History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Page 192 - The Younger Poets

Q1. Did the close of the French Revolution mean the end of the revolutionary movement in European politics?

A. Yes, all discontent completely ceased

B. No, the people of Europe had been aroused and repeated disturbances occurred

C. Yes, because a perfect democracy was established

D. No, because the monarchy was permanently restored everywhere without opposition

Answer: B

Q2. Among the younger men, how did the fiery spirits react to the complacency of toryism?

A. They wholeheartedly embraced it

B. They found it impossible and were deeply affected by the failure of the democratic cause

C. They moved to America to escape it

D. They completely ignored politics

Answer: B

Q3. Which of the following moods did NOT typically result from the collapse of early revolutionary enthusiasm among the younger generation?

A. Cynicism from exploded idealism

B. Bitter disappointment and aimless unrest

C. Joyful optimism and religious fervor

D. Apathy and indifference

Answer: C

Q4. Who are named as the three chief poets of the younger revolutionary group?

A. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey

B. Byron, Shelley, and Keats

C. Scott, Campbell, and Moore

D. Blake, Burns, and Cowper

Answer: B

Q5. How did the three chief younger poets differ from each other?

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

A. They lived in completely different eras

B. They were politically opposed to one another

C. They breathed the same atmosphere but showed striking contrasts in the quality and temper of their poetry

D. They all wrote exclusively in blank verse

Answer: C

Q6. The later revolutionary age was generally characterized by a world that had emerged from long strain:

A. Exhausted but satisfied

B. Exhausted but not satisfied

C. Energized and united

D. Wealthy and powerful

Answer: B

Q7. The conditions of the later revolutionary age weighed heavily upon:

A. The Augustan poets

B. The Elizabethan dramatists

C. The English poets born into that age

D. The medieval minstrels

Answer: C

Q8. Which country did NOT experience repeated disturbances after the close of the French Revolution?

A. Spain

B. Portugal

C. Italy

D. The text says disturbances happened in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece

Answer: D

Q9. What had set in among many of the older generation?

A. A strong conservative reaction

B. A massive religious revival

C. A radical socialist movement

D. A desire for absolute monarchy

Answer: A

Q10. For a time, the principles of progress and popular government suffered:

A. Rapid expansion

B. Immediate realization

C. Eclipse

D. Global dominance

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Page 193 - Lord Byron

Q1. Who is described as the eldest and most thoroughly representative of the three younger poets?

A. Percy Bysshe Shelley

B. John Keats

C. George Gordon, Lord Byron

D. Thomas Moore

Answer: C

Q2. What spirit did Byron express more than any other English writer of his age?

A. Quiet domesticity

B. Religious devotion

C. Rebellion (comprehensive, passionate, and impotent)

D. Neoclassical rationality

Answer: C

Q3. What was the title of Byron's early volume of verse that was ferociously attacked by the Edinburgh Review?

A. Hours of Idleness

B. English Bards and Scotch Reviewers

C. Lyrical Ballads

D. Don Juan

Answer: A

Q4. How did Byron reply to the attack by the Edinburgh Review?

A. With a humble apology

B. By quitting poetry for five years

C. With a vigorous satire called 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'

D. By challenging the editor to a duel

Answer: C

Q5. Which poem's first two cantos scored an immense success in 1812?

A. The Corsair

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

B. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage

C. The Siege of Corinth

D. Manfred

Answer: B

Q6. Who said, 'I woke up one morning and found myself famous'?

A. Walter Scott

B. Percy Bysshe Shelley

C. Lord Byron

D. John Keats

Answer: C

Q7. Which of the following is one of Byron's romances in verse?

A. The Giaour

B. Queen Mab

C. Endymion

D. The Lay of the Last Minstrel

Answer: A

Q8. Why did Byron leave England as an embittered man?

A. He was banished by the King

B. Scandal broke out after he and his wife separated

C. He went bankrupt

D. He wanted to join the French army

Answer: B

Q9. During his years of exile on the Continent, which great work did Byron produce?

A. Childe Harold (cantos I and II)

B. The Giaour

C. Don Juan

D. Hours of Idleness

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Q10. Where and how did Byron die?

A. He was killed in battle in France

B. He drowned in the Bay of Spezzia

C. He died of a fever at Missolonghi in Greece

D. He died of tuberculosis in Rome

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Page 194 - Byron's Poetry and Influence

Q1. Despite the apparent variety of Byron's voluminous work, why is the final impression one of monotony?

A. He used the exact same meter for every poem

B. He only wrote about the sea

C. He was a supreme egotist and rarely travelled outside himself

D. He copied all his plots from Shakespeare

Answer: C

Q2. As a critic and theorist, which school did Byron proclaim himself an adherent of?

A. The Romantic school

B. The Metaphysical school

C. The Augustan school

D. The Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood

Answer: C

Q3. Whom did Byron compare to a Greek temple?

A. The poetry of the eighteenth century

B. The poetry of his own time

C. Wordsworth and Coleridge

D. Shelley and Keats

Answer: A

Q4. What did Byron compare the poetry of his own time to?

A. A Gothic cathedral

B. A barbarous Turkish mosque

C. A ruined castle

D. A pristine Roman villa

Answer: B

Q5. What was the entire weight of Byron's practical influence on the side of?

A. Classicism

B. Romanticism

C. Realism

D. Naturalism

Answer: B

Q6. Byron is at his best when he blends description with:

A. Satire

B. Action

C. Meditation

D. Dialogue

Answer: C

Q7. As a poet of nature, Byron glories in the sea because of:

A. Its economic importance

B. Its utter indifference to man

C. Its calm and soothing waves

D. Its religious symbolism

Answer: B

Q8. In which genre is Byron considered incomparably the greatest of modern English poets?

A. The ode

B. The pastoral elegy

C. Satire (e.g., Vision of Judgment and Don Juan)

D. Religious hymns

Answer: C

Q9. What does the term 'Byronism' denote?

A. The spirit of joy, optimism, and peace

B. The spirit of gloom, satiety, and unrest

C. Strict adherence to classical rules

D. The philosophical defense of monarchy

Answer: B

Q10. Which side of the revolutionary movement does Byron represent?

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

A. The constructive utopian side

B. The socially organized side

C. The destructive side only

D. The purely political side

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Page 195 - Byron's Philosophy and Shelley's Early Life

Q1. What is the key-note of Byron's philosophy?

A. God is love

B. Vanity of vanities (blank negation)

C. Progress is inevitable

D. The rights of man

Answer: B

Q2. In what terms does Byron conceive liberty?

A. In terms of social equality

B. In terms of pure individualism

C. In terms of constitutional law

D. In terms of economic freedom

Answer: B

Q3. The heroes of Byron's romances (pirates, corsairs, outlaws) idealize all who are:

A. In revolt against society

B. Defenders of the crown

C. Pious religious figures

D. Wealthy merchants

Answer: A

Q4. Which poem is a terrific indictment of God's dealings with men as interpreted by current theology?

A. Don Juan

B. Childe Harold

C. Cain

D. Manfred

Answer: C

Q5. If Byron is the interpreter of revolutionary iconoclasm, what is Percy Bysshe Shelley?

A. A strict conservative

B. Our revolutionary idealist and prophet of faith and hope

C. A neoclassical satirist

D. A purely descriptive nature poet

Answer: B

Q6. Why was Shelley expelled from Oxford?

A. For fighting a duel

B. For publishing a pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism'

C. For writing a satire on the King

D. For refusing to attend classes

Answer: B

Q7. Who was Shelley's second wife?

A. Harriet Westbrook

B. Mary Godwin

C. Dorothy Wordsworth

D. Fanny Brawne

Answer: B

Q8. How did Shelley die in 1822?

A. Of consumption in Rome

B. In battle in Greece

C. He drowned while sailing across the Bay of Spezzia

D. By suicide in a London garret

Answer: C

Q9. Which of the following is Shelley's splendid elegy on the death of Keats?

A. Lycidas

B. In Memoriam

C. Adonais

D. Thyrsis

Answer: C

Q10. What is Shelley's 'The Cenci'?

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

A. A lyric ode

B. A romantic drama of tragic intensity

C. A political satire

D. An epic poem in blank verse

Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Page 196 - Shelley's Poetry

Q1. Shelley's genius was essentially:

A. Dramatic

B. Lyrical

C. Satirical

D. Didactic

Answer: B

Q2. Which of the following is one of Shelley's famous lyric poems?

A. The Ancient Mariner

B. Ode to the West Wind

C. Childe Harold

D. The Lay of the Last Minstrel

Answer: B

Q3. Shelley conceived it to be part of his poetic mission to become:

A. The wealthiest writer in England

B. A defender of the monarchy

C. The inspirer and guide of men

D. A translator of Latin epics

Answer: C

Q4. As explained in the preface to 'The Revolt of Islam', what did Shelley believe about the conservative reaction?

A. That it was permanent and unconquerable

B. That it was a temporary reaction and the dawn of a new day was at hand

C. That it was justified and necessary

D. That it had destroyed humanity forever

Answer: B

Q5. Which poem did Shelley write at eighteen, basing it on Godwin's 'Political Justice'?

A. The Revolt of Islam

B. Adonais

C. Queen Mab

D. The Cenci

Answer: C

Q6. In 'Queen Mab', Shelley proclaims an individualistic philosophy that condemns:

A. Kings, governments, church, property, and marriage

B. Science and industry

C. Democracy and equality

D. Only the French revolutionaries

Answer: A

Q7. What redeeming quality does 'Queen Mab' possess despite its extravagant diatribe?

A. Excellent comedic timing

B. That fine passion for humanity which formed the basis of Shelley's religion

C. Perfect heroic couplets

D. Historical accuracy

Answer: B

Q8. In what verse form is 'The Revolt of Islam' written?

A. Blank verse

B. Heroic couplet

C. Spenserian stanzas

D. Terza rima

Answer: C

Q9. How does the hero of 'The Revolt of Islam', Laon, differ from Byron's heroes?

A. Laon is a selfish pirate

B. Laon is a self-engrossed egotist and mere rebel

C. Laon is filled with unselfish enthusiasm and aims to be the saviour of society

D. Laon is a wealthy aristocrat who hates the poor

Answer: C

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 39)

Q10. What is 'The Revolt of Islam' charged with?

A. Support for the British Empire

B. The young poet's hopes for the future regeneration of the world

C. Cynical despair and blank negation

D. A defense of orthodox Christianity

Answer: B