



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English

Course Name – British Literature: The Early 20th Century

Course Code - BELS402

(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) Which of the following statements describes the difference between the Victorian technique and the Modernist technique in terms of representation?

<p>a) The Modernists chose to reject the real in daily life and existence as opposed to the Victorians who made it a point to express all the realities of contemporary existence</p> <p>c) The Victorians appropriated an aesthetic approach to realism as opposed to the Modernists who considered the representation of realism as primarily important</p>	<p>b) There is no apparent difference between the Victorians and the Modernists in that they both sought realism in their representations</p> <p>d) The Victorians appropriated an aesthetic approach to realism as opposed to the Modernists who considered the representation of realism as primarily important</p>
---	---
- (2) The Prufrock Paradox may be best described as: (A) The juxtaposition between appearance and reality. (B) Awareness of the subject's juxtaposition between appearance and reality. (C) Finding a solution to the juxtaposition between appearance and reality by the subject.

<p>a) A, B, C are correct</p> <p>c) A, B are correct but C is incorrect</p>	<p>b) A, B, C are incorrect</p> <p>d) A, C are correct but B is incorrect</p>
---	---
- (3) Which of the following statements best describes the paradox of the night-time in the second stanza of "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"?

<p>a) The night slithers about the town like a serpent</p> <p>c) The night is robbed of its disorderly exuberance</p>	<p>b) The night resonates with freedom</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>
---	---
- (4) Prufrock great indecision may be understood in terms of the fatal indecision of which Shakespearean character?

<p>a) King Lear</p> <p>c) King Henry V</p>	<p>b) Othello</p> <p>d) Hamlet</p>
--	------------------------------------

- (5) Which of the following is not a theme of Eliot's poem "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"?
- a) Desolation
b) Paralysis
c) Anxiety
d) Regeneration
- (6) Which of the following statements best characterizes the difference between War poetry and Futurist poetry ?
- a) The Futurists apotheosized technology, whereas War poets often focused on technology's destructive powers
b) The Futurists praised speed, whereas War poets often evoked images of nature to describe the human condition
c) The Futurists privileged the part over the whole, whereas War poets did not deal with the problem of modernity and alienation
d) The Futurists focused on advancements in technology and industry, whereas War poets ignored advancements in technology, especially in modern
- (7) The canon of War Poetry is believed to have originated from the Western canon of Homer's Iliad, yet the idea of War Poetry has been existant in non European cultures since the 6th century AD. The earliest example of non Western War Poetry can be said to be _____.
- a) Ayadgar-i Zariran
b) Hayy Ibn Yaqdhan
c) Gathas
d) Shahnanmeh
- (8) Ayadgar-i Zariran is the story of the _____, preserved by the _____ priests.
- a) Roman conquest of Syria/ Ottoman
b) Saxon conquest of Persia/ Muslim
c) Muslim conquest of Persia/ Zoroastrian
d) None of the above
- (9) Shahnameh, which retells the history of the Persian Kings in the 11th century is attributed to _____.
- a) Rumi
b) Ferdowsi
c) Amir Khusrow
d) Sultan Murad Han
- (10) Which of the following statements accurately compares Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier" and Siegfried Sassoon's "The Rear Guard" ?
- a) Both poems are an embodiment of Britain's imperialist ambitions
b) Both poems romanticise war and glorify the sacred duties of soldierhood
c) Both poems seek to respond to the harsh political and military realities of their day
d) Both poems describe the aftermath of Britain's civilising mission around the world
- (11) Which of the following statements best describes the following few lines from Brooke's "The Soldier"? "A pulse in the eternal mind, no less Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given"
- a) My (the soldier/ Brooke) consciousness will return to the immortal consciousness like a beating pulse, and return the beautiful thoughts that England gave me
b) If I die in the war, I want to be remembered in a particular way
c) I'll return England's gentleness, which lives in the English minds that are at peace under the English sky (the English heaven where I will be at peace too when I die)
d) That earth will be enriched by my dead body, because my body is made from dirt born in England
- (12) Which if the following is not a theme of Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier"?
- a) Patriotism
b) Death
c) Exile
d) National honour
- (13) W.H. Auden's poem "Funeral Blues," though achieved critical acclaim when it was written, it gained popularisation among the masses much later towards the end of the 20th century because of what?
- a) Hedli Anderson's cabaret performance
b) Acclaimed British composer Benjamin

Britten set the poem to music

- c) Mike Newell's 1994 movie *Four Weddings and a Funeral* d) All of the above
- (14) Identify the correct statement: Statement I: Auden's "Funeral Blues" is an elegy lamenting the loss. Statement II: Originally the poem was written for satirical purposes.
- a) Statement I is True but II is False b) Statement I is False but II is True
c) Both Statements are True d) Both Statements are False
- (15) Auden's "The Funeral Blues" was first published in _____.
- a) Auden's anthology of poetry *Dog Beneath the Skin* b) It was read out as the eulogy to Christopher Isherwood
c) It was performed in the 1936 musical performance of *Our Hunting Fathers* produced by Benjamin Britten d) It was a part of the verse play written by Auden in collaboration with Christopher Isherwood called *The Ascent of F6*
- (16) The poetic form of villanelle was inspired by the historical genre of the _____.
- a) Odes b) Sonnets
c) Elegies d) Pastorals
- (17) Which of the following may not be considered as a feature of the modern villanelle?
- a) Repetitions b) Obsessions
c) Unconventionality d) All of the above
- (18) The villanelle form of poetry was popularised in England through the critical reception of Théodore de Banville's treatise on prosody "Petit traité de poésie française" (1872) by which famous British critic?
- a) Edmund Gosse b) Oscar Wilde
c) Andrew Lang d) James Joyce
- (19) Wise men's words have "no forked lightning." Which other phrase emphasises the weak and temporary nature of human achievements in Dylan Thomas' "Do Not Go Gentle into the Good Night"?
- a) "Rave at the close of day" b) "Their frail deeds might have danced"
c) "Caught and sang the sun" d) "Who see with blinding sight"
- (20) In the fifth stanza, what is the significance of the word "grave" in Dylan Thomas' "Do Not Go Gentle into the Good Night"?
- a) The poet is pointing out that the men are dead and in the grave b) The poet is writing about gravediggers in this stanza
c) 'Grave' men are compared with 'wise', 'good' and 'wild' men; also reminds the reader of the grave d) There is no significance in the use of this word
- (21) 'Blind eyes could blaze like meteors' - what is the effect of this simile in Dylan Thomas' "Do Not Go Gentle into the Good Night"?
- a) It contrasts the lightlessness of blind eyes with the blazing brightness of meteors b) It reminds the reader that men, like meteors, are failing and falling into death
c) It reinforces the call to 'rage, rage against the dying of the light' d) All of the above
- (22) With respect to Dylan Thomas' "Do not Go Gentle into the Good Night" with which of the following statements would the "wild men" most likely agree with?
- a) Life should be lived passionately and 'in the moment' b) Life should pass by like the sun passes overhead
c) Life should pass by like the sun passes overhead d) Life should pass by like the sun passes overhead
- (23) Choose the correct combination. Statement I: Modernism is said to have been

characterised by a deliberate and often radical shift away from tradition. Statement II: Modernists found themselves integrated with the enduring certainties of Enlightenment Thought.

- a) I is right but II is wrong
b) I is wrong but II is right
c) Both are right
d) Both are wrong
- (24) Who coined the term 'stream of consciousness'?
- a) William Faulkner
b) William Jones
c) William Hudson
d) William James
- (25) Identify the book in which the term 'stream of consciousness' was coined.
- a) The Principles of Psychology
b) The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis
c) The Unconscious
d) Écrits: A Selection
- (26) Find the odd one out.
- a) Rupert Brooke
b) Dylan Thomas
c) Siegfried Sassoon
d) Wilfred Owen
- (27) Which of the following is not a modernist movement?
- a) Cubism
b) Existentialism
c) Realism
d) Surrealism
- (28) Who among the following is not a modernist poet?
- a) Ezra Pound
b) T. S. Eliot
c) W. B. Yeats
d) Edgar Allan Poe
- (29) Statement I: The inner workings of consciousness were a common subject for modernists. Statement II: Authors like James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, along with poets T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound, are well known for their experimental Modernist works. Choose the correct combination.
- a) I is right but II is wrong
b) I is wrong but II is right
c) Both are right
d) Both are wrong
- (30) In which of the following absurdist works do we find a character transformed into a gigantic insect?
- a) Camus' The Outsider
b) Beckett's Waiting for Godot
c) Sartre's Nausea
d) Kafka's Metamorphosis
- (31) Which of the following characterises a modern novel? i. unreliable narrator ii. epistolary technique of narration iii. avant garde styles iv. symbolic language v. interior monologue Choose the correct combination.
- a) i, iii, iv, v
b) i, ii, iii, iv
c) ii, iii, iv, v
d) i, ii, iii, iv and v
- (32) Which of the following is the reason for an increasing treatment of the mindscape in early 20th century works?
- a) Great wars
b) Emergence of psychology as a separate discipline
c) Einstein's theory of relativity
d) Darwin's theory of evolution
- (33) Identify the work by Henri Bergson which was influential in moulding modernist literature.
- a) Being and Time
b) Being and Nothingness
c) Time and Free Will
d) Simulacra and Simulations
- (34) Identify the most prominent users of stream of consciousness technique in the early 20th century.
- a) Conrad and Kipling
b) Woolf and Joyce

- c) Wilde and Shaw
 (35) W. B Yeats was a _____ poet.
 a) Anglo-Roman
 c) Anglo-Indian
- d) Orwell and Kafka
 b) Anglo-Irish
 d) None of the above
- (36) Statement I: Yeats' 'An Acre of Grass' reflects a zest distinct from Romantic enthusiasm, something more virile and less contaminated with self-pity. Statement II: It takes the form of a young man's escapism who hankers for the wings of a dove. Choose the correct combination.
 a) I is right but II is wrong
 c) Both are right
- b) I is wrong but II is right
 d) Both are wrong
- (37) Statement I: The speaker in 'An Acre of Grass' enjoys the quiet of old age, with his imagination dulled, his mind not working briskly, and his preoccupation with flesh. Statement II: This old man's rest gives him truth, but it provides no means to work that truth into poetry. Choose the correct combination.
 a) I is right but II is wrong
 c) Both are right
- b) I is wrong but II is right
 d) Both are wrong
- (38) In which year was 'An Acre of Grass' written by Yeats?
 a) 1937
 c) 1936
- b) 1935
 d) 1939
- (39) Which of the following figures has not been referred to by Yeats in 'An Acre of Grass'?
 a) Blake
 c) Lear
- b) Michelangelo
 d) Macbeth
- (40) Statement I: Yeats in 'An Acre of Grass' is aware of the feebleness of old age due to the decaying process of time. Statement II: He metaphorically compares the physical state of an old man to a devastated landscape.
 a) I is right but II is wrong
 c) Both are right
- b) I is wrong but II is right
 d) Both are wrong
- (41) Which of the following lines from 'An Acre of Grass' reflects the forlorn state of a debilitated man?
 a) Now strength of body goes
 c) Where nothing stirs but a mouse
- b) My temptation is quiet
 d) Grant me an old man's frenzy
- (42) Which of the following lines from 'An Acre of Grass' reflects the spiritual renewal at every stage of the old man's career?
 a) Here at life's end
 c) Now strength of body goes
- b) Can make the truth known
 d) Myself must I remake
- (43) Choose the poem not by Yeats.
 a) Sailing to Byzantium
 c) The Wild Swans at Coole
- b) Pauline
 d) Lapis Lazuli
- (44) Identify the romantic poet that Yeats alludes to in 'An Acre of Grass'.
 a) William Wordsworth
 c) William Hudson
- b) William Blake
 d) William Cowper
- (45) What is striking about the title of Owen's 'Spring Offensive'? I: It is deeply steeped in irony. II: It shows the celebration of the Spring season. III: It reflects reckless bloodshed on a Spring morning. Identify the correct combination.
 a) I and II
 c) I and III
- b) II and III
 d) I, II and III
- (46) Identify the correct statements. I: Before World War I, Wilfred Owen worked as a

Catholic clergyman. II: He also taught English in France. III: He was a close friend of the contemporary war poet Siegfried Sassoon.

- a) I and II
- b) II and III
- c) I and III
- d) I, II and III

(47) Which of the following lines from 'Spring Offensive' indicates the temporary relief of the soldiers?

- a) To face the stark, blank sky beyond the ridge
- b) They fed, and, lying easy, were at ease
- c) And instantly the whole sky burned / With fury against them
- d) The few who rushed in the body to enter hell

(48) Statement I: Rupert Brooke sings the glory of war praising the heroism of the soldiers and deifying the martyrs. Statement II: Wilfred Owen, on the other hand, protests against the brutality of war showing its insensitivity and futility. Choose the correct statements.

- a) Both are correct
- b) Only I
- c) Only II
- d) None of the above

(49) Which of the following lines from Owen's 'Spring Offensive' rings with a striking onomatopoeic sound?

- a) Knowing their feet had come to the end of the world.
- b) Sharp on their souls hung the imminent line of grass
- c) By the May breeze, murmurous with wasp and midge
- d) Fearfully flashed the sky's mysterious glass

(50) Which of the lines from Owen's 'Spring Offensive' bears an allusion to the Eucharist presenting war as a travesty for religious sacrament?

- a) "They breathe like trees unstirred"
- b) "...earth set sudden cups / Opened in thousands for their blood..."
- c) "Some say God caught them even before they fell"
- d) "The sun, like a friend with whom their love is done"

(51) Where is the story of Conrad's Secret Sharer set?

- a) Gulf of Siam
- b) Malay Islands
- c) Galapagos Islands
- d) Gulf of Mexico

(52) What is the name of the ship in Secret Sharer that the captain is on?

- a) Sephora
- b) Sphinx
- c) Bartholomew
- d) Unnamed

(53) What is the name of the ship in Secret Sharer that is in the distance?

- a) Sephora
- b) Sphinx
- c) Bartholomew
- d) Unnamed

(54) What does the captain initially think is at the bottom of the ladder?

- a) A Fish
- b) A Convict
- c) A treasure box
- d) A headless corpse

(55) What was Leggatt accused of?

- a) Theft
- b) Rape
- c) Murder
- d) Mutiny

(56) I: The title The Secret Sharer is suggestive of the notion of the 'double'. II: The 'double' is the narrator's friend Leggatt who is a fugitive.

- a) I is right but II is wrong
- b) I is wrong but II is right
- c) Both are right
- d) Both are wrong

(57) What is the secret in the story The Secret Sharer?

- a) The murder committed by Leggatt
- b) The Captain sheltering Leggatt

- c) Both a and b
d) None of the above
- (58) Which of the following can be regarded as the theme of The Secret Sharer? I: self-discovery II: isolation III: doppelganger IV: love
- a) I, II and III
b) II, III and IV
c) I and III
d) I, II, III and IV
- (59) I: The journey of the Captain in The Secret Sharer is a figurative voyage of his transformation from innocence to experience. II: The encounter with Leggatt reflects the Captain's confrontation with darker aspects of his own personality.
- a) I is right but II is wrong
b) I is wrong but II is right
c) Both are right
d) Both are wrong
- (60) I: As The Secret Sharer proceeds towards a crisis, the Captain identifies himself with his alter ego less and less. II: The intricate psychological impact of the Captain's character is deepened consciousness that while he shelters the criminal, he is also aware of the strangeness of the situation.
- a) I is right but II is wrong
b) I is wrong but II is right
c) Both are right
d) Both are wrong