



**Based on  
NEP 2020**

# **CHHATRAPATI SHAHU JI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR**



**BA II SEM**

# **ENGLISH POETRY**



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Dr. Nidhish Kumar Singh**

# **KANPUR UNIVERSITY'S QUESTION BANK**

- **400+ MCQs**
- **Brief and Intensive Notes**

**SYLLABUS**

| <b>Unit</b> | <b>Topics</b>  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>I</b>    | <b>Forms of poetry</b><br>1.The Sonnet 2.The Elegy 3.The Ode 4.The Epic 5.The Ballad 6.The Lyric 7. The Dramatic Monologue 8. Allegory   |
| <b>II</b>   | <b>Stanza Forms</b><br>1. The Heroic Couplet 2. Blank Verse<br>3. The Spenserian Stanza 4. Terza Rima.   |
| <b>III</b>  | <b>Poetic Device</b><br>Structure; Tone; Theme; Rhythm; Rhyme Scheme, Kinds of Metre; Stressed & Unstressed Syllables; Figures of Speech; Irony; Inversion; Negative Capability; Juxtaposition.        |
| <b>IV</b>   | 1. William Shakespeare - *Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds (Sonnet No. 116) Or<br>John Milton-* On His Blindness<br>2. John Donne - *Presence in Absence<br>3. Alexander Pope - *Essay on Man. |
| <b>V</b>    | 1.Thomas Gray- *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard<br>2. William Wordsworth- *The World is Too Much with Us<br>3. John Keats- *Ode on a Grecian Urn.  |
| <b>VI</b>   | 1. Alfred Lord Tennyson-*Break, Break, Break Or<br>Elizabeth Barrett Browning- *How Do I Love Thee?<br>2. Matthew Arnold- *Dover Beach<br>3. Robert Browning- *My Last Duchess.                        |
| <b>VII</b>  | 1. T. S. Eliot- *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock<br>2. W.B. Yeats- *The Lake Isle of Innisfree<br>3. Philip Larkin- *Church Going.   |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>Rhetoric &amp; Prosody Practical Criticism</b><br>Introduction to Practical Criticism<br>One Stanza from Poetry for Practical Criticism.  |

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**Model Question Paper**

ENGLISH

**(English Poetry)**

Time :1:30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Note :** This questions paper consists of 100 objective type questions , out of which only 75 questions are to be answered by the examinee .

1- Basically sonnets are of....

- (a) Five kinds
- (b) Two kinds
- (c) Six kinds
- (a) Three kinds

2- In which poem the following line occurs :

Love is not love which alters when it alteration finds.

- (a) Adonais
- (b) On His Blindness
- (c) Let Me Not Marriage of True Minds
- (d) Dover Beach

3- Find figure of speech in the following line :

Fraility, Thy name is woman.

- (a) Personification
- (b) Apostrophe
- (c) Litotes
- (d) Hyperbole

4-Find figure of speech in the following line:

All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Paradox

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- (c) Litotes
- (d) Kenning

5 – Who is not a sonneteer?

- (a) John Milton
- (b) Spenser
- (c) Shakespeare
- (d) Dryden

6- Which is not a pastoral elegy?

- (a) Lycidas
- (b) Thyrsis
- (c) Adonais
- (d) On His Blindness

7- Find figure of speech in the following line :

Thou wast not born for death, immortal bird!

- (a) Irony
- (b) Apostrophe
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Hyperbole

8- “Let Me Not To The Marriage of True Minds” is :

- (a) An Elegiac lyric
- (b) A sonnet
- (c) An Ode
- (d) An Allegory

9- Fourteen lines poem is called:

- (a) Sonnet
- (b) Ballad
- (c) Ode
- (d) None of these

10- Personal sorrow of poet is expressed in:

- (a) Impersonal elegy
- (b) Personal elegy
- (c) Both A and B

(d) None of these

11- "Ode to the West Wind" is written by:

- (a) P.B. Shelly
- (b) Matthew Arnold
- (c) John Keats
- (d) Spenser

12- Blank verse was introduced by:

- (a) Chaucer
- (b) Thomas Wyatt
- (c) Earl of Surrey
- (d) Shakespeare

13- The poem "How do I Love Thee?" is written by :

- (a) Robert Browning
- (b) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- (c) Tennyson
- (d) Metthew Arnold

14- Heroic couplet consists of:

- (a) Two lines
- (b) Three lines
- (c) Four lines
- (d) Five lines

15-The poem "Dover Beach" ends with :

- (a)The sea of faith
- (b) Come to the Window
- (c) Where ignorant armies clash by night
- (d)The sea is calm tonight

16- Paradise Lost was written by:

- (a) John Milton
- (b) Matthew Arnold
- (c) John Keats
- (d) Shelley

17- "Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds" is also famous as:

- (a) Sonnet 116
- (b) Sonnet 117
- (c) Sonnet 118
- (d) Sonnet 119

18- "The Bard" by Thomas Gray is a:

- (a) Horation ode
- (b) Irregular ode
- (c) Pindaric ode
- (d) None of these

19- Which of the following is written by John Milton?

- (a) On His Blindness
- (b) Lycidas
- (c) Prospeice
- (d) In Memoriam

20- William Shakespeare is:

- (a) French poet
- (b) An Irish poet
- (c) A British poet
- (d) An American poet

21- A long narrative verse is called:

- (a) Sonnet
- (b) Epic
- (c) Heroic couplet
- (d) Blank verse

22- The epic generally divided into:

- (a) 9 books
- (b) 10 books

- (c) 11 books
- (d) 12 books

23-The “Mahabharata” is written by:

- (a)Balmiki
- (b)Vedvyasa
- ©Milton
- (d)Dante

24-The poem “Dover Beach” begins at:

- (a)Morning
- (b)Night
- (c)Evening
- (d)None of these

25- Who is singing and dancing in “Break, Break, Break?”

- (a) Sailor’s lad
- (b) Writer’s friend
- (c) Writer himself
- (d) Both B and C

26- Terza Rima comprises of:

- (a) 2 Lines
- (b) 5 Lines
- (c) 8 Lines
- (d) 3 Lines

27- Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning were:

- (a)Husband and wife
- (b) Friends
- (c)brother and sister
- (d)None of these

28- What is another title of “How Do I Love Thee?”



- (a) Sonnet 116
- (b) Sonnet 54
- (c) Sonnet 43
- (d) Sonnet 34

29-Spenserian stanza consists of:

- (a) 6 lines
- (b) 7 lines
- (c) 9 lines
- (d) 10 lines

30-Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote the poem “How Do I Love Thee?” for:

- (a) Her husband
- (b) Her friend
- (c) Her sister
- (d) Her son

31- The following line appears in:

“They also serve who stand and wait”

- (a) Love Infinite
- (b) True Beauty
- (c) On His Blindness
- (d) Adonais

32- Who is the representative poet of Victorian Age?

- (a) William Wordsworth
- (b) S.T. Coleridge
- (c) Alfred Lord Tennyson
- (d) P.B. Shelley

33- Sackville and Norton wrote:

- (a) Gorboduc

- (b) Hamlet
- © Macbeth
- (d) Othello

34- Which Among the following is a dramatic Monologue?

- (a) In Memoriam
- (b) Tintern Abbey
- (c) Faerie Queen
- (d) My Last Duchess

35- Who was appointed as poet laureate in succession to Wordsworth?

- (a) Tennyson
- (b) Browning
- (c) Matthew Arnold
- (d) Shelley

36- Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break" was published in:

- (a) 1840
- (b) 1842
- (c) 1850
- (d) 1852

37- Matthew Arnold was:

- (a) A Metaphysical poet
- (b) An Elizabethan poet
- (c) A Romantic poet
- (d) A Victorian poet

38- Matthew Arnold's poem "Dover Beach" was published in:

- (a) 1842

(b) 1847

(c) 1867

(d) 1851

39- Who gave the Touchstone Method?

(a) Keats

(b) Shakespeare

(c) Matthew Arnold

(d) Browning

40-“The poem How do I Love Thee?” appeared in:

(a) Collected Poems

(b) Poems in Two Volumes

(c) Sonnets From The Portuguese

(d) None of These

41-‘That’s my last Duchess painted on the wall’ the line appears in:

(a) My Last Duchess

(b)Dover Beach

(c) How Do I Love Thee

(d)None of the above

42- A long narrative work of poetry with heroic figure is called:

(a) A lyric

(b) A sonnet

(c) An elegy

(d) An epic

43-Strophe, Anti-strophe and Epode are the parts of:

(a) Horation ode

- (b) Pindaric ode
- (c) Irregular ode
- (d) None of the above

44-Tennyson wrote “Break, Break, Break” during early:

- (a) 1832
- (b) 1844
- (c) 1835
- (d) 1852

45-‘Know then thyself, presume not God to scane’ this line appears in:

- (a) Essay on Man
- (b) True Beauty
- (c) My Last Duchess
- (d) Lycidas

46-“Essay On Man” consists of:

- (a) Five Epistles
- (b) Six Epistles
- (c) Four Epistles
- (d) None of the above

47.The word ‘the star’ in the poem “Let Me Not To The Marriage Of True Minds” means:

- (A) Pole star
- (b) Love
- ©Speech
- (d) Earth

48-“Faerie Queene” was written by:

- (a) Shelley

- (b) Chaucer
- (c) Pope
- (d) Spenser

49- 'Pope is not a poet of nature but of art' who said?

- (a) Keats
- (b) Shelly
- (c) Milton
- (d) Hazlitt

50- "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" starts with a:

- (a) Ringing of the curfew
- (b) Morning tea
- (c) Breakfast
- (d) None of these

51- Milton's first poem was:

- (a) Tintern Abbey
- (b) Adonais
- (c) Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity
- (d) Church Going

52- Donne's poetry can be divided into....kinds

- (a) two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

53- Gray's poetry has the characteristic of:

- (a) Classicism
- (b) Romanticism
- (c) Classicism and Romanticism

(d)None of these

54-Matthew Arnold was not a:

(a)Novelist

(b)Poet

(c)Critic

(d)Essayist

55-Where does the poet stand in the poem “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard?”

(a)Railway Station

(b)Bus Station

(c)Country Churchyard

(d)Market

56-W.B.Yeats’ full name was:

(a)William Burns Yeats

(b)William Butler Yeats

(c)William Byron Yeats

(d)None of these

57-Who was awarded the Queen’s Gold Medal for poetry in 1965?

(a)Philip Larkin

(b)W.B. Yeats

(c)T.S.Eliot

(d) Ezra Pound

58-Pope started his career with:

(a)Short story

(b)Novel

(c)Drama

(d)Pastorals

59-Romantic Age is also known as:

- (a) Age of Shelley
- (b) Age of Keats
- (c) Age of Wordsworth
- (d) Age of Chaucer

60- 'Others abide our question, thou art free' who said this about Shakespeare?

- (a) Matthew Arnold
- (b) Shelley
- (c) Keats
- (d) Milton

61- Out of 154 sonnets, 28 sonnets were addressed to a:

- (a) Old Lady
- (b) Young Lady
- (c) Dark Lady
- (d) Beautiful Lady

62- What abbreviation does 'T.S' Stand for?

- (a) Thomas Sterns
- (b) Thomas Sebastian
- (c) Thomas Samuel
- (d) None of these

63- Wordsworth's first poetical volume was:

- (a) Lyrical Ballads
- (b) Descriptive Sketches
- (c) Lucy Poems
- (d) Tintern Abbey

64- The theme of "The World is too Much with Us" is:

- (a) Increased materialism
- (b) Increased spiritualism

(C)Both A and B

(D)None of these

65-Which poem echoes the gloom of World War 11:

(a)True Beauty

(b)On His Blindness

(c)Church Going

(d)Mercy

66-The poem “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” expresses poets love for:

(a)Teachers

(b)Doctors

(c)Children

(d)Poor villagers

67-Shakespeare was a:

(a)Poet

(b)Dramatist

(c)Both A and B

(D)None of these

68-Milton’s second wife was:

(a)Lucy

(b)Anne

(c)Catharine Woodcock

(d)Maud Goone

69-The phrase ‘Small Latin and less Greek’ was used for Shakespeare by:

(a)Ben Jonson

(b)Milton

(c)Spenser

(d)Keats



70- Obscure and complex are the features of:

- (a) Romantic Poetry
- (b) Victorian Poetry
- (c) Metaphysical poetry
- (d) Both A and B

71- Thomas Gray was the son of:

- (a) George Gray
- (b) Philip Gray
- (c) Charles Gray
- (d) John Gary

72- In the poem "Church Going" 'a serious house' means:

- (a) Temple
- (b) Mosque
- (c) Church
- (d) Market

73- Which is not written by Pope?

- (a) Adonais
- (b) Essay on Man
- (c) Pastorals
- (d) Essay on Criticism

74- Platonic and spiritual love is celebrated by:

- (a) Spenser
- (b) Matthew Arnold
- (c) Donne
- (d) None of these

75- Which verse is mostly used by Shakespeare in his plays?

- (a) Terza rima
- (b) Quatrain

(C)Blank verse

(D)Free verse

76-The Name of Matthew Arnold's father was:

(a)Chaucer Arnold

(b)Thomas Arnold

(c)George Arnold

(d)John Arnold

77-The path of glory lead but to.....?

(a)Fame

(b)Criticism

(c)Grave

(d)Appreciation

78-W.B. Yeats fell in love with:

(a)Anne

(b)Maud Gonne

(c)Catherine

(d)Mary

79-Who is known as a poet of Lake District?

(a)Shakespeare

(b)Chaucer

(c)William Wordsworth

(d)P.B. Shelley

80-Philip Larkin's First collection of poem was:

(a)Collected Poems

(b)The Northship

(c)The Temple

(d)None of these

81-Beautiful is a:

- (a) Monosyllabic word
- (b) Polysyllabic word
- (c) Disyllabic word
- (d) None of these

82-Which foot is denoted by DiDUM?

- (A) Spondee
- (b) Trochee
- (C) Iamb
- (d) Dactyl

83-‘Every great poet is a teacher’ who said?

- (a) T.S. Eliot
- (b) Ben Jonson
- (C) P.B. Shelly
- (d) William Wordsworth

84-Tennyson was the contemporary of:

- (a) Wordsworth
- (b) Coleridge
- (c) Robert Browning
- (d) Keats

85-In the poem “My Last Duchess”, the Duke tell about the Duchess to:

- (a) Envoy
- (b) Friend
- (c) Brother
- (d) None of these

86-Who is associated with the Symbolist Movement in England?

- (a) Addison

(b) Ben Jonson

(c) W.B. Yeats

(d) Matthew Arnold

87- Matthew Arnold won prize at Rugby School for his poem:

(a) Thyrsis

(b) Adonais

(c) Alaric At Rome

(d) Collected Poems

88- John Donne is known as the founder of:

(a) Metaphysical poetry

(b) Romantic poetry

(c) Elizabethan poetry

(d) Victorian poetry

89 – George Orwell’s “Animal Farm” is:

(a) ballad

(b) Allegory

(c) Sonnet

(d) Short story

90- John Donne’s father was a

(a) Farmer

(b) Teacher

(c) Rich Merchant

(d) Novelist

91- W.B. Yeats’ first proper Irish poem was:

(a) Sailing to Byzantium

(B) The Second Coming

(c) The Lake Isle of Innisfree

(d) None of these

92- Which is not written by Wordsworth?

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- (a) The World is Too Much with Us
- (b) Tintern Abbey
- (c) Leech Gatherer
- (d) On His Blindness

93-Who was influenced by Rabindranath Tagore's "Gitanjali"?

- (a) T.S. Eliot
- (b) W.B. Yeats
- (c) Philip Larkin
- (d) None of these

94-Which odes were generally written for public occasions?

- (a) Horatian ode
- (b) Irregular ode
- (c) Pindaric ode
- (d) Cowleyan ode

95-Identify the tone in the following line:

"The sun shines bright, let's go to play in the field"

- (a) Joyful
- (b) Serious
- (c) Depresses
- (d) Satiric

- **Read the following lines carefully and answer the questions from 96 to 50**

There's the bluebird in my heart that  
wants to get out  
but I'm too clever, I only let him out  
at night sometimes

when everybody's asleep.

I say, I know that you're there,

so don't be

sad.

96- Select a suitable title for above lines.

- (a) Slavery
- (b) Liberation
- (c) Realization
- (d) Secret

97- Which figure of speech is deployed in the first line?

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Simile
- (c) Caesura
- (d) Chiasmus

98- These lines are written in:

- (a) Blank verse
- (b) Rhyme Royal
- (c) Free verse
- (d) Ballad stanza

99- The highlighted letters in the line "wants to get out" are example of:

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Consonance
- (c) Periphrasis
- (d) Assonance

100- What is the tone of the speaker in the lines?

- (a) Jolly  
 (b) Ironic  
 (c) Joyful  
 (d) Mysterious

## Answer Key

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |     |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1  | B | 11 | A | 21 | B | 31 | C | 41 | A | 51 | C | 61 | C | 71 | B | 81 | B | 91  | C |
| 2  | C | 12 | C | 22 | D | 32 | C | 42 | D | 52 | B | 62 | A | 72 | C | 82 | C | 92  | D |
| 3  | A | 13 | B | 23 | A | 33 | A | 43 | B | 53 | C | 63 | B | 73 | A | 83 | D | 93  | B |
| 4  | A | 14 | A | 24 | B | 34 | D | 44 | C | 54 | A | 64 | A | 74 | C | 84 | C | 94  | C |
| 5  | D | 15 | C | 25 | A | 35 | A | 45 | A | 55 | C | 65 | C | 75 | C | 85 | A | 95  | A |
| 6  | D | 16 | A | 26 | D | 36 | B | 46 | C | 56 | B | 66 | D | 76 | B | 86 | C | 96  | B |
| 7  | B | 17 | A | 27 | A | 37 | D | 47 | A | 57 | A | 67 | C | 77 | C | 87 | C | 97  | A |
| 8  | B | 18 | C | 28 | C | 38 | C | 48 | D | 58 | D | 68 | C | 78 | B | 88 | A | 98  | C |
| 9  | A | 19 | A | 29 | C | 39 | C | 49 | D | 59 | C | 69 | A | 79 | C | 89 | B | 99  | B |
| 10 | B | 20 | C | 30 | A | 40 | C | 50 | A | 60 | A | 70 | C | 80 | B | 90 | C | 100 | D |





# Unit 1

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## Sonnet

Sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines with a formal rhyme scheme. It is a kind of lyric. The word 'Sonnet' is derived from the Italian word "sonneto" meaning a sound. English poets borrowed the Sonnet form from the Italian poet Francesco Petrarch. Traditionally, it has fourteen lines of iambic pentameter which refers to its rhythm. Each line of the poem has ten syllable and every other syllable is stressed. Sonnet became popular in Italy during fifteenth century and it reached England during sixteenth century. It was introduced to England by Wyatt and developed by Surrey. Wyatt was deeply influenced by Petrarch. The most notable Sonnet writers are Shakespeare, Sidney, Spenser and Milton.

### Types of Sonnets:-

**1. Petrarchan or Italian Sonnet-:** This kind of Sonnet is named after the Italian poet Francesco Petrarch. This sonnet contains fourteen lines, divided into two part. The first eight lines form what is called Octave. The last six lines make a sestet. The rhyme scheme of Octave is abba, abba and of sestet is cde, cde.

**2. The Shakespearean or English Sonnet-:** This kind of sonnet evolved in England during the Elizabethan era. Surrey modified and adapted the sonnet to English use, creating it a poem of three quatrains followed by a couplet with the rhyming scheme abab,cd cd, efef , g g. Shakespeare used this form and made it immortal.

**3. Spenserian Sonnet-:** A Spenserian sonnet consists of fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter ,divided into three quatrains and one couplet with the rhyming scheme ab ab bc bc cd cd ee.

**4. The Miltonic Sonnet-:** This kind of sonnet was popularized by the famous poet John Milton. It is similar to both the Petrarchan and Shakespearean sonnet forms.

## The Elegy

Elegy is a lyrical poem of mourning and lamentation, written on the death of some person, a friend or some great man. The word elegy derives from the Greek word 'elegos' meaning 'lament'. It was written in Elegiac measure, a couplet composed of a dactylic hexameter followed by a dactylic pentameter. The elegy is often serious and philosophical in tone. It is used for expressing melancholic emotion particularly on the loss of someone.

### Types of Elegy

**1. Pastoral Elegy-**• This kind of elegy combines features of elegy with the features of pastoral poetry. Some popular examples of pastoral elegies are -**John Milton's Lycidas** and **P. B. Shelley's Adonais**.

**2. Personal Elegy-**• A personal elegy mourns the death of a specific individual. Most notable example are- **Walt Whitman's 'O' Captain! My Captain!'**, **Tennyson's In Memoriam** and **P. B. Shelley's Adonais**

**3. Impersonal Elegy-**• An impersonal elegy laments the loss on a broader scale. **Thomas Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard** is a most popular example of Impersonal elegy.

**Some Notable elegies in English Literature are :**

1. In Memoriam (Alfred Lord Tennyson)
2. Lycidas (Milton)
3. Elegy written in Country Churchyard (Thomas Gray)
4. Adonais (P. B. Shelley)
5. Thyrsis (Matthew Arnold)

### The Ode

The Ode is of Greek origin. It is a serious and dignified composition. It can be defined as “ a rhymed lyric often in the form of an address generally dignified or exalted in subject and style.” It is in rhyme and longer than the lyric. Its theme includes an important public event like the death of a reputed person. Odes are long lyric poems that contain serious subject matters. It is always serious and elevated in style.

### Types of Ode

- 1- Pindaric Ode-**• Pindaric Ode is named after the Greek Poet Pindar. This kind of ode follows a three parts structure. The first stanza is called Strophe, the second anti-strophe and the third is called Epode. The Progress of Poesy and the Bard by Thomas Gray are famous Odes in English literature.

**2- Horation ode-:**Horation ode was first written in Italy. This ode is named after the Latin poet Horace. It is also known as Lesbian ode. It contains a number of short stanzas particularly in couplets or quatrains. Similar in length and arrangement. The famous **Ode Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland** by Andrew Marvell is a popular example of Horation ode.

**The Odes in English Literature :** In English literature it is either regular ode which consists of similar stanzas like The odes of Shelley and Keats or irregular odes in which poets do not adhere to the same structure.

**Some famous odes are:**

Ode on Intimations of Immortality - William Wordsworth

To a Skylark - Shelley

Ode to a Nightingale - Keats

Ode on A Grecian Urn - Keats

The Bard – Thomas Gray

### Epic

An epic is a long narrative poem. The word epic derived from Greek 'epikos' which means a narrative poem. It deals with the martial exploits of some national hero. An epic is full of high seriousness and is based on national mythology and legend, popular beliefs, stories, traditions and thoughts. An epic has well marked unity and form. All events and adventures revolve around the central hero. The theme of an epic is lofty and sublime. The poet begins the epic with an invocation to the muse which is followed by the theme of the epic and the purpose of the poet.

### Types of Epic

**1. Classical epic-:** The classical epic is well-knit and lucid. It is well marked in unity and form. Most notable examples of classical epic are **Homer's Iliad and Odyssey and Milton's Paradise Lost.**

**2. Romantic epic -:**The romantic epics are loose in form and structure. It is not coherent and lucid like Classical epic. **Spenser's faerie Queene** is a popular romantic epic.

**Some famous epics are:**

1- The Ramayana - Balmiki

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- 2- The Mahabharata - VedVyasa
- 3-Divine Comedy – Dante
- 4-Paradise Lost - Milton
- 5- Faerie Queen – Spenser

### **Ballad**

Etymologically, Ballad means a dancing song. It is derived from the Latin and Italian word baller meaning dance. Like the epic the ballad arises out of folk Literature. Originally it was sung to the accompaniment of a harp by a strolling singer or group of singers. It is a poem that tells a story usually in four line stanza. It is written in a quatrain in which the first and third lines are four foot iambic and the second and fourth three foot iambic. Usually Ballads are impersonal in nature. It begins abruptly without any systematic introduction. In a ballad often the same lines are repeated from stanza to stanza as a refrain.

#### **Some Famous Ballads are:**

- 1- Rime of Ancient Mariner– Coleridge
- 2- La Belle Dame Sans Merci- John Keats
- 3- Lady of Shallot –Alfred Lord Tennyson

### **Lyric**

The lyric is a short musical poem. It is an expression of a single emotion. The term lyric is derived from the Greek word 'Lurikos' meaning a composition which can be sung. In ancient Greek, lyric song was sung to the accompaniment of a lyre. The lyric provides expression to a single emotion or feeling in a purely personal and musical way. Lyric was the most popular form during the nineteenth century. The term Lyric is usually understood to cover the song, the sonnet, the ballad and the ode. A Lyric is essentially subjective in character. Simplicity, musical spirit, single emotion, intensity, imagery and spontaneity are the chief characteristics of a lyric.

#### **Some Famous Lyric are:**

1. Let Me Not To The Marriage of True Minds - Shakespeare
2. Tintern Abbey - Wordsworth.
3. Ode to the West Wind - P.B. Shelley
4. Ode on a Gracian Urn - John Keats
5. Break, Break, Break– Tennyson

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### Dramatic Monologue

A dramatic monologue is a speech delivered by a single character in a story, play or poem. Dramatic monologue or interior monologue is the poetic form which is used in poetry and drama. In it a single character speaks about his or her thoughts, experiences, feelings and motivation. Literally 'mono' means one and 'logue' means conversation. Thus it can be said that monologue is the conversation of one person with himself or with some silent listener on stage. Dramatic Monologue is a form of poetry. A dramatic situation is created that is why it is called dramatic monologue. Robert Browning is considered the most significant writer of dramatic monologue.

#### **Famous Dramatic Monologues are:**

My Last Duchess- Robert Browning

Rabbi Ben Ezra- Robert Browning

Ulysses- A. L. Tennyson

### Allegory

The term Allegory is derived from Latin word 'Allegoria' which means 'conveying meaning other than the verbal'. Allegory has a double meaning-The surface meaning and the hidden meaning. The Oxford English Dictionary defines allegory as 'story, picture or other piece of art that uses symbols to convey a hidden meaning typically a moral or political one'. Allegory is a long story in prose or in poetry. As a literary device an allegory is an extended metaphor. The purpose of an allegory is to preach moral and spiritual truth for readers. Milton defines allegory as "a narrative where more is meant and meets the ear". **Spenser's The Faerie Queene** is the finest example of allegory.

Some Notable Examples are:

1. The Faerie Queene- Spenser.
2. Absalom and Achitophel- John Dryden
3. An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot- Alexander Pope.
4. Pilgrim's Progress – Bunyan
5. Animal Farm – George Orwell

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Objective Type Questions

1. What is Sonnet ?

- (A) A poem of fourteen lines
- (B) A religious poem
- (C) A moral poem of fourteen lines
- (D) None of these.

2. The Sonnet is known to have originated in

- (A) England
- (B) France
- (C) Italy
- (D) Spain

3. Before Petrarch who used Sonnet in his poems?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Virgil
- (C) Homer
- (D) Dante

4. Who was the first to use sonnet in England?

- (A) Spenser
- (B) Shakespeare
- (C) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- (D) Milton.

5. The word Sonnet comes from

- (A) Latin word
- (B) Italian word
- (C) Greek word

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(D) Spanish word

6. Petrarchan Sonnet is also called:

(A) Spanish Sonnet

(B) French Sonnet

(C) Italian Sonnet

(D) None of these

7. Petrarchan Sonnet has two parts. First is Octave, Second is .....

(A) Couplet

(B) Sestet

(C) Quatrain

(D) Strophe

8. Octave has .....

(A) 4 lines

(B) 6 lines

(C) 8 lines

(D) 10 lines

9. Sestet has .....

(A) 8 lines

(B) 6 lines

(C) 2 lines

(D) 9 lines

10. English Sonnet is also called as

(A) Spenserian Sonnet

(B) Miltonic Sonnet

(C) Italian Sonnet

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(D) Shakespearian sonnet

11. Abba, abba, cde, cde is the rhyming scheme of -

(A) Petrarchan sonnet

(B) Shakespearean sonnet

(C) Spenserian Sonnet

(D) Miltonic sonnet

12. Three Quatrains and one couplet make

(A) Shakespearian Sonnet

(B) Petrarchan Sonnet

(C) Miltonic sonnet

(D) Spenserian Sonnet

13. An elegy is a

(A) Marriage song

(B) Historical poem

(C) Allegorical poem

(D) Song of lamentation.

14. The tone of an elegy is

(A) Joyous

(B) Humorous

(C) Satirical

(D) Mournful

15. Elegy has its origin from

(A) England

(B) France

(C) Ancient Greek

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(D) Spain

16. An elegy is a poem about -

(A) Marriage

(B) Love

(C) War

(D) Death

17. Mostly, Elegy poems are written in

(A) Ballad

(B) Sonnet

(C) Couplet

(D) Quatrain

18. A pastoral elegy is a lament of a

(A) Teacher

(B) Villager

(C) Queen

(D) Shepherd

19. The term elegia is derived from:

(A) French

(B) Latin

(C) Greek

(D) Spanish

20. An elegy, in poetic terms is a

(A) Love song

(B) Religious song

(C) Moral song

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(D) Funeral Song

21. P.B Shelley's pastoral elegy Adonais is written on the Death of ....

(A) Spenser

(B) Milton

(C) Keats

(D) Shakespeare

22. Tennyson's elegy In Memoriam is an Example of-

(A) Pastoral elegy.

(B) Impersonal elegy

(C) Personal elegy

(D) None of these.

23. The most important characteristic of Ode is -

(A) It is in the form of an address.

(B) It is love poem.

(C) It is Satirical in stone

(D) None of these

24. Ode has its origin from

(A) England

(B) America

(C) Greek

(D) France

25. Ode is a type of

(A) Narrative poem

(B) Lyrical poem

(C) Allegorical poem

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(D) None of these

26. Horation ode is named after the name of the famous poet.....

(A) Virgil

(B) Homer

(C) Horace

(D) Pindar

27. Pindaric Ode is named after the name of the famous poet-

(A) Pindar

(B) Horace

(C) Dante

(D) Virgil

28. Strophe, Anti-strophe and Epode are the part of -

(A) Horation Ode

(B) Pindaric Ode

(C) Regular Ode

(D) Irregular Ode.

(29). This is a form of a classical ode.

(A) Keats' Ode

(B) Horation ode.

(C) Pindaric ode.

(D) Gray's ode.

30. Horation ode is also known as.

(A) Lesbian Ode.

(B) Regular Ode.

(C) Irregular ode

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(D) The English Ode.

31. The Bard and the Progress of Poesy written by Thomas Gray are the examples of

(A) Horation Ode.

(B) Pindaric Ode

(C) Regular Ode

(D) Irregular Ode.

32. Strophy forms the.... part of ode

(A) First

(B) Second

(C) Third

(D) Fourth.

33. Anti-strophy forms the .....part of ode

(A) First

(B) Third

(C) Second

(D) fourth

34. Epode forms the ..... Part of ode

(A) Second

(B) Third

(C) First

(D) Fourth

35. Cowleyan ode was established by

(A) Abraham Cowley

(B) John Keats

(C) Horace

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(D) Pindar

36. Who is the most important writer of the pindaric odes in English?

(A) John Keats

(B) John Milton

(C) Thomas Gray

(D) Shelley

37. An epic is .....

(A) A long narrative verse

(B) A short poem

(C) A poem of 14 lines.

(D) None of these

38. .... represents the deeds of warriors and heroes.

(A) Lyric

(B) Sonnet

(C) Epic

(D) Ballad

39. The purpose of epic is

(A) Moral

(B) Comedy

(C) Tragedy

(D) Satirical

40. The epic generally divided into

(A) 10 books

(B) 11 Books

(C) 12 Books

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(D) 14 Books

41. The subject matter of an epic is

(A) Festivals

(B) Celebrations

(C) Lamentation

(D) Serious

42. Secondary epics are also known as

(A) Classical epic

(B) Legendary epic

(C) Romantic epic

(D) None of these

43. Aristotle ranked epic second only to

(A) Comedy

(B) Tragedy

(C) Tragi-Comedy

(D) None of these

44. Folk epic is also known as

(A) Epic of growth

(B) Literary epic

(C) Mock epic

(D) Proper epic

45. Mahabharata and Ramayana are the finest examples of

(A) Ballad

(B) Lyric

(C) Epic

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(D) Ode

46. The most famous epic Paradise Lost is written by -

(A) John Keats

(B) Spenser

(C) John\_Milton

(D) Shakespeare.

47. A short story in verse is called

(A) Epic

(B) Ode

(C) Ballad

(D) Sonnet

48. A Ballad is a kind of --

(A) Poem

(B) Song

(C) Story

(D) All of the above.

49. Mostly, the Ballads have -

(A) Patriotic or Romantic themes.

(B) Religious

(C) Satirical

(D) Political.

50. The word Ballad is of

(A) French Origin

(B) Latin Origin

(C) Greek Origin

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(D) German Origin

51. The Ballads are originally written to be-

(A) Sung for the bards or wandering singers

(B) Performed on stage.

(C) Sung by the women poets

(D) None of these

52. Traditional Ballads are also called

(A) Moral Ballads

(B) Religious Ballads

(C) Social Ballads

(D) Folk Ballads.

53. The Ballad was made strongest in the

(A) 17th century

(B) 16th century

(C) 15th century

(D) 14th century

54. The Rime of Ancient Marinar, a finest example of Ballad is written by -

(A) John Milton

(B) John Keats

(C) S.T. Coleridge

(D) William Wordsworth.

55. Ballad is a form of poetry that appeared out of -

(A) French Literature

(B) Folk Literature

(C) Greek Literature

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(D) None of these.

56. 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry' is a collection of

(A) Odes

(B) Sonnets

(C) Couplets

(D) Ballads

57. Ballad means a

(A) Dancing Song

(B) Marriage song

(C) Story

(D) None of these.

58. The Lyrical Ballads by S.T. Coleridge and William Wordsworth was published in

(A) 1798

(B) 1799

(C) 1698

(D) 1699

59. The word Allegory comes from

(A) Greek Origin

(B) French Origin

(C) Latin Origin

(D) None of these

60. Lyric is a

(A) Short story

(B) Long poem

(C) Satirical poem

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(D) Short musical poem.

61. Lyric is derived from the Greek word

(A) Layro

(B) Liyara

(C) Lyre

(D) None of these

62. Lyric is an expression of

(A) Multiple emotions

(B) Single emotion

(C) Music

(D) Thought

63. A short poem spoken by a single speaker, who represents a state of mind, thought, emotion and feeling, is called -

(A) Ballad

(B) Ode

(C) Lyric

(D) None of these

64. Who defined Lyric as 'The Perfect Singing God' ?

(A) Keats

(B) Shelley

(C) Milton

(D) A C. Swinburne

65. A lengthy speech by a single person is called

(A) short story

(B) Epic

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(C) Monologue

(D) None of these

66. A 'dramatic monologue' is a

(A) A short poem

(B) Dialogue between two persons

(C) Soliloquy

(D) A speech of a single person

67. The most famous writer of dramatic monologue is

(A) William Wordsworth

(B) S.T. Coleridge

(C) Robert Browning

(D) John Keats.

68. In Dramatic Monologue, the speaker reveals his inner state of mind through -

(A) His speech

(B) His poem

(C) His acting

(D) None of these.

69. The monologue, Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock was written by-

(A) Robert Browning

(B) Tennyson

(C) T. S. Eliot

(D) P. B. Shelly

70. Which of the following poetic form is similar to Dramatic monologue?

(A) Ode.

(B) Ballad

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(C) Lyric

(D) Soliloquy

71. Ulysses is a finest example of Dramatic Monologue, written by

(A) William Wordsworth

(B) S.T. Coleridge

(C) Tennyson

(D) Shelley

72. A Dramatic Monologue is also known as

(A) Elegy

(B) Short poem

(C) Persona Poem

(D) Ballad

73. The word Allegory derives from the Latin word-

(A) Alegore

(B) Algrie

(C) Allegoria

(D) None of these.

74. Allegory was a popular literary form of

(A) Age of Chaucer

(B) Elizabethan Age

(C) Romantic Age

(D) Middle Age

75. Allegory is an.

(A) Objective poetry

- (B) Subjective poetry
- (C) Optimistic poetry
- (D) None of these

76. The chief feature of Allegory is-

- (A) Single meaning
- (B) Double meaning
- (C) Simplicity
- (D) None of these.

**ANSWER KEY**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | A | 11 | A | 21 | C | 31 | B | 41 | D | 51 | A | 61 | C | 71 | C |
| 2  | C | 12 | A | 22 | C | 32 | A | 42 | B | 52 | D | 62 | B | 72 | C |
| 3  | D | 13 | D | 23 | A | 33 | C | 43 | B | 53 | C | 63 | C | 73 | C |
| 4  | C | 14 | D | 24 | C | 34 | B | 44 | A | 54 | C | 64 | D | 74 | D |
| 5  | B | 15 | C | 25 | B | 35 | A | 45 | C | 55 | B | 65 | C | 75 | A |
| 6  | C | 16 | D | 26 | C | 36 | C | 46 | C | 56 | D | 66 | D | 76 | B |
| 7  | B | 17 | D | 27 | A | 37 | A | 47 | C | 57 | A | 67 | C |    |   |
| 8  | C | 18 | D | 28 | B | 38 | C | 48 | D | 58 | A | 68 | A |    |   |
| 9  | B | 19 | C | 29 | C | 39 | A | 49 | A | 59 | A | 69 | C |    |   |
| 10 | D | 20 | D | 30 | A | 40 | C | 50 | A | 60 | D | 70 | D |    |   |



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### Heroic Couplet

The Heroic couplet consists of two iambic pentameter lines of ten syllables, rhyming together. Each line contains five feet and each foot has two syllables. The origin of the form in English poetry is not known but Geoffrey Chaucer was the first to make extensive use of Heroic couplet. This poetic form was perfected by John Dryden and Alexander Pope in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the Augustan Age Heroic couplet was the chief medium of expression in poetry. Dryden used it for his 'Absalom and Achitophel' and 'Mac Flecknoe'. Pope applied it in 'The Rape of the Lock', 'Essay on Man' and 'Essay on Criticism'. M. H. Abrams defines "heroic couplet is a line of iambic pentameter which rhymes in pairs i.e., aa, bb, and so on".

### Blank Verse

Blank Verse is unrhymed verse written in iambic pentameter form. Blank verse is a frequently used form of poetry. It was introduced into English by Earl of Surrey in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was first used for drama named 'Gorboduc' by Sackville and Norton. Playwrights like Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare popularized blank verse in the English Language. Various poets of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century such as John Keats, William Wordsworth and Tennyson preferred blank verse as the medium of their poetry. Marlowe gave grace and grandeur to Blank verse and made it his Mighty Line. Among modern poets T. S. Eliot and Robert Frost used this poetic form in an effective manner. Some notable examples of blank verse are Paradise Lost by John Milton, Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare, The Second Coming by W. B. Yeats and Mending Wall by Robert Frost.

### Terza Rima

A Terza Rima is a poem that is divided into three line stanzas or tercets. A chain rhyme pattern is used in terza rima. The terza rima style was originally invented by Italian poet Dante in his epic poem The Divine Comedy. In English poetry, this form was introduced by Geoffrey Chaucer with his poem 'Complaint to this lady'. In English Literature this form was employed by Milton, Browning and T. S. Eliot. Shelley used it in 'Ode to the West Wind' and 'The Triumph of Life'.

### Spenserian Stanza

Spenserian Stanza is a nine line stanza consisting of eight lines in iambic pentameter followed by an Alexandrine in iambic hexameter. It was invented and used by Edmund Spenser in his famous epic 'Faerie Queene'. Its rhyme scheme is abab, bc, bc, c. This stanza serves many purposes for poets. So it was used by the poets of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. 'Byron's Child Harold' is one of the finest examples of Spenserian stanza. Wordsworth used this stanza form in his 'Resolution and

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Independence'. Keats preferred this form in 'Eve of St. Agnes' and P. B. Shelley used it in 'Revolt of Islam'.

**Objective Type Questions**

1. What is a couplet?

- (A) A stanza of 5 lines
- (B) A stanza of 6 lines
- (C) A stanza of 7 lines
- (D) A stanza of 2 lines

2. What is the Heroic couplet?

- (A) Three lines rhyming together
- (B) Four lines rhyming together in iambic pentameter
- (C) Two lines rhyming together in iambic pentameter
- (D) None of these

3. Who introduced Heroic couplet in English Literature ?

- (A) Dryden
- (B) Milton
- (C) Chaucer
- (D) Pope

4. Heroic couplets have a

- (A) Masculine Rhyme scheme
- (B) Feminine Rhyme scheme.
- (C) Unrhyming scheme
- (D) None of these

5. Heroic Couplet were popularised in English Literature in poetry and plays in the –



- (A) Early 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- (B) Late 14<sup>th</sup> to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century
- (C) 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century
- (D) None of these

6. Heroic Couplets were first used in

- (A) France
- (B) Spain
- (C) Italy
- (D) Ancient Greek.

7. Chaucer used Heroic Couplet first time in his work –

- (A) The Legend of Good Women
- (B) The Book of the Duchess.
- (C) The Canterbury Tales
- (D) None of these

8. Heroic Couplet is called heroic because it is used in -

- (A) Love poetry
- (B) Religious Poetry
- (C) General poetry
- (D) Heroic Poetry.

9. How many syllables are there in a heroic couplet ?

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Ten

10. In which stanza form is Gray's 'Elegy in Country Churchyard' written'?

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- (A) Blank Verse
- (B) Ballad form
- (C) Quatrain
- (D) Heroic couplet

11. Who is not the writer of heroic couplet?

- (A) Dryden
- (B) Chaucer
- (C) Pope
- (D) P. B Shelley.

12. In English literature, who introduced Blank Verse?

- (A) Thomas Wyatt
- (B) Earl of Surrey
- (C) Browning
- (D) Tennyson

13. Blank Verse is a poetic form written in-

- (A) Quatrain
- (B) Couplets
- (C) Iambic pentameter lines rhyming with each other
- (D) Iambic pentameter lines unrhymed

14. Earl of Surrey used Blank verse in his work for the first time

- (A) Adonais
- (B) Ode to the West Wind
- (C) Translation of book 2 and 4 of virgil's theAeneid
- (D) None of these

15. Blank verse is best accepted form for-

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- (A) Ballad
- (B) Ode
- (C) Long poems
- (D) Epic

16. Blank Verse was first used by-

- (A) Dramatists
- (B) Poets
- (C) Singers
- (D) None of these

17. Who is the undisputed writer of Blank Verse?

- (A) Shakespeare
- (B) Browning
- (C) Tennyson
- (D) Keats

18. In which tragedy was the blank verse first used?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) Gorboduc
- (C) King Lear
- (D) None of these

19. Blank Verse consists of

- (A) 7 Syllables
- (B) 8 syllables
- (C) 9 Syllables
- (D) 10 Syllables

20. 'Gorboduc' was written by -

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- (A) Marlowe
- (B) Norton and Sackville,
- (C) Spenser
- (D) Shakespeare

21. Tintern Abbey by William Wordsworth is written in-

- (A) Ottava Rima
- (B) Terza Rima
- (C) Rime Royal
- (D) Blank Verse

22. 'Paradise Lost' by John Milton is written in

- (A) Blank Verse.
- (B) Rime Royal
- (C) Heroic Couplet
- (D) None of these.

23. Whose Blank Verse is called Mighty line?

- (A) Marlowe
- (B) Shakespeare
- (C) Milton
- (D) None of these

24. Shakespeare used in his plays -

- (A) Rime Royal
- (B) Heroic Couplet
- (C) Blank Verse
- (D) Terza Rima

25. How many lines are there in Spenserian stanza?

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(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 11

26. Who introduced Spenserian stanza in English Literature?

(A) Milton

(B) Keats

(C) Spenser

(D) None of these

27. In which work did Spenser employed Spenserian Stanza?

(A) The Faerie Queene

(B) Astrophel

(C) Amoretti

(D) None of those

28. The form of Spenserian stanza is

(A) Two lines rhyming together

(B) Five lines in iambic pentameter

(C) Nine lines in which first 8 lines in iambic pentameter and the last in iambic hexameter

(D) None of these

29. Ab ab bc bc c in the rhyming scheme of-

(A) Shakespearean Sonnet

(B) Miltonic Sonnet

(C) Spenserian Stanza

(D) None of these

30. The last line of Spenserian stanza is called -

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- (A) Alexandrine
- (B) Rime Royal
- (C) Couplet
- (D) Blank Verse

31. Shelley's 'Adonais' is written in memory of

- (A) Shakespeare
- (B) John Milton
- (C) John Keats
- (D) None of these.

32. Tennyson's 'Lotos Eaters' is written in

- (A) Blank Verse
- (B) Ottava Rima
- (C) Rime Royal
- (D) Spenserian stanza

33. John Keats' 'The Eve of St. Agnes' is written in-

- (A) Spenserian Stanza
- (B) Heroic Couplet
- (C) Free Verse
- (D) None of these

34. In which stanza form Shelley's 'Adonais' is written?

- (A) Blank verse.
- (B) Spenserian Stanza
- (C) Rime Royal
- (D) None of these

35. Who introduced Terza Rima?

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- (A) Shakespeare
- (B) Shelley
- (C) Dante
- (D) Thomas Gray

36. The Terza Rima is a

- (A) One line Stanza
- (B) Two line stanza
- (C) Three line stanza
- (D) Four line stanza

37. Who used Terza Rima for the first time?

- (A) Spenser
- (B) Dante
- (C) Shakespeare
- (D) Shelley

38. In which work Dante used Terza Rima for the first time?

- (A) Divine Comedy
- (B) Essay on Man
- (C) The Rape of the Lock
- (D) None of these

39. The poem written in Terza Rima usually ends with a

- (A) Triple line
- (B) Single line
- (C) Double line
- (D) None of these

40. Who introduced Terza Rima to English Literature?

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- (A) Spenser
- (B) Keats
- (C) Chaucer
- (D) Milton

41. Shelley's 'Ode to the West Wind' is written in

- (A) Heroic Couplet
- (B) Spenserian stanza
- (C) Blank Verse
- (D) Terza Rima

42. Terza Rima is

- (A) Italian Verse form
- (B) Spanish verse form
- (C) French verse form
- (D) None of these

**Answer Key**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | D | 11 | D | 21 | D | 31 | C | 41 | D |
| 2  | C | 12 | B | 22 | A | 32 | D | 42 | A |
| 3  | C | 13 | C | 23 | A | 33 | A |    |   |
| 4  | A | 14 | C | 24 | C | 34 | B |    |   |
| 5  | C | 15 | C | 25 | B | 35 | C |    |   |
| 6  | D | 16 | A | 26 | C | 36 | C |    |   |
| 7  | A | 17 | A | 27 | A | 37 | B |    |   |
| 8  | D | 18 | B | 28 | C | 38 | A |    |   |
| 9  | D | 19 | B | 29 | C | 39 | B |    |   |
| 10 | D | 20 | B | 30 | A | 40 | C |    |   |





# Unit III

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## Poetic Device

**Tone:** The term "tone" refers to the writer's attitude towards the subject matter in a particular piece of writing. It is important to note that tone does not reflect the attitudes of the characters in the text; rather, it only conveys the writer's attitude towards the subject at that specific moment in the text.

**Theme:** When an author writes a novel, short story, or any literary work, they explore a main idea or underlying meaning which is called a theme.

**Rhythm:** Rhythm can be described as the beat and pace of a poem. The rhythmic beat is created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line or verse.

**Rhyme Scheme:** A rhyme scheme is a pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza. Rhyme schemes can vary from line to line, stanza to stanza, or can continue throughout a poem. Poems with rhyme schemes are usually written in formal verse, which has a strict meter, consisting of a repeating pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.

**Kinds of Metre:** The term refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in verse. The metre is the basic rhythmic structure of a line within a work of poetry.

**Foot:** A foot is the combination of a stressed and unstressed syllable which make up the recurrent metric unit of a line.

The following are the standard feet distinguished in English:

- a) **Iambic** (the noun is "iamb"): an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
- b) **Trochaic** (the noun is "trochee"): a stressed followed by an unstressed syllable.
- c) **Anapestic** (the noun is "anapest"): two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.

- d) **Dactylic** (the noun is “dactyl”): a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.
- e) **Spondaic** (the noun is “spondee”): two successive syllables with approximately equal strong stresses.
- f) **Pyrrhic** (the noun is also “pyrrhic”): a foot composed of two successive syllables with approximately equal light stresses.

**Figure of Speech:** A figure of speech is a word or phrase that entails an intentional deviation from ordinary language use in order to produce a rhetorical effect.

The following are some common figures of speech in English:

- a) **Simile:** A figure of speech that compares two unlike things using the words “like” or “as.”
- b) **Metaphor:** It is a figure of speech that uses words or phrases to describe something or someone in a way that is different from its literal meaning, to create a comparison and convey a specific idea or emotion.
- c) **Personification:** A figure speech that shows attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects.
- d) **Hyperbole:** Hyperbole is a rhetorical and literary device used by authors or speakers to exaggerate or overstate things to create a strong emotional response in the audience.
- e) **Onomatopoeia:** Onomatopoeia refers to a word that imitates the natural sounds of an object or action.
- f) **Metonymy:** Figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related to or suggested by the original.
- g) **Synecdoche:** A word or phrase in which a part of something is used to represent a whole, or a whole is used to represent a part of something.
- h) **Antithesis:** Antithesis pairs exact opposite or contrasting ideas in a parallel grammatical structure.
- i) **Litotes:** It is a figure of speech in which a negative or weak statement is used to emphasize a positive meaning.

- j) **Apostrophe:** Apostrophe is a figure of speech in which a speaker directly addresses someone (or something) who is not present or cannot respond in reality.
- k) **Anaphora:** Anaphora is a figure of speech in which words repeat at the beginning of successive clauses, phrases, or sentences.

**Irony:** A rhetorical figure and a manner of discourse in which, for the most part, the meaning was contrary to the words

**Inversion:** The syntactic reversal of the normal order of the words and phrases in a sentence.

**Negative Capability:** Negative capability is a concept articulated by John Keats that describes the ability of individuals to embrace uncertainty and tolerate the mystery of the world around them.

**Juxtaposition:** Juxtaposition means placing two things side by side to highlight their differences.

### Objective Type Questions

1. Tone is closely related to
  - (a) Writing
  - (b) Intellectual
  - (c) Emotion
  - (d) Courage
2. Which part of speech is used to describe tone?
  - (a) Adjective
  - (b) Noun
  - (c) Adverb
  - (d) Pronoun
3. What is the tone of the sentence? "The world is too much with us; late and soon,/"

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers”

- (a) Annoying
  - (b) Disgraceful
  - (c) Scolding
  - (d) Satiric
4. What is rhythm?
- (a) Diction of a poem
  - (b) Style of a poem
  - (c) Beat and pace of a poem
  - (d) Structure of a poem
5. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables is called
- (a) Rhyme
  - (b) Rhythm
  - (c) Metre
  - (d) Assonance
6. Identify the foot in the following line: “Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold”
- (a) Iamb
  - (b) Trochaic
  - (c) Dactylic
  - (d) Anapestic
7. The sound words such as “ding”, “dong”, and ‘trin-trin” are examples of
- (a) Simile
  - (b) Anaphora
  - (c) Onomatopoeia
  - (d) Litotes
8. The rhythmic pattern a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable is called
- (a) Iamb
  - (b) Trochaic
  - (c) Dactylic
  - (d) Anapestic

9. What is the unit of measuring rhythm in a poetic line?
- (a) Iamb
  - (b) Quatrain
  - (c) Volta
  - (d) Metre
10. Deviation from the literal meaning of a word to produce rhetoric effect best describes....
- (a) Assonance
  - (b) Alliteration
  - (c) Figure of speech
  - (d) Rhyme scheme
11. Life is like a box of chocolate. You never know what you are going to get. The sentence is an example of
- (a) Simile
  - (b) Metaphor
  - (c) Metonymy
  - (d) Hyperbole
12. Chair comforts his weary legs
- (a) Onomatopoeia
  - (b) Personification
  - (c) Metonymy
  - (d) Hyperbole
13. Identify the sentence which employs Apostrophe.
- (a) Rani is a pilot
  - (b) Death, come and free me of my miseries
  - (c) Parents are God on the Earth
  - (d) He fought like a lion
14. The phrase “day and night” is an example of
- (a) Synecdoche
  - (b) Metonymy
  - (c) Oxymoron
  - (d) Caesura

15. Trust me, he is not a corrupt officer. Select the correct figure of speech used in this sentence.
- (a) Litotes
  - (b) Simile
  - (c) Personification
  - (d) Hyperbole
16. Choose the sentence in which the transfer epithet has been deployed.
- (a) Act like a man.
  - (b) He had a sleepless night yesterday.
  - (c) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
  - (d) Pen is mightier than a sword.
17. Heptametre is a line of poem containing
- (a) 4 feet
  - (b) 5 feet
  - (c) 6 feet
  - (d) 7 feet
18. Octosyllabic couplet has lines of
- (a) 7 Syllable
  - (b) 8 Syllable
  - (c) 10 Syllable
  - (d) 9 Syllable
19. "Not all the perfumes of Arabia will sweeten my little hand" is an example of
- (a) Litotes
  - (b) Simile
  - (c) Personification
  - (d) Hyperbole
20. Tetrametre is a line of poem containing
- (a) 4 feet
  - (b) 3 feet
  - (c) 6 feet
  - (d) 8 feet

21. Which figure of speech is also known as “Echoism”?
- (a) Oxymoron
  - (b) Onomatopoeia
  - (c) Personification
  - (d) Hyperbole
22. “I came. I saw, I conquer” is an example of
- (a) Antithesis
  - (b) Thesis
  - (c) Climax
  - (d) Anticlimax
23. In which figure of speech disagreeable or unpleasant things are described in pleasant or agreeable terms?
- (a) Euphemism
  - (b) Aphorism
  - (c) Epigram
  - (d) Paradox
24. Identify the figure of speech used in the following line: “Works without show, and without pomp presides”
- (a) Zeugma
  - (b) Paradox
  - (c) Epigram
  - (d) Chiasmus
25. Irony can be defined as
- (a) Literal meaning of the statement
  - (b) Sarcastic meaning of the statement
  - (c) Opposite meaning of the statement
  - (d) None of these
26. Which of the following is not a type of irony?
- (a) Verbal irony
  - (b) Dramatic irony
  - (c) Cosmic irony



- (d) Allegorical Irony
27. Irony of Fate is also known as
- (a) Verbal irony
  - (b) Romantic Irony
  - (c) Cosmic irony
  - (d) Allegorical Irony
28. Saying the opposite of what you mean is called
- (a) Dramatic irony
  - (b) Cosmic irony
  - (c) Situational irony
  - (d) Verbal irony
29. Where expected outcome is subverted we have
- (a) Situational irony
  - (b) Cosmic irony
  - (c) Dramatic irony
  - (d) Verbal irony
30. When a writer lets their reader know something that a character does not, the writer uses
- (a) Situational irony
  - (b) Dramatic irony
  - (c) Verbal irony
  - (d) Cosmic irony
31. Who had coined the phrase “Negative Capability”?
- (a) Eliot
  - (b) Keats
  - (c) Arnold
  - (d) Wordsworth
32. Who possessed Negative Capability enormously?
- (a) Chaucer
  - (b) Dryden
  - (c) Shakespeare
  - (d) Gray

33. Keats had described Negative capability in a letter to his brothers George and Thomas.

When was that letter written?

- (a) 1816
- (b) 1818
- (c) 1819
- (d) 1817

34. “when a man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason”, it defines

- (a) Objective correlative
- (b) Touchstone method
- (c) Negative capability
- (d) Aphorism

35. Who was the target of criticism in Negative capability?

- (a) Coleridge
- (b) Byron
- (c) Hazlitt
- (d) Wordsworth

36. Negative capability can be considered as a rejection of the quest for

- (a) Love
- (b) Logic and truth
- (c) Spirituality
- (d) Freedom

37. Rises the sun, is an example of

- (a) Juxtaposition
- (b) Inversion
- (c) Dactylic
- (d) Euphemism

38. When an adjective is placed after the word it qualifies we get an implementation of

- (a) Juxtaposition
- (b) Dactylic
- (c) Euphemism

- (d) Inversion
39. Which of the following is a trochee
- (a) daDUm
  - (b) DADAdum
  - (c) DAdum
  - (d) All of these
40. Blank Verse is an iambic pentametre lines without
- (a) Rhyme scheme
  - (b) Imagery
  - (c) Tone
  - (d) Syllable
41. A universal, lesson or message present throughout a literary piece is known as
- (a) Attitude
  - (b) Theme
  - (c) Tone
  - (d) Subject
42. Hexametre is a line of poem containing
- (a) 4 feet
  - (b) 3 feet
  - (c) 6 feet
  - (d) 8 feet
43. Identify the foot in which two unstressed syllables are followed by a stressed syllable
- (a) Iamb
  - (b) Dactyl
  - (c) Spondee
  - (d) Anapest
44. What is the rhyme scheme of a Shakespearean sonnet
- (a) ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
  - (b) ABBAABBA CEDCDED
  - (c) ABAB CBCB DCDC EE
  - (d) ABBA CDDC EFFE GG

45. How many syllables the following contains?

“But bears it out even to the edge of doom”

- (a) 8
- (b) 11
- (c) 10
- (d) 9

46. Study the following stanza and identify its rhyme scheme.

“Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more.

Men were deceivers ever,

One foot in sea, and one on shore,

To one thing constant never.”

- (a) ABBA
- (b) ABCA
- (c) ABAB
- (d) No rhyme

47. Which figure of speech is deployed in this sentence “Or stain her honour, or her new brocade.”

- (a) Chiasmus
- (b) Zeugma
- (c) Epigram
- (d) Caesura

48. “Can I buy you a glass” is an example of

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Personification
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Synecdoche

49. Identify the tone in the sentence “Today’s meeting could change everything for workers”

- (a) Hopeful
- (b) Pessimistic
- (c) Aggressive
- (d) Angry

50. What is the rhyme scheme of the Spenserian stanza?

- (a) ABBABCBCD
- (b) ABABBCBCC
- (c) ABABABABC
- (d) ABABCDCDE

**Answer Key**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | C | 11 | A | 21 | B | 31 | B | 41 | B |
| 2  | A | 12 | B | 22 | C | 32 | C | 42 | C |
| 3  | D | 13 | B | 23 | A | 33 | D | 43 | D |
| 4  | C | 14 | C | 24 | D | 34 | C | 44 | A |
| 5  | B | 15 | A | 25 | C | 35 | A | 45 | B |
| 6  | A | 16 | B | 26 | D | 36 | B | 46 | C |
| 7  | C | 17 | D | 27 | C | 37 | B | 47 | B |
| 8  | B | 18 | B | 28 | D | 38 | D | 48 | D |
| 9  | D | 19 | D | 29 | A | 39 | C | 49 | A |
| 10 | C | 20 | A | 30 | B | 40 | A | 50 | B |



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## William Shakespeare

### Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds

**About the author:** William Shakespeare was a famous English poet and playwright, born in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, on 23rd April, 1564. Shakespeare is considered as the most prolific writer of Elizabethan age, which is also known as the Age of Shakespeare and the golden age of Literature. Shakespeare received his education at Grammar School of Stratford. He got married to Anne Hathaway and they had three children. He died on 23rd April 1616 when he was only fifty-two. Shakespeare's literary contribution in the field of English Literature is matchless. He wrote 37 plays including two narrative poems - Venus and Adonais. His collection of 154 Sonnets was published in 1609 by Thomas Thorpe. Out of 154 Sonnets the first 126 are addressed to Lord William Herbert or Earl of Southampton and the remaining 28 Sonnets are dedicated to a Dark Lady.

**About the poem:** The poem "Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds" is also known as True Love and Sonnet 116. It is addressed perhaps to William Herbert or Earl of Southampton. It is written in sonnet form. The poem defines the meaning of true love. The poet opines that true love never ends and it is immortal. True love is not like artificial love which changes with the passage of time. True love is a permanent mark. It can face any kind of hardships and up and downs of life and remains the same. It is not based on physical beauty. True love is the spiritual union of two hearts. Shakespeare has very impressively described the beauty and strength of true love.

## John Milton

### On His Blindness

**About the author:** John Milton was an English poet, born on December 9, 1608 in London. John Milton is a belated Elizabethan poet and known as a Significant Puritan poet. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He married three times, his first wife was Mary Powell, Second wife was Catherine Woodcock and the third was Elizabeth Minshull. His Paradise Lost is the most famous epic poem in blank verse. The first version was published in 1667 contained ten books, second version was published in 1674 with twelve books. His other important works are Paradise Regained, 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'. John Milton also wrote a number of Sonnets. His most remarkable sonnets are: 'On His Blindness', 'On His Deceased Wife', and 'On the Late Massacre in Piedmont'.

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**About the poem:** 'On his Blindness' is a beautiful autobiographical poem which is written in the form of Petrarchan Sonnet. This Sonnet was written in 1652, a few months after Milton became totally blind. Milton represents his grief and frustration on becoming blind. It is a sonnet of personal grief. The poet expresses his fear that he would be punished by God for not utilizing his gift of writing poetry because of his blindness. He feels darkness and gloom around him. But then he consoles himself and thinks God does not expect any return of his gifts to human beings. Persons who bear all the ups and downs of life without grudges and complaints are also the true devotees of God. The poem's major themes throughout are faith and confidence in God.

### John Donne

#### Present In Absence

**About the author:** John Donne, an English poet and scholar was born on 22 January 1572, in London. He was the leading English poet of the metaphysical school and dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He went to Cambridge for Higher education. He got admission as a law student to Lincoln's Inn in May 1592. John Donne is one of the greatest poets of seventeenth Century in English Literature. He is known as the founder of The Metaphysical poetry. His works include sonnets, love poetry, religious poems, elegies, songs and sermons. His poetry can be divided into three parts: (i) Amorous (ii) Metaphysical (iii) Satirical. His best poetry includes – 'The Flea', 'The Good Morrow', 'Holy Sonnets', 'The Canonization', 'A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning', 'The Sun Rising' and 'The Ecstasy'. He is regarded as the father of metaphysical poetry.

**About the poem:** 'Present in Absence' is a love poem to demonstrate his love for his wife Anne. It is the most celebrated metaphysical poem of John Donne. According to Donne, Love, emotions and feelings are beyond the limits of time and place. The poet feels the presence of his beloved in his heart and mind though she is physically absent. Distance has not the power to affect true love. True lovers never worry for distance and absence. In the poem Donne uses his creativity to express his metaphysical love for his wife Anne as he leaves for his business trips. Structurally the poem consists of four stanzas, each containing six lines. It is a poem of metaphysical love.



## Alexander Pope

### Essay on Man

**About the author:** Alexander Pope, an English poet, translator and satirist of the Augustan period, was born on 21 May 1688 in London. His parents were Roman Catholic. He was mostly educated at Catholic school. He was physically weak and deformed. He suffered from poor health and disease. He was hardly four feet tall. He died in 1744. Pope wrote profusely. His contribution in the field of English Literature is immense. He practiced and perfected the use of Heroic couplet. He attempted in his works to imitate the great Roman and Greek masters. In this concern he was a confirmed Classicist. He excelled as a satirist. In his most famous mock-heroic epic 'The Rape of the Lock' he satirised the artificial manners and customs of the society. Pope is considered as the representative, poet of eighteenth century.

**About the poem:** 'Essay on Man' is the masterpiece of Alexander Pope. It contains four epistles or letters in verse which were published between 1733-1734. These epistles were dedicated to Henry St. John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke. Voltaire called 'Essay On Man' as "the most beautiful, the most useful, the most sublime didactic poem ever written in any language". It is written in heroic couplets. In the poem Pope endeavours to vindicate the ways of God to man. The emphasis is laid on man's self understanding and on man as a social being. The poet appeals that man's business is to study himself not God.

### **Objective Type Questions**

1. William Shakespeare was born on -

- (A) 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1564
- (B) 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1564
- (C) 24<sup>th</sup> April 1564
- (D) 25<sup>th</sup> April 1564

2. Shakespeare was born in –

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- (A) France
- (B) America
- (C) Stratford-upon-Avon
- (D) None of these
3. William Shakespeare married a lady eight year older to him in 1582, she was-
- (A) Elizabeth
- (B) Marry
- (C) Anne Hathway
- (D) None of these
4. Shakespeare belongs to -
- (A) Elizabethan Age.
- (B) Neo-classical Age.
- (C) Modern Age
- (D) Age of Chaucer
5. Shakespeare was baptized on
- (A) 27<sup>th</sup> April 1564
- (B) 26<sup>th</sup> April 1564
- (C) 24<sup>th</sup> April 1564
- (D) None of these
6. When did Shakespeare die?
- (A) April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1616
- (B) April 24<sup>th</sup> 1616
- (C) April 25<sup>th</sup> 1616
- (D) April 26<sup>th</sup> 1616
7. How many plays did Shakespeare write?

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- (A) 37 plays
- (B) 38 plays
- (C) 39 plays
- (D) 40 plays.

8. What are the major themes of Shakespearean sonnets?

- (A) Beauty and decay.
- (B) Time and immortality
- (C) Love
- (D) All of the above

9. How many children had Shakespeare?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

10. How many Sonnets did Shakespeare write?

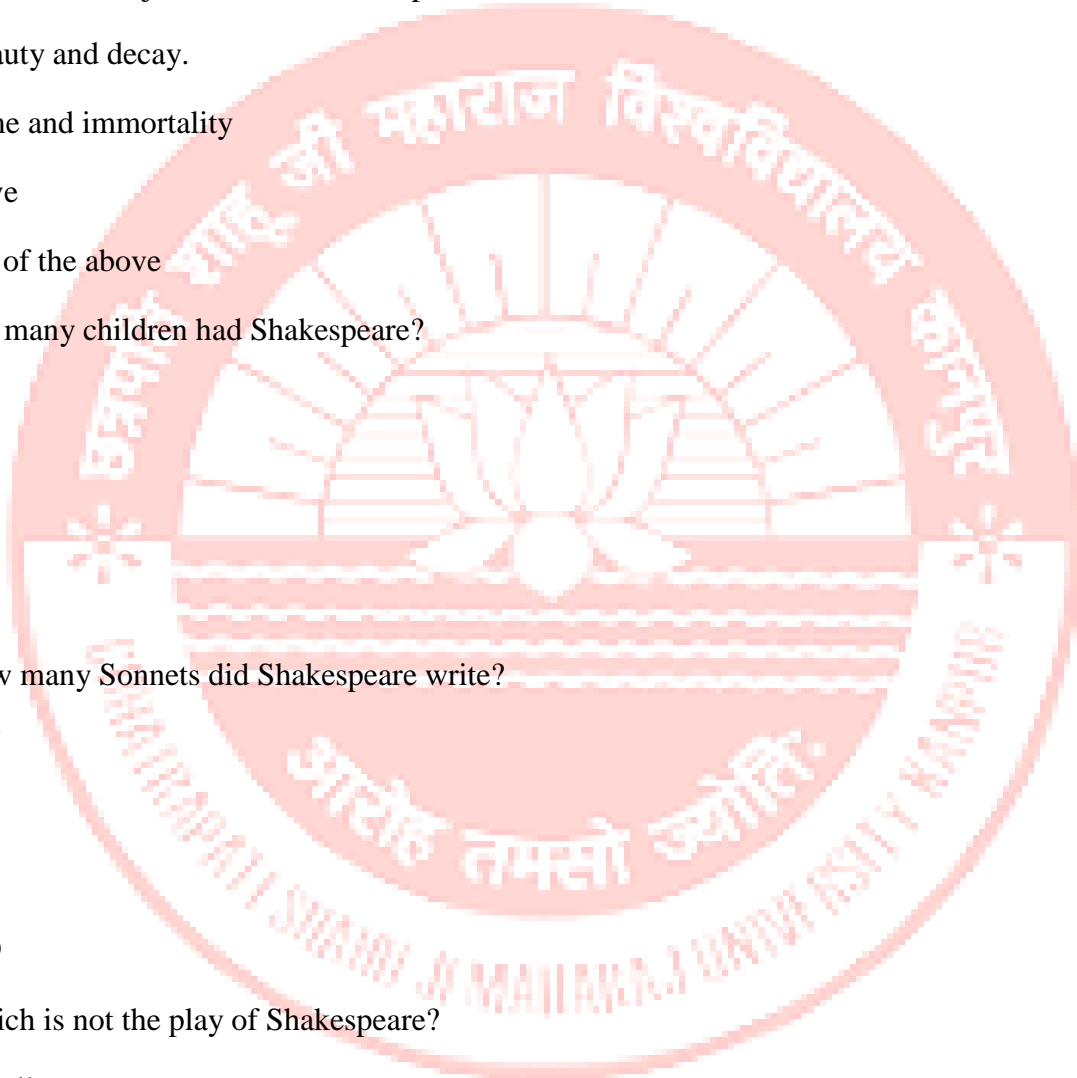
- (A) 155
- (B) 154
- (C) 156
- (D) 159

11. Which is not the play of Shakespeare?

- (A) Othello
- (B) Macbeth
- (C) Arms and the Man
- (D) King Lear

12. In which year Shakespeare's sonnets were published?

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- (A) 1609
- (B) 1610
- (C) 1611
- (D) 1612

13. The first Folio of Shakespeare was published in

- (A) 1623
- (B) 1625
- (C) 1626
- (D) 1627

14. The Second Folio of Shakespeare was published in

- (A) 1623
- (B) 1632
- (C) 1633
- (D) None of these

15. Shakespeare's contemporary was -

- (A) Keats
- (B) P.B. Shelley
- (C) Ben Jonson
- (D) Chaucer

16. Which is the Swan song of Shakespeare?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) Othello
- (C) Tempest
- (D) None of these

17. 'Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds' is

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- (A) Ballad
- (B) Ode
- (C) Allegory
- (D) Sonnet

18. What is the theme of 'Let Me Not to the Marriage of true Minds'?

- (A) Education
- (B) Religion
- (C) Moral
- (D) Love

19. True love is like -

- (A) The sky
- (B) The Earth
- (C) The Pole Star
- (D) The Tree

20. Love is not love which alters when it alteration....

- (A) Meets
- (B) Gets
- (C) Finds
- (D) None of These

21. Who is known as Bard of Avon?

- (A) Shelley
- (B) Pope
- (C) Shakespeare
- (D) Milton

22. Shakespeare's sonnets were printed by

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- (A) Dryden
- (B) Fletcher
- (C) Thomas Thorpe
- (D) None of these

23. True love is

- (A) Mortal
- (B) Immortal
- (C) Weak
- (D) Artificial

24. Love is not Time's -

- (A) Enemy
- (B) Friend
- (C) Fool
- (D) None of these

25. Shakespeare compares true love to

- (A) The Earth
- (B) The Moon
- (C) The guiding star
- (D) All of the above

26. John Milton was born in

- (A) 1601
- (B) 1606
- (C) 1608
- (D) 1609

27. Who called Milton 'God gifted voice of England'?

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- (A) Shakespeare
- (B) Shelley
- (C) Wordsworth
- (D) Tennyson

28. Milton was born in -

- (A) London
- (B) France
- (C) Spain
- (D) None of these.

29. John Milton died in

- (A) 1673
- (B) 1674
- (C) 1675
- (D) 1676

30. Milton belongs to

- (A) 14<sup>th</sup> century
- (B) 15<sup>th</sup> century
- (C) 16<sup>th</sup> century
- (D) 17<sup>th</sup> century

31. Milton became blind at the age of

- (A) 43 years
- (B) 44 years
- (C) 45 years
- (D) 46 years

32. Which College did Milton attend?

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- (A) London College
- (B) France College
- (C) Christs' College
- (D) None of these

33. Who said “Sonnet in Milton's hands become a trumpet?”

- (A) P.B. Shelley
- (B) Shakespeare
- (C) Wordsworth
- (D) Dryden.

34. Milton is said to be -

- (A) The last Elizabethan
- (B) The First Elizabethan
- (C) The Third Elizabethan
- (D) The belated Elizabethan

35. How many sonnets did Milton write?

- (A) 21
- (B) 22
- (C) 24
- (D) 23

36. Milton became totally blind in

- (A) 1652
- (B) 1653
- (C) 1654
- (D) 1655

37. Milton followed the sonnet style of

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- (A) Spenser
- (B) Shakespeare
- (C) Petrarch
- (D) None of these

38. 'On His Blindness' is -

- (A) English Sonnet
- (B) Italian Sonnet
- (C) Modern Sonnet
- (D) None of these

39. 'On His Blindness' first appeared in -

- (A) 1673
- (B) 1674
- (C) 1675
- (D) 1676

40. John Milton is also known as -

- (A) The Christs! friend
- (B) The Christs woman.
- (C) The Christs' Man
- (D) The Christ's Lady.

41. 'Paradise Lost' is written by -

- (A) John Keats
- (B) P. B. Shelley
- (C) John Milton
- (D) None of these

42. In the poem 'On His Blindness' whose state is kingly ?

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- (A) King's
- (B) Queen's
- (C) God's
- (D) None of these

43. What is 'Lodged with me useless' according to Milton?

- (A) Strength
- (B) Weakness
- (C) Light
- (D) Talent

44. They also serve who stand and ..... ?

- (A) Sing
- (B) Wait
- (C) Dance
- (D) None of these.

45. When was John Donne born?

- (A) 1571
- (B) 1572
- (C) 1573
- (D) 1574

46. Who is the founder of Metaphysical poetry?

- (A) John Donne
- (B) Dryden
- (C) Pope
- (D) None of these

47. John Donne had become the Dean of -

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- (A) Cambridge
- (B) Oxford
- (C) St. Paul
- (D) None of these.

48. Donne is considered the master of -

- (A) Humour
- (B) Pathos
- (C) Irony
- (D) Conceits

49. John Donne studied at -

- (A) Christs' College
- (B) London College
- (C) Oxford and Cambridge
- (D) Trinity College

50. What was the name of Donne's wife?

- (A) Mary
- (B) Anne More
- (C) Anne Lamb
- (D) Anne

51. According to Dryden who affects the metaphysics?

- (A) Pope
- (B) Wordsworth
- (C) Shelley
- (D) Donne

52. What is the style of the poem 'Present in Absence'?

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- (A) Ode
- (B) Elegy
- (C) Metaphysical
- (D) None of these

53. The poem 'Present in Absence' is dedicated to -

- (A) Donne's sister
- (B) Donne's daughter
- (C) Donne's wife
- (D) Donne's mother

54. Who coined the term Metaphysical Poetry?

- (A) Dryden
- (B) Coleridge
- (C) Browning
- (D) Samuel Johnson

55. According to Donne Absence is

- (A) A blessing in case of true love
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Curse
- (D) None of these.

56. Donne's poem 'Present in Absence' is similar to -

- (A) Tintern Abbey
- (B) True Beauty
- (C) Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds
- (D) Paradise Lost

57. Alexander Pope was born in -

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- (A) 1687
- (B) 1688
- (C) 1689
- (D) 1690

58. Pope's parents were -

- (A) Catholics
- (B) Protestants
- (C) Heathens
- (D) None of these

59. Pope's poetry was more ..... than emotional.

- (A) Humorous
- (B) Intellectual
- (C) Comic
- (D) Satirical.

60. Who is considered as the master of Heroic couplets?

- (A) S.T. Coleridge
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) Alexander Pope
- (D) P. B. Shelley.

61. Pope's poetry was mainly the poetry of -

- (A) Town
- (B) Man
- (C) Woman
- (D) None of these.

62. The Essay on Man is a philosophical poem, written in -

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- (A) Terza Rima
- (B) Spenserian Stanza
- (C) Blank verse
- (D) Heroic couplet

63. Pope's 'Essay on Man' was published in -

- (A) 1733
- (B) 1735
- (C) 1738
- (D) 1740

64. 'If Pope is not a poet where is poetry to be found' - Who said this about Pope?

- (A) Eliot
- (B) W.B. Yeats
- (C) Dr. Johnson
- (D) Ben Jonson

65. "The proper study of mankind is man" appears in -

- (A) Essay on Man
- (B) Present in Absence
- (C) On His Blindness.
- (D) None of these.

66. Pope's Essay on man comprises -

- (A) Two epistles
- (B) Four epistles
- (C) Five epistles.
- (D) Six epistles

67. What is the sub title of 'Essay on Man' epistler II ?

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- (A) Nature and Man
  - (B) Politics and Man
  - (C) Of the Nature and State of Man
  - (D) Religion and Man
68. 'Rape of the Lock' is written by -

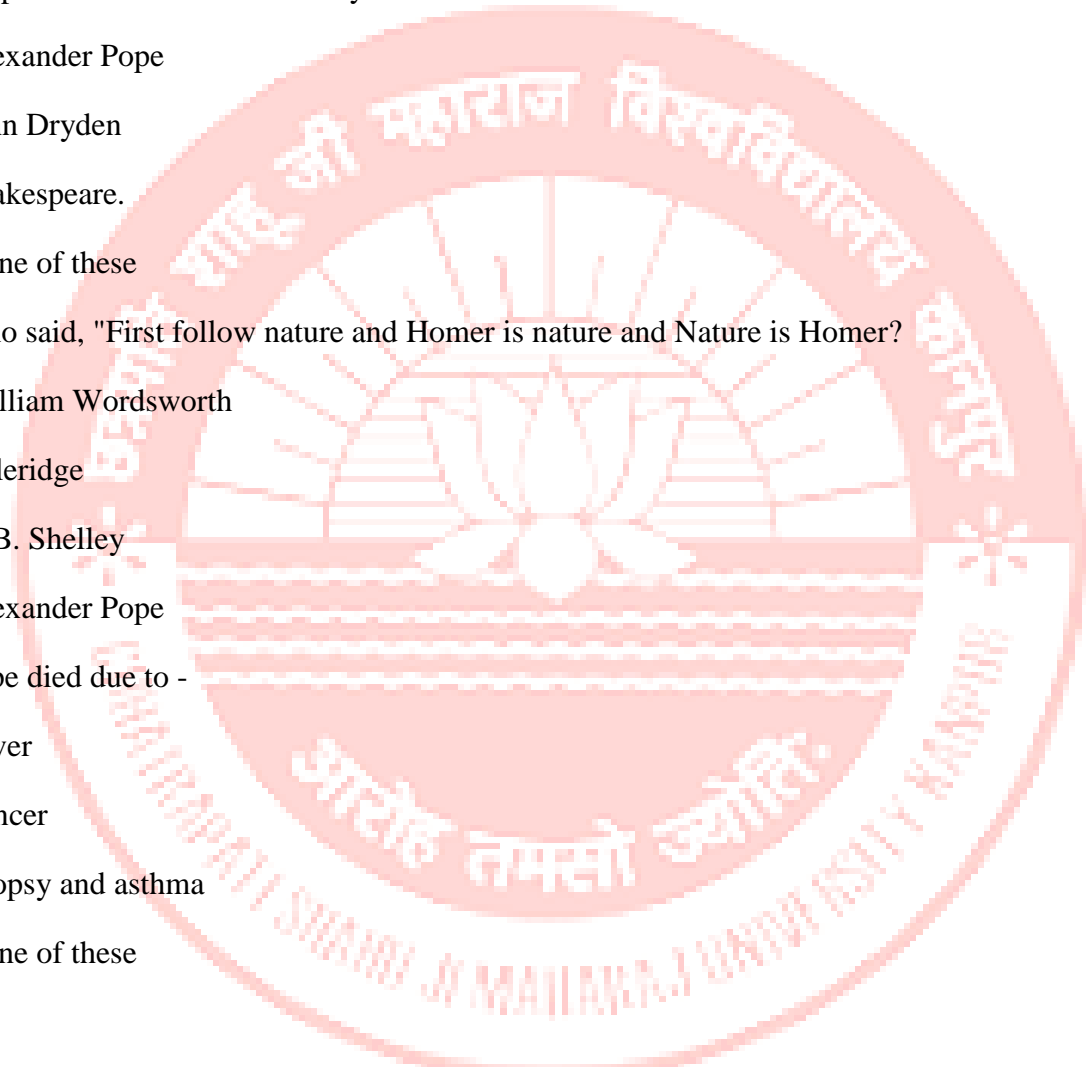
- (A) Alexander Pope
- (B) John Dryden
- (C) Shakespeare.
- (D) None of these

69. Who said, "First follow nature and Homer is nature and Nature is Homer?"

- (A) William Wordsworth
- (B) Coleridge
- (C) P. B. Shelley
- (D) Alexander Pope

70. Pope died due to -

- (A) Fever
- (B) Cancer
- (C) Dropsy and asthma
- (D) None of these



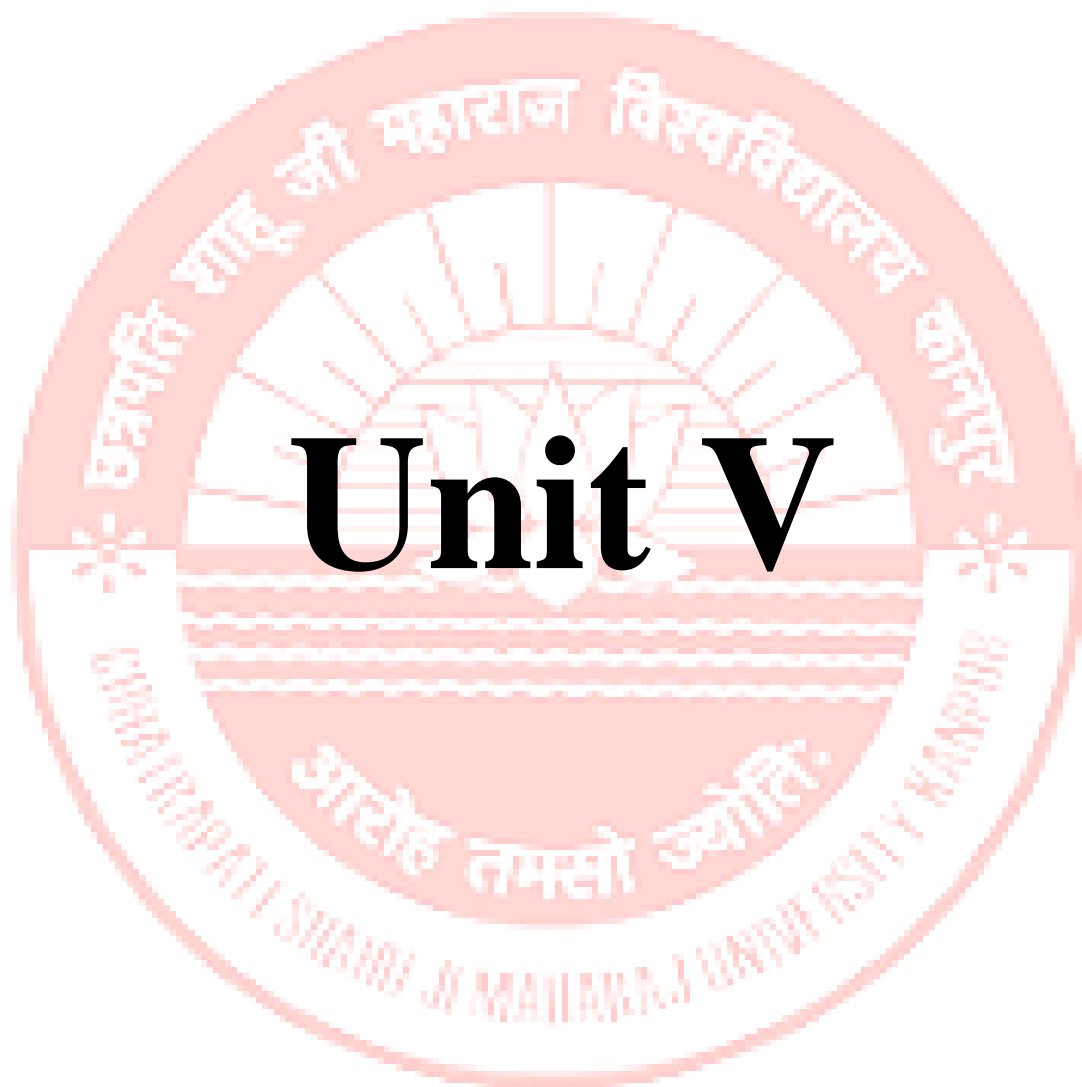
**Answer Key**

|   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 11 | C | 21 | C | 31 | B | 41 | C | 51 | D | 61 | A |
| 2 | C | 12 | A | 22 | C | 32 | C | 42 | C | 52 | C | 62 | D |
| 3 | C | 13 | A | 23 | B | 33 | C | 43 | D | 53 | C | 63 | A |
| 4 | A | 14 | B | 24 | C | 34 | D | 44 | B | 54 | D | 64 | C |
| 5 | B | 15 | C | 25 | C | 35 | C | 45 | B | 55 | A | 65 | A |
| 6 | A | 16 | C | 26 | C | 36 | A | 46 | A | 56 | C | 66 | B |

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 7  | A | 17 | D | 27 | D | 37 | C | 47 | C | 57 | B | 67 | C |
| 8  | D | 18 | D | 28 | A | 38 | B | 48 | D | 58 | A | 68 | A |
| 9  | C | 19 | C | 29 | B | 39 | A | 49 | C | 59 | B | 69 | D |
| 10 | B | 20 | C | 30 | D | 40 | D | 50 | B | 60 | C | 70 | C |







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**Thomas Gray**  
**Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard**

**About the Author:** Thomas Gray is one of the most important English poets of the 18th century, alongside Alexander Pope. Gray was born in Cornhill on December 26, 1716, Gray was the fifth of 12 children of Philip and Dorothy Antrobus Gray, and the only one to survive infancy.

Despite producing only a small amount of work, he was considered the most important poetic figure of his time. He is particularly remembered for his poem "An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" (1751), which is one of the most well-known English lyric poems and is considered the greatest work of the English "graveyard school". Gray died on 30 July 1771 in Cambridge, and was buried beside his mother in the churchyard of the Church of St Giles, Stoke Poges, the reputed setting for his famous Elegy.

**About the Poem:** 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' is a widely celebrated poem by Thomas Gray. It was finished in 1750 and published for the first time in 1751. Although the poem's origin is not certain, it is thought to have been influenced by Gray's reflections after the passing of the poet Richard West in 1742. The original title of the poem was "Stanzas Wrote in a Country Church-Yard", the poem was completed when Gray was living near the Church of St Giles, Stoke Poges. The poem was initially sent to Gray's friend Horace Walpole, who made it popular among literary circles in London. However, later on, Gray was forced to publish the work on February 15, 1751, to prevent an unlicensed copy of the poem from being printed by William Owen, the publisher of the *Magazine of Magazines* on 16 February 1751. The poem contains some of the best-known lines of English literature, notably "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" and "Far from the madding Crowd's ignoble Strife."

The central theme of the poem 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' is quite simple and straightforward. The speaker, who is sitting in a graveyard as the sun sets, contemplates the universal truth that everybody dies. The poem highlights the fact that death is an inevitable reality that spares no one, regardless of their wealth, power, or fame. Death cuts short all kinds of lives, and no amount of worldly possessions can save people from it. Therefore, the poem emphasizes the blunt fact that death comes for everyone, be it rich, poor, or even the speaker himself.

**William Wordsworth**  
**The World is Too Much with Us**

**About the Author:** (7 April 1770 – 23 April 1850) An English Romantic poet, William Wordsworth co-launched the Romantic Age in English literature with Samuel Taylor Coleridge through their joint venture, *Lyrical Ballads* (1798). Following the death of Robert Southey in 1843 Wordsworth became Poet Laureate. He was born in what is now named Wordsworth House in Cockermouth, Cumberland, (now in Cumbria), part of the scenic region in northwestern England known as the Lake District. He received his BA degree in 1791 from St John's College, Cambridge. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey came to be known as the "Lake Poets"

**About the Poem:** 'The World is Too Much with Us' is a Petrarchan sonnet. The poem was published in *Poems: in Two Volumes* (1807). The speaker expresses sadness over the fact that humans have lost interest in nature. Due to the influence of materialism, which is a by-product of the industrial revolution, humans have become detached from nature. This detachment has made them lose their ability to appreciate and enjoy the beauty of nature. The speaker wishes to go back to the time when humans lived in harmony with nature.

**John Keats**  
**Ode on a Grecian**

**About the Author:** Keats was born on 31 Oct. 1795 in London. He was an English Romantic lyric poet who dedicated his short life to perfecting poetry with vivid imagery, sensuous appeal, and an attempt to express philosophy through classical legends. He died of tuberculosis on 23 Feb. 1821 in Rome (Papal States [Italy]). "Here lies one whose name was written in water" inscribed on his tombstone at his own wish.

**About the Poem:** John Keats had written "Ode on a Grecian Urn" in 1819. It is a complex, mysterious irregular ode with a disarmingly simple set-up: an undefined speaker looks at a Grecian urn, which is decorated with evocative images of rustic and rural life in ancient Greece. The poem consists of 5 stanzas with 10 lines each.

**Objective Type Question**

1. When was Thomas Gray born?
  - (a) 26 December 1716
  - (b) 16 December 1716
  - (c) 26 December 1718
  - (d) 16 December 1718
2. Thomas Gray was a.....
  - (a) Restoration Poet
  - (b) Romantic Poet
  - (c) Transitional Poet
  - (d) Victorian Poet
3. Who was the poet who refused to accept Poet Laureateship after the death of Colley Cibber?
  - (a) Horace walpole
  - (b) Richard West
  - (c) Thomas Gray
  - (d) William Wordsworth
4. Who among the following is not a Graveyard Poet?
  - (a) Coleridge
  - (b) Thomas Gray
  - (c) William Cowper
  - (d) Christopher Smart
5. Graveyard poets are also known as .....
  - (a) Churchyard Poets
  - (b) Court Poets
  - (c) Popular Poets
  - (d) University Poets
6. Graveyard Poets largely imitated the long poem “The Grave”. Who is the author of that poem?

- (a) Edward Young
  - (b) John Keats
  - (c) Thomas Gray
  - (d) Robert Blair
7. Graveyard Poets mainly focused on
- (a) Life and religion
  - (b) Death and afterlife
  - (c) Tradition and culture
  - (d) Love and marriage
8. Who had coined the phrase “Graveyard Poets”?
- (a) William Macneile Dixon
  - (b) Robert Blair
  - (c) Edward Young
  - (d) Thomas Gray
9. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard was published in ...
- (a) 1741
  - (b) 1751
  - (c) 1761
  - (d) 1731
10. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard is a(n)....
- (a) Personal Elegy
  - (b) Epic
  - (c) Pastoral Elegy
  - (d) Folk Song
11. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem “Elegy Written in a County Churchyard”?
- (a) ABAB
  - (b) ABBA
  - (c) ABAA
  - (d) ABCA
12. What is the metre of the poem “Elegy Written in a County Churchyard”?
- (a) Iambic Dimetre

- (b) Iambic Terametre  
(c) Iambic Pentametre  
(d) Iambic Hexametre
13. Which stanza form has been employed in the poem “Elegy Written in a County Churchyard”?
- (a) Heroic Couplet  
(b) Terza Rime  
(c) Spenserian Stanza  
(d) Quatrain
14. The opening lines of the “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” are set at...
- (a) Twilight  
(b) Morning  
(c) Noon  
(d) Midnight
15. What is the central theme of the poem “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”?
- (a) Death is partial  
(b) Death is a punishment  
(c) Death equalizes all  
(d) Death is the end of life
16. How many syllables are there in the following line:  
“The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”
- (a) 12  
(b) 10  
(c) 13  
(d) 8
17. “The curfew tolls the knell of parting day” is the opening line of .....
- (a) Let Me Not to the Marriage of True Minds  
(b) On His Blindness  
(c) The World is Too Much With Us  
(d) Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
18. Which poet is mentioned in “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”?

- (a) John Donne
  - (b) John Milton
  - (c) John Dryden
  - (d) None of these
19. "Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen" occurred in a poem of .....
- (a) Wordsworth
  - (b) Keats
  - (c) Gray
  - (d) Shakespeare
20. "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" contains a(n) .....
- (a) Epitaph
  - (b) Prologue
  - (c) Epilogue
  - (d) Eclipses
21. When was Wordsworth born?
- (a) 7 April 1770
  - (b) 7 March 1770
  - (c) 7 May 1770
  - (d) 7 June 1770
22. William Wordsworth was a.....
- (a) Restoration Poet
  - (b) Romantic Poet
  - (c) Transitional Poet
  - (d) Victorian Poet
23. Wordsworth was appointed as the Poet Laureateship after the death of.....
- (a) Horace Walpole
  - (b) Richard West
  - (c) Thomas Gray
  - (d) Robert Southey
24. Who among the following is not a Lake Poet?
- (a) Coleridge

- (b) Keats  
(c) William Wordsworth  
(d) Robert Southey
25. When was Lyrical Ballads first published?  
(a) 1798  
(b) 1800  
(c) 1802  
(d) 1804
26. Who collaborated with Wordsworth in Lyrical Ballads?  
(a) Edward Young  
(b) John Keats  
(c) Coleridge  
(d) Shelley
27. Who called Wordsworth “the Lost Leader”?  
(a) Tennyson  
(b) Browning  
(c) Arnold  
(d) Eliot
28. Who had defined poetry as a “spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings”?  
(a) William Wordsworth  
(b) Coleridge  
(c) Keats  
(d) Thomas Gray
29. Which of the following is the only play written by Wordsworth?  
(a) Cenci  
(b) Macbeth  
(c) Borderer  
(d) Candida
30. Who wrote Loadamia?  
(a) Shelley  
(b) Coleridge



- (c) Keats  
(d) Wordsworth
31. "The World is Too Much With Us" was published in ...  
(a) 1802  
(b) 1807  
(c) 1809  
(d) 1850
32. "The World is Too Much With Us" is a(n)....  
(a) Petrarchan Sonnet  
(b) Curtal Sonnet  
(c) Shakespearean Sonnet  
(d) Spenserian Sonnet
33. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem "The World is Too Much With Us"?  
(a) ABAB ABAB CDECDE  
(b) ABBA ABBA CDCDCD  
(c) ABBA ABBA CDECDE  
(d) ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
34. "The World is Too Much With Us" has two parts ....  
(a) Octave and sestet  
(b) Two quatrains and a sestet  
(c) Three quatrains and a couplet  
(d) None of these
35. "This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon" is an example of  
(a) Metaphor  
(b) Simile  
(c) Personification  
(d) Hyperbole
36. Which device has been used in the bold words of the following line:  
"Have glimpses that would **make me** less forlorn" are set at...  
(a) Assonance  
(b) Alliteration

- (c) Cacophony  
(d) Polyphony
37. What is the central theme of the poem “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”?
- (a) Materialism  
(b) Religion  
(c) Spirituality  
(d) Love
38. Who are Proteus and Triton in the poem “The World is Too Much With Us”?
- (a) Sea Beast  
(b) Sea Animals  
(c) Sea Gods  
(d) Sea Goddesses
39. The opening line of “The World is Too Much With Us” is ....
- (a) The world is too much with us; come and go  
(b) The world is too much with us; late and soon  
(c) The world is too much with us; early or late  
(d) The world is too much with us; believe it or not
40. “Great God! I’d rather be/A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn” occurred in a poem of .....
- (a) Wordsworth  
(b) Keats  
(c) Gray  
(d) Shakespeare
41. When was Keats born?
- (a) 7 April 1770  
(b) 31 Oct 1795  
(c) 7 May 1790  
(d) 31 June 1796
42. John Keats was a.....
- (a) Second Generation Romantic Poet  
(b) First Generation Romantic Poet

- (c) Transitional Poet  
(d) Victorian Poet
43. John Keats died at the age of....
- (a) 30  
(b) 28  
(c) 25  
(d) 26
44. Which of the following statements best describes Keats' concept of Negative Capability?
- (a) Ability to think out of the box  
(b) Quest for logic and truth  
(c) Faith in tradition  
(d) Capable of being in uncertainties, Mysteries, doubts
45. .... Is considered the most productive year of Keats' poetic career?
- (a) 1798  
(b) 1822  
(c) 1819  
(d) 1800
46. Keats himself called one of his works "a weak-sided poem". Identify the poem.
- (a) Endymion  
(b) Isabella  
(c) Hyperion  
(d) Lamia
47. Which of the following poems is written in the Spenserian stanza?
- (a) The Eve of St Agnes  
(b) To Autumn  
(c) To a Nightingale  
(d) Lamia
48. Who had coined the phrase "Egotistical Sublime"?
- (a) William Wordsworth  
(b) Coleridge  
(c) Keats

- (d) Thomas Gray
49. On whose tombstone the following line was inscribed  
“Here lies one whose name was written in water”?
- (a) Gray  
(b) Larkin  
(c) Arnold  
(d) Keats
50. Cockney School was the mocking name first given in 1817 by the conservative Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine to a group of romantic writers and intellectuals. Which writer is not a member of the Cockney School?
- (a) Shelley  
(b) Hazlitt  
(c) Keats  
(d) Wordsworth
51. “Ode on a Gracian Urn” was written in ...
- (a) 1819  
(b) 1818  
(c) 1820  
(d) 1822
52. “Ode on a Gracian Urn” is a(n)....
- (a) Horatian Ode  
(b) Irregular Ode  
(c) Regular Ode  
(d) Ballad
53. How many stanzas are there in the poem “Ode on a Gracian Urn”?
- (a) 5  
(b) 6  
(c) 7  
(d) 4
54. What is the theme of the poem “Ode on a Gracian Urn”?
- (a) Love and Marriage

- (b) Spirituality and Detachment  
(c) Death and Immortality  
(d) French Revolution
55. “Thou foster-child of silence and slow time” is an example of  
(a) Metaphor  
(b) Simile  
(c) Personification  
(d) Hyperbole
56. Which device has been used in the bold words of the following line:  
“**What** men or gods are these? **What** maidens loth?  
**What** mad pursuit? **What** struggle to escape?  
**What** pipes and timbrels? **What** wild ecstasy?”  
(a) Assonance  
(b) Alliteration  
(c) Anaphora  
(d) Polyphony
57. In which stanza of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” the scene of sacrifice is presented?”  
(a) 4  
(b) 5  
(c) 1  
(d) 3
58. The line “For ever piping songs for ever new” signifies  
(a) Life  
(b) Love  
(c) Art  
(d) Immortality
59. “Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness” is the opening line of  
(a) The world is too much with us  
(b) Church Going  
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn  
(d) Dover Beach

60. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all / Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

occurred in a poem of .....

- (a) Wordsworth
- (b) Keats
- (c) Gray
- (d) Eliot

### Answer Key

|    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | A | 21 | A | 41 | B |
| 2  | C | 22 | B | 42 | A |
| 3  | C | 23 | D | 43 | C |
| 4  | A | 24 | B | 44 | D |
| 5  | A | 25 | A | 45 | C |
| 6  | D | 26 | C | 46 | B |
| 7  | B | 27 | B | 47 | A |
| 8  | A | 28 | A | 48 | C |
| 9  | B | 29 | C | 49 | D |
| 10 | C | 30 | D | 50 | D |
| 11 | A | 31 | B | 51 | A |
| 12 | C | 32 | A | 52 | B |
| 13 | D | 33 | B | 53 | A |
| 14 | A | 34 | A | 54 | C |
| 15 | C | 35 | C | 55 | A |
| 16 | B | 36 | B | 56 | C |
| 17 | D | 37 | A | 57 | A |
| 18 | B | 38 | C | 58 | D |
| 19 | C | 39 | B | 59 | C |
| 20 | A | 40 | A | 60 | B |



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## Alfred Lord Tennyson

### Break, Break, Break

**About the author:** Alfred Lord Tennyson was born on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1809 in Lincolnshire. He attended Louth Grammar School, Later on he went to Trinity College, Cambridge where he met his friend Arthur Henry Hallam. Tennyson left the university without taking his degree. Tennyson was an English Victorian poet and the Poet Laureate during the reign of Queen Victoria. He is known as one of the most representative poets of Victorian poetry. In 1827, Tennyson and his brother Charles published a small volume of poem entitled "Poems of Two Brothers". He wrote his most famous elegiac poem In Memoriam on the death of his friend Arthur Hallam. His most significant poems include 'Ulysses', 'The Lotos Eaters', 'The Lady of Shallot', 'In Memoriam', 'Maud', 'The Princess', 'Tithonus', and 'Crossing the Bar'. Tennyson died on the 6th October 1892 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**About the poem:** 'Break, Break, Break' is a short lyrical poem written by Tennyson, published in 1842. The poem is an elegy written in a mood of grief and despondency. Tennyson wrote this poem in the memory of his friend Arthur Hallam. The poem represents the feeling of loss and pain of a man standing on the rocky sea shore. It is a deep poem focuses upon the phases of life with the booming waves, children at play, fisherman's son, young sailor's boys, youthful feelings and ships returning from the voyages. The poet thinks that the ship returns again and again, waves of the ocean continue to dash against the rocky shore, but there is no return in human joy.

## Elizabeth Barrett Browning

### How Do I Love Thee?

**About the author:** Elizabeth Barrett Browning, born on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1806 in Coxhoe Hall, was an English poet of Victorian era. She was one of the most prolific and significant poet of Victorian age. She was wife of famous British poet Robert Browning. She explored a wide variety of themes in her verses writing and love poems addressing human rights. One of the most prominent theme of Browning's poetry is social injustice. Her work Sonnets 'From the Portuguese', a collection of love sonnets, was published in 1850. She presented this volume of

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44 sonnets to her husband. Aurora Leigh is another finest work, written in Blank verse. She died on 29 June, 1861 in Florence Italy.

**About the poem:** 'How Do I Love Thee?' is a sonnet number 43 taken from Sonnets from the Portuguese, a collection of Sonnets, published in 1850. It is a love poem which deals with the speaker's affection and adoration for her beloved. The poem begins with a question 'How do I Love thee' which is addressed to her beloved. Love, faith and trust are the major themes of this poem. The speaker in the poem describes how deep her love is for her beloved. She portrays her love as free, pure and humble. Browning dedicated this poem to her husband Robert Browning. At the end of the poem she says that her breath, smile and tear, all are the reflection of her deep and intense love for her husband.

### Matthew Arnold

#### Dover Beach

**About the author:** Matthew Arnold was born on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1822, Laleham, Middlesex, England. He was the eldest son of Thomas Arnold who was the headmaster of Rugby school. Matthew got his education first from Rugby then attended Balliol College, Oxford. In 1851, he married Frances Lucy Wightman. He worked as a professor of poetry at the Oxford University and an inspector of schools. He died on April 15, 1888. His first volume of verse is the Strayed Reveller and Other Poems. He published his second book entitled Empedocles on Etna. Other volumes of poetry were published in 1853 and 1855. Arnold's poetry was more intellectual than emotional. His poetry lacked emotional spirit as it appealed to the head rather than the heart. Matthew Arnold was considered one of the foremost poets and critics of the Victorian age.

**About the poem:** 'Dover Beach' is one of the most famous lyric poems composed by Victorian poet Matthew Arnold, published in 1867. This poem is regarded as a representative poem of Arnold as it puts forward his outlook towards life. The poem is based on the Challenges to different kind of philosophy related to human existence, his religious faith and moral issues. The poet describes his experience about his sense of religious loss and his feeling of spiritual isolation while he is at Dover beach. He tries to seek solace and relief in love to avoid the confusion and ignorance of this world. The sound of sea waves inspires the poet to express his pessimistic spirit and melancholic mood. The Victorian pessimism is clearly visible in the poem.

## Robert Browning

### My Last Duchess

**About the author:** Robert Browning was a great poet and playwright of Victorian age. He was born on May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, London. In 1846, he married Elizabeth Barrett Browning, a famous poet of Victorian era and went to Italy. Browning's genius was essentially dramatic so he attempted the monologue form. He represented his creativity in writing through dramatic monologue with great excellence. He is considered as a great poet of hope and optimism. His earliest work *Pauline* appeared in 1833. Browning is a gifted poetic craftsman. His place is secure and permanent in literature by the virtue of his poetic talent, dramatic monologue and his optimistic spirit. His most notable works are - *Sardello*, *Bells and Pomegranates*, *Dramatic Lyric*, *Andrea Del Sarto*, *Men and Women*, *Dramatis Personal* and *Rabbi Ben Ezra*. Browning's last Volume *Asalando* was published in 1889. Browning died in 1889 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**About the poet:** Browning's 'My Last Duchess' was first published in 1842, which is one of his best known dramatic monologues. It was published in 'Dramatic Lyric', a collection of his poems. The poem contains 56 lines. The Duke, Alfonso II who ruled Ferrara, Italy in the later half of 16<sup>th</sup> century was talking to the envoy of a count regarding marriage to his daughter. Duke showed the portrait of her first wife who was dead to the envoy. He told him about her wife's sweet and impressive nature for everyone. He wanted to change her habits so instructed her to mend her behavior but soon she died. Browning portrayed the character of Duke who wanted to rule his woman. The Duke represents his wife's virtues as vices. The poem is written in iambic pentameter with regular rhyming couplets.

### **Objective Type Questions**

1. Tennyson was born on -
  - (A) September 6, 1810
  - (B) August 6, 1809
  - (C) June 6, 1811
  - (D) April 6, 1811
2. Tennyson was born at-

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- (A) France
- (B) England
- (C) Somersby
- (D) None of these

3. Tennyson was educated at -

- (A) Trinity College
- (B) Christ's College
- (C) St. John College
- (D) Lincoln College

4. Tennyson's 'Poems by Two Brothers' was published in -

- (A) 1826
- (B) 1827
- (C) 1828
- (D) 1829

5. Tennyson published his 'Poems by Two Brothers' with his brother -

- (A) Charles
- (B) John
- (C) Edmund
- (D) None of these

6. Tennyson belongs to

- (A) Chaucerian Age
- (B) Romantic Age
- (C) Modern Age
- (D) Victorian Age

7. Tennyson's wife was-

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- (A) Anne
- (B) Mary
- (C) Emily Sellwood
- (D) None of these

8. Tennyson won Chancellor's Medal for this poem-

- (A) Timbuctoo
- (B) Ulysses
- (C) The Lotos Eaters
- (D) None of these

9. Tennyson was appointed poet Laureate in-

- (A) 1849
- (B) 1850
- (C) 1851
- (D) 1852.

10. Tennyson was appointed poet Laureate in succession to-

- (A) Browning
- (B) Keats
- (C) Wordsworth
- (D) Shelley

11. Tennyson's poetry represents -

- (A) Victorian Religion
- (B) Victorian Compromise
- (C) Victorian despair
- (D) None of these

12. Tennyson's poem Break, Break, Break, was published in-

- (A) 1840
- (B) 1841
- (C) 1842
- (D) 1845

13. Tennyson's 'Break, Break, Break' is written in -

- (A) Three Stanzas
- (B) Four stanzas
- (C) Six Stanzas
- (D) None of these

14. Tennyson wrote his poem 'Break. Break, Break', to express his grief on the death of his friend-

- (A) Arthur Hallam
- (B) John Milton
- (C) Keats
- (D) Shelley

15. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was born on

- (A) March 6, 1806
- (B) March 8, 1808
- (C) March 10, 1808
- (D) March 6, 1809

16. Elizabeth was the wife of -

- (A) Milton
- (B) Keats
- (C) Robert Browning
- (D) Matthew Arnold.

17. Elizabeth Barrett Browning belongs to -

- (A) Romantic Age
- (B) Victorian Age
- (C) Modern Age
- (D) Chaucerian Age.

18. 'How do I Love Thee?' is a -

- (A) Sonnet
- (B) Ode
- (C) Ballad
- (D) None of these

19. 'How Do I Love thee?' was published in -

- (A) 1851
- (B) 1850
- (C) 1840
- (D) 1852

20. In which collection 'How Do I Love Thee?' published?

- (A) Poems in Two Volumes.
- (B) Poems in Three Volumes.
- (C) Sonnets from the Portuguese
- (D) None of these

21. What is another title of 'How Do I Love thee?'

- (A) Sonnet 43
- (B) Sonnet 44
- (C) Sonnet 45
- (D) Sonnet 46

22. Elizabeth Barrett Browning dedicated her sonnet 'How Do I Love thee?' to -

- (A) John Browning
- (B) Robert Browning
- (C) Edmund Browning
- (D) None of these

23. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was died in -

- (A) France
- (B) Canada
- (C) Italy
- (D) Spain

24. What kind of love does the speaker express in the poem?

- (A) Platonic or Spiritual love
- (B) Artificial love.
- (C) Material love
- (D) None of these

25. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was died on -

- (A) 30 June 1861
- (B) 29 June 1861
- (C) 25 June 1861
- (D) 26 June 1861

26. The poet loves as freely as .....

- (A) Men strive for food
- (B) Men strive for right
- (C) Men strive for smile
- (D) None of these

27. Matthew Arnold was born on -

- (A) 24 December, 1822
- (B) 25 December, 1822
- (C) 26 December 1822
- (D) None of these.

28. Matthew Arnold was born at-

- (A) France
- (B) Laleham, Englad
- (C) India
- (D) Italy

29. Matthew Arnold belongs to -

- (A) Age of Chaucer
- (B) Romantic Age
- (C) Victorian Age
- (D) Modern Age

30. Matthew Arnold died in -

- (A) 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1888
- (B) 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1888
- (C) 17<sup>th</sup> April, 1888
- (D) 20<sup>th</sup> April 1888

31. Matthew Arnold was educated at -

- (A) Christ's College
- (B) Balliol College
- (C) St. John College
- (D) St. Lawrence College

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32. Who called 18<sup>th</sup> century 'The Age of Prose and Reason'?
- (A) William Wordsworth
  - (B) P. B. Shelley
  - (C) John Keats
  - (D) Matthew Arnold
33. Arnold's first volume of poems 'The Strayed Reveller' and other poems was published in -
- (A) 1847
  - (B) 1849
  - (C) 1850
  - (D) 1861
34. Arnold in his poem Dover Beach compares sea with -
- (A) Earth
  - (B) Sky
  - (C) Religion
  - (D) Wind
35. Arnold got his primary education at -
- (A) Grammar School
  - (B) Christ School
  - (C) Rugby School
  - (D) None of these
36. Frances Wightman was Arnold's
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Wife
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Friend

37. Dover Beach was published in -

- (A) 1867
- (B) 1868
- (C) 1869
- (D) 1871

38. 'Dover Beach' is a -

- (A) Ode
- (B) Heroic couplet
- (C) Ballad
- (D) Elegy

39. Which ocean is referred in 'Dover Beach'?

- (A) English Channel
- (B) Southern Ocean
- (C) Pacific Ocean
- (D) Arabian Sea

40. 'Dover Beach' is Arnold's elegy on-

- (A) His mother's death
- (B) His friend's death
- (C) Loss of Religious faith
- (D) Loss of Talent

41. Who gave the touchstone method?

- (A) Shelley
- (B) Keats
- (C) Arnold
- (D) Milton

42. Who said, "poetry is the criticism of life"?

- (A) John Milton
- (B) Chaucer
- (C) Wordsworth
- (D) Matthew Arnold

43. What is the tone of the poem 'Dover Beach'?

- (A) Pessimistic
- (B) Optimistic
- (C) Pleasing
- (D) None of these.

44. 'The Sea is calm tonight' line appears in -

- (A) Paradise Lost
- (B) Paradise Regained
- (C) Adonais
- (D) Dover Beach

45. Matthew Arnold in his poem 'Dover Beach' compares with?

- (A) Wind
- (B) Rock
- (C) Religion
- (D) Nature.

46. Arnold has been appointed as professor of poetry at Oxford

University in –

- (A) 1850
- (B) 1852
- (C) 1854

(D) 1853

47. 'Dover Beach' contains -

(A) 37 lines

(B) 36 lines

(C) 35 lines

(D) 34 lines

48. Robert Browning was born on -

(A) 6 May 1812

(B) 7 May 1812

(C) 6 June 1811

(D) 7 June 1011

49. Browning belongs to-

(A) Modern Age

(B) Romantic Age

(C) Victorian Age

(D) Puritan Age

50. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was Robert Browning's -

(A) Sister

(B) Wife

(C) Mother

(D) Friend

51. Browning is famous for -

(A) Elegy

(B) Ballad

(C) Ode

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- (D) Dramatic Monologue.
52. Browning was born in -
- (A) London
  - (B) France
  - (C) USA
  - (D) India
53. Browning's first poem was -
- (A) Prospice
  - (B) Sordello
  - (C) Pauline
  - (D) None of these
54. "A poem in which there is one speaker addressing to an imaginary audience" is called?
- (A) Ode
  - (B) Sonnet
  - (C) Ballad
  - (D) Dramatic Monologue.
55. To which country does Browning call 'My University'?
- (A) America
  - (B) India
  - (C) Italy
  - (D) England
56. 'My Last Duchess' is written in -
- (A) Heroic Couplet
  - (B) Terza Rima
  - (C) Iambic Pentameter

- (D) None of these
57. 'My Last Duchess' was published in-
- (A) 1840
  - (B) 1842
  - (C) 1841
  - (D) 1843
58. 'My Last Duchess' is a famous-
- (A) Ballad
  - (B) Ode
  - (C) Sonnet
  - (D) Dramatic Monologue.
59. Robert Browning died on, 12 December 1889, in-
- (A) Italy
  - (B) France
  - (C) England
  - (D) America
60. 'My Last Duchess' is set in the -
- (A) American background
  - (B) French background.
  - (C) Italian background
  - (D) None of these
61. The name of Duke in 'My Last Duchess' was -
- (A) Fra Pandolf
  - (B) James
  - (C) Thomas

(D) Charles Pandolf

62. In the end of 'My Last Duchess', the Duke shows the bronze cast of -

(A) God of war

(B) Diana

(C) Neptune

(D) None of these

63. In 'My Last Duchess' The Duke is proud of his -

(A) 900 years old name

(B) 100 years old name

(C) 500 years old name

(D) None of these.

64. 'My Last Duchess' was published in 1842 in the collection entitled -

(A) Sordello

(B) The Ring and the Book

(C) Dramatic Lyrics

(D) Men and Women

65. 'Spot of Joy' is a phrase that comes in the poem -

(A) Sordello

(B) My Last Duchess

(C) Prospice

(D) The Ring and the Book.

Answer Key

|   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 11 | B | 21 | A | 31 | B | 41 | C | 51 | D | 61 | A |
| 2 | C | 12 | C | 22 | B | 32 | D | 42 | D | 52 | A | 62 | C |
| 3 | A | 13 | B | 23 | C | 33 | B | 43 | A | 53 | C | 63 | A |

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 4  | B | 14 | A | 24 | A | 34 | C | 44 | D | 54 | D | 64 | C |
| 5  | A | 15 | A | 25 | B | 35 | C | 45 | C | 55 | C | 65 | B |
| 6  | D | 16 | C | 26 | B | 36 | B | 46 | D | 56 | C |    |   |
| 7  | C | 17 | B | 27 | A | 37 | A | 47 | A | 57 | B |    |   |
| 8  | A | 18 | A | 28 | B | 38 | D | 48 | B | 58 | D |    |   |
| 9  | B | 19 | B | 29 | C | 39 | A | 49 | C | 59 | A |    |   |
| 10 | C | 20 | C | 30 | A | 40 | C | 50 | B | 60 | C |    |   |







# Unit VII

By Dr. Shilpi Mishra  
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**T S Eliot****The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock**

**About the Author:** (26 September 1888 – 4 January 1965) Thomas Stearns Eliot was a versatile writer of the twentieth century. He was a poet, essayist, publisher, playwright, literary critic and editor. He was awarded Noble Prize in Literature in 1948. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, USA to a prominent Boston Brahmin family. At the age of 25, he moved to England, where he eventually settled, worked, and got married. He became a British subject in 1927, at the age of 39, and renounced his American citizenship. Eliot's some notable works are:

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock (1915)

The Waste Land (1922)

The Hollow Men (1925)

Murder in the Cathedral (1935)

Four Quartets (1943)

**About the Poem:** 'The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock' is a dramatic monologue by T.S. Eliot, published in the June 1915 issue of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* and as a part of twelve poems in book form in 'Prufrock and Other Observations' in 1917. The poem consists of the musings of Prufrock, a weary middle-aged man haunted by the feeling that he has lost both youth and happiness. Prufrock's experiences are expressed using the stream of consciousness technique.

**William Butler Yeats****The Lake Isle of Innisfree**

**About the Author:** (13 June 1865-28 January 1939) Irish poet, dramatist, and prose writer, one of the greatest English-language poets of the 20th century. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923. He also served two terms as a Senator of the Irish Free State. Along with Lady Gregory Yeats had founded the Abbey Theatre and served as its chief during its

early years. He was educated in Dublin and London and spent his childhood holidays in County Sligo. He studied poetry from an early age, when he became fascinated by Irish legends and the occult. He had become the chief playwright for the Irish Literary Theatre in 1897. His major works include 'The Land of Heart's Desire' (1894), 'Deirdre' (1907), 'The Wild Swans at Coole' (1919), 'The Tower' (1928) and 'Last Poems and Plays' (1940). The epitaph carved on his grave is taken from the last lines of one of his final poems 'Under Ben Bulbin'.

Cast a cold Eye  
On Life, on Death.  
Horseman, pass by!

**About the Poem:** 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' is a twelve-line lyric comprising three quatrains written in 1888 and first published in the 'National Observer' in 1890. It was reprinted in 'The Countess Kathleen and Various Legends and Lyrics' in 1892 and as an illustrated 'Cuala Press Broadside' in 1932. Lake Isle of Innisfree is an uninhabited island within Lough Gill, in Ireland, near which Yeats spent his summers as a child. Yeats had said that the inspiration for the poem come from a sudden memory of his childhood while walking down Fleet Street in London in 1888.

### Philip Arthur Larkin

#### Church Going

**About the Author:** (9 August 1922-2 December 1985) Philip Larkin was a modern English poet and novelist. After earning a first-class degree in English Language and Literature from Oxford University in 1943, Larkin worked as a librarian at the University of Hull in Yorkshire in 1955. After the death of John Betjeman, who died in July 1984, Larkin was asked if he would accept the post of Poet Laureate but he declined. Ben Brown wrote the play 'Larkin With Women' based on Philip Larkin's life. The play was staged at Stephen Joseph Theatre in 1999. In June 2015, it was announced that Larkin would be honoured with

a floor stone memorial at Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. The memorial was unveiled on 2 December 2016, the 31st anniversary of his death. The memorial includes two lines quoted from his poem "An Arundel Tomb":

Our almost-instinct almost true:

What will survive of us is love.

**About the Poem:** 'Church Going' was first published in 'The Less Deceived' in 1955, 'Church Going' remains one of Philip Larkin's best-known poems. Its speaker casually visits an empty church, a place he views with skeptical irreverence. The poem consists of seven stanzas of nine lines each.

### Objective Type Questions

1. When was Eliot born?
  - (a) 1888
  - (b) 1898
  - (c) 1889
  - (d) 1891
2. In Eliot's name what is his mother's name?
  - (a) Thomas
  - (b) Stearns
  - (c) Eliot
  - (d) None of these
3. When was Eliot awarded Noble Prize in Literature?
  - (a) 1947
  - (b) 1949

- (c) 1960  
(d) 1948
4. With which movement T S Eliot was associated?  
(a) Modernism  
(b) Post-modernism  
(c) Oxford Movement  
(d) Black Movement
5. Eliot was appointed Assistant Editor of The Egoist in 1917. It was a mouthpiece journal of  
(a) Symbolist  
(b) Deadism  
(c) Georgian Poets  
(d) Imagist
6. Which was the first published work of Eliot?  
(a) The Waste Land  
(b) The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock  
(c) The Hollow Man  
(d) Ash-Wednesday
7. Who defined Poetry as “not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality”.  
(a) Arnold  
(b) W B Yeats  
(c) T S Eliot  
(d) Philip Larkin
8. Who had described himself as a “classist in literature, a royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion”?  
(a) John Donne  
(b) W B Yeats  
(c) Thomas Gray  
(d) T S Eliot
9. Which of the following is not a work by TS Eliot?

- (a) Tradition and Individual Talent
  - (b) Four Quartets
  - (c) The Winding Stair
  - (d) Prufrock and Other Poems
10. T S Eliot died at the age of
- (a) 76
  - (b) 86
  - (c) 70
  - (d) 96
11. When was the poem 'The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock' published?
- (a) 1915
  - (b) 1918
  - (c) 1919
  - (d) 1922
12. 'The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock' is a
- (a) Lyric
  - (b) Elegy
  - (c) Dramatic Monologue
  - (d) Ballad
13. 'The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock' was first published in
- (a) Prufrock and Other Observations
  - (b) Poetry: A Magazine of Verse
  - (c) The Egoist
  - (d) Four Quartets
14. The opening lines of the 'The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock' are set at/in the...
- (a) Evening
  - (b) Morning
  - (c) Noon
  - (d) Midnight
15. The title of the Prufrock poem was derived from 'The Love Song of HarDyal' written by
- (a) Sarojini Naidu

- (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c) W B Yeats  
(d) Rudyard Kipling
16. The epigraph of the poem 'The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock' is taken from  
(a) Homer's Odysse  
(b) Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballad  
(c) Dante's Inferno.  
(d) Yeats' The tower
17. "Let us go then, you and I" is the opening line of .....
- (a) On His Blindness  
(b) The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock  
(c) Dover Beach  
(d) Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
18. Which of the following works by Shakespeare is not referred to in Prufrock?  
(a) Henry IV Part II  
(b) Hamlet  
(c) Twelfth Night  
(d) Othello
19. "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons" occurred in a poem of .....
- (a) T S Eliot  
(b) Keats  
(c) Gray  
(d) Shakespeare
20. Which figure of speech is employed in the line "The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window-panes"?
- (a) Epitaph  
(b) Simile  
(c) Personification  
(d) Apostrophe
21. When was Yeats born?  
(a) 13 June 1865

- (b) 13 June 1888  
(c) 13 June 1875  
(d) 13 June 1858
22. W B Yeats was a.....  
(a) American Poet  
(b) German Poet  
(c) Australian Poet  
(d) Irish Poet
23. When was W. B. Yeats awarded Noble Prize in Literature?  
(a) 1925  
(b) 1923  
(c) 1933  
(d) 1935
24. Which theatre was founded by Yeats and Lady Gregory?  
(a) Globe Theatre  
(b) King Theatre  
(c) Abbey Theatre  
(d) London Theatre
25. Yeats was the chief playwright for the  
(a) Irish Literary Theatre  
(b) English Literary Theatre  
(c) Queen's Theatre Company  
(d) King's Theatre Company
26. Which of the following is not a work of Yeats?  
(a) The Land of Heart's Desire  
(b) The Wild Swans at Coole  
(c) Family Reunion  
(d) The Winding Stair
27. Which of the following is not a poem by W B Yeats?  
(a) Sailing to Byzantium  
(b) The Unknown Citizen



- (c) A Prayer for My Daughter  
(d) The Lake Isle of Innisfree
28. Yeats is known for his
- (a) Satires  
(b) Imagery  
(c) Sensuousness  
(d) Symbolism
29. Where was Yeats died?
- (a) France  
(b) England  
(c) Ireland  
(d) Rome
30. On whose grave the following epigraph is written:  
Cast a cold Eye  
On Life, on Death.  
Horseman, pass by!
- (a) Shelley  
(b) Keats  
(c) Yeats  
(d) Wordsworth
31. How many lines the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' contains?
- (a) 14  
(b) 15  
(c) 10  
(d) 12
32. What the stanza form of the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?
- (a) Spenserian Stanza  
(b) Quatrain  
(c) Couplet  
(d) Heroic couplet
33. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?

- (a) ABAB CDCD EFEF  
(b) ABAB ABAB CDEC  
(c) ABAB BCBC CDCD  
(d) ABBA ABBA CDEC
34. The rhyme scheme of 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' resembles with the quatrains of
- (a) Spenserian Sonnet  
(b) Petrarchan Sonnet  
(c) Shakespearean Sonnet  
(d) Miltonic Sonnet
35. Which metre is deployed in the following line?  
"I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,"
- (a) Pentametre  
(b) Hexametre  
(c) Octametre  
(d) Tetrametre  
(e) Hyperbole
36. Who is the speaker of the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?
- (a) First person  
(b) Second person  
(c) Third person  
(d) Historical Character
37. The poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' was first published in?
- (a) In the Seven Woods  
(b) The Wind among the Reeds  
(c) The Tower  
(d) National Observer
38. What is symbolized by "roadway" and "pavements grey" in the poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"?
- (a) Life in nature  
(b) Village life  
(c) Urban Life

(d) Spirituality

39. The opening clause “I will rise and go” of the poem ‘The Lake Isle of Innisfree’ is taken from

- (a) Wordsworth’s Lyrical Ballad
- (b) King James Bible
- (c) Eliot’s The Waste Land
- (d) Shakespeare’s Hamlet

40. Which figure of speech has been employed in the following lines

“Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings”

- (a) Simile
- (b) Litotes
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Synecdoche

41. When was Philip Larkin born?

- (a) 1923
- (b) 1922
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1934

42. What is the full name of Larkin?

- (a) Philip Arthur Larkin
- (b) Philip Stearns Larkin
- (c) Philip Samuel Larkin
- (d) Philip John Larkin

43. Philip Larkin was a

- (a) Romantic Poet
- (b) Victorian poet
- (c) Classical Poet
- (d) Modern Poet

44. Larkin’s first novel *Jill* was based on his life at...

- (a) Dublin University
- (b) Cambridge University

- (c) University of Oxford  
(d) None of these
45. Which of the following is not a work of Larkin?
- (a) Jill  
(b) The Whitsun Wedding  
(c) High Windows  
(d) Ulysses
46. "Philip Larkin is an excellent example of the plain style in modern times", who said about Larkin?
- (a) Tijana Stojkovic  
(b) Robert Sheppard  
(c) W H Auden  
(d) Stephen Cooper
47. When was Larkin memorial unveiled at the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey?
- (a) 2015  
(b) 2016  
(c) 1985  
(d) 1990
48. The epigraph written on the memorial of Larkin at Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey was taken from Larkin's poem
- (a) Church Going  
(b) The Whitsun Wedding  
(c) An Arundel Tomb  
(d) Toads
49. Philip Larkin died at the age of
- (a) 64  
(b) 66  
(c) 79  
(d) 63
50. Larkin served as a librarian at the
- (a) University of Oxford

- (b) University of Hull  
(c) Dublin University  
(d) Cambridge University
51. 'Church Going' was published in  
(a) 1955  
(b) 1945  
(c) 1965  
(d) 1945
52. In which book Larkin's 'Church Going' was published?  
(a) Jill  
(b) The Whitsun Wedding  
(c) High Windows  
(d) The Less Deceived
53. "Church Going" contains 7 stanzas of  
(a) 5  
(b) 6  
(c) 9  
(d) 4
54. What is the theme of the poem 'Church Going'?  
(a) Church  
(b) Role of religion in society  
(c) Death and Immortality  
(d) World War
55. "Once I am sure there's nothing going on" is an opening line of  
(a) Dover Beach  
(b) Tintern Abbey  
(c) Church Going  
(d) The Waste Land
56. What is the meter of the poem 'Church Going'?  
(a) Iambic Pentametre  
(b) Iambic Hexametre

- (c) Iambic Tetrametre  
(d) Iambic Octametre
57. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem 'Church Going'?
- (a) ABABCBCBE  
(b) ABABCDCDE  
(c) ABABCADCD  
(d) ABBACDDCE
58. "But superstition, like belief, must die" occurred in
- (a) The lake Isle of Innisfree  
(b) Church Going  
(c) My Last Duchess  
(d) Break BreakBreak
59. "And what remains when disbelief has gone?" is an example of
- (a) Apostrophe  
(b) Hyperbole  
(c) Innuendo  
(d) Rhetorical Question
60. Which imagery has been employed in the following line:  
"Another church: matting, seats, and stone,  
And little books; sprawlings of flowers"
- (a) Visual  
(b) Auditory  
(c) Olfactory  
(d) Tactile

**Answer Key**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | A | 21 | A | 41 | B |
| 2  | B | 22 | D | 42 | A |
| 3  | D | 23 | B | 43 | D |
| 4  | A | 24 | C | 44 | C |
| 5  | D | 25 | A | 45 | D |
| 6  | B | 26 | C | 46 | A |
| 7  | C | 27 | B | 47 | B |
| 8  | D | 28 | D | 48 | C |
| 9  | C | 29 | A | 49 | D |
| 10 | A | 30 | C | 50 | B |
| 11 | A | 31 | D | 51 | A |
| 12 | C | 32 | B | 52 | D |
| 13 | B | 33 | A | 53 | C |
| 14 | A | 34 | C | 54 | B |
| 15 | D | 35 | B | 55 | C |
| 16 | C | 36 | A | 56 | A |
| 17 | B | 37 | D | 57 | C |
| 18 | D | 38 | C | 58 | B |
| 19 | A | 39 | B | 59 | D |
| 20 | C | 40 | C | 60 | A |



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## Rhetoric & Prosody

### Practical Criticism

**Rhetoric:** Rhetoric can be defined as an art of persuasion through communication. It is a form of discourse that appeals to people's emotions and logic to motivate or inform. Aristotle outlines three types of rhetoric: Logos, ethos, and pathos.

**Prosody:** Prosody refers to the study of meter, rhythm, and intonation of language found in poetry as well as prose. The term originated from an ancient Greek word that meant a song accompanied by music or a particular tone or accent given to a syllable.

**Rhythm:** Rhythm can be described as the beat and pace of a poem. The rhythmic beat is created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line or verse.

**Rhyme Scheme:** A rhyme scheme is a pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza. Rhyme schemes can vary from line to line, stanza to stanza, or can continue throughout a poem. Poems with rhyme schemes are usually written in formal verse, which has a strict meter, consisting of a repeating pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.

**Kinds of Metre:** The term refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in verse. The metre is the basic rhythmic structure of a line within a work of poetry. The length of a poetic meter is described by using Greek suffixes:

- one foot = monometer
- two feet = dimeter
- three feet = trimeter
- four feet = tetrameter
- five feet = pentameter
- six feet = hexameter
- seven feet = heptameter
- eight feet = octameter

**Foot:** A foot is the combination of a stressed and unstressed syllable which make up the recurrent metric unit of a line.

The following are the standard feet distinguished in English:

- g) **Iambic** (the noun is “iamb”): an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
- h) **Trochaic** (the noun is “trochee”): a stressed followed by an unstressed syllable.

- i) **Anapestic** (the noun is “anapest”): two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.
- j) **Dactylic** (the noun is “dactyl”): a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.
- k) **Spondaic** (the noun is “spondee”): two successive syllables with approximately equal strong stresses.
- l) **Pyrrhic** (the noun is also “pyrrhic”): a foot composed of two successive syllables with approximately equal light stresses.

**Alliteration:** Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter sound across the start of several words in a line of text.

**Assonance:** The repetition of vowel sounds across a line of text or poetry. The words have to be near enough to each other that the similar vowel sounds are noticeable.

**Consonance:** Consonance is the repetition of a sequence of two or more consonants, but with a change in the intervening vowel, like in these words: live-love, lean-alone, pitter-patter.

**Imagery:** Imagery is a vivid and vibrant form of description that appeals to readers’ senses and imagination.

There are seven main types of imagery in poetry.

|             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Visual      | sense of sight                   |
| Auditory    | sense of hearing                 |
| Gustatory   | sense of taste                   |
| Tactile     | sense of touch                   |
| Olfactory   | sense of smell                   |
| Kinesthetic | sense of motion.                 |
| Organic     | communicates internal sensations |

**Practical Criticism:** It is a method of reading which focuses on “the words on the page” isolating the text from its social, historical and cultural background. I A Richards is often credited with formulating practical criticism.

### Objective Type Questions

- The term rhetoric comes from “rhetorica,” which is a
  - Latin word
  - French word
  - English word
  - Greek word
- The word “rhetorica” is derived from the Greek word
  - Anagnorsis
  - Rhetorikos
  - Rhetoris
  - Rehtorsha

3. What is the meaning of “rhetorikos”?
- (a) Decoration
  - (b) Artistic
  - (c) Ornament
  - (d) Oratory
4. What is the chief use of Rhetoric?
- (a) Analysis
  - (b) Listening
  - (c) Persuasion
  - (d) Dictate
5. Who defined rhetoric as an “ability to discover the available means of persuasion”?
- (a) Plato
  - (b) Socrates
  - (c) Aristotle
  - (d) Dante
6. Aristotle suggested three types of rhetoric. Which of the following is not the one of the types?
- (a) Logos
  - (b) Ethos
  - (c) Pathos
  - (d) Bathos
7. The argument that appeals to logic and reasoning Aristotle calls that
- (a) Logos
  - (b) Ethos
  - (c) Pathos

- (d) Bathos
8. Which kind of rhetoric according to Aristotle relies on the reputation of the person who delivers the message
- (a) Logos
  - (b) Pathos
  - (c) Ethos
  - (d) Orator
9. Pathos is a kind of rhetoric that facilitates establishing
- (a) Emotion connection
  - (b) Hostile connection
  - (c) Political connection
  - (d) None of these
10. A question which emphasises a point but doesn't expect answer
- (a) Stupid Question
  - (b) Artistic Question
  - (c) Silly Question
  - (d) Rhetoric Question
11. A systematic study of rhythm, metre, and intonation of language found especially in poetry and also in prose. This statement best defines
- (a) Monody
  - (b) Alliteration
  - (c) Prosody
  - (d) Polymath
12. From which language the term "prosody" has been derived?
- (a) Greek
  - (b) French

- (c) Latin  
(d) Sanskrit
13. Which of the following is not studied under prosody?
- (a) Metre  
(b) Rhyme  
(c) Rhythm  
(d) Figure of Speech
14. What does create a rhythmic pattern in a poetic line?
- (a) Tone  
(b) Punctuations  
(c) Stressed and Unstressed Syllables  
(d) Consonant Letters
15. Which of the following is not a rhythmic foot
- (a) Iamb  
(b) Alliteration  
(c) Spondee  
(d) Anapast
16. Who authored the book 'A History of English Prosody from the Twelfth Century to the Present'?
- (a) I A Richards  
(b) Ezra Pond  
(c) George Saintsbury  
(d) John Crowe Ransom
17. Prosody focuses on the
- (a) Articulatory effect  
(b) Acoustic effect

- (c) Translation effect
- (d) All of the above

18. Pentametre is a verse line containing

- (a) 4 feet
- (b) 5 feet
- (c) 6 feet
- (d) 7 feet

19. Repetition of a letter at the beginning of words in a line is called

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Rhythm
- (c) Metre
- (d) Repetition

20. Which prosodic device has been employed in this phrase “Pitter-Patter”?

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Assonance
- (c) Consonance
- (d) Juxtaposition

21. “Go slow on the road” is an example of

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Assonance
- (c) Consonance
- (d) Juxtaposition

22. Which imagery is used in the line: “Listen! you hear the grating roar”?

- (a) Oxymoron
- (b) Visual
- (c) Tactile



(d) Auditory

23. “Another church: matting, seats, and stone, / And little books; sprawlings of flowers, cut” is an example of which imagery?

(a) Visual

(b) Tactile

(c) Auditory

(d) Gustatory

24. Who is called the father of practical criticism?

(a) John Crowe Ransom

(b) I A Richards

(c) William Empson

(d) Ezra Pound

25. It is a study that focuses on “the words on the page.”

(a) Artistic Criticism

(b) Literary Criticism

(c) Practical Criticism

(d) Communicative Criticism

26. Who is the author of *The Principles of Literary Criticism*?

(a) John Crowe Ransom

(b) William Empson

(c) T S Eliot

(d) I A Richards

27. “In the room the women come and go / Talking of Michelangelo” epitomizes

Which of the following imagery?

(a) Visual

(b) Kinesthetic

(c) Olfactory

(d) Gustatory

28. I A Richards' Practical Criticism was first published?

(a) 1924

(b) 1926

(c) 1929

(d) 1930

29. "Is it perfume from a dress/ That makes me so digress", it exemplifies an imagery.

(a) Olfactory

(b) Kinesthetic

(c) Auditory

(d) Gustatory

30. What is polysyllable?

(a) Word with one syllable

(b) Word with more than one syllable

(c) Word with plosive sounds

(d) Word with harsh sounds

**Read the following lines carefully and answer the questions from 31 to**

**40.**

I felt a Funeral, in my Brain,  
And Mourners to and fro  
Kept treading - treading - till it seemed  
That Sense was breaking through -

And when they all were seated,  
A Service, like a Drum -  
Kept beating - beating - till I thought  
My mind was going numb –

31. What would be the most appropriate title for the given lines?

- (a) Life After Death
- (b) Last Ride
- (c) Inner Peace
- (d) Funeral

32. What is the tone of the lines?

- (a) Anguished
- (b) Happy
- (c) Ambiguous
- (d) Joyful

33. Which figure of speech is employed in the line “like a Drum/ Kept Beating...”?

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Simile
- (c) Personification
- (d) Hyperbole

34. Which imagery is used in the second last line?

- (a) Olfactory
- (b) Visual
- (c) Kinesthetic
- (d) Gustatory

35. What is the rhyme scheme of the first stanza?

- (a) ABAB
- (b) ABBA
- (c) AABB
- (d) ABCB

36. Identify the stanza form

- (a) Couplet
- (b) Terza Rima
- (c) Quatrain
- (d) Tercet

37. Count the syllables in the second line of the first stanza and select the right option.

- (a) 6 syllables
- (b) 8 syllables
- (c) 10 syllables
- (d) 7 syllables

38. What is the metre of the first line?

- (a) Pentametre
- (b) Octametre
- (c) Hexametre
- (d) Tetrametre

39. Identify the foot used in the given lines.

- (a) Anapest
- (b) Dactyl
- (c) Trochee
- (d) Iamb

40. In which line/lines the poet has employed the rhetoric device epizeuxis?

- (a) In 3<sup>rd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> lines
- (b) Only in 2<sup>nd</sup> line
- (c) Only in 3<sup>rd</sup> line
- (d) Only in 9<sup>th</sup> line

**Read the following lines carefully and answer the questions from 41 to 45.**

Rise, brothers, rise; the waking skies pray to the morning light,  
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has  
cried all night.

Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans  
free,

To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the kings of the  
sea!

41. What would be the most appropriate title for the given lines?

- (a) Hunters
- (b) Fishers
- (c) Stranger
- (d) A Team

42. What is the tone of the lines?

- (a) Pessimistic
- (b) Dictating
- (c) Serious

(d) Motivational

43. Which figure of speech is employed in the line “The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn”?

(a) Personification

(b) Hyperbole

(c) Apostrophe

(d) Synecdoche

44. Which imagery is used in the third line?

(a) Olfactory

(b) Kinesthetic

(c) Gustatory

(d) Tactile

45. What is the rhyme scheme of the first stanza?

(a) ABAB

(b) AAAA

(c) AABB

(d) ABCB

**Read the following lines carefully and answer the questions from 46 to 50.**

It moves. They are all alive.

Even the moon bulges in its orange irons

to push children, like a god, from its eye.

The old unseen serpent swallows up the stars.

Oh starry starry night! This is how

I want to die:

46. What is the theme of the given lines?

- (a) Longing for death
- (b) Loneliness
- (c) Dejection in love
- (d) Family union

47. Which figure of speech is deployed in the second line?

- (a) Chiasmus
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Simile
- (d) Caesura

48. The lines are written in

- (a) Blank verse
- (b) Ballad Stanza
- (c) Rhyme Royal
- (d) Free Verse

49. In which line the poet has used hyperbole?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

50. The phrase “Starry night” appeals to the readers’ sense of

- (a) Sight
- (b) Touch
- (c) Smell

(d) Taste

**Answer Key**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | A | 11 | C | 21 | B | 31 | C | 41 | B |
| 2  | B | 12 | A | 22 | D | 32 | A | 42 | D |
| 3  | D | 13 | D | 23 | A | 33 | B | 43 | A |
| 4  | C | 14 | C | 24 | B | 34 | C | 44 | B |
| 5  | C | 15 | B | 25 | C | 35 | D | 45 | C |
| 6  | D | 16 | C | 26 | D | 36 | C | 46 | A |
| 7  | A | 17 | B | 27 | B | 37 | A | 47 | B |
| 8  | C | 18 | B | 28 | C | 38 | D | 48 | D |
| 9  | A | 19 | A | 29 | A | 39 | D | 49 | C |
| 10 | D | 20 | C | 30 | B | 40 | A | 50 | A |





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