

DNP ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, DEESA

BA Sem-VI (English)

Introduction to Romantic & Victorian Age

CC- 606

1. This foundational work of the Romantic Period was published by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

**A. The Lyrical Ballads**

B. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

C. The Heart of Midlothian

D. English Bards and Scotch Reviewers

2. In Coleridge's poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' where were the three gallants going?

A. A funeral

**B. A wedding**

C. Market

D. To the races

3. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: / Its loveliness increases" are the opening words of which landmark poem by John Keats?

A. Ode to a Nightingale

B. Ode on a Grecian Urn

**C. Endymion**

D. Hyperion

4. Which of the Romantics worked as an agricultural labourer as a child?

A. William Wordsworth

B. John Keats

**C. John Clare**

D. Lord Byron

5. Which one of these authors was NOT among the so-called Lake poets?

A. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

**B. John Polidori**

C. Robert Southey

D. William Wordsworth

6. Who applied the term "Romantic" to the literary period dating from 1785 to 1830?

A. Wordsworth because he wanted to distinguish his poetry and the poetry of his friends from that of the ancien régime, especially satire

B. English historians half a century after the period ended

**C. "The Satanic School" of Byron, Percy Shelley, and their followers**

D. Oliver Goldsmith in *The Deserted Village* (1770)

E. Harold Bloom

7. Which sorts of political reform took place during the Romantic period?

A. Parliamentary reform, increasing representation of the working classes

B. Labor reform, improving working conditions for industrial laborers

C. Voting reform, extending suffrage to men and women

D. Educational reform, producing a dramatic increase in literacy

**E. a and d only: Significant labor and voting reform would have to wait for the Victorian era and later.**

8. 24. Which two writers can be described as writing historical novels?

A. Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley

B. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge

**C. Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth**

D. Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë

E. none of the above: Romantic novelists never wrote historical novels.

9. 3. By 1890, what percentage of the earth's population was subject to Queen Victoria?

A. 1%

B. 10%

C. 15%

**D. 25%**

E. 95%

10. To whom did the Reform Bill of 1832 extend the vote on parliamentary representation?

A. the working classes

B. women

**C. the lower middle classes**

D. slaves

E. conservative landowners

11. What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels?

A. the representation of a large and comprehensive social world in realistic detail

B. a surrealist exploration of alternate states of consciousness

C. a mythic dream world

D. the attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society

**E. e) a and d**

12. “Ode to a Nightingale” focuses on \_\_\_\_\_?

**A. How pleasures are fleeting and life cannot continue forever**

B. The fall of man into sin

- C. The futility of artistic creation
- D. The unfortunate conclusion of the French Revolution

13. Which of the following would probably NOT occur in a William Wordsworth poem ?

- A. Use of common, everyday language
- B. Engagement with the natural world
- C. Mockery of political figures**
- D. Psychological insight

14. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of England after:

- A. William IV**
- B. William II
- C. William VI
- D. William V

15. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in :

- A. 1888
- B. 1886
- C. 1887**
- D. 1889

16. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in :

**A. 1877**

B. 1876

C. 1875

D. 1872

17. The Oxford Movement was basically a:

**(a) Religious Movement**

(b) Political Movement

(c) Farmer Movement

(d) Trade Movement

18. The Oxford Movement was started by:

**(a) the scholars of the Oxford University**

(b) the scholars of the OxonUniversity

(c) the scholars of the Cambridge University

(d) the scholars of the Yale University

19. What was common amongst D.G.Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne?

(a) They all belonged to the Lake School

(b) They all belonged to the Raphaelite School

**(c) They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School**

(d) They all belonged to the Romantic School

20. Who was the leader of the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England?

(a) Christina Rossetti

**(b) D.G.Rossetti**

(c) Morris

(d) Swinburne

21. Who is the author of The Blessed Damozel ?

(a) Christina Rossetti

**(b) D.G.Rossetti**

(c) Morris

(d) Swinburne

22. Who is the author of Aurora Leigh?

(a) Christina Rossetti

**(b) Elizabeth Barret Browning**

(c) Morris

(d) Robert Browning

23. What is common amongst Cardinal Newman, John Keble, Henry Newman and Stanley ?

**(a) They all belonged to the Oxford Movement**

- (b) They all belonged to the Raphaelite Movement
- (c) They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite Movement
- (d) They all belonged to the Romantic Movement

24. Which of the following novels is called a "Novel without a hero"?

- (a) A tale of two cities
- (b) David Copperfield
- (c) Vanity Fair**
- (d) Hard Times

25. What is meant by 'Wessex'?

- (a) The region in which Hardy's novels are set**
- (b) The region in which Hardy's poems are set
- (c) The region in which Hardy's dramas are set
- (d) The region in which Hardy's lyrics are set

26. 'George Eliot' was the pen-name of:

- (a) Maria Evans
- (b) Mariana Evans
- (c) Mari Evans
- (d) Marian Evans**



27. Charles Dickens left one novel unfinished. Which is it?

- (a) A tale of two cities
- (b) David Copperfield
- (c) Vanity Fair
- (d) Edwin Drood**

28. Josiah is the character of the novel:

- (a) A tale of two cities
- (b) David Copperfield
- (c) Vanity Fair
- (d) Hard Times**

29. Tennyson was appointed Poet - Laureate after:

- (a) William Wordsworth**
- (b) Tennyson
- (c) Arnold
- (d) Robert Browning

THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US

1. Who is the author of the Poem The World Is Too Much With Us  
?

**A. William Wordsworth**

- B. William Blake
- C. Lord Byron
- D. Edgar Alan Poe

2. What does the story focus on ?

- A. **Taking life for granted .**
- B. The wind always howling .
- C. Giving our hearts away .
- D. The sea and her bosom

3. What is the title of the poem ?

- A. The world is too much for us
- B. **The world is too much with us**
- C. The world is too much for one
- D. The world itself

4. Who are the Gods mentioned in the Poem ?

- A. **Proteus and Triton**
- B. Athena and Eros
- C. Aphrodite and Hestia
- D. Zeus and Athena

5. What is the meter of the Poem ?

- A. Umbic pentameter
- B. Diamic pentameter
- C. **Iambic pentameter**
- D. Iambic meter

6. What does the poem compare the wind to ?

- A. **Sleeping flowers**
- B. Screaming roars
- C. Birds singing
- D. Rain

7. What line does the speaker suggest that we are concerned with materials ?

- A. The world is too much with us late and soon
- B. We have given our hearts away a sordid boon
- C. Little we see in nature that is ours
- D. **Getting and spending , we lay waste our powers**

8. The speaker wishes to have what type of background ?

- A. **A Pagan**
- B. A catholic
- C. A greek
- D. A clear

9. What does the Sea give to the moon ?

A. Her light

B. Her place

C. **Her bosom**

D. Her body

10. How many lines are in the poem ?

A. 13

B. **14**

C. 15

D. 12

### TO A SKYLARK

1. Shelley was a student of what school in which he was expelled from?

A. Harvard

B. Columbia

C. **Oxford**

D. Cambridge

2. Shelley's wife is best known for which work?

- A. **Frankenstein**
- B. The Scarlett Letter
- C. Uncle Tom's Cabin
- D. The Last Man

3. What is the length of a Skylark

- A. 22 cm
- B. 10 inches
- C. 8 inched
- D. **18 cm**

4.

How long can a Skylark roughly live?

Discuss

- A. 5 years
- B. **9 years**
- C. 12 years
- D. 14 years

5. What does the speaker appear to envy over the Skylark

- A. The bird's song
- B. The easy life of a bird

C. The ability to fly

**D. The freedom the bird has**

6. During the poem, Shelley begins using what literary device for five straight stanzas

A. Asyndeton

**B. Metaphor**

C. Alliteration

D. Kenning

7. What is the speaker's request to the Skylark in the last stanza

A. For the bird to land near him to eat

**B. To be taught**

C. To come back into sight

D. To continue its song for a very long time

8. How does the speaker compare the Skylark to a "high born maiden"

A. The Maiden has beauty like the bird's song

B. They both are up high where they are out of sight

**C. The Maiden gives her heart as a Skylark sings with their heart**

D. The poet does not make this comparison

9. Besides to a Skylak, what is another greatly famous poem from the nineteenth century

- A. **Ode to a Nightingale**
- B. The Raven
- C. The Crow
- D. The Song of the Cranes

10. Shelley wrote with what artistic drive

- A. **Impulse**
- B. Deep thought
- C. Life experience
- D. Love for literature

## HARD TIMES

1. Where is the story set?

Motown

**Coketown**

Old Town

Smoketown

2. At the beginning of the story, Mr Gradgrind calls the pupils by numbers. What number is Sissy Jupe?

18

22

15

**20**

3. What was the Gradgrind's family home called?

**Stone Lodge**

Brick Lodge

Marble Lodge

Wood Lodge

4. What are the names of Mr Gradgrind's children?

**Louisa and Tom**

Louise and Tim

Lisa and Tom

Lilly and Timothy

5. What position is Mr Gradgrind campaigning for?

Bus driver

Circus Clown

Factory worker

**Member of Parliament**



6. What does Mr Gradgrind say is the most important philosophy?

Fun

**Facts**

Pictures

Fiction

7. Whom does Louisa marry?

Mr Blackpool

Mr Sleary

Mr Harthouse

**Mr Bounderby**

8. Where does Bitzer end up working when he grows up?

Sleary's circus

Bounderby's factory

**Bounderby's bank**

Gradgrind's school

9. Why can't Stephen Blackpool marry Rachael?

She is already married

**He is already married**

She doesn't want to marry him

He doesn't want to marry her

10. Which member of the Gradgrind family dies near the middle of the story?

Louisa Gradgrind

Mr Gradgrind

**Mrs Gradgrind**

Tom Gradgrind

11. Who does Louisa think that she has fallen in love with while she is married to Mr Bounderby?

Mr Sleary

**Mr Harthouse**

Bitzer

Mr Blackpool

12. Who has a distinctive lisp?

Mr Harthouse

Mr Bounderby

Mr Gradgrind

**Mr Sleary**

13. At the beginning of the story, what did Mr Gradgrind ask Sissy Jupe and Bitzer to give the definition of?

A Car

A Rabbit

**A Horse**

A Book

14. Who was the woman who was always going to the bank window?

Sissy Jupe's aunt

Mr Gradgrind's sister

**Mr Bounderby's mother**

Stephen Blackpool's cousin

15. How does Stephen Blackpool die?

He gets shot

**He falls down a disused mine shaft**

He jumps off a bridge

He gets electrocuted

16. What is Mr Bounderby's first name?

**Josiah**

Jake

Joseph

John

17. Who stole from Mr Bounderby's bank?

**Tom Gradgrind**

Mr Harthouse

Stephen Blackpool

Bitzer

18. What is the name of Mr Bounderby's housekeeper/maid (before he marries Louisa)?

**Mrs Sparsit**

Sissy Jupe

Mrs Gradgrind

Rachael

19. Where does Tom hide before he flees the country?

**Circus**

Factory

Bank

His bedroom

20. What name was given to the workers at Bounderby's factory?

The Fingers

The Feet

The Bodies

## **The Hands**

21. What is Sissy's real name?

**Cecilia**

Sleary

Josephine

Meredith

22. Who offers the "correct" definition of a horse?

**Bitzer**

Mr. Thomas Gradgrind

Mr. Sleary

Louisa

23. What is the model for Mr. Gradgrind's school?

Parliament

The Panopticon

**The Factory**

Stone Lodge

24. Where does Mr. Gradgrind live?

**Stone Lodge**

In "A Banker's Room"

Westminster

In His School

25. Who is not one of the Gradgrind's children?

Louisa

Adam Smith

Jane

**Charles**

26. At the beginning of Hard Times who is Sissy's "legal guardian"?

**Her Father**

Mr. M'choakumchild

Mr. Sleary

Her Mother

27. What is Signor Jupe's true profession?

Veterinary Surgeon

Drunkard

Banker

**Circus Performer**

28. What is the name of the Public House where Sissy lives?

The Pegasus

Pegasus's Legs

**Pegasus's Arms**

Pegasus's Wings

29. Coketown is a literary representation of which major British city?

Liverpool

Birmingham

**Manchester**

London

30. What does Mr. Bounderby think that the poor want?

An Endless Supply Of Gin

Public Welfare

Venison And A Golden Egg

**Turtle Soup And A Golden Spoon**

31. What killed Mrs. Sparsit's husband?

The Fits

**French Liquor**

A Burglar

A Train

32. Why does the "mysterious old woman" come to Coketown each year?

To Smell The City Air

To Lodge At Mr. Bounderby's House

To Cheer Up Stephen Blackpool

**To See The Fine City Gentlemen**

33. Dickens compares Mr. Gradgrind to which character of children's fairy tales?

King Arthur

**Bluebeard**

Ali Baba

The Giant From "Jack And The Beanstalk"

34. Where does Mr. Bounderby say that he lived as a young man?

In A Small Country Town

Overseas

**In The Gutter**

London

35. Who pays Stephen an unwelcome visit in the middle of the night?

Slackbridge

Tom Gradgrind



## **His Drunk Wife**

The "Mysterious Old Woman"

36. Who arranges the marriage between Louisa and Mr. Bounderby?

Tom Gradgrind And Mr. Bounderby

Mr. And Mrs. Gradgrind

**Mr. Gradgrind And Mr. Bounderby**

Louisa And Mr. Gradgrind

37. Who does Louisa love more than anyone else?

**Her Brother, Tom Gradgrind**

Herself

Her New Husband, Mr. Bounderby

Her Mother, Mrs. Gradgrind

38. Coketown is likened to what fallen city of the Bible?

Jerusalem

**Babel**

Albion

Babylon

39. What name is used to describe Tom in the second half of the novel?

"Kid"

"Icarus"

"Malthus"

**"Whelp"**

40. Who is not an employee of Mr. Bounderby at some point in the novel?

Bitzer

Tom Gradgrind

**Mr. Harthouse**

Stephen Blackpool

41. What is the name of Slackbridge's labor movement?

United Coketown Hands

Coketown Hands United

**United Aggregate Tribunal**

United Tribunal Of Hands

42. Why does Stephen Blackpool refuse to join the labor movement?

Because He Is Afraid Of Losing His Job

Out Of Loyalty To Mr. Bounderby

Because He Does Not Trust Mr. Slackbridge

**Because Of A Promise To Rachael**

43. When does Mrs. Sparsit move into Bounderby's bank?

**After Bounderby Is Married**

After Bounderby Sells His Country House

After She Retires

After The Theft

44. What is Harthouse's nickname?

Great Pyramid

Hart

Kid

**Jem**

45. What is Louisa's "curious reserve"?

Her Spite For Mrs. Sparsit

Her Insistence On Attending Lectures

**Her Resistance To Mr. Harthouse's Advances.**

Her Hidden Stash Of Bank-Notes

46. What is the name of Sissy's father's dog?

Happylegs

Bandylegs

**Merrylegs**

Mr. Snips

47. What is the main principle of Mr. Gradgrind's philosophy?

**Fact**

Fancy

Love

Patriotism

48. Mrs. Pegler is the mother of which character?

Gradgrind

Sissy

Stephen

**Bounderby**

49. Who robs the bank?

Stephen

**Tom**

Sissy

Mrs. Sparsit

50. What is the common name for poor Coketown factory workers?

Cogs

Scum

## **Hands**

Proles

51. Sissy believes her father abandoned her for what reason?

### **Her own best interest**

To elope with a Frenchwoman

Grief over her mother's death

A desire to see the world

52. Which of the following characters dies during the course of the novel?

Sleary

### **Mrs. Gradgrind**

Gradgrind

James Harthouse

53. Who is Kidderminster?

### **A circus worker who dresses up as Cupid**

Mr. Gradgrind's fellow Member of Parliament

Sissy's father

The Hand who organizes the workers' union

54. What does Rachael find that leads her to believe Stephen has been murdered?

A trail of bloody footprints

A note from the killer

**His hat, abandoned in a field**

An empty bottle of poison

55. How does Stephen die?

He is crushed by factory machinery

**A fall into Old Hell Shaft**

Murder

Malnutrition as a result of poverty

56. Who runs the circus?

**Sleary**

Bitzer

Mrs. Pegler

Sissy's father

57. About how much money is stolen from the bank?

**150 pounds**

3,000 pounds

40,000 pounds

128,000 pounds

58. Which character is a Member of Parliament?

Bounderby

Mr. McChoakumchild

Bitzer

**Gradgrind**

59. What is Bounderby's son's name?

Bitzer

Tom

James Harthouse

**Bounderby has no son**

60. In which city does most of the novel take place?

**Coketown**

Liverpool

London

Evenly divided between Coketown and London

61. From what does Mrs. Sparsit imagine Louisa falling?

A ladder

**A staircase**

The opera balcony

The moon

62. Who is the first character to speak in the novel?

Bounderby

Sissy

Bitzer

**Gradgrind**

63. Why is Stephen unable to marry Rachael?

**He is already married**

He is too old

He is too poor

She is in love with another man

64. How do the poor of Coketown attempt to improve their conditions?

By burning the factory

By looting the bank

**By forming a union.**

By petitioning Parliament for assistance.

65. What is the name of Mrs. Sparsit's aristocratic relative?

Col. Reginald Powler

**Lady Scadgers**

Rupert Hardwick, Esq.

Ephraim Gride



66. What does Gradgrind hope Tom will be able to do after Stephen's death?

**Escape England**

Move up at the bank

Marry Sissy

Inherit Stephen's fortune

67. What is Bitzer's defining characteristic?

**His pale skin**

His facial scar

His limp

His red hair

68. Where does Louisa flee after Harthouse's declaration of love?

Her husband's house

**Her father's house**

Stephen's room

The circus

69. What are Sissy's father's first words after he returns to his daughter?

"Oh, Sissy, how I've missed you!"

"At last . . . at long last . . . my daughter. . . ."

“Child, do you not know me at last?”

**He never returns**

70. What motivates Harthouse to become one of Gradgrind’s political disciples?

He believes in Gradgrind’s philosophy of fact

**Boredom**

The desire for wealth

Pride

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Who wrote the famous Preface to the Lyri-cal Ballads?

(a) Coleridge

(b) Southey

**(c) Wordsworth**

(d) Byron

William Wordsworth was born in

**(a) 1770** (b) 1771

(c) 1768 (d) 1769

Don Juan has

- (a) 5 cantos (b) 15 cantos  
**(c) 16 cantos** (d) 20 cantos

When was the unfinished dream poem 'Kubla Khan' published?

- (a) 1816** (b) 1810  
(c) 1820 (d) 1821

This author of "To a Skylark" died by drowning.

John Keats

Mary Lamb

Lord Byron

**Percy Bysshe Shelley**

This romantic writer used "Elia" for a pseudonym. He was unusual among the Romantics in his preference for the city over the country.

**Charles Lamb**

William Wordsworth

William Blake

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

He died of tuberculosis at the age of 25, but not before leaving an impressive body of poems, including "To Autumn" and "Ode on Melancholy."

**John Keats**

Lord Byron

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Percy Bysshe Shelley

This author perfected the historical novel, but s/he always wanted to be known as a poet.

Charles Lamb

**Sir Walter Scott**

Mary Shelley

Jane Austen

We know him best as a writer of supernatural poetry; but in his own day, he was better known for his religious prose.

William Wordsworth

**Samuel Taylor Coleridge**

Lord Byron

John Keats

1. **‘Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems’** is a collection of poems by **William Wordsworth** and **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**, first published in

A. 1800

**B. 1798**

C. 1796

D. 1802

2. Most of the poems in the 1798 edition of 'Lyrical Ballads' were written by Wordsworth (19 poems), with Coleridge contributing only \_\_\_\_\_ poems.

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 4**
- D. 12

3. Who wrote 'Lyrical Ballads'?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. S. T. Coleridge
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None

4. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the beginning of the Romantic Movement?

- A. Because it was the year in which the 'Lyrical Ballads' was published**
- B. Because it was the year in which the French Revolution started
- C. Because it was the year of Wordsworth's birth
- D. Because it was the year in which James Thomson's 'Seasons' was published

5. Pick odd one out:

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. S. T. Coleridge
- C. Robert Southey
- D. Walter Scott**

6. Wordsworth was popularly known as the poet of:

A. Lancashire Region

**B. Lake District**

C. Wessex Region

D. Waverly Region

7. After whom Wordsworth became 'Poet Laureate' of England?

A. Walter Scott

B. Dryden

C. S. T. Coleridge

**D. Robert Southey**

8. Who Wrote 'Preface to the Lyrical Ballads'?

**A. William Wordsworth**

B. S. T. Coleridge

C. Both A and B

D. None

9. Wordsworth's poem 'The Prelude' is a/an...

A. Philosophical poem

B. Metaphysical poem

**C. Autobiographical poem**

D. Narrative poem

10. "Stern Daughter of the Voice of God!" Who is this 'Stern Daughter'?

A. Melancholy

B. Psyche

**C. Duty**

D. Justice

11. The Mariner in the 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' kills...

A. A golden fish

**B. An Albatross**

C. A Nightingale

D. A penguin

12. 'The Lyrical Ballads' opens with...

**A. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner**

B. Kubla Khan

C. Ode to Duty

D. Immortality Ode

13. 'The Lyrical Ballads' closes with...

A. Kubla Khan

B. Immortality Ode

**C. Lines Written above Tintern Abbey**

D. Christabel

14. "He prayeth best, who loveth best,

All things, great and small"

In which poem do these lines occur?

A. Dejection: An Ode

B. Christabel

C. Kubla Khan

**D. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner**

14. Who wrote, “Our Sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts”?

A. Robert Southey

B. S. T. Coleridge

C. John Keats

**D. P. B. Shelley**

15. Who wrote: “Water, water, everywhere,

And all the boards did shrink;

Water, water, everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink.”

**A. S. T. Coleridge**

B. William Wordsworth

C. P. B. Shelley

D. John Keats

16. Coleridge is best known for his:

A. Concept of Imagery

B. Concept of Emotional Depth

**C. Concept of Imagination**



D. Concept of the level of sub-consciousness

17. In how many parts is 'Christabel' divided?

A. Three

B. Two

**C. Four**

D. Five

18. Shelley's death was caused by...

A. Poisoning

**B. Drowning**

C. Suicide

D. Tuberculosis

19. "If winter comes, can spring be far behind"

Which poem of Shelley ends with this line?

**A. Ode to the West Wind**

B. To Cloud

C. To Night

D. Ode to Skylark

20. 'Elia' is a pen-name of –

A. Bacon

B. Hazlitt

**C. Charles Lamb**

D. Thomas De Quincey

21. 'Essays of Elia' are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

A. Satirical

B. Autobiographical

C. Ironical

**D. None of the above**

22. Who is called the 'Prince of the English Essayist'?

**A. Charles Lamb**

B. Bacon

C. Hazlitt

D. Montaigne

23. Who defines Romanticism as "The Renaissance of Wonder"?

A. Walter Pater

B. Goethe

**C. Watts Dunton**

D. W. J. Long

24. Who among following was almost a classicist in an age of romanticists?

A. Walter Scott

B. Jane Austen

C. M. G. Lewis

**D. Maria Edgeworth**

25. Which novel by Jane Austen is a burlesque of the Gothic novel?

- A. Emma
- B. Pride and Prejudice
- C. Sense and Sensibility
- D. Northanger Abbey**

26. Which novel by Jane Austen is incomplete?

- A. Sensation**
- B. Mansfield Park
- C. Northanger Abbey
- D. Persuasion

27. 'Adonais' is an elegy written on the death of \_\_\_\_.

- A. Wordsworth
- B. Coleridge
- C. Keats**
- D. Byron

28. Who among the following is a historical novelist?

- A. Fielding
- B. Walter Scott**
- C. Smollett
- D. Stern

29. Who said, “I awoke one morning and found myself famous”?

A. P. B. Shelley

B. S. T. Coleridge

**C. Lord Byron**

D. John Keats

30. Who gave 11,396 definitions of romanticism?

A. Friedrich Schlegel

B. Victor Hugo

C. Edger Allan Poe

**D. F. L. Lucas**

31. Who wrote ‘The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater’?

**A. Thomas De Quincey**

B. Charles Lamb

C. Jane Austen

D. William Blake

32. Coleridge’s distinction between Fancy and Imagination occurs in his ‘Biographia Literaria’, Chapter No. \_\_\_\_

A. XI

**B. XIII**

C. XIV

D. XII

33. "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever". Which verse-tale of Keats begins with this line?

A. Hyperion

**B. Endymion**

C. Eve of St. Agnes

D. Eve. of St. Mark

34. Keats's 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' is a \_\_\_\_.

A. Lyric

B. Sonnet

**C. Ballad**

D. Song

35. Lord Byron died at the age of \_\_\_\_.

A. 34 years

B. 35 years

**C. 36 years**

D. 38 years

36. Which romantic poet coined the famous phrase 'Sports of time'?

A. John Keats

B. William Wordsworth

**C. S. T. Coleridge**

D. Lord Byron

37. Who defined Poetry as “Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, emotions recollected in tranquility”?

A. Shelley

B. Keats

C. Coleridges

**D. William Wordsworth**

38. What is the other name of ‘Oxford Movement’?

**A. Tractarian Movement**

B. The High Church Movement

C. The Catholic Revival

D. All the above

39. Who is the pioneer of ‘Oxford Movement’?

**A. John Henry Newman**

B. John Keble

C. Richard Hurrell

D. Edward Pusey

40. Who wrote ‘Hard Times’?

A. Thomas Hardy

B. Matthew Arnold

C. John Ruskin

**D. Charles Dickens**

41. In how many books 'Hard Times' is divided?

A. Five books

**B. Three books**

C. Four books

D. Two books

42. Who wrote 'Unto This Last'?

A. Thomas Hardy

B. Matthew Arnold

**C. John Ruskin**

D. Charles Dickens

43. Who wrote 'Dover Beach'?

A. P. B. Shelley

**B. Matthew Arnold**

C. Robert Browning

D. Alfred Tennyson

44. Which was Dickens's autobiographical novel?

A. Pickwick Papers

B. a Tale of Two Cities

C. Oliver Twist

**D. David Copperfield**

45. What is the sub-title of the novel 'Vanity Fair'?

**A. A Novel Without Hero**

B. For These Times

C. A Study of Provincial Life

D. The Parish Boy's Progress

46. What is the name of Industrial town in 'Hard Times'?

A. Derby

**B. Coketown**

C. Telford

D. Mansfield

47. When did 'Hard Times' publish?

A. 1856s

B. 1855

C. 1858

**D. 1854**

48. On whose tomb, the epitaph "Here lies One Whose Name was writ in Water" carved?

A. P. B. Shelley

**B. John Keats**

C. Lord Byron

D. William Blake

49. Who said 'Poets are the unacknowledged legislator of the world'?



**A. P. B. Shelley**

B. John Keats

C. Lord Byron

D. William Blake

50. Who said “Poetry is the Criticism of Life”?

A. Alfred Tennyson

**B. Matthew Arnold**

C. Robert Browning

D. Thomas Carlyle

51. Tennyson’s ‘In Memoriam’ was written in the memory of...

A. John Ruskin

B. Robert Browning

**C. Arthur Henry Hallam**

D. Matthew Arnold

52. What is the name of the fictitious landscape of Thomas Hardy’s novels?

A. Sussex

B. Leicester

C. Norwich

**D. Wessex**

53. Which poem of Arnold shows most the Victorian loss of religious faith?

**A. Dover Beach**

- B. The Scholar Gypsy
- C. Sohrab and Rustum
- D. None of the above

56. The period from 1830 to 1890 is known as...

- A. The Romantic Revival
- B. Neo-Classical Age
- C. Age of Reason
- D. Victorian Age**

57. Who wrote 'Origin of Species'?

- A. William Makepeace Thackeray
- B. Charles Darwin**
- C. Francis Bacon
- D. Thomas Carlyle

58. Who is considered to be the most representative poet of the Victorian Age?

- A. Robert Browning
- B. Matthew Arnold
- C. Alfred Tennyson**
- D. Thomas Carlyle

59. In which poem of Robert Browning , following lines occurs:

“God is in his Heaven,  
All's right with the World”

- A. My Last Duchess
- B. Porphyria's Lover
- C. Rabbi ben Ezra
- D. Pippa Passes**

60. Who wrote 'Wuthering Heights'?

- A. Emily Bronte**
- B. Charlotte Bronte
- C. Jane Austen
- D. George Eliot

61. What is the real name of George Eliot?

- A. Mary Anne Evans**
- B. Anne Bronte
- C. Jane Austen
- D. None of the above

62. Who wrote 'Heroes and Hero Worship'?

- A. Mathew Arnold
- B. John Ruskin
- C. Thomas Carlyle**
- D. Leigh Hunt

63. What type of work is 'Hero and Hero Workship'?

- A. collection of Poems

- B. collection of Essays
- C. collection of Short story
- D. collection of Lectures**

64. Which Revolution had a great impact on the Victorian Life?

- A. French Revolution
- B. Industrial Revolution**
- C. American Revolution
- D. Serbian Revolution

65. What kind of novel 'Kenilworth' is?

- A. Historical Romance**
- B. Gothic Novel
- C. Epistolary Novel
- D. Picaresque Novel

66. What does Shelley address the skylark in his poem 'Ode to Skylark'?

- A. Good Omen
- B. Blithe Spirit**
- C. Immortal Bird
- D. Minion

67. Who wrote 'The Last Ride Together'?

- A. Matthew Arnold
- B. John Keats**

C. Alfred Tennyson

**D. Robert Browning**

68. What is the name of the central character in Dickens's 'Great Expectation'?

**A. Pip**

B. David

C. Joe

D. Herbert

69. 'Wuthering Heights' contains elements of \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Epistolary Novel

B. Picaresque Novel

**C. Gothic Fiction**

D. Historical Romance

70. Under which Pseudonym Charlotte Bronte's 'Jane Eyre' was published?

A. Ellis Bell

**B. Currer Bell**

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

71. In how many volumes 'Jane Eyre' was originally published?

A. 5 Volumes

B. 4 Volumes

C. 6 Volumes

### **D. 3 Volumes**

72. Where does the term 'Vanity Fair' come from?

A. Milton's Paradise Lost

B. Spenser's Faerie Queene

**C. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress**

D. Eliot's Waste Land

73. In which form Jane Austen's 'Sense and Sensibility' written?

**A. Epistolary Form**

B. Gothic Form

C. Picaresque form

D. Sentimental

74. Which work has Byron called an 'Epic Satire'?

A. Beppo

**B. Don Juan**

C. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage

D. She Walks in Beauty

75. The novel 'Pride and Prejudice' originally entitled as?

A. Last Impressions

B. Second Impressions

**C. First Impressions**

D. None of the above