

**B.A. 2nd Semester (Programme) Examination, 2022**

**ENGLISH**

**Course ID: 20319**

**Course Code: ACP 203/C-E-1**

**British Poetry 1**

**Time: 45 minutes**

**Full Marks: 40**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer all the questions.*

*Each question carries one mark.*

1. In Shakespeare's poem 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day', the poet's friend is more than a summer's day
  - a) Mild and temperate
  - b) Lovely and temperate
  - c) Beautiful and candid
  - d) Kind and beautiful
  
2. A Shakespearean sonnet consists of
  - a) Two seven line divisions
  - b) One octave and a sestet
  - c) Three quatrains and an ending couplet
  - d) All of the above
  
3. In Shakespeare's 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day', the rough winds of summer
  - a) Blow the flowers away
  - b) Shake the darling buds of May
  - c) Prevents the bird to fly
  - d) None of the above
  
4. Shakespeare's Sonnet No. 18 is written in
  - a) Iambic tetrameter
  - b) Trochaic pentameter

- c) Iambic pentameter
  - d) Trochaic pentameter
5. When was William Shakespeare born?
- a) 1564
  - b) 1616
  - c) 1500
  - d) 1578
6. "That one talent"- Which "talent" does Milton refer to in 'On His Blindness'?
- a) Singing talent
  - b) Drawing talent
  - c) Poetic talent
  - d) Eyesight
7. The word "Talent" is an allusion to
- a) The Parable of the forsaken wife
  - b) The Parable of the Prodigal Son
  - c) The Parable of Two masters
  - d) None of the above
8. Complete the beginning line of 'On His Blindness' – "When I consider . . ."
- a) When my light is gone
  - b) How my light is spent
  - c) How my sight is spent
  - d) How my sight is gone
9. The rhetorical figure of speech as found in the last line of "On His Blindness" is an example of
- a) Onomatopoeia
  - b) Simile
  - c) Epigram
  - d) Hyperbole

10. Why is the world “dark and wide” to the poet in ‘On His Blindness’ ?
- a) He is sad
  - b) It is night time
  - c) World is full of sorrow
  - d) He has become blind
11. John Donne's poem ‘Batter my Heart’ belongs to the group of poems known as
- a) *Songs and Sonnets*
  - b) *Holy Sonnets*
  - c) *The Sonnets*
  - d) *Amoretti*
12. What does the poet speaker in Donne’s ‘Batter my Heart’ ask from God?
- a) Forgiveness for his sins
  - b) Punishment for his sins
  - c) Love
  - d) Purify his soul
13. Donne’s ‘Batter my Heart’ is structured on a
- a) Paradox
  - b) Humour
  - c) Metaphor
  - d) Synecdoche
14. Donne calls reason in ‘Batter my Heart’
- a) God’s viceroy
  - b) God’s servant
  - c) Tenant of his heart
  - d) All of the above
15. In ‘Batter my Heart’ the poet-persona compares himself to an
- a) Usurped town
  - b) A quiet village
  - c) A free kingdom

d) None of the above

16. In the poem 'Ode on Solitude', how does the poet want to live?

- a) Unseen and unknown
- b) Being popular
- c) Being famous
- d) Surrendering to God

17. Choose the concluding lines of the poem 'Ode on Solitude'.

- a) And innocence, which most does please,/With meditation
- b) Steal from the world, and not a stone/Tell where I lie
- c) In health of body, peace of mind/Quiet by day
- d) Whose tree in summer yield him shade,/In winter fire

18. Alexander Pope is known as a great

- a) Epic poet
- b) Satirist
- c) Novelist
- d) Dramatist

19. The clause "where I lie" means

- a) Where I am
- b) Where I am buried
- c) Where I live
- d) Where I am now

20. Where does happy man live according to the poet of 'Ode on Solitude'?

- a) In his native land
- b) Towns
- c) Forest
- d) Foreign land

21. Which fruit is referred to in the poem 'A Poison Tree'?

- a) Mango

- b) Apple
- c) Orange
- d) Guava

22. How did the poet-persona water the Poison Tree?

- a) With water from the almost dried up river
- b) Lake water
- c) With fears and tears
- d) All of the above

23. In the poem 'A Poison Tree', what does "it" refer to in the line "it grew both day and night"

- a) Wrath
- b) Greed
- c) Love
- d) Patience

24. In the poem 'A Poison Tree', "outstretched" means

- a) Dead
- b) Faint
- c) Relaxed
- d) Poised

25. Who wrote the poem 'To the Skylark'?

- a) Wordsworth
- b) Blake
- c) Pope
- d) Shelley

26. Who wrote the poem 'To a Skylark'?

- a) Blake
- b) Shelley
- c) Pope
- d) Wordsworth

27. What is referred to as “pilgrim of the sky”?
- a) Nightingale
  - b) Skylark
  - c) Stars
  - d) West wind
28. Our sweetest songs are those that tell of
- a) Melancholic ideas
  - b) Saddest thought
  - c) Emotional longings
  - d) Harmonious strings
29. What does the poet ask the skylark to teach him?
- a) Half the gladness
  - b) Poetry
  - c) Song
  - d) Melancholic ideas
30. In the poem ‘To A Skylark’ the poet viewed the skylark as a
- a) Blithe spirit
  - b) Singer
  - c) Just a bird
  - d) God
31. Complete the following sentence: “ We look before and after, / And pine for
- a) What is there
  - b) What is not
  - c) Nothing at all
  - d) All of the above
32. What is the season of mist and mellow fruitfulness?
- a) Autumn
  - b) Spring

- c) Summer
- d) Winter

33. "Clammy cells" mean

- a) The sticky cells of the beehive
- b) The humid rooms of the harvesting offices
- c) The kernel of juicy fruits
- d) All of the above

34. Choose the bird mentioned in 'Ode to Autumn'.

- a) Crow
- b) Skylark
- c) Nightingale
- d) Swallow

35. The theme of 'Ode to Autumn' is

- a) Death
- b) Scarcity
- c) Fulfilment and maturity
- d) None of these

36. One constituent of Autumnal music is

- a) Nightingale's call
- b) Melodies of the skylark
- c) Hedge-cricket's song
- d) None

37. Which literary device does Keats use frequently when he refers to Autumn?

- a) Personification
- b) Simile
- c) Metaphor
- d) Paradox

38. Choose the odd one out among the following:

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Allusion
- d) Alliteration

39. Expressions like “drip-drop”, “tip-tap” are examples of

- a) Alliteration
- b) Association
- c) Pun
- d) Onomatopoeia

40. Which of the following is not a disyllabic foot?

- a) Iamb
- b) Spondee
- c) Trochee
- d) Anapaest

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