History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Page 167 - The Romantic Revival

Q1. Which French writer described romanticism as 'liberalism in literature'?

A. Voltaire

B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

C. Victor Hugo

D. Émile Zola

Answer: C

Q2. Who defined the romantic revival as 'the renaissance of wonder and mystery'?

A. Victor Hugo

B. Theodore Watts-Dunton

C. Samuel Johnson

D. Matthew Arnold

Answer: B

Q3. Romanticism implies the assertion of individuality against:

A. The conventions of the schools

B. The state government

C. Religious institutions

D. Rural lifestyles

Answer: A

Q4. Which of the following is considered a component element of the romantic mood and temper?

A. Dry intellectuality

B. Melancholy

C. Strict obedience to rules

D. Dispassionate logic

Answer: B

Q5. Why are the couplets of Keats's 'Endymion' called romantic?

A. Because they follow Pope's style

B. Because they repudiate the formal canons of the Augustan form

C. Because they are written in Latin

D. Because they are highly structured and enclosed

Answer: B

Q6. The spirit of Gray's 'Elegy' is associated with romantic:

A. Joy

B. Passion

C. Melancholy

D. Supernaturalism

Answer: C

Q7. Byron's eastern tales are primarily noted for their romantic:

A. Melancholy

B. Passion

C. Supernaturalism

D. Simplicity

Answer: B

Q8. Which poem by Coleridge is cited as an example of supernaturalism?

A. The Prelude

B. Endymion

C. The Ancient Mariner

D. The Lay of the Last Minstrel

Answer: C

Q9. What historical period was considered essentially romantic from all points of view?

A. The Renaissance

B. Classical Antiquity

C. The Middle Ages

D. The Enlightenment

Answer: C

Q10. The Lay of the Last Minstrel was written by:

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

A. John Keats

B. Lord Byron

C. Walter Scott

D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Page 168 - The Gothic Revival

Q1. Which prose fiction work's production coincided with the conspicuous influence of the medieval revival in poetry?

A. The Mysteries of Udolpho

B. The Castle of Otranto

C. Robinson Crusoe

D. Gulliver's Travels

Answer: B

Q2. Who wrote 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance' (1762)?

A. Richard Hurd

B. Thomas Percy

C. William Shenstone

D. Horace Walpole

Answer: A

Q3. What did Richard Hurd maintain provided far better material for poetry than classical mythology?

A. Contemporary events

B. Gothic manners

C. Biblical stories

D. Urban life

Answer: B

Q4. According to Hurd, the poet has a world of his own where experience has less to do than:

A. Consistent imitation

B. Scientific observation

C. Strict obedience

D. Rational thought

Answer: A

Q5. Hurd argued against the Augustan principle that the poet should:

A. 'Write from the heart'

B. 'Follow nature' (in the sense of beaten tracks of experience)

C. 'Explore the supernatural'

D. 'Reject classical myths'

Answer: B

Q6. Who published 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry' in 1765?

A. Richard Hurd

B. Bishop Percy

C. William Shenstone

D. Thomas Chatterton

Answer: B

Q7. Who originally suggested the publication of Percy's 'Reliques'?

A. Samuel Johnson

B. William Shenstone

C. Thomas Gray

D. Horace Walpole

Answer: B

Q8. Percy's 'Reliques' made an epoch in the intellectual development of which famous writer?

A. William Wordsworth

B. Walter Scott

C. Lord Byron

D. Percy Bysshe Shelley

Answer: B

Q9. What did Hurd claim the poet has to range in?

A. A rational world

B. A mechanical world

C. A supernatural world

D. A purely historical world

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Q10. Classical mythology by Hurd's time was considered:

A. Fresh and inspiring

B. Worn threadbare and reduced to lifeless convention

C. Too complex to understand

D. The only valid poetic subject

Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Page 169 - Thomas Chatterton and Celtic Antiquity

Q1. What did Percy prefix as an introduction to the ballads in his 'Reliques'?

A. An Essay on Gothic Architecture

B. An Essay on the Ancient Minstrels

C. A Treatise on Romanticism

D. A History of Chivalry

Answer: B

Q2. Percy's Essay on the Ancient Minstrels was the immediate inspiration for which poem?

A. Thomson's Castle of Indolence

B. Beattie's Minstrel

C. Chatterton's Aella

D. Gray's Elegy

Answer: B

Q3. Thomas Chatterton was known as:

A. The marvelous boy

B. The blind poet

C. The mystic visionary

D. The last minstrel

Answer: A

Q4. Which mythical 15th-century Bristol priest did Chatterton invent as the author of his poems?

A. Thomas Percy

B. Thomas Rowley

C. William Langland

D. John Gower

Answer: B

Q5. Which famous figure did Chatterton's fabrications manage to deceive for a time?

A. Samuel Johnson

B. Horace Walpole

C. Richard Hurd

D. Alexander Pope

Answer: B

Q6. At what age did Chatterton die by his own hand in a London garret?

A. 15

B. 17

C. 19

D. 21

Answer: B

Q7. Which of these works is among Chatterton's 'Rowley' poems?

A. The Gentle Shepherd

B. Aella

C. The Schoolmistress

D. Endymion

Answer: B

Q8. Who wrote the 'Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland'?

A. James Macpherson

B. William Collins

C. Thomas Gray

D. William Shenstone

Answer: B

Q9. In what year was Collins's Ode on the Popular Superstitions written?

A. 1749

B. 1765

C. 1788

D. 1798

Answer: A

Q10. What young Scottish schoolmaster published 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry' in 1760?

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

A. Allan Ramsay

B. James Macpherson

C. James Beattie

D. Robert Burns

Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Page 170 - The Ossianic Poems

Q1. Which epic poem did Macpherson produce in six books in 1762?

A. Temora

B. Fingal

C. Aella

D. Beowulf

Answer: B

Q2. Who did Macpherson claim was the actual author of his translated poems?

A. A 3rd-century Gaelic bard named Ossian

B. A 15th-century priest named Rowley

C. An ancient Roman poet

D. A mythical Welsh king

Answer: A

Q3. Who among the following denounced Macpherson's poems as gross and impudent forgeries?

A. William Collins

B. Samuel Johnson

C. Horace Walpole

D. Thomas Gray

Answer: B

Q4. In what literary form did Macpherson write his translations of Ossian?

A. Spenserian stanzas

B. Heroic couplets

C. Loosely rhythmical prose

D. Blank verse

Answer: C

Q5. The matter and spirit of the Ossianic poems are described as wildly:

A. Classical

B. Neoclassical

C. Romantic

D. Realistic

Answer: C

Q6. The Ossianic poems are steeped in:

A. Joy and celebration

B. Melancholy and sentimentalism

C. Scientific logic

D. Urban sophistication

Answer: B

Q7. What kind of landscape is depicted in the Ossianic poems?

A. Trim gardens and parks

B. Bustling city streets

C. Mountains and mists

D. Tropical islands

Answer: C

Q8. How did the readers of Macpherson's time view the Ossianic poems?

A. As purely academic exercises

B. As tedious reading

C. As a genuine voice out of the strong, unspoilt, primitive past

D. As religious texts

Answer: C

Q9. What was a conspicuous feature of the Ossianic poems that appealed to people?

A. The desire to get 'back to nature'

B. The promotion of courtly love

C. The defense of artificial society

D. The use of strict rhyming couplets

Answer: A

Q10. Where did a wave of Ossianic enthusiasm sweep over, leading to children being named after its

heroes?

A. Only in Scotland

B. Across Europe, notably in revolutionary France

C. In America

D. In Ireland

Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Page 171 - Gray, Burns, and Cowper

Q1. The whole movement for the revival of the romantic past came to its head in which decade?

A. 1720-1730

B. 1740-1750

C. 1760-1770

D. 1780-1790

Answer: C

Q2. Which of the following works was NOT published during the 1760-1770 decade?

A. Percy's Reliques

B. Castle of Otranto

C. The Lyrical Ballads

D. Macpherson's Ossian

Answer: C

Q3. Which two poets grew into boyhood just in time to feel the full force of the romantic influences from the 1760s?

A. Pope and Swift

B. Scott and Coleridge

C. Thomson and Dyer

D. Keats and Shelley

Answer: B

Q4. How is Thomas Gray described?

A. A robust man and prolific writer

B. A man of poor physique, a great scholar, and a recluse

C. An active politician

D. A controversial journalist

Answer: B

Q5. Which of Gray's first poetic efforts was written in the closed couplet and left unfinished?

A. The Alliance of Education and Government

B. The Bard

C. Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College

D. The Progress of Poesy

Answer: A

Q6. What was Thomas Gray's first published English poem?

A. Elegy written in a Country Churchyard

B. Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College

C. Ode to Spring

D. On the Death of a Favourite Cat

Answer: B

Q7. Who published Gray's 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College' anonymously in 1747?

A. Samuel Johnson

B. Robert Dodsley

C. Thomas Percy

D. Richard Hurd

Answer: B

Q8. In what year was Gray's 'Elegy written in a Country Churchyard' published?

A. 1742

B. 1747

C. 1751

D. 1757

Answer: C

Q9. How many editions did Gray's 'Elegy' quickly go through after its publication?

A. Five

B. Ten

C. Fifteen

D. Twenty

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 34)

Q10. Gray's early poems like 'Ode to Spring' and 'On the Death of a Favourite Cat' are described as:

A. Radically romantic in style

B. Conventional in thought and diction

C. Written in blank verse

D. Imitations of Ossian

Answer: B