

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BA ENGLISH (2011 Admn.)
II SEMESTER
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN
QUESTION BANK

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (commonly known as the United Kingdom, the UK or Britain) is a sovereign state located off the north-western coast of the continent of
a) Europe b) Africa c) North America d) Asia
2. A later Neolithic group, the Beaker Folk, migrated from....., probably between 2500 and 2000 B.C.
a) Northern Europe b) Southern Europe c) Western Europe d) South America
3. The art of working iron came to Britain about.....
a) 1000 B.C b) 1000 AD c) 2000 BC d) 2000 AD
4. The last pre-historic invaders of Britain were
a) The Celts b) Romans c) Normans d) Danes
5. 'Gallic wars' were the account of
a) Julius Caesar b) Juius Agricola c) Claudius d) Honorius
6.were the priests of the Celtic tribes in Britain.
a) The Druids b) The Picts c) the Saxons d) Britons
7. Roman contact with the Celts in the British Isles began with the invasion byin 55 B.C.
a) Julius Caesar b) Clodius Albinus c) Diocletian d) Sir Thomas More
8. King Ethelbert ofhad married Bertha; a Christian Princess of France.
a) Kent b) Essex c) Wessex d) Northumberia
- 9..... was the first English poet.
a) Caedmon b) Edwin c) Gregory d) Augustine
10. The Jutes occupied the region called....., between the Thames River and the Strait of Dover.
a) Kent b) Sussex c) Essex d) Wessex.
11. Heptarchy means.....kingdoms
a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Eight

12. Alfred the Great was the king of
- a) Northumbria b) Wessex c) Mercia d) Essex
13. In 597was sent by Pope Gregory I, arrived in Kent to convert the people of the British Isles to Christianity.
- a) St. Benedict b) Saint Augustine c) St. Martin d) Sir Thomas More
14. The language of the Anglo-Saxons, commonly called
- a) Old English b) Middle English c) Modern English d) Post-Modern English
15.was the youngest son of King Aethelwulf and his wife, Osberga.
- a) Alfred the Great b) Guthrum c) William I d) King John
16. The Treaty of Wedmore was between Alfred the Great and
- a) Henry I b) Guthrum c) Edward I d) Charls I
17. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is a collection of (mainly) secondary source documents narrating the history of the Anglo-Saxons and their settlement in Britain was prepared under the guidance of
- a) Alfred the Great b) Queen Mary I. c) Sir Thomas More d) Cranmer
18. Who were known as Vikings?
- a) Saxons b) English c) Jutes d) Danes
19. The**conquest of England** began on 28 September 1066 with the invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy.
- a) Jutes b) Norman c) Saxon d) Roman
20. William became known as William the Conqueror after his victory at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October
- a) 1066 b) 1076 c) 1086 d) 1096
21. William the Conqueror won victory at theon 14 October 1066, defeating King Harold II of England.
- a) Battle of Hastings b) Battle of Stamford Bridge
c) Battle of Trafalgr d) Battle of Bosworth
22. Normandy was a territory of
- a) Prussia b) England c) France d) Scotland
23. The **Domesday Book** is connected with the king.....
- a) Sir Thomas More b) Queen Mary I. c) William the Conqueror d) Alfred the Great
24. The feudal hierarchy was an arrangement of rank resembling a.....
- a) Sergeanty b) Jurisdiction c) Pyramid d) Circle
25. Feudalism is the name given to the system of government William I introduced to England after he defeatedat the Battle of Hastings.
- a) James I b) Queen Mary I c) Harold d) John Milton
26. Noblemen had to swear an oath of loyalty to William known as
- a) Oath of Salisbury b) Oath of Canterbury c) Oath of Jerusalem d) Oath of Trent

27. Thomas Becket was the Archbishop of
- a) London b) York c) Canterbury d) Aberdeen
28. In 1095 Popepreached the Crusade appealing to all Christian Kings to unite and face the common threat?
- a) Urban II b) John XXIII c) Sir Thomas More d) John Milton
29. The Second crusade was almost crushed by....., the Muslim leader.
- a) Albuquerque b) Muhammed c) Saldin d) Salam
30. Who was the ruler of England during the third crusade?
- a) Charles I b) Queen Mary I c) Richard I d) James II
31.agreed to the demands of the barons by signing a document known as the Magna Carta in 1215 Runnymede on the river Thames.
- a) Richard I b) Henry II c) Edwar VI d) King John
32. The Hundred Years' War was a long struggle between England andover succession to the French throne.
- a) Sweden b) Denmark c) Norway d) France
33. The Battle of Crécy occurred in
- a) 1346 b) 1349 c) 1400 d) 1436
34. The Black Death reaches England in
- a) 1348 b) 1353 c) 1356 d) 1359
35. Importance of the year 1381 in the history of England
- a) The Peasants' revolt b) feudal revolt c) revolt of the slaves d) Battle of Bosworth
36. The Statute of Labourers, 1351 was passed at the end of
- a) Black Death b) peasants revolt c) feudal revolt d) Peoples revolt
37. During the course of the Black Death and the years following it, England had a strong and warlike king.....
- a) James I b) Queen Mary I c) Sir Thomas More d) Edward III
38. John of Gaunt was the Duke of
- a) London b) York c) Canterbury d) Lancaster
39. In 1377,imposed a new tax, the Poll (head) Tax that was to cover the cost of the Hundred Years War.
- a) John of Gaunt b) Sir Thomas More c) John Milton d) William Shakespeare
40.who roused the conscience of English against the corruption among the clergy.
- a) Boccaccio b) Dante c) Petrarch d) John Wycliff
41.is best remembered for *The Canterbury Tales*.
- a) Geoffrey Chaucer b) Sir Thomas More c) John Milton d) William Shakespeare
42. Who is the father of English poetry?
- a) Chaucer b) William Shakespeare c) Edmund Spenser d) John Dryden

43. Who was the English Homer?
a) Geoffrey Chaucer b) Charles V c) Sir Thomas More d) William Shakespeare
44.attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation (the belief that during mass bread becomes the body of Christ).
a) John Wycliffe b) Henry IV c) Sir Thomas More d) John Milton
45. Who translated the Bible from Latin to English?
a) John Wycliffe b) Henry IV c) Charles V d) Sir Thomas More
46.followers were called Lollards.
a) John Wycliffe b) Henry IV c) Martin Luther d) Chaucer
47. Jan Hus was apriest ordained in 1401, who shared similar views with John Wycliffe concerning the excesses of the medieval Catholic Church.
a) Bohemian b) France c) Genoa d) London
48. Wars of the Roses, traditional name given to the intermittent struggle for the throne of England between the noble houses of York and
a) Lancaster b) Tudor c) Stuart d) Hannover
49. In....., Henry landed from France, defeated and killed Richard at **Bosworth Field**, and ascended the throne as Henry VII.
a) 1485 b) 1489 c) 1495 d) 1498
50. The Feudal System was introduced to England following the invasion and conquest of the country by
a) William I b) James IV c) Elizabeth d) Charles I
51. The Was the war between the christians and the Muslims?
a) Renaissance b) Crusades c) Reformation d) Hundred year's war
52. Henry VII was the founder of thedynasty.
a) Stuarts b) Tudor c) Hannoverians d) Windsor
53. Henry VIII was the ruler of thedynasty.
a) Stuarts b) Tudor c) Windsor d) Plentagenete
54. Elizabeth I was the daughter of
a) James I b) Henry VIII c) Charles V d) Sir Thomas More
55. Who was the last ruler of the Tudor dynasty?
a) Charles V b) Elizabeth I c) Henry VIII d) Queen Mary I
56. Who is the author of the book '*England under Tudors and Stuarts?*'
a) Sir Thomas More b) Robert Raynes c) John Milton d) William Shakespeare
57.learned the art of printing, and, after being in the service of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, an English princess, returned to England and set up his printing press at Westminster in 1476.
a) Sir Thomas More b) William Caxton c) John Milton d) Guttenburg
58. Who introduced the first printing press in England?

- a) Sir Thomas More b) William Caxton c) John Milton d) Charles I
59. Who was the second Tudor King?
a) Queen Mary I b) Henry VIII c) James I d) Charles I
60. The Reformation in England underwas more of a political and personal movement.
a) Henry VIII b) Martin Luther c) Queen Mary I d) Charles I
61. Who was awarded the title of Defender of the Faith by the Pope?
a) Martin Luther b) Sir Thomas More c) Henry VIII d) Charles I
62. Catherine of Aragon was the wife of
a) Henry VIII b) Sir Thomas More c) John Milton d) Charles I
63. Who summoned Reformation Parliament in 1529 in England?
a) Charles I b) Queen Mary I c) Henry VIII d) Charles II
64.came to the throne of England by the act of succession passed by Henry VIII.
a) Charles I b) Queen Mary I c) Edward VI d) James I
65. Who led the Protestant Reformation in Scotland?
a) Henry VIII b) John Calvin c) John Knox d) Queen Mary I.
66. Who defeated the Spanish Armada?
a) Queen Marrey b) Henry VIII c) Elizabeth I d) Charles I
67. When the Spanish Armada was defeated?
a) 1588 b) 1598 c) 1603 d) 1688
68. English East India Company, the British maritime organisation chartered byin 1600 AD with rights of monopoly trading in the eastern waters and later founding a colonial state in India.
a) Queen Elizabeth I b) King James I c) Henry VIII d) Queen Mary I
69. In 1615 King James I sent Sir Thomas Roe as his ambassador to the court of Emperor
a) Henry VIII b) Aurangzeb c) Jahangir d) Queen Mary I
70. Aurangzeb ,the Mughal emperor died in
a) 1707 b) 1717 c) 1727 d) 1747
71. The Regulating Act was passed in
a) 1773 b) 1783 c) 1893 d) 1903
72. Who is the author of "Utopia"?
a) Karl Marx b) John Milton c) William Shakespeare d) Sir Thomas More
73. Who was the author of the Paradise Lost?
a) Shelly b) William Shakespeare c) Sir Thomas More d) John Milton
74. Oliver Cromwell fought against the king.....
a) William III b) Charles II c) James I d) Charles I

75. Hamlet is a work of
- a) Milton b) Shelly c) Keats d) William Shakespeare
76. Who wrote Macbeth?
- a) John Dryden b) Edmund Spenser c) Marlowe d) William Shakespeare
- 77.....wrote **King Lear**
- a) William Shakespeare b) Marlowe c) Edmund Spenser d) John Dryden
- 78....., English poet, author of *The Faery Queen*, was born in London about the year 1552.
- a) Jonathan Swift b) Marlowe c) John Dryden d) Edmund Spenser
79. Who is called as the father of English tragedy?
- a) Thomas Beard b) Edmund Spenser c) John Dryden d) Christopher Marlowe
80.was the Puritan author of *The Theatre of God's Judgements*
- a) Edmund Spenser b) Marlowe c) Jonathan Swift d) Thomas Beard
81. *Tamburlaine the Great* is the work of
- a) Christopher Marlowe b) Edmund Spenser c) John Dryden d) Jonathan Swift
82. Who is the author of **Dr Faustus**?
- a) Christopher Marlowe b) Edmund Spenser c) Jonathan Swift d) John Dryden
83. Who wrote The Alchemist?
- a) Ben Johnson b) Marlowe c) John Dryden d) Jonathan Swift
84. Novum Organum is a work of
- a) Francis Bacon b) Edmund Spenser c) Marlowe d) John Dryden
85. Who developed the 'Theory of Universal Gravitation?'
- a) Sir Isaac Newton b) Edmund Spenser c) Marlowe d) John Dryden
86. The *Principia* madeone of the best known intellectual figures in Europe.
- a) Newton b) Marlowe c) John Dryden d) Jonathan Swift
87. Who was the founder of the Stuart Dynasty in England?
- a) James I b) Elizabeth I c) George I d) William I
88. When the Stuart Dynasty came to power in England?
- a) 1603 b) 1608 c) 1654 d) 1678
89. Petition of Rights was in the year.....
- a) 1628 b) 1638 c) 1648 d) 1728
90. Who signed in the Petition of Rights?
- a) Charles I b) Henry I c) James I d) James II
91. Charles I was accused of treason and was executed, on January 30,
- a) 1649 b) 1659 c) 1660 d) 1749
92. Oliver Cromwell became protector in
- a) 1649 b) 1659 c) 1661 d) 1669

93. Charles II became the ruler of England in
- a) 1660 b) 1664 c) 1670 d) 1760
94. *The Rape of the Lock* immediately madefamous as a poet.
- a) Wordsworth b) Alexander Pope c) Coleridge d) Marlowe
95. As early as 1720had started the composition of his great satirical masterpiece 'Gulliver's Travels'
- a) Jonathan Swift b) John Dryden c) Geoffrey Chaucer d) John Wycliffe
96.'All for Love' was based on the story of Anthony and Cleopatra.
- a) Jonathan Swift b) John Dryden c) Wordsworth d) Alexander Pope
97. When the Glorious Revolution occurred?
- a) 1688 b) 1698 c) 1788 d) 1798
98. Who was the ruler of England during the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
- a) James I b) James II c) Charles I d) Henry II
99. James II came to the throne of England in
- a) 1685 b) 1688 c) 1698 d) 1785
100. James II was a.....
- a) Protestant b) Roman Catholic c) Anglican d) Puritan
101.issued his first "Declaration of Indulgence" in 1687 which he suspended wholesale the penal laws against the Roman Catholics.
- a) James I b) Charles I c) James II d) Henry II
102. James II made a mistake when he got the Duke of Monmouth executed after his defeat in the battle of
- a) Hastings b) Bosworth c) Sedgemoor d) Crécy
103.' "way of ideas" was a major influence on Locke's *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.
- a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) Descartes d) Carlyle
104. Year of the Bill of Rights was.....
- a) 1659 b) 1679 c) 1689 d) 1889
- 105....., entitled "An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown", is one of the basic documents of English constitutional law. It was signed in 1689 by William of Orange and Mary II in return for their being affirmed as co-rulers of England and Ireland by the English Parliament after the Glorious Revolution.
- a) The Bill of Rights of 1689 b) Petition of Rights 1628 c) Human Rights d) Charter Act
106. Coffee became a usual drink in.....'s reign.
- a) George III b) Queen Elizabeth c) Queen Anne d) Margaret Thatcher
107. The Bank of England was first established in
- a) 1694 b) 1699 c) 1794 d) 1894

108. Who was the last ruler of the Hannoverian dynasty?
a) James I b) Elizebeth I c) Queen Victoria d) Edward I
109. Who was Founder of the Hannoverian dynasty?
a) Henry I b) Elizebeth I c) George I d) James I
110. Whose accession marked the beginning of Hanoverian Dynasty in England?
a) George I b) George II c) Edward VI d) William III
111. Who was considered the first "prime minister" of England?
a) Margarett Thatcher b) Wolsey c) George III d) Robert Walpole
112.was actually the child of the American War of Independence.
a) The French Revolution of 1789 b) Glorious Revolution
c) Seven years war d) Boston Massacre
113. Who was the leader of the American War of Independence?
a) Robert Walpole b)Tomas Jefferson c) Thomas Paine d) George Washington
114. 'Rights of Man' is the work of
a) Montesque b) Rousseau c) Voltaire d) Thomas Paine
115. Who wrote 'Reflexions on the Revolution' ?
a) Carlyle b) Rousseau c) Voltaire d) *Edmund* Burke
116. Who is the author of the "Age of Reason?"
a) Carlyle b) Rousseau c) Edmund Burke d) Thomas Paine
117. French Revolution occurred in
a) 1789 b) 1795 c) 1799 d) 1889
118. Who said "man is born free but everywhere he is in chains" ?
a) Montesque b) Voltaire c) Tilak d) Rousseau
- 119.....'s Social Contract made a profound impact on the reading and thinking community of France.
a) Voltaire b)Edmund Burke c) Carlyle d) Rousseau
120. Themob stormed the Bastille (the state Prison) and all the prisoners were set free.
a) Vienna b) London c) Bologna d) Paris
121. The Peninsular War was the last of the wars the English fought against
a) Napoleon Bonoparte b) Wellington c) Washington d) Louis XVI
122. At the Battle of Waterloo in Napoleon was completely crushed by the Duke of Wellington.
a) 1815 b) 1825 c) 1835 d) 1855

123. On 21 January 1793,was executed and the Jacobins set up a dictatorship through the Committee of Public Safety.
- a) Louis XVI b) Louis XVII c) Louis XVIII d) Louis XV
- 124..... wrote '*The French Revolution: A History*',
- a) Thomas Carlyle b) Edward Gibbon c) Austen d) Toynbee
125. Who wrote '*The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire*'?
- a) Edward Gibbon b) Thomas Carlyle c) Toynbee d) Churchill
126.'s longest poem, THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES, appeared in 1749.
- a) Johnson b) Wordsworth c) T. S. Eliot d) Coleridge
127. Who wrote 'Lyrical Ballads' with Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 1798?
- a) William Wordsworth b) T. S. Eliot c) Bunyan d) Austen
128. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner is a famous poem of
- a) Samuel Taylor Coleridge b) Dr. Samuel Johnson c) T. S. Eliot d) Austen
129. *Sense and Sensibility* is the novel of
- a) Austen b) Richardson c) Fielding d) Smollett
130. Who wrote the novel '*Pride and Prejudice*'?
- a) Austen b) Milton c) Bunyan d) Dryden
131. The Black Death was
- a) A literary intellectual movement b) a social movement.
c) The terrible plague bringing poverty and unrest. d)a revolt against Edward III.
132. King Richard II Succeeded to the Crown in
- a) 1377 b) 1378
c) 1379 d) 1380
133. Chaucer's The Romaunt of the Rose is
- a) a ballad b) a lengthy allegorical poem
c) a satire on society. d) an ode on transition.
134. Troilus and Criseyde is Chaucer's long poem adopted from
- a) Lazamon b) Dan Michel
c) Annonymous d) Boccaccio
135. Chaucer's poem 'The House of Fame' is written in
- a) Lambic pentameter b) Octosyllabic couplet
c) Free Verse d) Blank Verse
136. Chaucer's first attempt in English to use the heroic couplet occurs in which of the following poems.
- a) Prologue to the Canterbury Tales b) Tale of Melibeus
c) The Legend of Good Women d) The Lack of Steadfastness

137. The pilgrims in Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales go on a pilgrimage to the tomb of
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) St. John Francis | b) St. Nicholas |
| c) St. Thomas a Becket | d) St. Joseph |
138. Chaucer virtually imported the decasyllabic lines in his poetry from
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) France | b) Italy |
| c) Greece | d) Ireland |
139. Chaucerian seven-line stanza in English poetry is also known as
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Decasyllabic lines | b) Octosyllabic lines |
| c) Rime Royale | d) Heroic Couplet |
140. The prevailing feature of Chaucer's humour is its
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Urbanity | b) Crudity |
| c) Triviality | d) Sanctity |
141. The Hundred Years' War was originated in
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The conquest of 1066. | b) The conquest of 1067. |
| c) Tthe conquest of 1068. | d) The conquest of 1069 |
142. The sole cause of the Hundred Years' War was
- | | |
|---|--|
| a) The commercial rivalry between France and England. | |
| b) The commercial rivalry between France and Italy. | |
| c) The social rivalry between France and Greece. | |
| d) The cultural rivalry between England and Ireland. | |
143. The Statute of Labourers was enacted in English in
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1348 | b) 1349 |
| c) 1350 | d) 1351 |
144. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 is also called
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Tyler's Rebellion | b) Tyler's Mutiny |
| c) Tyler's Strike | d) Tyler's War |
145. The Peasants' Revolt was based on the theory of democracy and socialism of whose text
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Wat Tyler | b) John Cairne |
| c) King Richard II | d) King Edward II |
146. Who are called Lollards?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) John Tyler and his followers. | b) John Wyclif and his followers |
| c) Jack Straw and his followers. | d) John Ball and his followers. |
147. Who superintended the first complete English translation of the Bible?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a) Barbour | b) John Gower |
| c) Geoffrey Chaucer | d) John Wyclif |

148. Who is called the real originator of European Protestantism?
- a) John Wyclife
 - b) John Ball
 - c) William Langland
 - d) Wat Tyler
149. John Wyclif is called.....
- a) The Morning star of Reformation.
 - b) The Morning star of Resurrection.
 - c) The Morning star of Restoration.
 - d) Tthe Morning star of Redemption.
150. Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales is a literary form of enclosing a number of tales within one narrative is
- a) Oriental in origin.
 - b) European in origin.
 - c) Scandinavian in origin
 - d) Latinic in origin.
151. In Chaucer's The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, the pilgrims started a sixty-mile ride to Canterbury in the month of
- a) March
 - b) April
 - c) May
 - d) June
152. In Chaucer's The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, who amongst the following characters told the first tale on their way to Canterbury.....
- a) Shipman
 - b) Cook
 - c) Knight
 - d) Reeve
153. The last tale told by Parson on the last day of pilgrimage in The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales was a prose sermon on
- a) Penintence, with emphasis upon the seven sins.
 - b) A contemporaneous tale, exploding the impostures of alchemy
 - c) A fable of why the crow is black.
 - d) A tragic story of Appius and Virginia.
154. The War of the Roses took place during the period
- a) 1380 – 1410
 - b) 1455 – 1485
 - c) 1400 – 1430
 - d) 1425 – 1455
155. The War of the Roses is a thirty-year struggle between the houses of
- a) York and Tudor.
 - b) Lancaster and Surrey.
 - c) Lancaster and Lancashire.
 - d) Lancaster and York.
156. The fifteenth century is traditionally described as.....
- a) The barren period of English Literature.
 - b) Tthe wholesome period of English Literature.
 - c) Tthe inferior period of English Literature.
 - d) Tthe dark period of English Literature.

169. The chief characteristic of the Renaissance was
- a) Its emphasis on Humanism b) Its emphasis on high imagination
c) Its refusal of cultural progress d) Its refusal of scientific achievements
170. Philip Sidney wrote Arcadia.....
- a) In the form of the short story b) In the form of fiction
c) In the form of farce d) In the form of poetry
171. The most important anti-dramatic book of Elizabethan period was.....
- a) Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie b) Spenser's The Shepherds Calendar
c) Gosson's School of Abuse d) Donne's Pseudo-Martyr
172. Which of the following works was left unfinished by Christopher Marlowe?
- a) The Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage b) The Massacre at Paris
c) Edward II d) None of these
173. Sir Philip Sidney's Astrophel and Stella brought out in 1591 is
- a) A sequence of 108 sonnets b) a sequence of 208 sonnets
c) a sequence of 350 sonnets d) a sequence of 1350 sonnets.
174. Sir Philip Sidney's Astrophel and Stella is inspired by
- a) Penelope Devereux b) Sir Walter Railegh
c) Phillipe de Mornay d) None of these
175. In Astrophel and Stella, Astrophel has a name.....
- a) Star-Love b) Star-King c) Star-Heaven d) None of these
176. Stella means
- a) Star b) King c) Constellation d) None of these
177. Shakespeare wrote his poem Venus and Adonis in a pattern of
- a) Six-line stanzas b) Seven-line stanzas c) Eight-line stanzas d) Ten-line stanzas
178. The name of Shakespeare's birth place is
- a) Stratford-on Avon b) Stratford down-Avon
c) Winchester Avon d) Somerset-Avon
179. Who affirmed that Shakespeare knew "small Latin and less Greek"?
- a) Ben Jonson b) Francis Beaumont c) Thomas Heywood d) John Webster
180. In 1609, a collection of Shakespeare's sonnets was printed by
- a) Thomas Thorpe b) Ben Jonson c) John Shakespeare d) John Marston
181. Shakespeare played the roles of Adam and Ghost in his plays
- a) As You Like It and Hamlet respectively.
b) Much Ado About Nothing and Hamlet respectively.
c) Measure for Measure and King Lear respectively.
d) As You Like It and King Henry V respectively.

182. Which is the Last Play written by Shakespeare?
a) Tempest b) Henry VIII (in parts) c) The Winter's Tale d) Cymbeline
183. Shakespeare borrowed the plot for his 'The Comedy of Errors' from
a) Gargantua by Rabelais b) Metamorphoses by Ovid
c) Menaechmi by Plautus d) None of these
184. Shakespeare borrowed the formula of **Romantic Comedy** from
a) George Peele b) John Lyly c) Robert Greene d) Aristophanes
185. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night also has a little
a) What You Wish? b) What You Like? c) What You Will? d) What You Speak?
186. Shakespeare's All's Well That Ends Well is called a
a) A Low Romantic Comedy b) A High Romantic Comedy
c) A Problem Comedy d) A Sentimental Comedy
187. Who has been called England's "National Homer" ?
a) Thomas Cranmer b) John Rogers c) Richard Hakluyt d) John Wycliff
188. Renaissance means.....
a) The Revival of Life b) The Revival of Learning
c) The Revival of Science d) The Revival of Essence
189. The chief characteristic of the Renaissance was its.....
a) Emphasis on Traditionalism b) Emphasis on Humanism
c) Emphasis on Classicism d) Emphasis on Individual Talent
190. What was the name of Shakespeare's father?
a) Thomas Shakespeare b) Joseph Shakespeare
c) John Shakespeare d) Jonathan Shakespeare
191. What was the name of Shakespeare's mother?
a) Mary Adam b) Mary Eden c) Mary Arden d) Mary Hyden
192. The private theatres in Elizabethan period were designed on the model of
a) The Greek Theatres b) The Guild Halls
c) The Babylonian Structures d) The Royal Theatres
193. In Elizabethan theatres there was a jester to dance between the acts
a) To tell the story b) To introduce the actors
c) To keep up the spirits of the audience d) To examine audience's responses
194. In which of the following tragedies did Shakespeare act a part?
a) The Device is an Ass b) The New Inn
c) Catiline d) Sejanus His Fall

195. Who is regarded as “the first great English Neolithic-Classicalist”?
- a) Ben Jonson
 - b) Francis Beaumont
 - c) Thomas Heywood
 - d) John Webster
196. When was the Tudor Dynasty brought to close?
- a) By the death of Henry I.
 - b) By the death of Elizabeth in 1603.
 - c) By the death of James I.
 - d) By the dominance of Civil War.
197. Who amongst the following prose writers was appointed tutor to Queen Elizabeth and Latin secretary to Queen Mary?
- a) Roger Ascham
 - b) Lord Francis Bacon
 - c) John Lyly
 - d) Richard Hooker
198. The Phrase Jacobean Drama is related to
- a) The drama of the age of James IV
 - b) The drama of the age of James I
 - (c) The drama of the age of Charles I
 - d) The drama of the age of Elizabeth.
199. Who is called the originator of the “Comedy of Manners”?
- a) Ben Jonson
 - b) William Congreve
 - c) Richard Hooker
 - d) John Earle
200. Ben Jonson is famous for his Comedy of Humours; William Congreve is known today for his.....
- a) Comedy of Ideas
 - b) Comedy of Intrigue
 - c) Comedy of Manners
 - d) Comedy of Errors
201. Milton is regarded as the Last Elizabethan because
- a) He wrote in Shakespearean style and died at the end of the period.
 - b) He shared the spirit of Renaissance which includes humanistic studies and the Reformation.
 - c) He admired Shakespeare and adored Spenser for his sonority.
 - d) He was the last of the Elizabethan poets who wrote on classical models of poetry.
202. Puritanism was a reaction against
- a) The Renaissance advocacy and admittance of strict rules.
 - b) The thematic devices used by the Elizabethan dramatists.
 - c) The excesses of the Post- Shakespearean dramatists and the reaction the theaters were closed in 1642.
 - d) Both A & B.
203. John Milton’s Lycidas (1637) is an elegy on
- a) King James I
 - b) His friend Edward King
 - c) His first wife
 - d) His father
204. Milton was educated at Christ’s College, Cambridge, where his delicate features earned him the name of
- a) “The Delicate Flower of Christ’s”
 - b) “The incarnation of Christ’s”
 - c) “The Lady of Christ’s”
 - d) “Exotic Fruit of Eden”

205. In his “Every Man out of His Humour” Ben Jonson attacked which of the following contemporary dramatists.
a) John Webster b) John Marston
c) Philip Bourke Marston d) Cyril Tourneur
206. Thomas Hobbes wrote
a) Gondibert (1650) b) The History of Holy War (1639)
c) Holy Dying (1651) d) Leviathan (1651)
207. The age of Milton has been called
a) “The Golden Age of the English pulpit” b) The Era of Mythological Lyrics
c) The Age of Lyrics d) The Era of Pastoral Poetry
208. During the Age of Milton, Drama was
a) Refused by the people
b) Developed to the peak
c) Declined
d) Making gradual progress to enrich the standards.
209. Queen Elizabeth belonged to
a) Lancastrian Dynasty b) Tudor Dynasty
c) Hanoverian Dynasty d) Stuart
210. King Charles I dissolved the Parliament in 1640 is known as
a) Long Parliament b) Dissolute Parliament
c) Irresolute Parliament d) Short Parliament
211. The Royalists in the Age of Milton are also called as
a) Reformists b) Cavaliers
c) Intellectualists d) Brilliant Buds
212. Oliver Cromwell under an adopted written constitution assumed the title of
a) Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland
b) Lord Protector of Scotland
c) King of England and Ireland
d) Duke of England
213. In whose favour the Parliament voted to restore the Monarchy after Cromwell’s death in 1658.....
a) George I b) Charles I c) Charles II d) Charles III
214. John Milton wrote ‘Paradise Lost’
a) Immediately after Shakespeare’s death b) After King Charles II’s restoration*
c) During commonwealth period d) Before the commonwealth
215. Who applied first the epithet “Augustan”?
a) John Donne b) John Milton c) John Dryden d) Dr. Samuel Johnson

242. Which of the following works of Wordsworth was completed on 1805 but not published until 1850?
- a) The Old Cumberland Beggar b) Peter Bell
c) The Prelude d) Michael
243. S.T. Coleridge, while residing in the Lake District, in 1809 started the magazine
- a) The Friend b) The Morning Post c) The Watchman d) Table Talk
244. Lord Byron wrote all his plays in
- a) Miltonic Metre b) Prosaic Metre
c) The Blank Verse d) Trachic Metre
245. The Necessity of Atheism, an extra-ordinary pamphlet caused whom to be expelled from Oxford?
- a) William Hazlitt b) William Godwin
c) Percy Bysshe Shelley d) Lord Byron
246. Who preached in his poetry “the human perceptibility and emancipation of the spirit”?
- a) Wordsworth b) S.T. Coleridge
c) John Keats d) P.B. Shelley
247. Point out the kingdom ruled by Alfred, the Great.
- a) Essex b) Kent c) North Umbria d) Wessex
248. Name the document that mentions about the origin of feudalism:
- a) Magna Carta b) Domesday Book c) Magnum Concilium d) Curia Regis
249. The founder of the Tudor Monarchy was:
- a) Henry VII b) Henry VIII c) Edward VII d) James I
250. The leader of the Reformation Movement in Scotland was:
- a) John Calvin b) John Knox c) Henry VIII d) Martin Luther

Answers

1.a	2.a	3.a	4.a	5.a	6.a	7.a
8.a	9.a	10.a	11.c	12.b	13.b	14.a
15.a	16.b	17.a	18.d	19.b	20.a	21.a
22.c	23.c	24.c	25.c	26.a	27.c	28.a
29.c	30.c	31.d	32.d	33.a	34.a	35.a
36.a	37.d	38.d	39.a	40.d	41.a	42.a
43.a	44.a	45.a	46.a	47.a	48.a	49.a
50.a	51.b	52.b	53.b	54.b	55.b	56.b
57.b	58.b	59.b	60.a	61.c	62.a	63.c
64.c	65.c	66.c	67.a	68.a	69.c	70.a
71.a	72.d	73.d	74.d	75.d	76.d	77.a
78.d	79.d	80.d	81.a	82.a	83.a	84.a
85.a	86.a	87.a	88.a	89.a	90.a	91.a
92.a	93.a	94.b	95.a	96.b	97.a	98.b
99.a	100.b	101.c	102.c	103.c	104.c	105.a
106.c	107.a	108.c	109.c	110.a	111.d	112.a
113.d	114.d	115.d	116.d	117.a	118.d	119.d
120.d	121.a	122.a	123.a	124.a	125.a	126.a
127.a	128.a	129.a	130.a	131.c	132.a	133.b
134.d	135.b	136.c	137.c	138.a	139.c	140.a
141.a	142.a	143.d	144.a	145.a	146.b	147.d
148.a	149.a	150.a	151.b	152.c	153.a	154.b
155.d	156.a	157.d	158.c	159.d	160.b	161.a
162.d	163.c	164.c	165.d	166.a	167.b	168.a
169.a	170.a	171.c	172.b	173.a	174.a	175.a
176.a	177.a	178.a	179.a	180.a	181.a	182.b
183.c	184.c	185.c	186.c	187.c	188.b	189.b
190.c	191.c	192.b	193.c	194.d	195.a	196.b
197.a	198.b	199.b	200.c	201.b	202.c	203.b
204.c	205.b	206.d	207.a	208.c	209.b	210.d
211.b	212.a	213.c	214.b	215.d	216.b	217.a
218.c	219.b	220.a	221.d	222.a	223.d	224.c
225.b	226.a	227.c	228.b	229.c	230.b	231.b
232.a	233.b	234.d	235.b	236.c	237.a	238.a
239.a	240.c	241.c	242.c	243.a	244.c	245.c
246.d	247.d	248.b	249.a	250.b		

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