



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English
Course Name – British Poetry and Drama: 17th and 18th Centuries
Course Code - BELS202
(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

1 x 60=60

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Elizabeth I was succeeded by James I of England, Scotland and Ireland. Which of the following is true about James I?
- a) James I of England, Scotland and Ireland erstwhile ruled Scotland as James VI
b) James was the son of Mary, Queen of the Scots
c) James happened to be great grandson of Henry VIII
d) All of the above
- (2) The excommunication of England from the Roman Catholic Church was called the _____.
- a) Reinvigoration
b) Reformation
c) Retribution
d) Counsel at Arms
- (3) The period in English history from the execution of Charles I in 1649 to the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 is called the Interregnum. What does the word actually mean?
- a) Unavailability
b) Hiatus
c) A period of sorrow
d) A period of remembrance
- (4) What is the period when Charles I ruled without Parliament called?
- a) Parliamentary Privilege
b) Divine Right
c) The Eleven Years' Tyranny
d) None of the above
- (5) Which of the following options best describes the Parliamentarian demands headed by Oliver Cromwell of King Charles I?
- a) They demanded the King's resignation
b) They wanted the rights of passing laws
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above
- (6) King James II was forced to leave England in 1688 when his wife gave him a Catholic heir to the throne. James left peacefully and William of Orange and his wife Mary were invited to be the king and queen of England. This event has come to be known as _____.
- a) Act of Union
b) Long Parliament

- c) Rump Parliament
- (7) Who coined the term 'Metaphysical'?
- a) John Dryden
b) Dr. Johnson
c) Shakespeare
d) John Milton
- (8) "About the beginning of the seventeenth century appeared a race of writers that may be termed the metaphysical poets. The metaphysical poets were men of learning, and to show their learning was their whole endeavour: but, unluckily resolving to show it in rhyme, instead of writing poetry, they only wrote verses and very often such verses as stood the trial of the finger better than of the ear; for the modulation was so imperfect that they were only found to be verses by counting the syllables."- Who made this above statement about the Metaphysical poets?
- a) Samuel Johnson
b) Daniel Defoe
c) Alexander Pope
d) None of the above
- (9) Who among the following was not a Metaphysical poet?
- a) John Donne
b) Andrew Marvell
c) Herbert Vaughan
d) John Suckling
- (10) Apart from The Rape of the Lock which of the following is another mock heroic work by Alexander Pope?
- a) Annus Mirabilis
b) Astrea Redux
c) An Apologie for Poetrie
d) Dunciad
- (11) Which of the following can be said to true for the Puritan Age?
- a) The theatres were closed down
b) Literature and poetry were presented as the worship of false ideals
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above
- (12) Which of the following is a Puritan Christian allegory?
- a) John Dryden's Astrea Redux
b) Samuel Butler's Hudibras
c) Dr. Johnson's A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland
d) John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
- (13) The English Restoration saw _____ ascend to the throne of England as monarchy got restored after the Puritan protectorate.
- a) King James I
b) King Charles II
c) Queen Mary
d) King James VII
- (14) In which book of the Bible does the story of Adam and Eve occur?
- a) Genesis
b) Exodus
c) Job
d) None of the above
- (15) Which fallen angel advocates a renewal of all-out war against God in Paradise Lost Book I?
- a) Amenediel
b) Beelzebub
c) Moloch
d) Azazel
- (16) What is Milton's stated purpose in Paradise Lost?
- a) To assert his superiority to other poets
b) To argue against the doctrine of predestination
c) To justify the ways of God to men
d) To make his story hard to understand
- (17) When Satan leaps over the fence into Paradise, what does Milton liken him to?
- a) A snake slithering up a tree
b) A germ infecting a body
c) A wolf leaping into a sheep's pen
d) A fish leaping out of water
- (18) Which statement about the Earth is asserted as true in Paradise Lost?

- c) John Bunyan
- (30) At the end of Pope's 'The Rape of the Lock', the lock is _____.
- a) Turned into a star
 - b) Kept by the Baron
 - c) Returned to Belinda
 - d) Guarded by the sylphs
- (31) "Not fierce Othello in so loud a strain Roared for the handkerchief that caused his pain." These lines from The Rape of the Lock illustrate the use of _____.
- a) Simile
 - b) Allusion
 - c) Paradox
 - d) Oxymoron
- (32) A common feature of a mock epic is _____.
- a) Internal rhyme
 - b) An inflated tone
 - c) A pastoral setting
 - d) Dramatic monologue
- (33) "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance, As those move easiest who have learned to dance. 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offense— The sound must seem an echo to the sense." In these lines, Pope makes use of _____.
- a) Sestet
 - b) Tetrametre
 - c) Blank Verse
 - d) Heroic Couplet
- (34) According to Pope, in 'The Rape of the Lock,' who adores the "sparkling cross" Belinda has on her neck?
- a) Jews
 - b) Infidels
 - c) Priests
 - d) No one
- (35) What card game do the Baron and Belinda play in 'The Rape of the Lock'?
- a) Ombre
 - b) Jade
 - c) Fish
 - d) They play no card games
- (36) The Rape of the Lock' is written using what type of rhythm?
- a) Blank Verse
 - b) Heroic Couplets
 - c) Iambic Tetrameter
 - d) Rhyming Couplets
- (37) John Donne's 'The Good Morrow' can be best described through which of the following statements?
- a) Having most of the characteristics of a traditional tercet
 - b) A riff on the traditional ballad
 - c) A somewhat unconventional Petrarchan sonnet
 - d) Not adhering to any particular traditional poetic form
- (38) The "hemispheres" referred to in the poem 'The Good Morrow' represent _____.
- a) Love and religion
 - b) Love and reason
 - c) The speaker and his lover
 - d) God and man
- (39) What makes 'The Good-Morrow' an atypical love poem for its era?
- a) Its many allusions to Christianity
 - b) Donne's choice not to use the sonnet form
 - c) Lack of amorous language or the description of the lover
 - d) Its unusual rhyme scheme and three stanza structure
- (40) The mood of 'The Good-Morrow' can be best described as which of the following?
- a) Confused and inquisitive
 - b) Impassioned and strident
 - c) Joyful yet introspective
 - d) Cold and philosophical
- (41) Which of the following is not an accurate characterisation of the conception of love as portrayed in the poem 'The Good Morrow'?
- a) Its a vital means of self knowledge
 - b) I possess a kind of immortality
 - c) It changes both the lovers and their relation to the world
 - d) It provides the only way to truly know God

- (42) The phrase "Were we not weaned till then?" in 'The Good Morrow' is an example of _____.
- a) Personification
c) Hyperbole
- b) Alliteration
d) Synecdoche
- (43) Which of the following best describes of the line "For love, all love of other sights controls" in Donne's 'The Good Morrow'?
- a) Finding love is the most important part of life
c) In true love, it is impossible to love anyone else
- b) Love makes all other desires seem unimportant
d) Love makes it impossible to think about anything other than the beloved
- (44) Which of the following options best describes the Carpe Diem motif in literature, as popularised by metaphysical poetry?
- a) Seize the day
c) Forget the day
- b) Acknowledge the day
d) Seize the night
- (45) In the lines "Thou by the Indian Ganges' side / Shouldst rubies find; I by the tide / Of Humber would complain," what is the "Humber" as per Marvell's 'To His Coy Mistress'?
- a) The English Channel whose majesty is equal to the Indian Ganges
c) Another name for the river Thames posited to be far greater in majesty than the Indian Ganges
- b) An ordinary river in England, used by Marvell to contrast the majesty of the Indian Ganges
d) None of the above
- (46) In the lines "But at my back I always hear / Time's wingèd chariot hurrying near; / And yonder all before us lie / Deserts of vast eternity," in 'To His Coy Mistress' the "chariot" and the "deserts" are examples of _____.
- a) Metaphor
c) Apostrophe
- b) Simile
d) Hyperbole
- (47) In the last section of the poem 'To His Coy Mistress' which creatures does the poet want himself and his mistress to imitate in their love-making?
- a) Gentle lovers
c) Wild tigers
- b) Birds of prey
d) Gentle doves
- (48) The poem 'To His Coy Mistress' is written _____ form.
- a) Rhyming Couplet
c) Blank Verse
- b) Iambic Pentametre
d) Heroic Couplet
- (49) The lines "while the youthful hue / Sits on thy skin like morning dew" in 'To His Coy Mistress' are an example of what?
- a) Allusion
c) Simile
- b) Metaphor
d) Apostrophe
- (50) In The Duchess of Malfi which cruelty does Ferdinand not commit against the Duchess?
- a) Give her a dead man's arm and tell her that it is of Antonio
c) Kill Antonio
- b) Surround her prison with lunatics
d) Made fake corpses of her family and show her
- (51) Who has just returned from France at the opening of the play The Duchess of Malfi?
- a) Delio
c) The Cardinal
- b) The Duchess
d) Antonio
- (52) For what does the Duchess call Cariola a superstitious fool?

- a) Insisting that she and Antonio have a church ceremony even though they are married
 c) Thinking Antonio's bloody nose is a bad omen
- b) Telling the Duchess not to marry before at least an year of her husband's death
 d) Saying that the Duchess should not use religion to sell a lie about Antonio
- (53) Who asks Ferdinand to stop torturing the Duchess in Act Four of The Duchess of Malfi?
 a) Bosola
 c) The Cardinal
 b) Celio
 d) Delio
- (54) What excuse does Antonio give for having the courtiers locked in their rooms on the night the Duchess gives birth?
 a) The maids complained about their lasciviousness
 c) Some of the Duchess' jewels have gone missing
 b) The Duchess is in labor
 d) They were being too loud
- (55) Who tells the Duchess "Wisdom begins at the end: remember it" (1.1.319)?
 a) The Cardinal
 c) The executioner
 b) Ferdinand
 d) Bosola
- (56) What does Bosola mean when he says, "we may go read i'th' stars" (3.1.60) in reference to the identify of the Duchess' lover?
 a) God only knows
 c) It will be found out soon
 b) Everybody knows
 d) It will be found out by the use of astrology
- (57) Which character in The Duchess of Malfi seems to harbour incestuous desires?
 a) Ferdinand
 c) Bosola
 b) The Cardinal
 d) Antonio
- (58) Which of these is not mentioned as a bad omen in The Duchess of Malfi?
 a) A cricket chirping
 c) A bloody nose
 b) A black cat
 d) A horse stumbling
- (59) Who says the following about the Duchess: "Her days are practised in such noble virtue/ That sure her nights, nay more, her very sleeps,/Are more in heaven than other ladies' shrifts" (1.1.191-4)?
 a) Antonio
 c) Bosola
 b) Delio
 d) Ferdinand
- (60) Why does Ferdinand tell the Duchess not to get a parrot?
 a) Parrots are associated with strumpets
 c) The parrot would blurt out the name of the Duchess' wife
 b) Parrots are a sign of ill luck
 d) All of the above