



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English

Course Name – British Literature: 19th Century

Course Code - BELS401

(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) The Poor Law Amendment Act also known as the New Poor Law was passed in _____.
 - a) 1832
 - b) 1834
 - c) 1845
 - d) 1819
- (2) _____ was the author of the Reform Act of 1832.
 - a) Charles Gray
 - b) Winston Churchill
 - c) Benjamin Disareli
 - d) Queen Victooria
- (3) The Chartist Movement refers to _____.
 - a) The massacre of workmen in St. Peter’s field
 - b) A working class factory worker's movement
 - c) The reformation of the British electoral system
 - d) The New Poor Law
- (4) What happened in London in 1851 which becomes a very important event in highlighting the Oriental attitude of the west?
 - a) The Peterloo Massacre
 - b) Construction of the Crystal Palace
 - c) The Great Exhibition
 - d) The Empire Exhibition
- (5) The Corn Laws were a series of statutes enacted between _____ which kept corn prices at a high level. This measure was intended to protect English farmers from cheap foreign imports of grain following the end of the Napoleonic Wars.
 - a) 1815-1819
 - b) 1834-1885
 - c) 1832-1846
 - d) 1815-1846
- (6) Queen Victoria belonged to the House of _____.
 - a) Tudor
 - b) Stuart
 - c) Hanover
 - d) Windsor
- (7) Elizabeth Barrett's poem “The Cry of the Children” is concerned with which major issue attendant on the Time of Troubles during the 1830s and 1840s?
 - a) Chartism
 - b) Child labour

- c) Women's rights and suffrage
d) The prudishness of her fellow Victorians
- (8) Which of the following novelists best represents the mid-Victorian period's contentment with the rising economic prosperity and decreased restiveness over social and political change?
- a) Charles Dickens
b) George Eliot
c) Emily Bronte
d) Anthony Trollope
- (9) What does the phrase "White Man's Burden," coined by Kipling, refer to?
- a) The British need to improve transport and communication in the colonies
b) A chartist slogan
c) The loss incurred due to the repeal of the Corn Laws
d) The distinctly moral responsibility of the British to colonize the world and educate its people
- (10) Which best describes the minority of Evangelicals in the Church of England?
- a) Also called Nonconformists or Dissenters, Evangelicals led the missionary movement in the colonies, advocated a Puritan moral code, and were responsible for the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire as early as 1833
b) They pertained to all three divisions of the Church of England: Low, Broad, and High
c) A group of unattractive people relegated to the colonies to perform missionary work where they wouldn't tarnish the aesthetics of the Church of England
d) Prisoners relegated to the colonies to perform missionary work
- (11) Which of the following best defines Utilitarianism?
- a) A critical methodology stating that all words have a single meaningful function within a given piece of literature
b) A philosophy dictating that we should only keep what we use on a daily basis
c) A farming technique aimed at maximizing productivity with the fewest tools
d) A moral arithmetic, which states that all humans aim to maximize the greatest pleasure to the greatest number
- (12) In which of the following texts is the conception of the Victorian woman as an "Angel of the House" most clearly propounded?
- a) Tennyson's *The Princess*
b) Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*
c) John Ruskin's *Of Queen's Garden*
d) Bram Stoker's *Dracula*
- (13) Who announced, "The history of the Victorian Age will never be written: we know too much about it"?
- a) Benjamin Disraeli
b) Charles Darwin
c) Lytton Strachey
d) John Stuart Mill
- (14) Which of the following best describes the difference between a *Erziehungsroman* and a *Kunstlerroman*?
- a) *Erziehungsromans* deal with the coming of age of a character whereas *Kunstlerroman* deals with the general development of the protagonist
b) *Erziehungsromans* deal with the artistic development a character whereas *Kunstlerroman* deals with the general development of the protagonist
c) *Erziehungsromans* deal with the formal educational development of a character whereas *Kunstlerroman* deals with the general development of the protagonist
d) *Erziehungsromans* deal with the formal educational development of a character whereas *Kunstlerroman* deals with the artistic development of the protagonist
- (15) Which of the following works can be said to be one of the earliest examples of the *Bildungsroman* literary genres?
- a) Wilhelm Meister's *Apprenticeship* by
b) *Geschichte des Agathon* by Christoph Martin

Goethe

Weiland

c) Lazarillo des Tormes by anonymous

d) Moll Flanders by Daniel Defoe

(16) Which of the following best describes utilitarian influences on the works of Victorian novelists like Dickens, Hardy et al.?

a) Victorian novelists looked to understand the utilisation of pain of Victorian life in their novels

b) Victorian novelists were influenced by utilitarian philosophies seeking to overcome the constant thematics of pain of Victorian life

c) Both of the above

d) None of the above

(17) Which of the following is not a theme of Dickens' Great Expectations?

a) Appearance and reality

b) Existential crisis

c) Caste consciousness

d) All of the above

(18) Which of the following statements can be said to be true in terms of Dickens' characterisation of Pip in Great Expectations?

a) Pip's condition as a destitute is accidental with respect to Victorian socio-cultural condition

b) Pip is symbolic of the lost childhood motif of Victorian orphans

c) Pip's rise during the course of the novel is symbolic of the Victorian notions of the evolution of species

d) None of the above

(19) What term did Matthew Arnold introduce into the English language through Culture and Anarchy?

a) Barbaric

b) Hellenic

c) Philistine

d) None of the above

(20) According to Arnold, what combination of aspects make up culture, the quest for perfection?

a) Sweetness and darkness

b) Sweetness and light

c) Ambition and religious devotion

d) Radicalism and conservatism

(21) What did Arnold believe was wrong with the concept of "every man doing as he likes"?

a) The excessive assertion of personal liberty would lead to anarchy

b) It was against Anglican religious principles

c) It was a sexist concept

d) It was too close to socialism

(22) In Culture and Anarchy, Matthew Arnold divided society into three categories which he labeled what?

a) Intellectuals, Normalites, Barbarians

b) Aesthetes, Bambasts, Bathycysts

c) Barbarians, Philistines, Populace

d) Foxes, Camels, Hedgehogs

(23) According to Matthew Arnold, culture is _____.

a) Empirical

b) Idealised

c) A combination of empirical and idealised

d) None of the above

(24) In the Culture and Anarchy, Matthew Arnold opines which of the following about culture?

a) "[culture is] the best which has been thought and said"

b) "Culture [...] is a study of perfection"

c) "[Culture] seeks to do away with classes; to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light [...]"

d) All of the above

(25) Which of the following best describes the term Philistine in the context of Matthew

Arnold's Culture and Anarchy?

- a) Philistinism describes the attitudes, habits, and characteristics of a person who deprecates art and beauty, spirituality and intellect
- b) Philistinism describes the attitudes, habits, and characteristics of a person who evaluated the critical politics of art and beauty, spirituality and intellect
- c) Philistinism describes the attitudes, habits, and characteristics of a person who is ignorant of art and beauty, spirituality and intellect
- d) None of the above
- (26) Why are domesticated species useful for Darwin's theory?
- a) The variations we see in domesticated species are similar to those we see in nature.
- b) Domesticated species show that traits are passed from parents to offspring.
- c) Domesticated species show how natural selection perpetuates certain advantageous traits in the population.
- d) None of the above
- (27) Why must species engage in a struggle for existence?
- a) Because organisms of different species are naturally predisposed to hate one another
- b) Because natural resources are limited
- c) Because natural resources are limited
- d) Because competition is inherent to life itself
- (28) Which field of study does Darwin most directly position himself against?
- a) Mathematics
- b) Natural theology
- c) Natural history
- d) Theology
- (29) Where did Darwin begin to collect the data and observations that would lead to his theory of the origin of species?
- a) North America and the Caribbean Islands
- b) South America and the Galapagos Islands
- c) Australia and New Zealand
- d) Japan and the Philippines
- (30) Which statement does Darwin's manuscript make about nature?
- a) Nature is responsible for the wondrous adaptations we see in the natural world.
- b) Nature is responsible for the extinction of species.
- c) Nature is unpredictable.
- d) All of the above
- (31) Which of the following is NOT an example of an advantageous variation?
- a) The instinct of hive bees to carve honeycombs from wax
- b) The ability of a fox to run quickly from its predators
- c) The shape of a woodpecker's beak
- d) The bright coloring of an animal that allows its predators to find it easily
- (32) How does Darwin explain the problems of the fossil record?
- a) The existing geological record is imperfect.
- b) Fossils become extinct along with species.
- c) Scientists haven't found all of the necessary fossils to complete the geological record.
- d) Paleontologists are not very good at finding fossils.
- (33) Which of the following is not a thematic concern of the poem Goblin Market?
- a) Vorticism
- b) Degeneration
- c) Temptation
- d) Mercantalism
- (34) The description of the fruits in Goblin Market achieves which of the following?
- a) Evoking the bounty of God
- b) Creating a rift between the sisters
- c) Providing a heightened sense of sensuality and a evocation of the original sin
- d) Promoting bestiality
- (35) Which of the following is true of John Ruskin's comment on Christian Rossetti's work?
- a) He praised Rossetti for her metrical
- b) He derided her for her overly sexual content

innovations

- c) He derided her for lesbian themes
- d) He called her irregular metre the calamity of modern poetry

(36) Laura's advice to Lizzie is significant because of which of the following reason?

- a) It hints at her dissatisfaction with herself
- b) Spinsterhood frustrates her
- c) She gives advice to her little sister based on her experience and the cautionary tales she has learnt pointing to the same networks of confidence women use to keep themselves and others safe
- d) She doesn't want Lizzie to enjoy herself

(37) Why does Laura ask Lizzie not to look at Goblin men?

- a) They are ugly
- b) The concept of gaze and its ability to lure others to ruin has been problematised throughout the poem
- c) The goblin men will haggle them more to buy their wares if they see them looking back
- d) The goblin men will take them to the goblin land

(38) Which of the following is not Lizzie's response to Laura's enthusiastic pleas to get her to look at the Goblin men's luscious displays?

- a) She looks at the wares entranced by their beauty
- b) She claims that the beauty of those goods are a mirage and there is only evil to be found there and therefore both of them should stay far away from them
- c) She covers her eyes up so that even if she wants she cannot look at them
- d) She pleads with her sister to not look or even peep at those evil men

(39) The description of the animalistic features of the Goblin men does not accomplish which of the following?

- a) It allows for the incorporation of fairy tale like elements
- b) It echoes the Victorian fears of miscegenation where humans were seen to be at risk to deevolve into beasts
- c) It foreshadows the threat of sexual violence on the sisters who are lured in by their seemingly amicable appearance
- d) It allows the poet to claim that the Goblin men are not the ones at fault but the women who get attracted to them in spite of their strange visage are the decadent and evil ones

(40) Which of the following is not related to Laura's comparison with a swan?

- a) It shows how meek and innocent Laura is unaware of falling into the grasp of merchants who have been described as predatory animals
- b) It showcases the virginal purity of the sisters and particularly Laura who has been raised and socialised to repress her instincts and is finally struggling with them in the face of temptation
- c) It shows that Laura truly belonged in the society of the Goblin men since she too resembled animals and beastly desires
- d) It is a distorted allusion of the myth of Leda and the swan which hides within it an indication of sexual violence

(41) Which of the following is not related to the Goblin men's reaction when it comes to Laura?

- a) They gather together leering at each other and egging each other on
- b) One told her to stay away and tried to warn her
- c) One set down the basket and weaved her a crown of flowers and nuts
- d) One of them offered her the dish of fruits and asked her to have some

(42) Why do the Goblin men attack Lizzie?

- a) She insulted them by saying their fruits were
- b) She challenged them to try and tempt her and

not tasty

- c) She refused their invitation to sit and enjoy with them and offered to pay them with money instead of giving in to the desires of her flesh

they failed

- d) She felt like it was a travesty that such ugly uncouth men should be allowed to go around tempting young men and that is why she was angry

(43) Which of the following was not a reason why the Goblin men failed to capture Lizzie?

- a) Lizzie went to the men not to quench her own lust but to help her fading sister. It was love that made her step out of the conventional path

- b) Lizzie's bag was full of coins and the Goblin men were scared of money especially silver since it burned their hands

- c) Lizzie did not offer the men any part of her body to tie herself in a vulgar contract with them like Laura did. She wanted to treat this expedition like any other transaction that she indulges in.

- d) Lizzie's love for her sister and her own belief in her self were so strong that even when the Goblin men tried to force themselves on her and tried to feed her the fruits whether she wanted to or not she did not partake of a single bit

(44) Who sets the fire in Rochester's bedroom?

- a) Jane
c) Ms Fairfax

- b) Bertha
d) Grace Poole

(45) Which character is based on the Reverend Carus Wilson, a figure from Charlotte Brontë's childhood?

- a) St. John Rivers
c) Mr. Brocklehurst

- b) Rochester
d) Mr. Lloyd

(46) Where did Rochester marry Bertha Mason?

- a) Jamaica
c) Spain

- b) Madeira
d) London

(47) Who first suggests that Jane be sent away to school?

- a) Mrs Reed
c) Mr Brocklehurst

- b) John Reed
d) Mr Llyod

(48) Jane Eyre was dedicated to which of the following authors?

- a) Anne Bronte
c) William Makepeace Thackeray

- b) Emily Bronte
d) Charles Darwin

(49) What can be the possible source of Browning's 'My Last Duchess'?

- a) His visit to Italy in 1538 where he came across the biography of Alfonso II
c) He was inspired by Tennyson's Poems

- b) He came across Alfonso II while reviewing Tasso
d) All of the above

(50) The speaker in a dramatic monologue ____.

- a) is unreliable
c) always gives a balanced view

- b) tells the truth
d) None of the above

(51) The Duke in 'My Last Duchess' is i: an epitome of tyranny ii: a jealous lover iii: a foolish impostor iv: a connoisseur of art v: a murderous maniac Identify the correct combination.

- a) i, ii, iii, v
c) i, ii, iv, v

- b) i, iii, iv, v
d) ii, iii, iv, v

(52) Who is the painter of the duchess' painting in Browning's poem?

- a) Fra Pandolf
c) Duke of Ferrara

- b) Duke of Ferrara
d) The Count

(53) What brought the 'spot of joy' upon the Duchess's cheek in the painting?

- a) The gift of cherries from some courtier b) The praise of her beauty by the painter
c) The honour of the Duke's name d) The dropping of daylight in the west
- (54) Why would the Duke not tell the Duchess that she was not playing the role befitting the dignity of a duchess?
- a) It would have been humiliating for the Duke to make such an explanation b) He is obdurately egotistical who chose "never to stoop"
c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- (55) Choose the incorrect statement with reference to Browning's 'My Last Duchess'.
- a) The Duke and the Duchess are perfect foils to each other. b) The poem is structured in the form of a soliloquy where the speaker reveals his hidden thoughts and inner motives.
c) The Duke's extreme pride was wounded by the simple Duchess' candour and sincerity. d) The poem is presented in a flashback technique through the reminiscence of the Duke.
- (56) Browning's 'The Last Ride Together' is taken from ____.
- a) Dramatic Romances b) Men and Women
c) Dramatis Personae d) Pauline
- (57) When was the poem 'The Last Ride Together' published?
- a) 1852 b) 1857
c) 1854 d) 1855
- (58) Browning's 'The Last Ride Together' revolves around the theme/s of: i: pain and suffering ii: love and loss iii: nature and beauty iv: time and eternity v: philosophy and spirituality Choose the correct combination.
- a) i, ii, iv b) ii, iv, v
c) ii, iii, iv, v d) i, ii, iii, iv, v
- (59) Identify the principal philosophy of Browning as reflected in 'The Last Ride Together'.
- a) Life is always greater than art. b) Love is the best thing that life can bring.
c) Experience on earth is the ultimate and one can relish heavenly bliss here. d) All of the above
- (60) Identify the incorrect statement about 'The Last Ride Together'.
- a) The speaker is dejected by the rejection and fails to revel in the memory of his love. b) It is one of the most popular love lyrics in which thought, emotions and melody are blended in a perfect measure.
c) The poem exhibits a lyrical cry and objectivity of drama. d) The persona, despite being rejected, rises from the lone limbo of despair to the innermost fiery core of life and love.