History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 40)

Page 197 - Keats and Shelley

Q1. In Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound', what does the Titan symbolize?
A. The prototype of mankind in its long struggle against despotism
B. The beauty of the Greek past
C. The exhaustion of revolutionary impulses
D. The forces of nature
Answer: A

Q2. Who represents the forces of despotism in 'Prometheus Unbound'?
A. Prometheus
B. Jupiter
C. Endymion
D. Apollo
Answer: B

Q3. John Keats was the last and youngest of which group?
A. The early Augustan poets
B. The later revolutionary group
C. The pre-Raphaelite brotherhood
D. The Cavalier poets
Answer: B

Q4. Unlike Byron and Shelley, what was Keats's attitude towards his time?
A. He was a stormy rebel
B. He was a humanitarian reformer
C. He had an almost complete detachment
D. He was deeply involved in politics
Answer: C

Q5. How did Keats conceive of poetry?
A. As the vehicle of philosophy
B. As religious teaching
C. As the incarnation of beauty
D. As a tool for social reform
Answer: C

Q6. Which poem opens with 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'?
A. Lamia
B. Hyperion
C. Endymion
D. The Eve of St. Agnes
Answer: C

Q7. Instead of looking to the future land of promise like Shelley, where did Keats seek imaginative escape?

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A. The past of Greek mythology and medieval romance
B. The industrial cities of England
C. The philosophical texts of Germany
D. The scientific discoveries of his age
Answer: A

Q8. Which of the following is a fragmentary poem by Keats?
A. Endymion
B. Hyperion
C. Lamia
D. Isabella
Answer: B

Q9. How did Keats's treatment of nature differ from Wordsworth's and Shelley's?
A. It was full of spiritual messages and meanings
B. It was purely scientific and analytical
C. There was nothing mystical in it; he loved it for its sensuous beauty
D. He disliked nature and preferred urban settings
Answer: C

Q10. At what age did John Keats die of consumption?
A. Before he completed his twenty-sixth year
B. Thirty-six
C. Forty-five
D. Fifty-two
Answer: A

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Page 198 - Keats and Minor Poets

Q1. What phrase did Shelley use to describe Keats due to his early death?
A. A stormy rebel
B. One of the inheritors of unfulfilled renown
C. The incarnation of beauty
D. A willing martyr
Answer: B

Q2. Which of the following odes is NOT mentioned as being in Keats's volume of 1819?
A. To Autumn
B. To a Nightingale
C. On a Grecian Urn
D. To Melancholy
Answer: D

Q3. On the side of form and style, how is Keats described?
A. The most classical of the romantic poets
B. The most romantic of the romantic poets
C. The most realistic of his generation
D. A strict follower of Hellenic temperance
Answer: B

Q4. Which poetic form did Keats reject, following the lead of Leigh Hunt?
A. Blank verse
B. Spenserian stanza
C. The classic couplet
D. The sonnet
Answer: C

Q5. Historically, Keats represents the exhaustion of impulses generated by what event?
A. The Industrial Revolution
B. The Renaissance
C. The social upheaval of the Revolution
D. The Restoration
Answer: C

Q6. Who wrote the 'Story of Rimini' (1816)?
A. James Henry Leigh Hunt
B. Thomas Hood
C. John Hamilton Reynolds
D. Winthrop Mackworth Praed
Answer: A

Q7. What innovation did Leigh Hunt introduce in the 'Story of Rimini'?

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A. The rejection of the classic couplet in favor of a freer form
B. The invention of the dramatic monologue
C. The first use of free verse
D. The revival of the epic poem
Answer: A

Q8. In which early poem of Keats was freedom carried to a degree of licence that Hunt disapproved?
A. Hyperion
B. Lamia
C. Endymion
D. The Eve of St. Agnes
Answer: C

Q9. Which poet married a sister of Keats's intimate friend, John Hamilton Reynolds?
A. James Henry Leigh Hunt
B. Thomas or Tom Hood
C. Percy Bysshe Shelley
D. Lord Byron
Answer: B

Q10. How is Thomas Hood's life described?
A. A life of aristocratic luxury
B. One protracted struggle against poverty and ill-health
C. A peaceful life in the countryside
D. A life full of political activism
Answer: B

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Page 199 - Thomas Hood and Minor Poets

Q1. Thomas Hood is perhaps chiefly remembered for what kind of poems?
A. Epic narratives
B. Humorous poems, mastering verbal wit and punning
C. Political satires
D. Philosophical epics
Answer: B

Q2. Which of the following is a ballad or lyric by Thomas Hood?
A. The Song of the Shirt
B. Ingoldsby Legends
C. The Bride's Tragedy
D. Story of Rimini
Answer: A

Q3. Which poem by Hood is described as a masterpiece in the gruesome grotesque?
A. The Bridge of Sighs
B. Miss Kilmansegg
C. Fair Inez
D. The Haunted House
Answer: B

Q4. Who is the author of 'Ingoldsby Legends'?
A. Winthrop Mackworth Praed
B. Richard Harris Barham
C. Thomas Lovell Beddoes
D. John Clare
Answer: B

Q5. 'Ingoldsby Legends' is a burlesque development of what trend made popular by Scott?
A. Classicism
B. Realism
C. Mediaevalism
D. Hellenism
Answer: C

Q6. Who wrote 'The Bride's Tragedy' and 'Death's Jest-Book'?
A. Thomas Lovell Beddoes
B. Winthrop Mackworth Praed
C. Letitia Elizabeth Landon
D. Felicia Dorothea Hemans
Answer: A

Q7. Beddoes' work represents a strange revival of what spirit?

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A. The romantic optimism of the 19th century
B. The morbid and fantastic spirit of the later Elizabethan drama
C. The strict rules of Augustan poetry
D. The simplicity of early ballads
Answer: B

Q8. Letitia Elizabeth Landon was commonly known by what initials?
A. L.E.D.
B. L.E.L.
C. L.E.M.
D. L.E.S.
Answer: B

Q9. John Clare was known as the last of which type of poets?
A. The aristocratic poets
B. The peasant poets
C. The Cavalier poets
D. The metaphysical poets
Answer: B

Q10. Where was John Clare confined when he wrote much of his best verse?
A. The mad-house at Northampton
B. The Tower of London
C. A monastery in France
D. A hospital in London
Answer: A

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 40)

Page 200 - John Clare

Q1. Who edited 'Selected Poems' by John Clare?
A. William Wordsworth
B. Grigson
C. Leigh Hunt
D. Thomas Hood
Answer: B

Q2. In what year was Grigson's edition of 'Selected Poems' published?
A. 1821
B. 1950
C. 1949
D. 1850
Answer: B

Q3. What is the title of the 1949 collection edited by Grigson?
A. The Peasant Poet
B. Poems of Clare's Madness
C. Rural Life in England
D. The Madhouse Poems
Answer: B

Q4. John Clare's works represented in the 1950 volume were written during:
A. His travels in Italy
B. His lifetime
C. The Augustan age
D. The late 18th century
Answer: B

Q5. Which editor is credited with collecting both 'Selected Poems' and 'Poems of Clare's Madness'?
A. Lockhart
B. Grigson
C. Jeffrey
D. Brougham
Answer: B

Q6. 'Poems of Clare's Madness' was published in which year?
A. 1949
B. 1950
C. 1899
D. 1832
Answer: A

Q7. John Clare's poetry in these collections is notable for:

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A. Being mostly prose
B. Reflecting his life experiences including his time of madness
C. Discussing urban industrialization
D. Focusing on classical Greek myths
Answer: B

Q8. The publication of 'Poems of Clare's Madness' highlights what aspect of Clare's life?
A. His political career
B. His academic achievements
C. His period of insanity
D. His wealth
Answer: C

Q9. In these two collections, Grigson brings attention to the work of which poet?
A. John Keats
B. Thomas Hood
C. John Clare
D. Lord Byron
Answer: C

Q10. What is the correct sequence of publication for the two Grigson collections mentioned?
A. Selected Poems in 1949, Poems of Clare's Madness in 1950
B. Poems of Clare's Madness in 1949, Selected Poems in 1950
C. Both were published in 1950
D. Both were published in 1949
Answer: B

History of English Literature - Important MCQs (Part 40)

Page 201 - The Age of Wordsworth: General Prose

Q1. What was an important feature in the history of prose literature during the Age of Wordsworth?
A. The decline of the novel
B. The rise of the modern review and magazine
C. The disappearance of drama
D. The start of serialized poetry
Answer: B

Q2. When was the Edinburgh Review established?
A. 1802
B. 1817
C. 1824
D. 1830
Answer: A

Q3. The Edinburgh Review was established by men of letters associated with which political party?
A. The Tory party
B. The Whig party
C. The Labour party
D. The Liberal party
Answer: B

Q4. Which of the following was NOT a founder of the Edinburgh Review?
A. Jeffrey
B. Brougham
C. Sydney Smith
D. William Gifford
Answer: D

Q5. Which publication was started as a Tory counterblast to the Edinburgh Review?
A. The London Magazine
B. Fraser's
C. The Quarterly
D. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine
Answer: C

Q6. Who was the first editor of the Quarterly?
A. William Gifford
B. Lockhart
C. Wilson
D. Hogg
Answer: A

Q7. Who succeeded William Gifford as the editor of the Quarterly in 1824?

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A. Brougham
B. Scott's son-in-law, Lockhart
C. Charles Lamb
D. William Hazlitt
Answer: B

Q8. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine was launched in what year?
A. 1809
B. 1802
C. 1817
D. 1830
Answer: C

Q9. Which magazine included Lamb, Hazlitt, and De Quincey among its early contributors?
A. The London Magazine
B. The Edinburgh Review
C. Fraser's
D. The Quarterly
Answer: A

Q10. Fraser's, a well-known periodical of the general magazine type, was founded in which year?
A. 1817
B. 1824
C. 1830
D. 1809
Answer: C