d) the return to humble and single pastoral life
50. *Holy War and Profane State* was written by -  
 (a) Thomas Overbury (b) Thomas Fuller  
 (c) Thomas Dekkar (d) Joseph Hall
51. John Selden's *Table Talk* appeared in -  
 (a) 1614 (b) 1618  
 (c) 1654 (d) 1689
52. *A Cypress Grove*, published in 1623, is written by -  
 (a) Edmund Waller (b) Joseph Hall  
 (c) William Drummond of Howthornden  
 (d) Sir Francis Bacon
53. Name the poet whose poems were not published during his life time -  
 (a) Richard Crawshaw (b) George Herbert  
 (c) John Donne (d) Abraham Cowley
54. *The Authorised Version of the Bible*, a work of 47 scholars, appeared in -  
 (a) 1603 (b) 1611  
 (c) 1624 (d) 1625
55. Who nominated the 47 scholars who prepared *The Authorized Version of the Bible* -  
 (a) Queen Elizabeth I (b) James I  
 (c) Charles I (d) Oliver Cromwell
56. The Authorised Version of the Bible is known as -  
 (a) The first classic in English prose  
 (b) The first classic of rationalism  
 (c) The first classic of religious revival  
 (d) None of these
57. Who is called "the father of English novel"?  
 (a) Henry Fielding (b) Daniel Defoe  
 (c) Samuel Richardson (d) Jonathan Swift
58. Fielding *Joseph Andrews* emerges as the pioneer of the -  
 (a) psychological novel  
 (b) novel of manners  
 (c) historical novel (d) none of these
59. Who propounded the theory of novel writing?  
 (a) Richardson in the preface of *Pamela*  
 (b) Swift in the preface of *Gulliver's Travel*  
 (c) Henry Fielding in the prefaces of *Tom Jones* and *Joseph Andrews*  
 (d) Addison in the *Coverley Papers*
60. Who defined the novel as "a comic epic epic in prose?"

- (a) Tobias Smollett  
 (b) Samuel Richardson  
 (c) Henry Fielding (d) Lauren Sterne
61. The meaning of "widsith" in old English is  
 (a) width (b) widely  
 (c) wise (d) wanderer
62. The name of William Golding's first novel is  
 (a) The Inheritors (b) Lord of the Flies  
 (c) Pincher Martin (d) The Pyramid
63. In this "Progress and Poverty". Henry George is influenced by  
 (a) The American War of Independence  
 (b) The French Revolution  
 (c) The Marxian system  
 (d) None Of these
64. Which of the following arrangements of Jane Austen's novels is in correct chronological sequence ?  
 (a) Sense and Sensibility - Pride and Prejudice - Emma - Persuasion - Mansfield Park - Northanger Abbey  
 (b) Northanger Abbey - Persuasion - Mansfield Park - Emma - Pride and Prejudice - Sense and Sensibility  
 (c) Pride and Prejudice - Sense and Sensibility - Northanger Abbey - Mansfield Park - Emma - Persuasion  
 (d) None of these
65. Rebecca and Rowena appear as dull heroines in Sir Walter Scott's :  
 (a) Quentin Durward (b) Ivanhoe  
 (c) The Heart of Midlothian  
 (d) The Bride of Lammermoor
66. Which of the following novels is not written by Sir Walter Scott ?  
 (a) The Knight of Gynne  
 (b) The Fortunes of Nigel  
 (c) The Black Dwarf (d) The Two Drovers
67. Elizabeth Bennet and Darcy are characters in Jane Austen's :  
 (a) Northanger Abbey  
 (b) Sense and Sensibility  
 (c) Pride and Prejudice  
 (d) Emma
68. Who is known as "the peasant poet" ?  
 (a) John Clare (b) Robert Burns

- (c) Robert Southey (d) Sir Walter Scott
69. Mr. Collins is a character in -  
 (a) Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice  
 (b) Scott's Rob Roy  
 (c) Maria Edgeworth's Castel Rackrent  
 (d) Thomas Love Peacock's Nightmare Abbey
70. Which of the following works has been called the Magna Carta of Romanticism ?  
 (a) Biographia Literaria  
 (b) Lyrical Ballads  
 (c) Defence of Poetry  
 (d) The Spirit of the Age

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the following (Q.Nos. 71-75) questions :**

Dryden is the greatest literary figure of the Restoration, and in his work we have an excellent reflection of both the good and the evil tendencies of the age in which he lived. If we can think for a moment of literature as a canal of water, we may appreciate the figure that Dryden is the "lock by which the waters of English poetry were let down from the mountains of Shakespeare and Milton to the plain of Pope"; that is, he stands between two very different ages, and serves as a transition from one to the other.

The numerous dramatic works of Dryden are best left in that obscurity into which they have fallen. Now and then they contain a bit of excellent lyric poetry, and in *All for Love*, another version of *Antony and Cleopatra*, where he leaves his cherished heroic couplet for the blank verse of Marlowe and Shakespeare, he shows what he might have done had he not sold his talents to a depraved audience. On the whole, reading his plays is like nibbling at a rotting apple; even the good spots are affected by the decay, and one ends by throwing the whole thing into the garbage can, where most of the dramatic works of this period belong.

The controversial and satirical poems are on a higher plane; though, it must be confessed, Dryden's satire often strikes us as cutting and revengeful, rather than witty. The best known of these, and a masterpiece of its kind, is "Absalom and Achitophel," which is undoubtedly the most powerful political satire in our language. Taking the Bible story of David and Absalom, he uses it to ridicule the Whig party and also to revenge himself upon his enemies. Charles II

appeared as King David; his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth, who was mixed up in the Rye House Plot, paraded as Absalom; Shaftesbury was Achitophel, the evil Counselor; and the Duke of Buckingham was satirized as Zimri. The poem had enormous political influence, and raised Dryden, in the opinion of his contemporaries, to the front rank of English poets.

Of the many miscellaneous poems of Dryden, the curious reader will get an idea of his sustained narrative power from the *Annus Mirabilis*. The best expression of Dryden's literary genius, however, is found in "Alexander's Feast," which is his most enduring ode, and one of the best in our language.

As a prose writer Dryden had a very marked influence on our literature in shortening his sentences, and especially in writing naturally, without depending on literary ornamentation to give effect to what he is saying. If we compare his prose with that of Milton, or Browne, or Jeremy Taylor, we note that Dryden cares less for style than any of the others, but takes more pains to state his thought clearly and concisely, as men speak when they wish to be understood. The classical school, which followed the Restoration, looked to Dryden as a leader, and to him we owe largely, that tendency to exactness of expression which marks our subsequent prose writing. With his prose, Dryden rapidly developed his critical ability, and became the foremost critic of his age. His criticisms, instead of being published as independent works, were generally used as prefaces or introductions to his poetry. The best known of these criticisms are the preface to the *Fables*, "Of Heroic

Plays," "Discourse on Satire," and especially the "Essay of Dramatic Poesy" (1668), which attempts to lay a foundation for all literary criticism.

71. On the accession of James II in 1685, Dryden changed his faith and became a -  
 (a) Court poet (b) Protestant  
 (c) Roman Catholic (d) Reformer
72. Dryden's poem *Annus Mirabilis* gives a spirited account of -  
 (a) The Great fire and the Dutch War  
 (b) The Restoration of Charles II  
 (c) The social transformation during the seventeenth century  
 (d) None of these
73. The following are referred in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* -  
 (a) Monmouth and Shaftesbury  
 (b) Shadwell and Vanbrugh  
 (c) Hobbes and John Locke  
 (d) None of these
74. Dryden in the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel* satirically caricatured Thomas Shadwell and Elkanah Settle as -  
 (a) Whig and Tory respectively  
 (b) James and Jone respectively  
 (c) Orse and Oram respectively  
 (d) Og and Doeg respectively
75. Name Dryden's poem written in celebration of Charles II's restoration -  
 (a) *Annus Mirabilis* (b) *Religio Laici*  
 (c) *Astrale Redux* (d) Medal

## ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (c)	12. (c)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (c)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (a)	25. (c)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (b)	29. (a)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (d)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (b)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (b)
41. (a)	42. (a)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (b)	49. (a)	50. (b)
51. (d)	52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (b)	55. (b)	56. (a)	57. (a)	58. (b)	59. (c)	60. (c)
61. (d)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (a)	67. (c)	68. (a)	69. (a)	70. (b)
71. (a)	72. (a)	73. (d)	74. (c)	75. (c)					

## PRACTICE SET – 2

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the following (Q.Nos. 1-5) questions :**

Bacon, a man of versatile genius and achievements, wrote varied type of prose which is philosophical in *The Advancement of Learning* (1605), historical in the *History of Henry VII* (1622) and speculative in *New Atlantis* (1626), which remained incomplete due to his death.

Bacon's character was full of contradictions. Macaulay said that he was the supreme example of shining intellect conjoined to and base moral nature.

Bacon is the father of essay writing in English prose. He occupies a permanent place in prose due to his *Essays*, ten in number which appeared in 1597. The second edition (1612) and the third edition (1625) raised the number of essays to 38 and 58 respectively. They are on familiar subjects and express, to quote his own words, "the dispersed meditations" of a trained and disciplined mind. They contain utilitarian wisdom and are written in clear, lucid and aphoristic style. Bacon's essays are a record of his outlook on world throughout the years of his active life. In his essay Bacon, writes Rickett, emerges as "the pioneer of a clear, sententious English that suggests rather than expounds, and blends dignity with familiarity, in that pleasant and attractive manner which is the secret of the power of all our great essayists." His images and figures of speech are simple and clearly illustrate the idea that he wishes to communicate. His essays are argumentative and objective, not personal and subjective.

1. Name the critic who summed up Bacon's character in the following Couplet -  
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined -  
The wisest, the brightest and meanest of mankind  
(a) John Dryden  
(b) Dr. Samuel Johnson  
(c) Alexander Pope (d) Matthew Arnold
2. The third edition of Bacon's *Essays* containing 58 essays appeared in -

- (a) 1625 (b) 1612  
(c) 1597 (d) 1590
3. Bacon defined his essays as -  
(a) "An attempt on a subject"  
(b) "Dispersed meditations"  
(c) "As lyric in prose"  
(d) None of these
4. Bacon borrowed the general conception of essay from -  
(a) Montaigne's Essays  
(b) Seneca's Epistles  
(c) Sir Thomas More's Utopia  
(d) Erasmus's His Praise of Folly
5. Bacon is "the first English essayist, as he remains by sheer mass and weight of genius." This opinion was expressed by -  
(a) William Hazlitt  
(b) Thomas de Quincey  
(c) Carlyle (d) Hugh Walker
6. John Wycliff is called -  
(a) The morning star of Renaissance  
(b) The morning star of the revival of learning  
(c) The morning star of Reformation  
(d) The morning star of Romanticism
7. The barren period in English literature stretches from -  
(a) 1401 to 1515 (b) 1320 to 1330  
(c) 1366 to 1401 (d) 1400 - 1450
8. The Peasants' revolt, also known as Tyler's Rebellion, began in -  
(a) 1381 (b) 1383  
(c) 1390 (d) 1391
9. Who are Lollards ?  
(a) Jack Straw and his followers  
(b) John Ball and his followers  
(c) John Tyler and his followers  
(d) John Wycliff and his followers
10. Identify the first protestant in England -  
(a) John Gower (b) John Wycliff  
(c) William Langland (d) Wat Tyler
11. In Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales,

- the pilgrims started a sixty mile ride to Canterbury in the month of -  
 (a) March (b) April  
 (c) May (d) June
12. The War of the Roses took place during the period –  
 (a) 1380-1410 (b) 1400-1430  
 (c) 1455-1485 (d) 1425-1455
13. Dryden used blank verse giving up the heroic couplet in -  
 (a) Wild Gallant (b) All For Love  
 (c) Aurengzebe (d) The Rehearsal
14. Name the play of Shakespeare, which anticipates the form of Restoration Comedy -  
 (a) A Midsummer Night's Dream  
 (b) Measure For Measure  
 (c) The Merry Wives of Windsor  
 (d) Taming of Shrew
15. Identify the critic who described the Restoration comedy as "artificial".  
 (a) Dryden (b) Charles Lamb  
 (c) Matthew Arnold (d) Dr. Johnson
16. Millamant, a brilliant woman character, appears in -  
 (a) Congreve's *The Old Bachelor*  
 (b) Congreve's *The Way of the World*  
 (c) Etherege's *The Man of Mode*  
 (d) Vanbrugh's *The Recluse*.
17. In which year Collier condemned in a pamphlet the *Restoration Comedy of Manners* ?  
 (a) 1688 (b) 1690  
 (c) 1692 (d) 1698
18. Who wrote *A Short View of the Profaneness of The English Stage* ?  
 (a) Sir George Etherage (b) Collier  
 (c) Dr. Johnson (d) Charles Lamb
19. Who defended the Restoration Comedy of Manners against Collier's charge of immorality?  
 (a) Charles Lamb (b) Matthew Arnold  
 (c) Ruskin (d) Dr. Johnson
20. Who among the following poets composed *The Cotter's Saturday Night and Tam O'Shanter*?  
 (a) William Blake (b) Robert Burns  
 (c) George Crabbe (d) William Cowper
21. Which of the following poems is not written by *William Blake* ?  
 (a) Poetical Sketches  
 (b) The Song of Innocence  
 (c) The Songs of Experience  
 (d) Hymn to Adversity
22. Blake's *Songs of Innocence* is about –  
 (a) the glorification and joys of childhood  
 (b) the glorification of morality and spirituality  
 (c) the emancipation of women  
 (d) none of these
23. Blake denounced the subordination of women in –  
 (a) Songs of Innocence  
 (b) Visions of the Daughters of Albion  
 (c) Songs of Experience  
 (d) The Book of Horizen
24. Which of the following arrangements of Blake's poems is in the correct chronological sequence?  
 (a) The Poetical Sketches – The Book of Thel - The Songs of Innocence - The Marriage of Heaven and Hell - The Gates of Paradise - The Vision of the Daughters of Albion - The Songs of Experience  
 (b) The Book of Thel - The Songs of Experience - The Gates of Paradise - The Vision of the Daughters of Albion - The Marriage of Heaven and Hell - The Songs of Innocence - The Poetical Sketches  
 (c) The Songs of Experience - The Vision of the Daughters of Albion - The Gates of Paradise - The Songs of Innocence - The Marriage of Heaven and Hell - The Book of Thel - The Poetical Sketches  
 (d) None of these
25. The periodical essay is called "periodical" because it was -  
 (a) published in magazines and journals which appeared periodically  
 (b) published in newspapers which appeared daily  
 (c) published in books containing information about current affairs  
 (d) none of these
26. The periodical essay "makes us familiar with world of men and women, records their actions, assigns their motives, exhibits their whims, characterises their pursuits in all their singular

and endless variety, ridicules their absurdities, exposes their inconsistencies", "holds the mirror up to Nature", "and shows the very age and body of the time."

Identify the critic from the following group, who expressed the above opinion -

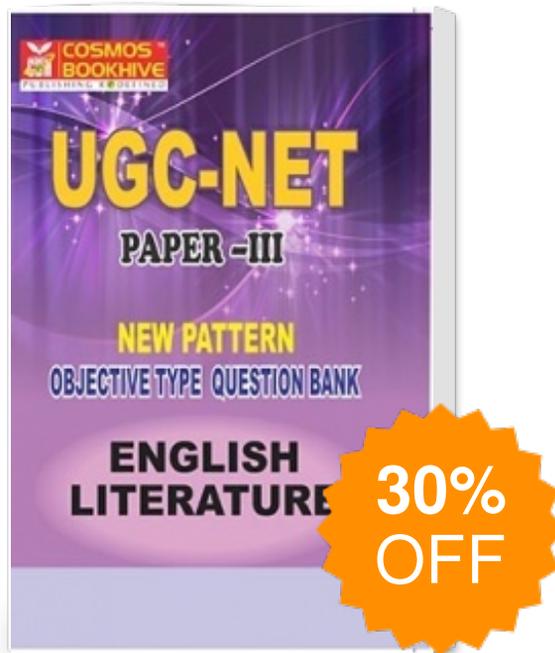
- (a) Thomas De Quincey (b) Matthew Arnold  
(c) William Hazlitt (d) Walter Pater
27. "An archangel — a little damaged." Who used this phrase for S.T. Coleridge?  
(a) Charles Lamb (b) Matthew Arnold  
(c) Rickett (d) Charles Reade
28. Who summed up Coleridge's personality in the following lines?  
"A man of gigantic genius, he was absolutely wanting in will power, and his slavery to opium, which lasted many years, helped him still further to paralyse his energies. So the divinely gifted Coleridge stumbled through life, dreaming great dreams and projecting great books; but the dreams were never realised, and the books were never written."  
(a) Arnold (b) Hudson  
(c) Wordsworth (d) Pater
29. Which of the following arrangements of Coleridge's works is in the correct chronological sequence?  
(a) Religious Musings - The Destiny of Nations - Ode to the Departing Year - France : an Ode - The Rime of the Ancient Mariner - Christabel - Kubla Khan - Frost at Midnight  
(b) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner - Frost at Midnight - Christabel - Kubla Khan - France : An Ode - Ode to the Departing Year - The Destiny of Nations - Religious Musings  
(c) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner - Ode on the Departing Year - Religious Musings - The Destiny of Nations - Frost at Midnight - Christabel, Kubla Khan - France An Ode.  
(d) None of these
30. "It was agreed that my endeavours should be directed to persons and characters, supernatural or at least romantic, yet so as to transfer from our inward nature a human touch

and a semblance of truth sufficient to procure for these shadows of imagination that willing suspension of disbelief for the moment which constitutes poetic faith."

Who wrote these lines?

- (a) Wordsworth in the Preface to the Lyrical Ballads  
(b) Coleridge in Biographia Literaria  
(c) Shelley in the Necessity of Atheism  
(d) Robert Southey in Thalba the Destroyer
31. "At school he had been a playless day-dreamer, yet even in those days, he gathered around him a host of admiring listeners once he had begun to talk."  
Identify the poet about whose personality this opinion refer to :  
(a) Lord Byron (b) P.B. Shelley  
(c) S.T. Coleridge (d) William Blake
32. O Lady ! we receive what we give  
And in our life does nature live.  
These lines occur in —  
(a) Coleridge's Ode to Dejection  
(b) Wordsworth's Ode on the Intimations of Immortality  
(c) Shelley's The Revolt of Islam  
(d) Byron's Childe Harold
33. The Lady of the Lake is written by :  
(a) William Wordsworth (b) Robert Burns  
(c) Sir Walter Scott (d) John Keats
34. Tennyson's *In Memoriam* was written in memory of :  
(a) Arthur Clough  
(b) Arthur Henry Hallam  
(c) His wife  
(d) Robert Browning
35. Who wrote the following lines :  
"The old order changeth yielding place to new  
And God fulfils himself in many ways  
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."  
(a) William Wordsworth  
(b) Lord Tennyson  
(c) Robert Browning  
(d) None of these
36. Who among the following poets succeeded Wordsworth as the poet Laureate in 1850?

# UGC-NET Paper-III Objective Type Question Bank English Literature (New Pattern)



Publisher : [Cosmos Bookhive](#) ISBN : 9789385867033

Author : [Cosmos Bookhive](#)

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