**Department of English, Government General Degree College at Kaliganj**

**Multiple Choice Type Questions on ENGH-H-CC-T-8 (Semester-IV)**

* ***“London”* by Dr. Samuel Johnson**

**1) Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ is written in imitation of:**

**(a) first satire of Horace (b) third satire of Juvenal (c) fifth satire of Horace (d) fifth satire of Juvenal**

**2) Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ was originally composed in the year:**

**(a) 1789 (b) 1660 (c) 1738 (d) 1812**

**3) The epigraph of Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ is a quotation from:**

**(a) Horace (b) Shakespeare (c) Sophocles (d) Juvenal**

**4) The chief narrator of the poem ‘London’ is:**

**(a) Thales (b) Thalestris (c) the poet himself (d) David**

**5) Where does Thales propose to settle in after leaving London?**

**(a) Scotland (b) Ireland (c) Cambria (d) Columbia**

**6) Which place has been described as “the seat that gave Eliza birth”?**

**(a) Cambridge (b) Greenwich (c) Ireland (d) London**

**7) “Illustrious Edward” in Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ stands for:**

**(a) Edward III (b) Edward II (c) Edward IV (d) Edward I**

**8) The expression “the snarling muse” in Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ stands for:**

**(a) the British Queen (b) Thales (c) Calliope (d) the muse of satire**

**9) In Samuel Johnson’s poem ‘London’ the expression “Blest age” signifies:**

**(a) the eighteenth century (b) the Elizabethan age (c) the age of Alfred the Great (d) the age of Edward III**

**10) The poem is narrated while the poet and his friend are standing on the banks of river:**

**(a) Cam (b) Thames (c) Wye (d) Lea**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (a) 5 (c) 6 (b) 7 (a) 8 (d) 9 (c) 10 (b)**

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* ***“Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”* by Thomas Gray**

**1) The temporal setting of ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ is:**

**(a) dawn (b) midnight (c) evening (d) noon**

**2) The Epitaph at the end of ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ is dedicated to:**

**(a) the poet’s friend (b) an unnamed village youth (c) the poet’s beloved (d) an old poet**

**3) In ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ the poet mourns the deaths of:**

**(a) poets (b) statesmen (c) his near and dear ones (d) unknown villagers**

**4) Which phrase from ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ is later used by Thomas Hardy as the title of his novel?**

**(a) “Far from the madding crowd” (b) “the knell of parting day” (c) “Beneath those rugged elms” (d) “Hard by yon wood”**

**5) ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ is written in:**

**(a) heroic couplets (b) iambic pentameter quatrains (c) Petrarchan sonnet form (d) iambic trimeter**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**1 (c) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4 (a) 5 (b)**

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* ***Fantomina* by Eliza Haywood**
1. ***Fantomina* was published in:**

**(a) 1798 (b) 1700 (c) 1725 (d) 1715**

**2) The subtitle of *Fantomina* is:**

**(a) Love in a Maze (b) Tale of a Tub (c) Virtue Rewarded (d) A Virtuous Lady**

**3) The author of *Fantomina* is:**

**(a) Mary Shelley (b) Eliza Haywood (c) Thomas Haywood (d) Elizabeth Gaskell**

**4) Who is the person whom Fantomina meets multiple times in the course of the novel?**

**(a) Richardson (b) Mr. Bloom (c) Prince Edward (d) Beauplaisir**

**5) What is the first disguise assumed by the protagonist of the novel?**

**(a) Mrs. Bloomer (b) Incognita (c) Celia (d) Fantomina**

**6) What is the protagonist’s third disguise in the novel?**

**(a) Incognita (b) Mrs. Bloomer (c) Celia (d) Fantomina**

**7) The second identity that the protagonist uses is:**

**(a) Mrs. Bloomer (b) Incognita (c) Fantomina (d) Celia**

**8) The reader observes the protagonist’s final disguise as:**

**(a) Incognita (b) Mrs. Bloomer (c) Beauplaisir (d) Fantomina**

**9) Haywood’s *Fantomina* belongs to the tradition of:**

**(a) gothic fiction (b) amatory fiction (c) modernist fiction (d) children fiction**

**10) Haywood’s *Fantomina* deals with the issues of class in:**

**(a) the 16th century British society (b) the 17th century British society**

**(c) the 18th century British society (d) the 19th century British society**

**ANSWER KEYS**

 **1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (b) 4 (d) 5 (d) 6 (b) 7 (d) 8 (a) 9 (b) 10 (c)**

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* ***The Way of the World* by William Congreve**

1**. *The Way of the World* was published in:**

**(a) 1667 (b) 1700 (c) 1605 (d) 1695**

**2. *The Way of the World* is a classic example of:**

**(a) comedy of humours (b) comedy of menace (c) comedy of manners (d) anti-sentimental comedy**

**3. Who is the hero of the play *The Way of the World*?**

**(a) Mirabell (b) Millamant (c) Fainall (d) Witwould**

**4. In the play Fainall marries just for the share of money. Who is the lady with whom he marries?**

**(a) Lady Wishfort’s daughter (b) Millamant (c) Mrs. Marwood (d) Lady Wishfort**

**5. Who is the heroine of the play?**

**(a) Mrs. Fainall (b) Millamant (c) Lady Wishfort (d) Mrs. Marwood**

**6. Who is twice married in the play?**

**(a) Mrs. Fainall (b) Mrs. Woud (c) Mrs. Marwood (d) Lady Wishfort**

**7. Who is Waitwell?**

**(a) Servant of Mirabell (b) Servant of Millamant (c) Servant of Wishfort (d) A rich man**

**8. Who represents the sexual desire in old age?**

**(a) Lady Wishfort (b) Millamant (c) Mrs. Marwood (d) Mrs. Fainall**

**9. Who are two vicious characters in the play?**

**(a) Fainall and Mrs. Marwood (b) Millamant and Lady Wishfort**

**(c) Mirabell and Millamant (d) Mirabell and Lady Wishfort**

**10. Who is married to Mirabell?**

**(a) Marwood (b) Millamant (c) Waitwell (d) Witwould**

**11. Sir Rowland is a disguised:**

**(a) Mirabell (b) Millamant (c) Waitwell (d) Wilfull**

**12. Who has described *The Way of the World* as *“the unequalled and unapproached masterpiece of English comedy”*?**

**(a) A. C. Swinburne (b) W.H. Hudson (c) Compton Rickett (d) Tillotson**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (a) 5 (b) 6 (a) 7 (a) 8 (a) 9 (a) 10 (a) 11 (c) 12. (a)**

* ***Gulliver’s Travels* (Parts I & II) by Jonathan Swift**

**1) Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels* was first published in the year:**

**(a) 1826 (b) 1726 (c) 1832 (d) 1732**

**2) Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels* is written in the form of a/an:**

**(a) detective fiction (b) epistolary novel (c) travelogue (d) dream narrative**

**3) Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels* is divided into:**

**(a) two parts (b) three parts (c) four parts (d) six parts**

**4) The name of the capital/metropolis of Lilliput is:**

**(a) Laputa (b) Blefuscu (c) Balnibarbi (d) Mildendo**

**5) In Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels* Part I (Voyage to Lilliput) the character Flimnap is a satirical sketch of:**

**(a) Robert Walpole (b) Lord Carteret (b) John Anderson (d) Henry Finch**

**6) In the Lilliputian court the character who became a friend of Gulliver was:**

**(a) Flimnap (b) Reldresal (c) Bolgolam (d) Golbasto**

**7) In the Lilliputian court the character who became most hostile to Gulliver was:**

**(a) Reldresal (b) Flimnap (c) Skyresh Bolgolam (d) Golbasto**

**8) Gulliver helped the Lilliputians win a battle against:**

**(a) Laputa (b) Balnibarbi (c) Mildendo (d) Blefuscu**

**9) In Lilliput Gulliver was called:**

**(a) Borach Mivola (b) Quinbus Flestrin (c) Peplom Selan (d) Tolgo Phonac**

**10) Gulliver describes the Lilliputians to be excellent and perfect in:**

**(a) mathematics and mechanics (b) literature and music (c) philosophy (d) astronomy**

**11) The year in which Gulliver landed in Brobdingnag was:**

**(a) 1702 (b) 1802 (c) 1703 (d) 1804**

**12) In Brobdingnag Gulliver called the farmer’s daughter:**

**(a) Splacknuck (b) Grildrig (c) Grultrud (d) Glumdalclitch**

**13) The farmer’s daughter in Brobdingnag gave Gulliver the name:**

**(a) Grultrud (b) Grildrig (c) Glumdalclitch (d) Splacknuck**

**14) The first name of Gulliver is:**

**(a) Roger (b) Langston (c) Lemuel (d) Samuel**

**15) The capital city of Brobdingnag is named:**

**(a) Lorbrulgrud (b) Grildrig (c) Splacknuck (d) Mildendo**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9 (b) 10 (a) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13 (b)**

**14 (c) 15 (a)**

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