History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 26)

Page 127 - Swift's Gulliver's Travels and Addison & Steele

Q1. In which part of Gulliver's Travels is the infinite littleness of man exposed?

A. Lilliput

B. Brobdingnag

C. Laputa

D. Houyhnhnms

Answer: A

Q2. In which part does Gulliver become a pigmy?

A. Lilliput

B. Brobdingnag

C. Laputa

D. Houyhnhnms

Answer: B

Q3. Who are the philosophers and projectors attacked by Swift? In the Voyage to:

A. Lilliput

B. Brobdingnag

C. Laputa

D. Houyhnhnms

Answer: C

Q4. What is the race of wretched creatures doomed to immortality in Swift's work?

A. Yahoos

B. Lilliputians

C. Struldbrugs

D. Houyhnhnms

Answer: C

Q5. In which part does Swift tear away all the accessories of civilization?

A. Lilliput

B. Brobdingnag

C. Laputa

D. Houyhnhnms

Answer: D

Q6. Swift was a profound...

A. Optimist

B. Pessimist

C. Romanticist

D. Realist

Answer: B

Q7. Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele are associated with their collaboration in...

A. Tragedies

B. Epics

C. Periodical essays

D. Novels

Answer: C

Q8. Where did Addison and Steele first meet as boys?

A. Eton

B. Westminster

C. Charterhouse

D. Winchester

Answer: C

Q9. Who was Chief Secretary for Ireland and for a year Secretary of State?

A. Richard Steele

B. Joseph Addison

C. Jonathan Swift

D. Alexander Pope

Answer: B

Q10. Who went into the army and threw himself into politics with characteristic ardour?

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A. Steele

B. Addison

C. Swift

D. Defoe

Answer: A

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Page 128 - Character and Works of Addison and Steele

Q1. How does the text describe Steele's character?

A. Urbane and polished

B. Shy and self-conscious

C. Thorough Bohemian

D. Remote and austere

Answer: C

Q2. Which of the following describes Addison's character?

A. Easy-going

B. Thriftless

C. Urbane and polished

D. Careless

Answer: C

Q3. Addison's famous poem written to celebrate the victory at Blenheim is...

A. The Dunciad

B. The Campaign

C. Absalom and Achitophel

D. Paradise Lost

Answer: B

Q4. Who founded The Tatler?

A. Joseph Addison

B. Richard Steele

C. Jonathan Swift

D. Samuel Johnson

Answer: B

Q5. When did The Spectator begin?

A. March 1, 1711

B. June 18, 1714

C. December 6, 1712

D. January 1, 1710

Answer: A

Q6. How many essays does The Spectator contain in its complete form?

A. 240

B. 274

C. 635

D. 121

Answer: C

Q7. How many essays did Addison write for The Spectator?

A. 240

B. 274

C. 635

D. 121

Answer: B

Q8. The ethical method of Addison and Steele set out to break down the profligate tradition of...

A. The Renaissance

B. The Restoration

C. The Puritan era

D. The Victorian era

Answer: B

Q9. Addison and Steele also opposed the fanaticism and bigotry of...

A. The Puritans

B. The Catholics

C. The Royalists

D. The Humanists

Answer: A

Q10. Instead of sweeping condemnations, Addison and Steele wrote...

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A. Good-humouredly

B. Bitter satires

C. Tragic dramas

D. Long epics

Answer: A

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Page 129 - The Spectator's Impact and Character Writing

Q1. What did Addison and Steele use to score most in advocating decency?

A. Violence

B. Wit, humour, and satire

C. Deep philosophical arguments

D. Epic poetry

Answer: B

Q2. In addition to a moral aim, Addison and Steele wrote with what other aim?

A. Financial

B. Educational

C. Political

D. Religious

Answer: B

Q3. Addison published eighteen papers in The Spectator on which famous work?

A. The Faerie Queene

B. Paradise Lost

C. Hamlet

D. The Canterbury Tales

Answer: B

Q4. To which specific group did Addison and Steele address themselves directly to extend intellectual life?

A. Children

B. Men of science

C. Women

D. Soldiers

Answer: C

Q5. Which famous club is depicted in The Spectator?

A. The Kit-Cat Club

B. The Scriblerus Club

C. The Spectator Club

D. The Johnson Club

Answer: C

Q6. Who is the eccentric and delightful Tory squire in The Spectator?

A. Sir Andrew Freeport

B. Captain Sentry

C. Sir Roger de Coverley

D. Will Honeycomb

Answer: C

Q7. Satirists in verse and prose had been cultivating 'character writing' taking models from...

A. Greek Theophrastus

B. Roman Seneca

C. Italian Dante

D. French Moliere

Answer: A

Q8. In the hands of Addison and Steele, the seventeenth-century character study became...

A. Mere lay figures

B. Catalogues of qualities

C. Personal and vital

D. Completely obsolete

Answer: C

Q9. The scenes from the life of Sir Roger in The Spectator are often considered...

A. The modern novel in germ

B. The first epic

C. The rebirth of tragedy

D. A political pamphlet

Answer: A

Q10. Post-Restoration literature had commonly employed wit in the service of...

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A. Virtue

B. Vice

C. Patriotism

D. Religion

Answer: B

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Page 130 - Other Prose Writers and Drama

Q1. Who is the author of the clever satire 'The History of John Bull'?

A. Jonathan Swift

B. John Arbuthnot

C. Henry St. John

D. Francis Atterbury

Answer: B

Q2. 'The History of John Bull' created the traditional type of the true-born...

A. Scotsman

B. Irishman

C. Englishman

D. Welshman

Answer: C

Q3. Who declared he would burn his Gulliver's Travels if the world possessed a dozen Arbuthnots?

A. Addison

B. Pope

C. Swift

D. Steele

Answer: C

Q4. Which of Pope's friends wrote on politics and philosophy in an agreeable but showy style?

A. Bolingbroke

B. Arbuthnot

C. Atterbury

D. Berkeley

Answer: A

Q5. Who was the lively hero of the second version of Pope's Dunciad?

A. Colley Cibber

B. Joseph Butler

C. Francis Atterbury

D. Lord Shaftesbury

Answer: A

Q6. Which philosopher's 'Characteristics' popularized the optimism later expressed in the Essay on Man?

A. George Berkeley

B. Joseph Butler

C. Lord Shaftesbury

D. Francis Atterbury

Answer: C

Q7. Who wrote 'Principles of Human Knowledge'?

A. Shaftesbury

B. Berkeley

C. Butler

D. Bolingbroke

Answer: B

Q8. Who wrote the 'Analogy of Religion'?

A. Shaftesbury

B. Berkeley

C. Butler

D. Bolingbroke

Answer: C

Q9. Which tragedy by Addison attempted to introduce the French School drama to the English stage?

A. The Campaign

B. Cato

C. The Funeral

D. The Lying Lover

Answer: B

Q10. How are the characters in Addison's 'Cato' described?

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A. Vital

B. Lifeless

C. Humorous

D. Rebellious

Answer: B

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Page 131 - Sentimental and Domestic Drama

Q1. The comedy of the time determined to purify itself from the licentiousness of...

A. The Elizabethan era

B. The Restoration drama

C. The Puritan drama

D. The Victorian era

Answer: B

Q2. Which dramatist's constant coarseness does not hide his moral intentions?

A. Steele

B. Cibber

C. Lillo

D. Addison

Answer: B

Q3. Who wrote 'The Constant Lovers'?

A. Addison

B. Cibber

C. Steele

D. Mrs. Centlivre

Answer: C

Q4. Steele became the founder of which kind of play?

A. Sentimental Comedy

B. Romantic Tragedy

C. Farce

D. Heroic Drama

Answer: A

Q5. Steele's plays were heavily over-weighted with...

A. Political satire

B. Ethical purpose

C. Romantic love

D. Historical facts

Answer: B

Q6. Who experimented with establishing a 'domestic drama' in tragedy?

A. George Lillo

B. Richard Steele

C. Colley Cibber

D. Joseph Addison

Answer: A

Q7. Which of the following is a work by George Lillo?

A. The Funeral

B. The Lying Lover

C. London Merchant

D. Cato

Answer: C

Q8. The characters and incidents of 'domestic drama' were taken from...

A. Common life

B. History

C. Romance

D. Mythology

Answer: A

Q9. George Lillo's didactic stress can be traced directly to his...

A. Anglicanism

B. Puritanism

C. Catholicism

D. Atheism

Answer: B

Q10. Strong reactions in the drama of this period illustrate the general truth that they always tend to...

A. Perfection

B. Moderation

C. Extremes

D. Irrelevance

Answer: C