History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 32)

Page 157 - Matthew Gregory Lewis and Gothic Romance

Q1. Matthew Gregory Lewis achieved a great success with his first book titled...

A. The Castle of Otranto

B. The Mysteries of Udolpho

C. Ambrosio, or The Monk

D. The Italian

Answer: C

Q2. At what age did Lewis publish 'The Monk'?

A. Eighteen

B. Twenty

C. Twenty-five

D. Thirty

Answer: B

Q3. 'The Monk' owes much to which earlier Gothic works?

A. Pamela and Clarissa

B. The Castle of Otranto and The Mysteries of Udolpho

C. Tom Jones and Amelia

D. Tristram Shandy and The Sentimental Journey

Answer: B

Q4. How does 'The Monk' compare to its predecessors?

A. It is much more realistic

B. It has less supernatural elements

C. It outdoes both in the wild sensationalism of its machinery

D. It is a satirical take on them

Answer: C

Q5. Lewis is now best remembered for his personal relations with...

A. Byron

B. Wordsworth

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C. Coleridge

D. Scott

Answer: D

Q6. What is the historical significance of works by writers like Lewis and Radcliffe?

A. Their focus on the industrial revolution

B. Their return to the romantic middle ages

C. Their political propaganda

D. Their scientific accuracy

Answer: B

Q7. These writers appealed to the imagination by the free use of...

A. Classical mythology

B. Historical facts

C. The mysterious and the supernatural

D. Domestic drama

Answer: C

Q8. The works of these Gothic writers did much to stimulate and fertilise the genius of...

A. Pope

B. Swift

C. Scott

D. Johnson

Answer: C

Q9. According to the text, is there much in the productions of Lewis or Radcliffe to interest us much today?

A. Yes, they are widely read

B. Little

C. They are completely forgotten

D. They are considered modern masterpieces

Answer: B

Q10. Lewis and Radcliffe were part of the general movement called the...

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A. Enlightenment

B. Revival of romance

C. Neoclassical movement

D. Oxford movement

Answer: B

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Page 158 - The Age of Johnson: Verse

Q1. The history of later eighteenth-century poetry is the history of a struggle between...

A. Poetry and prose

B. Old and new

C. Town and country

D. Religion and science

Answer: B

Q2. Writers who followed the general practice of the school of Pope represent the continuance of the...

A. Romantic tradition

B. Augustan tradition

C. Victorian tradition

D. Medieval tradition

Answer: B

Q3. The breaking up of the Augustan tradition was marked by writers seeking fresh subjects, forms, and modes of...

A. Painting and sculpture

B. Feeling and expression

C. Political satire

D. Philosophical debate

Answer: B

Q4. Who wrote an 'Essay on Pope' in 1756?

A. Samuel Johnson

B. Oliver Goldsmith

C. Joseph Warton

D. Edward Young

Answer: C

Q5. In his 'Essay on Pope', Joseph Warton took the ground that Pope was a great 'wit', but not a great...

A. Scholar

B. Critic

C. Poet

D. Thinker

Answer: C

Q6. Why did Warton argue Pope was not a great poet?

A. His metrics were poor

B. His work lacked imaginative and emotional qualities

C. He wrote too much prose

D. He focused too much on nature

Answer: B

Q7. Who wrote 'Conjectures on Original Composition' (1759)?

A. Young

B. Warton

C. Richardson

D. Fielding

Answer: A

Q8. To whom was 'Conjectures on Original Composition' addressed?

A. Pope

B. Johnson

C. Richardson

D. Walpole

Answer: C

Q9. What did Young maintain poets should depend upon instead of imitating classic models?

A. Foreign literature

B. Nature and the promptings of individual genius

C. Historical events

D. Religious scriptures

Answer: B

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Q10. The Age of Johnson in respect of its poetry is obviously an age of...

A. Stagnation

B. Transition, innovation, and varied experiment

C. Strict classicism

D. Pure romanticism

Answer: B

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Page 159 - The Breakup of the Augustan Tradition

Q1. Classical poetry was mainly the product of the intelligence and was strikingly deficient in...

A. Satire

B. Rhyme

C. Emotion and imagination

D. Political references

Answer: C

Q2. Classical poetry was almost exclusively a poetry of the...

A. Country

B. Town

C. Sea

D. Mountains

Answer: B

Q3. During the reaction, poetry ceased to concern itself exclusively with the 'town' and began to deal with...

A. Foreign lands

B. Historical battles

C. Nature and rustic life

D. Urban poverty

Answer: C

Q4. A most important feature in the reaction against classical poetry is the growth of the sense of the...

A. Picturesque

B. Absurd

C. Tragic

D. Comedic

Answer: A

Q5. Efforts were made to break away from the stereotyped conventions of...

A. Blank verse

B. Free verse

C. 'Poetic diction'

D. Dramatic monologues

Answer: C

Q6. What was substituted for 'poetic diction'?

A. Complex Latinisms

B. Simplicity of phrase and the language of nature

C. French loanwords

D. Mathematical logic

Answer: B

Q7. The supremacy of which poetic form was attacked?

A. The sonnet

B. The closed couplet

C. The blank verse

D. The lyric

Answer: B

Q8. Which two writers are associated with the continuance of the Augustan tradition?

A. Wordsworth and Coleridge

B. Pope and Swift

C. Johnson and Goldsmith

D. Young and Warton

Answer: C

Q9. Which poetic spirit revived during this period, bringing great changes in themes and temper?

A. The classic spirit

B. The romantic spirit

C. The cynical spirit

D. The didactic spirit

Answer: B

Q10. The great general movement from old to new was the result of many forces that resolved under analysis

into a number of...

A. Similar trends

B. Political parties

C. Different movements

D. Religious sects

Answer: C

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Page 160 - Johnson and Goldsmith's Poetry

Q1. In an epoch of change, Johnson and Goldsmith held fast to the...

A. Distant future

B. Medieval past

C. Immediate past

D. Renaissance era

Answer: C

Q2. Johnson took it for granted that the best kind of poetry was that which flourished in his...

A. Own time

B. Father's time

C. Ancient Greece

D. Elizabethan era

Answer: A

Q3. Johnson consistently opposed every experiment in which he detected signs of...

A. Artistic genius

B. Revolt against the Augustan tradition

C. Moral purity

D. Scientific progress

Answer: B

Q4. Goldsmith was convinced that the writers of the Augustan age provided the true standard for...

A. Future imitation

B. Historical research

C. Political action

D. Religious belief

Answer: A

Q5. For Goldsmith, who was the 'limit of classic English literature'?

A. Shakespeare

B. Milton

C. Dryden

D. Pope

Answer: D

Q6. To which poetic form did Goldsmith show a strong aversion?

A. The heroic couplet

B. The sonnet

C. Blank verse

D. The ode

Answer: C

Q7. Johnson's two chief poems, 'London' and 'The Vanity of Human Wishes', are formal, rhetorical, and adhere to the...

A. Free verse

B. Closed couplet

C. Spenserian stanza

D. Blank verse

Answer: B

Q8. Goldsmith's two important poems are 'The Traveller' and...

A. The Deserted Village

B. The Dunciad

C. The Seasons

D. Night Thoughts

Answer: A

Q9. Goldsmith's poems were described as versified pamphlets on...

A. Theology

B. Political economy

C. Military history

D. Astronomy

Answer: B

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Q10. In Goldsmith's poems, the didactic thesis is often an excuse for...

A. Harsh satire

B. Digressions of the purest poetry

C. Personal attacks

D. Lengthy footnotes

Answer: B

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Page 161 - The Reaction in Form

Q1. Though conservative, Goldsmith yielded to the growing power of...

A. Mysticism

B. Sentimentalism

C. Rationalism

D. Gothicism

Answer: B

Q2. In treating nature, Goldsmith looks back at past experiences through a haze of...

A. Ignorance

B. Memory

C. Imagination

D. Sorrow

Answer: B

Q3. Even though Johnson was the strongest individual force in the literary world, he was unable to check the encroachments of the...

A. Monarchy

B. New spirit

C. Foreign writers

D. Industrialists

Answer: B

Q4. The main feature of the reaction in style was the abandonment of the...

A. Blank verse

B. Popean couplet

C. Sonnet form

D. Lyric meter

Answer: B

Q5. Growing admiration for which poet was the principal cause of the rise of blank verse?

A. Chaucer

B. Spenser

C. Milton

D. Shakespeare

Answer: C

Q6. What was the first important piece of eighteenth-century blank verse?

A. The Grave

B. Night Thoughts

C. The Chase

D. Thomson's Seasons

Answer: D

Q7. Which of the following works is an example of blank verse?

A. The Vanity of Human Wishes

B. The Traveller

C. Young's Night Thoughts

D. Essay on Man

Answer: C

Q8. Who wrote 'The Ruins of Rome' (1740) in blank verse?

A. Dyer

B. Akenside

C. Somerville

D. Blair

Answer: A

Q9. Who wrote 'The Pleasures of the Imagination' (1744)?

A. Dyer

B. Akenside

C. Young

D. Thomson

Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 32)

Q10. What other revival began quite early in the century?

A. The Miltonic revival

B. The Chaucerian revival

C. The Spenserian revival

D. The Shakespearean revival

Answer: C