1. Wilfred Owen’s friend and mentor who influenced him a lot as a war poet was___________

2. Jill[1946] was a novel by,

3. Who was called American Wordsworth?


4. The important literary technique that is used by Wilfred Owen in “Strange meeting” is___________

5. Larkin belong to the _________ school of poetry.

6. “After Apple picking” is taken from Frost’s collection_______

7. “Dead smile” in the poem “Strange meeting” is an example for_______.
   1 Oxymoron.  2. Metaphor.  3. Synecdoche.  4 Simile.

8. “My poems begin in delight and end in wisdom” is a statement by_______.

9. The speaker in the poem “Church going” is__________.
   1 A theist.  2. An atheist.  3. An agnostic.  4. Supersticious.

10. “I’m the enemy you killed” are the words of the speaker in_______.
    1. Mending wall.  2. Strange meeting.  3. Fire and ice.  4. Ambulances.

11. A ruin-bibber is_____________.
    1. One who is interested in ancient things.  2. One who hates woman.  3. One who is aggressively patriotic.  4 One who is fond of fighting.

12. The poem After Apple picking is basically___________.
    1. Iambic.  2. Trochaic.  3. Dactylic.  4. None of the above.

13. Which among the following can be metaphorically considered a poem on writing poetry___________.
14. The discussion in -------- poem is half mocking and Half serious with its series of ironies.
   1. After Apple picking. 2. Thought Fox. 3. Strange meeting. 4. Church going.

15. Who among the following is a war poet?

16. --- Refers to Strange meeting as a technical achievement of great originality and one of the most moving pieces of verses inspired by the war.
   1. WB yeats. 2. Tedhughes. 3. TS Eliot. 4. Siegfried Sasoon.

17. “A serious house on a serious earth” is from the poem__________.
   1 Strange meeting. 2. Witsun Weddings. 3. Road not Taken. 4. Church going.

18. Church going is a__________.
   1 Monologue. 2 Didactic poem. 3 Lyric. 4 Dramatic Monologue.

19. Who among the following is a Post Second World war British Poet.

20. Which line of the poem Strange meeting is a notable exception to the pararhyme followed in the poem.
   1. First line. 2 Tenth line. 3. Last line. 4 the first eight lines.

21. A man’s encounter with his double or Other is a repeated theme in______.
   1. Greek literature. 2 Romantic literature. 3 Classical literature. 4. Religious literature.
22. The term “Cider” in the poem After Apple picking means________.
   1. Rhythm. 2 Juice. 3 Boredom. 4 Delight.

23. Who among the following was honoured with four Pulitzer prizes?
   1 T.S. Eliot. 2 Mathew Arnold. 3 Robert Browning. 4. Robert Frost.

24. The title of the poem Strange meeting is taken from Shelley’s work,
   1 Promethues unbound. 2 The revolt of Islam. 3 Ode to the westwind. 4 Necessity of atheism.

25. “I’m the enemy you killed my friend” are the lines written on the memorial of ----------------.
   1 John Keats. 2. Alfred Tennyson. 3 Philip Larkin. 4 Wilfred Owen.

26. The term “Encumbered” means-----------------. 
   1 Suppressed. 2 Burdened. 3 Rejected. 4. Elevated.

27. The reference to__________ suggests that the speaker in the poem Church going belongs to a middle class family?
   1 Hat. 2 Orgun. 3 Bible. 4 Cycle clips.

28. A big Church is called__________.
   1 Lectern. 2 Cathedral. 3 Chapel. 4 None of the above.

29. The poem After Apple picking is set in________.
   1 Summer. 2 Autumn. 3 Winter. 4 In all these seasons.

30. The sleep that Frost refers to in the poem After Apple picking can metaphorically mean__________.
   1. Hybernation. 2 Death. 3 Birth. 4 Oldage.
31. “Titanic wars” in the poem Strange meeting means________.
   1. Ancient wars. 2 Huge and highly destructive wars. 3 Defeated wars. 4. Future wars.
32. Wilfred Owen died in the age of______.
   1. 32, 2. 25, 3. 26, 4. 54.
33. The term Citadel means________.
   1. A wall. 2 A fortress. 3 An arch. 4. A monument.
34. ________ wrote rather bitter poems that expressed a refusal to participate.
35. “The North ship” and “The Less deceived” are the two main anthologies of,
   1 Yeats. 2. Auden. 3. Owen. 4. Larkin.
36. The term Font means________.
   1. An act of confession. 2.A basin for holding Baptismal water in a church. 3 A special bible used for funeral ceremonies. 4. A special prayer book that is seen in the churches of England.
37. “Unlucky Places” in the poem Church going means________.
   1 Places where people find only bad luck. 2 Places which are visited by ghosts. 3 Places where drinking and gambling occur. 4 Places where dubious women wait for customers.
38. Frost regarded --- as his home, though he was born at San Francisco.
   1 New Jersy. 2 Caliphornia. 3 New England. 4 Boston.
39. Frost called his book --- as the “Book of people”.
   1. In the clearing. 2. North of Boston. 3. A boy’s will. 4. Collected poems.

40. The poem Strange meeting was first published in the year,
   1. 1921. 2 1920. 3 1919. 4 1922.

**PART: TWO**

41. According to Martin Luther King Jr. what is the highest expression of non-injury?
   a. Avoiding external injury
   b. Love
   c. Avoiding internal injury
   d. Suffering

42. ‘The Philosophy of Non-Violence’ states that the focus of the non-violent resister is on ________
   a. The evil system
   b. The enemy
   c. The evil-doer
   d. The self

43. Martin Luther King Jr. considers publicity for a non-violent resister as_______
   a. A blessing
   b. A pitfall
   c. A misunderstanding
   d. A curse

44. Name the Indian who influenced Martin Luther King Jr.’s philosophy of non-violence?
a. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Subhash Chandra Bose
d. Dr. B R Ambedkar

45. The essay ‘On the Rule of the Road’ by A. G. Gardiner is about the judicial use of ________
   a. Roads
   b. Footpaths
   c. Liberty
   d. Prisons

46. The fat old lady, in the beginning of the essay ‘On the Rule of the Road’, is walking down a busy road in ________
   a. Spain
   b. Britain
   c. Moscow
   d. Petrograd

47. A. G. Gardiner says that people are liberty-drunk these days. What does the author mean by ‘liberty-drunk’?
   a. People are over-using individual liberty.
   b. The public is drinking too much.
   c. There is no liberty for the common man.
   d. Liberty is a luxury.

48. A. G. Gardiner considers liberty as not only a personal affair but also a ________
   a. Burden
   b. Ticket to freedom
c. Responsibility

d. Social contract

49. The essay ‘On the Rule of the Road’ argues that in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everyone must be ________

a. Granted

b. Set free

c. Banned

d. Curtailed

50. What is the pen-name of A. G. Gardiner under which he wrote his essays?

a. Bassett Horn

b. Bozzo

c. Alpha of the Plough

d. A. G. G.

51. What would be the result if liberty enabled everyone to do whatever they wanted whenever they wanted to?

a. Peace

b. Universal chaos

c. Complete freedom

d. Individual freedom

52. Vanka was apprenticed to Alaykhin to become ________

a. A cook

b. A shoe-maker

c. A night-watchman

d. A teacher

53. What is the real name of Vanka?
a. Vanka Zhukov  
b. Ivan Zhukov  
c. Vanka Ivanovich  
d. Vanka Makarich  

54. What time of the year is the story ‘Vanka’ set?  
a. On Christmas day  
b. On Easter  
c. On Christmas eve  
d. On Vanka’s birthday.

55. Konstantin Makarich, Vanka’s grandfather, works as ____________
   
a. A cook  
b. A shoe-maker  
c. A night-watchman  
d. A teacher  

56. What do the other apprentices make Vanka steal?  
a. Master’s work tools  
b. Fish  
c. Vodka  
d. Master’s cucumbers  

57. What did Vanka’s diet consist of at the master’s?
   
a. Bread and gruel  
b. Tea and bread  
c. Tea and cabbage soup  
d. Potato and soup
58. Who taught Vanka to read and write?
   a. Konstantin Makarich
   b. His mother
   c. The maids
   d. Olga

59. Why was Vanka beaten by the master the previous day?
   a. For stealing his cucumbers
   b. For falling asleep while rocking their brat
   c. For cleaning the fish the wrong way
   d. For disobedience

60. What was Schatz’s initial symptom?
   a. Fever
   b. Headache
   c. Stomach pain
   d. Influenza

61. When the doctor examined Schatz, his temperature was_________
   a. 40 degree Farenheit
   b. 102 degree Farenheit
   c. 50 degree Farenheit
   d. 79 degree Farenheit

62. Name the collection of short stories in which A Day’s Wait was first published.
   a. The Snows of Kilimanjaro
   b. Men Without Women
   c. The Sun Also Rises
d. Winner Take Nothing

63. What was Schatz’s real disease?
   a. Cancer
   b. Tuberculosis
   c. Influenza
   d. Pneumonia

64. What did the father in A Day’s Wait do in order to cheer the boy up?
   a. Went hunting
   b. Went fishing
   c. Read to him
   d. Left him alone

65. In which season did the story A Day’s Wait take place?
   a. Summer
   b. Winter
   c. Spring
   d. Autumn

66. What did the father in A Day’s Wait catch when he went out hunting?
   a. Fish
   b. Quail
   c. Chicken
   d. Deer

67. What is the pervading mood of the story A Day’s Wait?
   a. Joy
   b. Sadness
68. What kind of a hero is Schatz?
   a. Romantic hero
   b. Anti-romantic hero
   c. Antagonist hero
   d. Fatalistic hero

69. What is the central theme of the story ‘Marriage is a Private Affair’?
   a. Stubborn sons
   b. Duty towards grandchildren
   c. Unconditional love of fathers
   d. Clash of cultures

70. Name the tribe to which Nene belonged.
   a. Ibo
   b. Ibibo
   c. Yoruba
   d. Morua

71. Where do Nene and Nnaemeka live their married life?
   a. In Lagos
   b. In Ibibo village
   c. In Ibo village
   d. In America

72. How is the weather at the end of the story ‘Marriage is a Private Affair’?
   a. Hot
b. Stormy  
c. Cold  
d. Pleasant

73. What was the suggestion of the villagers when they heard of Nnaemeka’s plan to marry from another tribe?
   a. To kill him  
   b. To make him an outcaste  
   c. To treat him with herbs  
   d. To forcefully marry him to another girl

74. Whose picture was cut out of the wedding photo by Okeke?
   a. Nnaemka  
   b. Nene  
   c. Okeke  
   d. Nene’s parents

75. Compared to other playwrights of the time what was different about Shaw’s stage directions?
   a. There were no stage directions  
   b. Romantic stage directions  
   c. Short stage directions  
   d. Lengthy stage directions

76. What did Raina call Captain Bluntschli?
   a. King  
   b. Chocolate-cream soldier  
   c. Portrait soldier  
   d. Brave
77. The interior of Raina’s room is a mixture of Bulgarian and __________ furniture.
   a. Viennese
   b. Serbian
   c. Swiss
   d. American

78. The chief piece of seating in Raina’s room is __________
   a. A bed
   b. A Turkish Ottoman
   c. A sofa settee
   d. A couch

79. What is Catherine Petkoff’s preferred clothing?
   a. Evening dresses
   b. Kimonos
   c. Fashionable tea gowns
   d. Fur coats

80. Through what did Captain Bluntschli make his first entrance?
   a. The front door
   b. Raina’s bedroom door
   c. The back door
   d. The window

81. In ‘Arms and the Man’, where does Act II take place?
   a. In the garden of the Petkoff house
   b. In the library
   c. In Raina’s room?
d. In the kitchen

82. What is the military rank of Raina’s father?
   a. Colonel
   b. Captain
   c. Major
   d. Lieutenant

83. Name the famous literary character to whom Sergius Saranoff is compared by Captain Bluntschli while describing the cavalry charge to Raina?
   a. Othello
   b. Don Quixote
   c. Hamlet
   d. Gulliver

84. In which season does Act II of ‘Arms and the Man’ take place?
   a. Spring
   b. Summer
   c. Winter
   d. Autumn

85. What is Saranoff’s military rank?
   a. Colonel
   b. Captain
   c. Major
   d. Lieutenant

86. Where does Act III of Arms and the Man take place?
   a. In the garden of the Petkoff house
   b. In the library
87. What did Bluntschli do after running away from home?
   a. Began a hotel business
   b. Joined the army
   c. Got married
   d. Got arrested by the police

88. What had Raina put into the pocket of the old coat in which she and her mother had sent off captain Bluntschli?
   a. Chocolates
   b. A necklace
   c. A signed Portrait
   d. A cake

89. Where was the old coat of Major Petkoff found at last?
   a. In the battle field
   b. In the Kitchen
   c. In the blue closet
   d. In the garden

90. ‘Arms and the Man’ takes its title from____________
   a. Farewell to Arms
   b. The Old Man and the Sea
   c. Illiad
   d. Aeineid

91. The play is classified by Shaw as a __________ comedy
   a. Farcical comedy
b. Romantic Comedy

c. Anti Romantic comedy

d. Restoration comedy

92. *Arms and the Man* is included in Shaw’s collection of plays called
__________

a. Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant

b. Man and Superman

c. Back to Methuselah

d. Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience

93. Captain Bluntschli is a professional soldier in the Serbian Army. What is his nationality?

a. British

b. Italian

c. Swiss

d. German

94. In Bluntschli’s famous dialogue to Raina he calls nine out of ten soldiers to be ________

a. Brave

b. Coward

c. Fools

d. Selfish

95. Who is Nicola?

a. Man-servant of the Petkoff house

b. Friend of Major Petkoff

c. Sergius Saranoff’s valet
96. Who calls Nicola ‘the ablest man in Bulgaria’?
   a. Major Petkoff
   b. Sergius Saranoff
c. Capt. Bluntschli
d. Raina Petkoff

97. Bluntschli mistook Raina’s age and called her a ‘school girl of 17’. What was her real age?
   a. 20
   b. 23
c. 15
d. 33

98. The play *Arms and the Man* is rounded off with two engagements. Earlier in the play only one character had predicted Raina’s marriage to Bluntschli. Who was it?
   a. Nicola
   b. Louka
c. Capt. Bluntschli
d. Catherine Petkoff

99. Louka accuses Nicola of having the soul of a servant. Who accuses Louka of having the same?
   a. Catherine Petkoff
   b. Capt. Bluntschli
c. Sergius Saranoff
d. Nicola

100. How old is Bluntschli?
School of Distance Education

a. 28
b. 34
c. 40
d. 60

ANSWERS

PART ONE

1. 4.
2. 3.
3. 3.
4. 2.
5. 3.
6. 2.
7. 1.
8. 1.
9. 3.
10. 2.
11. 1.
12. 1.
13. 2.
14. 4.
15. 4.
16. 3.
17. 4.
18. 1.
19. 4.
20. 3.
21. 2.
22. 2.
23. 4.
24. 2.
25. 4.
26. 2.
27.  . 4.
28.  . 2.
29.  . 3.
30.  . 2.
31.  . 2.
32.  . 2.
33.  . 2.
34.  . 3.
35.  . 4.
36.  . 2.
37.  . 2.
38.  . 3.
39.  . 2.
40.  . 3.

PART TWO

ANSWERS:

41.  b
42.  a
43.  b
44.  b
45.  c
46.  d
47.  a
48.  d
49.  d
50.  c
51.  b
52.  b
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