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Model Objective Question Bank

CSJM University, Kanpur

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Paper: English Poetry

Paper Code: A040201T

Sonnet

1. A sonnet consists of how many lines?
a) 12 b) 14 c) 16 d) 10
Ans: b) 14
2. The Italian sonnet is also called:
a) Shakespearean b) Petrarchan c) Miltonic d) Spenserian
Ans: b) Petrarchan
3. The rhyme scheme of a Petrarchan sonnet is:
a) abab cdcd efef gg
b) abba abba cde cde
c) aabb ccdd eeff gg
d) abcd efgh ijkl mn
Ans: b
4. Shakespearean sonnet ends with:
a) Octave b) Sestet c) Couplet d) Triplet
Ans: c
5. A turn in a sonnet is called:
a) Meter b) Volta c) Rhythm d) Stanza
Ans: b
6. Shakespearean sonnet has:
a) 2 quatrains b) 3 quatrains c) 4 quatrains d) 1 quatrain
Ans: b
7. Typical theme of sonnets:
a) War b) Nature c) Love d) Politics
Ans: c
8. Meter used in sonnets:
a) Trochaic b) Iambic pentameter c) Dactylic d) Anapestic
Ans: b
9. Petrarch was from:
a) England b) France c) Italy d) Spain
Ans: c

10. Final two lines in Shakespearean sonnet form a:
a) Sestet b) Couplet c) Octave d) Triplet
Ans: b

Elegy

1. Elegy is a poem of:
a) Love b) Praise c) Mourning d) Humor
Ans: c
2. Famous elegy “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” is by:
a) Wordsworth b) Gray c) Keats d) Shelley
Ans: b
3. Elegy often reflects on:
a) Nature b) Death c) War d) Politics
Ans: b
4. Traditional elegy includes:
a) Joy b) Grief c) Comedy d) Satire
Ans: b
5. Pastoral elegy involves:
a) City life b) Shepherds c) Kings d) Soldiers
Ans: b
6. Tone of elegy is:
a) Comic b) Sad c) Angry d) Neutral
Ans: b
7. Elegy ends with:
a) Despair b) Consolation c) Conflict d) Suspense
Ans: b
8. “Adonais” is an elegy by:
a) Byron b) Shelley c) Keats d) Milton
Ans: b
9. Elegy is written for:
a) Hero b) Lover c) Dead person d) God
Ans: c
10. Dirge is similar to:
a) Ode b) Elegy c) Ballad d) Epic
Ans: b

Ode

1. Ode is a poem of:
a) Mourning b) Praise c) Satire d) Narrative
Ans: b

2. Ode is usually:
a) Formal b) Informal c) Comic d) Dramatic
Ans: a
3. Pindaric ode is:
a) Irregular b) Fixed c) Free d) Prose
Ans: a
4. "Ode to a Nightingale" is by:
a) Wordsworth b) Keats c) Byron d) Pope
Ans: b
5. Ode addresses:
a) Objects/ideas b) Animals only c) Kings only d) Nature only
Ans: a
6. Tone of ode is:
a) Mocking b) Serious c) Sad d) Angry
Ans: b
7. Horatian ode is:
a) Formal b) Personal c) Dramatic d) Narrative
Ans: b
8. Ode structure is:
a) Fixed b) Flexible c) No rhyme d) Prose
Ans: b
9. Ode expresses:
a) Emotion b) Logic c) Argument d) History
Ans: a
10. Ode is derived from:
a) Latin b) Greek c) French d) German
Ans: b

Epic

1. Epic is a:
a) Short poem b) Long narrative poem c) Drama d) Essay
Ans: b
2. Epic hero is:
a) Ordinary b) Supernatural c) Noble d) Weak
Ans: c
3. "Paradise Lost" is by:
a) Shakespeare b) Milton c) Pope d) Chaucer
Ans: b
4. Epics deal with:
a) Love b) Heroic deeds c) Humor d) Nature
Ans: b
5. Invocation is:
a) Ending b) Beginning c) Middle d) Dialogue
Ans: b

6. Epics often include:
a) Comic scenes b) Supernatural elements c) Songs d) Jokes
Ans: b
7. “Iliad” is by:
a) Virgil b) Homer c) Dante d) Milton
Ans: b
8. Epic simile is:
a) Short b) Extended c) Hidden d) None
Ans: b
9. Epic language is:
a) Simple b) Elevated c) Slang d) Informal
Ans: b
10. National epics reflect:
a) Individual life b) Culture c) Science d) Politics
Ans: b

Ballad

1. Ballad is a:
a) Narrative poem b) Lyric c) Drama d) Essay
Ans: a
2. Ballads are:
a) Written b) Sung c) Silent d) Prose
Ans: b
3. Ballad stanza has:
a) 2 lines b) 3 lines c) 4 lines d) 5 lines
Ans: c
4. Ballad deals with:
a) Philosophy b) Story c) Science d) Politics
Ans: b
5. Ballad uses:
a) Dialogue b) Description only c) Argument d) Logic
Ans: a
6. Folk ballads are:
a) Known authors b) Anonymous c) Modern d) Scientific
Ans: b
7. Refrain is:
a) Repeated line b) Ending c) Beginning d) Middle
Ans: a
8. Ballad meter is:
a) Fixed b) Variable c) No rhythm d) Prose
Ans: a
9. “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” is a:
a) Ode b) Ballad c) Epic d) Elegy
Ans: b

10. Ballads often include:
a) War b) Romance c) Adventure d) All
Ans: d

Lyric

1. Lyric expresses:
a) Story b) Emotion c) History d) Science
Ans: b
2. Lyric is:
a) Long b) Short c) Medium d) Narrative
Ans: b
3. Lyric originally meant:
a) Written b) Sung with lyre c) Read d) Spoken
Ans: b
4. Lyric is:
a) Personal b) Impersonal c) Historical d) Scientific
Ans: a
5. Example of lyric:
a) Epic b) Sonnet c) Drama d) Essay
Ans: b
6. Lyric tone is:
a) Objective b) Subjective c) Neutral d) Logical
Ans: b
7. Lyric focuses on:
a) Events b) Feelings c) Characters d) Plot
Ans: b
8. Lyric uses:
a) Argument b) Imagery c) Logic d) Debate
Ans: b
9. Lyric speaker is:
a) Narrator b) Poet c) Character d) Author
Ans: a
10. Lyric often includes:
a) Dialogue b) Rhythm c) Plot d) Action
Ans: b

Dramatic Monologue

1. Dramatic monologue is spoken by:
a) Many characters b) One speaker c) Narrator d) Chorus
Ans: b

2. The speaker addresses:
a) Himself b) Audience c) Silent listener d) No one
Ans: c
3. Famous writer of dramatic monologue:
a) Wordsworth b) Browning c) Keats d) Milton
Ans: b
4. It reveals:
a) Plot b) Character c) Setting d) Theme only
Ans: b
5. "My Last Duchess" is by:
a) Browning b) Tennyson c) Shelley d) Keats
Ans: a
6. Listener in dramatic monologue is:
a) Active b) Silent c) Speaking d) Invisible
Ans: b
7. Tone is often:
a) Neutral b) Dramatic c) Comic d) Scientific
Ans: b
8. It combines:
a) Drama & lyric b) Essay & prose c) Epic & ode d) None
Ans: a
9. Speaker reveals character:
a) Directly b) Indirectly c) Not at all d) Formally
Ans: b
10. Dramatic monologue includes:
a) Dialogue b) Single speech c) Argument d) Debate
Ans: b

Allegory

1. Allegory is:
a) Literal meaning b) Hidden meaning c) No meaning d) Random
Ans: b
2. Characters represent:
a) Real people b) Ideas c) Animals d) Objects
Ans: b
3. "Animal Farm" is an example of:
a) Satire b) Allegory c) Epic d) Ode
Ans: b
4. Allegory works on:
a) Two levels b) One level c) No level d) Three levels
Ans: a
5. Moral lesson is:
a) Absent b) Present c) Hidden d) None
Ans: b

6. Allegory uses:
a) Symbolism b) Logic c) Facts d) Science
Ans: a
7. “The Pilgrim’s Progress” is:
a) Epic b) Allegory c) Ballad d) Lyric
Ans: b
8. Allegory is:
a) Literal b) Figurative c) Direct d) Simple
Ans: b
9. It conveys:
a) Entertainment b) Moral truth c) History d) Science
Ans: b
10. Allegory is common in:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Drama d) All
Ans: d

Heroic Couplet

1. Heroic couplet consists of:
a) 2 lines b) 3 lines c) 4 lines d) 5 lines
Ans: a
2. Lines are in:
a) Iambic pentameter b) Trochaic c) Free verse d) Prose
Ans: a
3. Rhyme scheme:
a) aa b) ab c) abc d) abab
Ans: a
4. Used in:
a) Drama b) Epic c) Satire d) Lyric
Ans: c
5. Famous user:
a) Shakespeare b) Pope c) Milton d) Keats
Ans: b
6. Lines are:
a) Unrhymed b) Rhymed c) Free d) Blank
Ans: b
7. Heroic couplet is:
a) Closed b) Open c) Free d) Variable
Ans: a
8. Tone is often:
a) Serious b) Satirical c) Comic d) Neutral
Ans: b
9. Each line has:
a) 5 feet b) 4 feet c) 3 feet d) 6 feet
Ans: a

10. Common in:
a) 18th century b) 20th century c) Modern d) Medieval
Ans: a

Blank Verse

1. Blank verse is:
a) Rhymed b) Unrhymed c) Free d) Prose
Ans: b
2. Written in:
a) Iambic pentameter b) Trochaic c) Dactylic d) Free
Ans: a
3. Used by:
a) Shakespeare b) Pope c) Dryden d) Swift
Ans: a
4. No rhyme but has:
a) Rhythm b) Sound c) Tone d) Meaning
Ans: a
5. Suitable for:
a) Drama b) Essay c) Letter d) Story
Ans: a
6. "Paradise Lost" is in:
a) Rhymed verse b) Blank verse c) Free verse d) Prose
Ans: b
7. Blank verse is:
a) Strict b) Flexible c) Random d) Broken
Ans: b
8. It lacks:
a) Meter b) Rhyme c) Rhythm d) Words
Ans: b
9. It is:
a) Musical b) Formal c) Narrative d) All
Ans: d
10. Popular in:
a) Drama b) Lyric c) Essay d) Novel
Ans: a

Spenserian Stanza

1. Consists of:
a) 8 lines b) 9 lines c) 10 lines d) 7 lines
Ans: b

2. Rhyme scheme:
a) abababcc b) ababbcbcc c) aabbccdd d) ababccdd
Ans: b
3. Final line is:
a) Short b) Long c) Same d) Free
Ans: b
4. Created by:
a) Milton b) Spenser c) Shakespeare d) Pope
Ans: b
5. Used in:
a) Drama b) Epic poetry c) Lyric d) Essay
Ans: b
6. Last line has:
a) 5 feet b) 6 feet c) 4 feet d) 3 feet
Ans: b
7. Other lines have:
a) 4 feet b) 5 feet c) 6 feet d) 3 feet
Ans: b
8. Example:
a) Faerie Queene b) Paradise Lost c) Iliad d) Hamlet
Ans: a
9. It is:
a) Complex b) Simple c) Free d) Random
Ans: a
10. Tone is:
a) Elevated b) Comic c) Neutral d) Simple
Ans: a

Terza Rima

1. Terza rima consists of:
a) Couplets b) Triplets c) Quatrains d) Octaves
Ans: b
2. Rhyme scheme:
a) aaa bbb
b) aba bcb cdc
c) abab cdcd
d) aabb ccdd
Ans: b
3. Developed by:
a) Dante b) Milton c) Shakespeare d) Pope
Ans: a
4. Used in:
a) Drama b) Epic poetry c) Essay d) Prose
Ans: b

5. Famous example:
a) Divine Comedy b) Paradise Lost c) Iliad d) Hamlet
Ans: a
6. Structure is:
a) Simple b) Interlocking c) Free d) Random
Ans: b
7. Each stanza has:
a) 2 lines b) 3 lines c) 4 lines d) 5 lines
Ans: b
8. Final stanza ends with:
a) Couplet b) Single line c) Triplet d) Quatrain
Ans: a
9. Tone is:
a) Comic b) Elevated c) Neutral d) Scientific
Ans: b
10. It creates:
a) Rhythm flow b) Break c) Silence d) Chaos
Ans: a

Poetic Metre & Its Types

1. Metre refers to:
a) Meaning b) Rhythm c) Theme d) Rhyme
Ans: b
2. Basic unit of metre:
a) Line b) Foot c) Word d) Sound
Ans: b
3. Iambic foot pattern:
a) Stressed-unstressed b) Unstressed-stressed c) Both stressed d) None
Ans: b
4. Trochaic pattern:
a) Unstressed-stressed b) Stressed-unstressed c) Equal d) Free
Ans: b
5. Dactylic pattern:
a) — U U b) U — U c) U U — d) — — U
Ans: a
6. Anapestic pattern:
a) U U — b) — U U c) U — U d) — — U
Ans: a
7. Pentameter has:
a) 4 feet b) 5 feet c) 6 feet d) 3 feet
Ans: b
8. Tetrameter has:
a) 4 feet b) 5 feet c) 6 feet d) 2 feet
Ans: a

9. Meter is important for:
a) Rhythm b) Meaning c) Plot d) Theme
Ans: a
10. Free verse has:
a) Fixed meter b) No meter c) Strict rules d) Rhyme only
Ans: b

Figures of Speech

1. Simile uses:
a) Like/as b) Direct comparison c) Contrast d) Irony
Ans: a
2. Metaphor is:
a) Direct comparison b) Indirect comparison c) Sound d) Rhythm
Ans: a
3. Personification gives:
a) Life to objects b) Sound c) Meaning d) Structure
Ans: a
4. Alliteration is:
a) Repetition of consonant sound b) Vowel sound c) Meaning d) Theme
Ans: a
5. Hyperbole means:
a) Exaggeration b) Understatement c) Comparison d) Contrast
Ans: a
6. Oxymoron combines:
a) Similar ideas b) Opposite ideas c) Words d) Sounds
Ans: b
7. Onomatopoeia is:
a) Sound imitation b) Meaning c) Theme d) Plot
Ans: a
8. Irony means:
a) Expected result b) Opposite result c) Same result d) No result
Ans: b
9. Symbol represents:
a) Literal meaning b) Hidden meaning c) Sound d) Rhythm
Ans: b
10. Figures of speech enhance:
a) Beauty b) Logic c) Science d) History
Ans: a

Irony

1. Irony is:
a) Expected result b) Opposite meaning c) Same meaning d) No meaning
Ans: b
2. Verbal irony involves:
a) Words b) Action c) Situation d) Plot
Ans: a
3. Dramatic irony occurs when:
a) Character knows more
b) Audience knows more
c) Author knows less
d) No one knows
Ans: b
4. Situational irony:
a) Expected outcome
b) Opposite outcome
c) Same outcome
d) No outcome
Ans: b
5. Irony creates:
a) Humor b) Tension c) Surprise d) All
Ans: d
6. Irony is:
a) Literal b) Figurative c) Direct d) Simple
Ans: b
7. Sarcasm is:
a) Gentle irony b) Harsh irony c) No irony d) Humor
Ans: b
8. Irony involves:
a) Truth b) Contrast c) Logic d) Theme
Ans: b
9. Used in:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Drama d) All
Ans: d
10. Opposite meaning is:
a) Literal b) Ironical c) Symbolic d) Direct
Ans: b

Inversion

1. Inversion means:
a) Normal order b) Reversed order c) No order d) Free order
Ans: b

2. Used for:
a) Rhythm b) Emphasis c) Style d) All
Ans: d
3. Example:
a) I am happy
b) Happy am I
c) I happy am
d) Am I happy
Ans: b
4. Also called:
a) Syntax b) Anastrophe c) Irony d) Metaphor
Ans: b
5. Common in:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Drama d) Essay
Ans: a
6. Inversion affects:
a) Meaning b) Order c) Rhythm d) All
Ans: d
7. Used to maintain:
a) Meter b) Plot c) Theme d) Logic
Ans: a
8. It changes:
a) Grammar b) Meaning c) Sound d) Structure
Ans: a
9. Found in:
a) Literature b) Science c) Math d) History
Ans: a
10. Purpose is:
a) Clarity b) Style c) Emphasis d) All
Ans: d

Negative Capability

1. Term coined by:
a) Wordsworth b) Keats c) Shelley d) Byron
Ans: b
2. It means:
a) Certainty b) Uncertainty c) Logic d) Argument
Ans: b
3. Involves:
a) Doubt tolerance b) Clarity c) Logic d) Science
Ans: a
4. Used in:
a) Poetry b) Science c) Math d) Logic
Ans: a

5. Poet accepts:
a) Facts b) Mystery c) Logic d) Proof
Ans: b
6. Opposite of:
a) Certainty b) Doubt c) Logic d) Theme
Ans: a
7. It encourages:
a) Imagination b) Logic c) Proof d) Argument
Ans: a
8. Found in:
a) Romantic poetry b) Modern prose c) Drama d) Essay
Ans: a
9. It values:
a) Reason b) Feeling c) Logic d) Science
Ans: b
10. Helps reader:
a) Solve b) Experience c) Argue d) Debate
Ans: b

Juxtaposition

1. Juxtaposition means:
a) Similar ideas b) Contrast ideas c) No ideas d) Random
Ans: b
2. It places:
a) Opposites together b) Same ideas c) Words only d) None
Ans: a
3. Purpose:
a) Contrast b) Comparison c) Emphasis d) All
Ans: d
4. Found in:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Drama d) All
Ans: d
5. Example:
a) Light-dark b) Same-same c) Equal d) None
Ans: a
6. It highlights:
a) Difference b) Similarity c) Logic d) Plot
Ans: a
7. Used for:
a) Effect b) Beauty c) Meaning d) All
Ans: d
8. Creates:
a) Contrast b) Harmony c) Logic d) Order
Ans: a

9. Often used with:
a) Irony b) Metaphor c) Simile d) None
Ans: a
10. It enhances:
a) Clarity b) Depth c) Style d) All
Ans: d

Theme

1. Theme is:
a) Plot b) Central idea c) Character d) Setting
Ans: b
2. Theme is:
a) Hidden b) Direct c) Both d) None
Ans: c
3. Theme answers:
a) What happens
b) What it means
c) Who acts
d) Where happens
Ans: b
4. Common themes:
a) Love b) Death c) War d) All
Ans: d
5. Theme is developed through:
a) Plot b) Characters c) Setting d) All
Ans: d
6. Theme is:
a) Summary b) Message c) Event d) Dialogue
Ans: b
7. Theme is:
a) Explicit b) Implicit c) Both d) None
Ans: c
8. It reflects:
a) Author's idea b) Reader's idea c) Character d) Plot
Ans: a
9. Theme is:
a) Surface b) Deep meaning c) Sound d) Rhythm
Ans: b
10. Theme applies to:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Drama d) All
Ans: d

Rhyme Scheme

1. Rhyme scheme is:
a) Pattern of rhyme b) Rhythm c) Meter d) Theme
Ans: a
2. Represented by:
a) Numbers b) Letters c) Symbols d) Words
Ans: b
3. Example: abab means:
a) Same rhyme b) Alternate rhyme c) No rhyme d) Random
Ans: b
4. Couplet rhyme:
a) aa b) ab c) abc d) aba
Ans: a
5. Rhyme scheme helps:
a) Rhythm b) Structure c) Sound d) All
Ans: d
6. Found in:
a) Poetry b) Prose c) Essay d) Letter
Ans: a
7. Free verse has:
a) Fixed rhyme b) No rhyme c) Strict rhyme d) Pattern
Ans: b
8. Shakespearean sonnet rhyme:
a) abab cdcd efef gg
b) abba abba cde cde
c) aabb ccdd
d) abc abc
Ans: a
9. Rhyme scheme creates:
a) Music b) Meaning c) Plot d) Theme
Ans: a
10. It is part of:
a) Sound devices b) Figures c) Theme d) Plot
Ans: a

"Let me not to the marriage of true minds" (Sonnet 116) by William Shakespeare- 30 MCQs

1. "Let me not to the marriage of true minds" is Sonnet:
A. 18
B. 29
C. 116

D. 130

Answer: C

2. The poem mainly discusses:

- A. Beauty
- B. Friendship
- C. True love
- D. Death

Answer: C

3. The sonnet follows which rhyme scheme?

- A. ABBA ABBA CDE CDE
- B. ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- C. AABB CCDD EEFF GG
- D. ABC ABC ABC ABC

Answer: B

4. A Shakespearean sonnet consists of:

- A. 12 lines
- B. 13 lines
- C. 14 lines
- D. 16 lines

Answer: C

5. The poem is written in:

- A. Blank verse
- B. Free verse
- C. Iambic pentameter
- D. Heroic couplets

Answer: C

6. "Marriage of true minds" refers to:

- A. Physical love
- B. Legal contract
- C. Spiritual union
- D. Family bond

Answer: C

7. True love does not:

- A. Grow
- B. Change
- C. Exist
- D. Begin

Answer: B

8. Love is described as an "ever-fixed mark." This suggests love is:

- A. Temporary
- B. Weak
- C. Constant
- D. Invisible

Answer: C

9. "Tempests" in the poem symbolize:

- A. Happiness

- B. Difficulties
- C. Marriage
- D. Seasons

Answer: B

10. "Wandering bark" refers to a:

- A. Tree
- B. Ship
- C. Animal
- D. Cloud

Answer: B

11. The "star" mentioned in the poem symbolizes:

- A. Beauty
- B. Fame
- C. Guidance
- D. Power

Answer: C

12. "Love's not Time's fool" means love does not:

- A. Respect time
- B. Depend on time
- C. Change with time
- D. Follow time

Answer: C

13. "Rosy lips and cheeks" symbolize:

- A. Youth and beauty
- B. Anger
- C. Wealth
- D. Pride

Answer: A

14. Time is personified as carrying a:

- A. Sword
- B. Shield
- C. Sickle
- D. Crown

Answer: C

15. The poem's final two lines form a:

- A. Quatrain
- B. Octave
- C. Couplet
- D. Sestet

Answer: C

16. The tone of the poem is:

- A. Humorous
- B. Romantic and confident
- C. Tragic
- D. Angry

Answer: B

17. Love “bears it out even to the edge of doom” means love lasts until:

- A. Old age
- B. Marriage
- C. Death
- D. The end of the world

Answer: D

18. The word “impediments” means:

- A. Agreements
- B. Objections
- C. Promises
- D. Celebrations

Answer: B

19. The central theme is the:

- A. Power of wealth
- B. Permanence of love
- C. Pain of separation
- D. Importance of beauty

Answer: B

20. The poem rejects the idea that love:

- A. Is eternal
- B. Is constant
- C. Changes with circumstances
- D. Is spiritual

Answer: C

21. Each of the first three sections of the sonnet has:

- A. 2 lines
- B. 3 lines
- C. 4 lines
- D. 5 lines

Answer: C

22. The sonnet ends with a:

- A. Question
- B. Prayer
- C. Bold claim
- D. Warning

Answer: C

23. “Alters when it alteration finds” means love does not:

- A. Notice change
- B. Change when circumstances change
- C. Feel emotions
- D. Grow stronger

Answer: B

24. The meter of the poem contains how many iambs per line?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C

25. The poem compares love to:

- A. A flower
- B. A storm
- C. A guiding star
- D. A river

Answer: C

26. The poem belongs to which literary period?

- A. Romantic
- B. Victorian
- C. Renaissance (Elizabethan)
- D. Modern

Answer: C

27. The phrase “ever-fixed mark” is an example of:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Irony
- D. Hyperbole

Answer: B

28. The speaker argues that if he is wrong about love:

- A. He will apologize
- B. No man has ever loved
- C. Love does not exist
- D. He will stop writing

Answer: B

29. The sonnet form used by Shakespeare is also called:

- A. Italian sonnet
- B. English sonnet
- C. Spenserian sonnet
- D. Miltonic sonnet

Answer: B

30. The overall message of the poem is that true love is:

- A. Based on beauty
- B. A social agreement
- C. Constant and unchanging
- D. Easily broken

Answer: C

On His Blindness by John Milton – 30 MCQs

1. “On His Blindness” is a:
a) Ballad b) Sonnet c) Ode d) Elegy

Ans: b

2. The poem is written by:
a) Wordsworth b) Milton c) Keats d) Shelley
Ans: b
3. The theme of the poem is:
a) Love b) Nature c) Blindness & faith d) War
Ans: c
4. Milton lost his eyesight in:
a) Childhood b) Youth c) Middle age d) Old age
Ans: c
5. The poem reflects:
a) Joy b) Humor c) Inner conflict d) Adventure
Ans: c
6. The poem is a:
a) Shakespearean sonnet b) Petrarchan sonnet c) Ballad d) Free verse
Ans: b
7. Total number of lines:
a) 12 b) 14 c) 16 d) 10
Ans: b
8. The rhyme scheme is:
a) abab cdcd efef gg
b) abba abba cde cde
c) aabb ccdd eeff gg
d) abc abc abc
Ans: b
9. The poem is written in:
a) Blank verse b) Iambic pentameter c) Free verse d) Prose
Ans: b
10. The division of the sonnet is:
a) 3 parts b) Octave & sestet c) 2 stanzas d) 4 stanzas
Ans: b
11. "Light" in the poem refers to:
a) Sunlight b) Knowledge c) Eyesight d) Hope
Ans: c
12. "Ere half my days" suggests:
a) Early death b) Midlife c) Old age d) Childhood
Ans: b
13. "Talent" refers to:
a) Skill b) Money c) Biblical gift d) Power
Ans: c
14. The poet fears:
a) Death b) Uselessness c) Poverty d) Failure
Ans: b
15. The poem expresses:
a) Anger b) Faith in God c) Hatred d) Pride
Ans: b

16. "Light is spent" is an example of:
a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Irony d) Hyperbole
Ans: b
17. Personification is seen in:
a) Talent b) Patience c) Light d) Days
Ans: b
18. "My one talent" alludes to:
a) Bible b) History c) Science d) Mythology
Ans: a
19. Tone of the poem is:
a) Joyful b) Reflective c) Angry d) Comic
Ans: b
20. The poem uses:
a) Dialogue b) Argument c) Meditation d) Narrative
Ans: c
21. Milton questions:
a) Society b) God c) Nature d) Life
Ans: b
22. "Patience" represents:
a) Emotion b) Virtue c) Person d) Idea
Ans: b
23. "God doth not need either man's work" means:
a) God is selfish
b) God is independent
c) God is weak
d) God is absent
Ans: b
24. The message of the poem is:
a) Work is everything
b) Faith is important
c) Wealth matters
d) Power matters
Ans: b
25. "They also serve who only stand and wait" suggests:
a) Laziness
b) Passive service
c) Weakness
d) Fear
Ans: b
26. The poem reflects:
a) Renaissance ideals b) Romantic ideals c) Puritan belief d) Modernism
Ans: c
27. Milton's struggle is between:
a) Love & hate
b) Faith & doubt
c) War & peace

d) Life & death

Ans: b

28. The poem resolves with:

a) Conflict b) Acceptance c) Anger d) Doubt

Ans: b

29. The role of "Patience" is to:

a) Argue b) Answer c) Question d) Criticize

Ans: b

30. The final tone is:

a) Despair b) Hopeful submission c) Fear d) Anger

Ans: b

"Presence in Absence" by John Donne- 30 MCQs

1. Who is the author of 'Presence in Absence'?

A. William Shakespeare

B. John Donne

C. John Milton

D. Andrew Marvell

Answer: B

2. 'Presence in Absence' is primarily about:

A. War

B. Religion

C. Love and separation

D. Nature

Answer: C

3. The poem expresses the pain of:

A. Death

B. Physical illness

C. Separation from a beloved

D. Poverty

Answer: C

4. John Donne is associated with which literary movement?

A. Romanticism

B. Victorian Age

C. Metaphysical Poetry

D. Modernism

Answer: C

5. The tone of the poem is mainly:

A. Joyful

B. Satirical

C. Melancholic

D. Humorous

Answer: C

6. The poem suggests that true love:

- A. Fades with distance
- B. Grows stronger in absence
- C. Depends on beauty
- D. Is temporary

Answer: B

7. The separation described in the poem is:

- A. Permanent
- B. Imaginary
- C. Temporary
- D. Violent

Answer: C

8. Donne uses which major poetic device in the poem?

- A. Epic simile
- B. Conceit
- C. Allegory
- D. Paradox

Answer: B

9. The beloved remains present in the poet's:

- A. Dreams only
- B. Imagination and heart
- C. Letters
- D. House

Answer: B

10. The central theme of the poem is:

- A. Political power
- B. Divine judgment
- C. Spiritual love
- D. Presence felt despite absence

Answer: D

11. The poem reflects which aspect of love?

- A. Physical attraction
- B. Spiritual connection
- C. Jealousy
- D. Betrayal

Answer: B

12. John Donne's poetry is known for:

- A. Simple rural themes
- B. Emotional exaggeration only
- C. Intellectual arguments and wit
- D. Lack of imagery

Answer: C

13. The poem shows that physical distance:

- A. Ends love
- B. Strengthens love
- C. Weakens memory

D. Causes hatred

Answer: B

14. The speaker feels his beloved is always:

A. Forgotten

B. Replaced

C. Present in spirit

D. Angry

Answer: C

15. The poem belongs to which century?

A. 14th

B. 15th

C. 16th–17th

D. 19th

Answer: C

16. The mood of the poem can best be described as:

A. Reflective

B. Violent

C. Comic

D. Indifferent

Answer: A

17. The poem emphasizes the power of:

A. Wealth

B. Faithful love

C. Revenge

D. Nature

Answer: B

18. Donne compares love to something that:

A. Disappears quickly

B. Remains constant despite absence

C. Changes daily

D. Is fragile

Answer: B

19. The structure of the poem reflects:

A. Logical reasoning

B. Random thoughts

C. Dramatic dialogue

D. Narrative storytelling

Answer: A

20. The poem suggests that memory plays a:

A. Minor role

B. Negative role

C. Significant role

D. Confusing role

Answer: C

21. The separation in the poem causes:

A. Hatred

- B. Emotional suffering
- C. Celebration
- D. Indifference

Answer: B

22. Donne's style is often described as:

- A. Ornamental and decorative
- B. Direct and plain
- C. Complex and analytical
- D. Childlike

Answer: C

23. The poem presents love as:

- A. Weak and unstable
- B. Eternal and faithful
- C. Based on beauty
- D. Temporary

Answer: B

24. The beloved's absence creates:

- A. Emotional emptiness but spiritual closeness
- B. Anger only
- C. Forgetfulness
- D. Freedom

Answer: A

25. The poem reflects Donne's belief in:

- A. Material wealth
- B. Spiritual union
- C. Political reform
- D. Social class

Answer: B

26. The emotional appeal of the poem is mainly:

- A. Fear
- B. Sympathy
- C. Love and longing
- D. Excitement

Answer: C

27. The poem's message is that love:

- A. Depends on physical presence
- B. Dies quickly
- C. Transcends physical distance
- D. Is imaginary

Answer: C

28. The relationship in the poem appears to be:

- A. Casual
- B. Superficial
- C. Deep and committed
- D. Hostile

Answer: C

29. The poem highlights the idea that absence:

- A. Ends affection
- B. Makes love meaningless
- C. Intensifies true affection
- D. Causes betrayal

Answer: C

30. Overall, the poem celebrates:

- A. War
- B. Separation
- C. True enduring love
- D. Fame

Answer: C

"An Essay on Man" by Alexander Pope- 40 MCQs

1. Who is the author of 'An Essay on Man'?

- A. John Milton
- B. Alexander Pope
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. John Dryden

Answer: B

2. 'An Essay on Man' was written in the form of:

- A. Drama
- B. Epic
- C. Philosophical poem
- D. Novel

Answer: C

3. The poem belongs to which literary period?

- A. Romantic Age
- B. Victorian Age
- C. Neo-classical Age
- D. Modern Age

Answer: C

4. The poem is divided into how many epistles?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Answer: C

5. The central theme of the poem is:

- A. War
- B. Nature
- C. Man's place in the universe
- D. Love

Answer: C

6. Pope advises man to:

- A. Question God constantly
- B. Accept his place in the Great Chain of Being
- C. Seek political power
- D. Ignore nature

Answer: B

7. The famous line “Know then thyself” suggests:

- A. Self-awareness
- B. Pride
- C. Wealth
- D. Anger

Answer: A

8. The poem emphasizes that whatever is, is:

- A. Wrong
- B. Evil
- C. Right
- D. Temporary

Answer: C

9. The style of the poem is mainly:

- A. Free verse
- B. Blank verse
- C. Heroic couplets
- D. Ballad stanza

Answer: C

10. Pope believes that God’s creation is:

- A. Imperfect
- B. Chaotic
- C. Ordered and rational
- D. Meaningless

Answer: C

11. The “Great Chain of Being” refers to:

- A. A political system
- B. A religious ritual
- C. The hierarchical structure of all creation
- D. A family tree

Answer: C

12. According to Pope, man is placed:

- A. Above angels
- B. Below animals
- C. Between angels and beasts
- D. Equal to God

Answer: C

13. The poem suggests that pride is:

- A. Beneficial
- B. Dangerous
- C. Necessary

D. Noble

Answer: B

14. Pope's philosophy in the poem is influenced by:

A. Existentialism

B. Rationalism

C. Surrealism

D. Realism

Answer: B

15. The poem argues that human reason is:

A. Unlimited

B. Perfect

C. Limited

D. Useless

Answer: C

16. The tone of the poem is:

A. Satirical only

B. Philosophical and didactic

C. Comic

D. Tragic

Answer: B

17. Pope advises humans not to:

A. Trust God

B. Overestimate themselves

C. Study nature

D. Love others

Answer: B

18. The poem reflects belief in:

A. Disorder

B. Fate and divine order

C. Anarchy

D. Revolution

Answer: B

19. The work is addressed to:

A. A king

B. A friend (Bolingbroke)

C. A queen

D. The Pope

Answer: B

20. The poem teaches that happiness is found in:

A. Wealth

B. Power

C. Virtue

D. Fame

Answer: C

21. The structure of the poem consists of:

A. Sonnets

- B. Epistles
- C. Cantos
- D. Acts

Answer: B

22. Pope presents man as:

- A. All-powerful
- B. Weak but important
- C. Completely evil
- D. Divine

Answer: B

23. The poem promotes:

- A. Rebellion against God
- B. Acceptance of divine plan
- C. Political change
- D. Scientific progress

Answer: B

24. The phrase “Whatever is, is right” reflects:

- A. Optimism
- B. Pessimism
- C. Confusion
- D. Anger

Answer: A

25. Pope criticizes:

- A. Humility
- B. Pride and ambition
- C. Faith
- D. Nature

Answer: B

26. The poem was published in:

- A. 1609
- B. 1711
- C. 1733–34
- D. 1798

Answer: C

27. Pope’s writing style is known for:

- A. Simplicity only
- B. Emotional outburst
- C. Wit and balance
- D. Lack of structure

Answer: C

28. The poem suggests that evil exists because:

- A. God is weak
- B. It is part of divine order
- C. Humans are evil
- D. Nature is cruel

Answer: B

29. Pope believes that man should rely on:

- A. Instinct alone
- B. Passion only
- C. Reason guided by faith
- D. Power

Answer: C

30. The poem reflects which philosophical attitude?

- A. Romanticism
- B. Enlightenment thought
- C. Modernism
- D. Naturalism

Answer: B

31. Pope emphasizes moderation in:

- A. Emotions
- B. Desires and ambitions
- C. Wealth
- D. Speech

Answer: B

32. The poem encourages humans to:

- A. Challenge divine authority
- B. Accept limitations
- C. Seek immortality
- D. Reject society

Answer: B

33. According to Pope, humans cannot:

- A. Think
- B. Understand God fully
- C. Love
- D. Reason

Answer: B

34. The poem highlights harmony in:

- A. Nature and universe
- B. Politics
- C. War
- D. Cities

Answer: A

35. Pope's worldview can be described as:

- A. Cynical
- B. Optimistic
- C. Chaotic
- D. Revolutionary

Answer: B

36. The poem mainly teaches:

- A. Self-destruction
- B. Moral lesson
- C. Political propaganda

D. Comedy

Answer: B

37. The meter used is:

A. Iambic pentameter

B. Trochaic tetrameter

C. Free verse

D. Blank verse

Answer: A

38. The poem suggests that man's proper study is:

A. Politics

B. Nature

C. Mankind

D. God

Answer: C

39. Pope presents the universe as:

A. Random

B. Mechanical and ordered

C. Broken

D. Temporary

Answer: B

40. Overall, 'An Essay on Man' is a poem about:

A. Romance

B. Philosophy and human nature

C. War and peace

D. Adventure

Answer: B

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray – 50 MCQs

1. The poem is set in a:

A. Battlefield

B. Churchyard

C. Palace

D. Forest

Answer: B

2. The time of day is:

A. Morning

B. Noon

C. Evening

D. Midnight

Answer: C

3. "Curfew tolls" refers to:

A. Wedding bells

B. Evening bell

C. Alarm bell

D. War signal

Answer: B

4. The poem primarily reflects on:

A. Love

B. Death

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

5. The villagers buried are:

A. Famous people

B. Poor common folk

C. Kings

D. Soldiers

Answer: B

6. The tone is:

A. Joyful

B. Reflective

C. Comic

D. Angry

Answer: B

7. The setting is:

A. Urban

B. Rural

C. Industrial

D. Coastal

Answer: B

8. The poem is written in:

A. Free verse

B. Heroic couplets

C. Elegiac quatrains

D. Blank verse

Answer: C

9. The rhyme scheme is:

A. ABAB

B. AABB

C. ABBA

D. AAAA

Answer: A

10. The poem belongs to:

A. Romantic age

B. Augustan age

C. Modern age

D. Victorian age

Answer: B

11. The poem emphasizes:

A. Wealth

- B. Equality in death
- C. Power
- D. War

Answer: B

12. Death is shown as:

- A. Avoidable
- B. Universal
- C. Joyful
- D. Rare

Answer: B

13. The villagers are deprived of:

- A. Food
- B. Fame
- C. Land
- D. Religion

Answer: B

14. The poem suggests that talent:

- A. Exists only in rich
- B. Exists in poor too
- C. Is useless
- D. Is inherited

Answer: B

15. The main theme is:

- A. Love
- B. Mortality
- C. War
- D. Humor

Answer: B

16. "Paths of glory lead but to the grave" means:

- A. Glory is eternal
- B. Death is inevitable
- C. War is good
- D. Life is long

Answer: B

17. The poet criticizes:

- A. Nature
- B. Pride of the rich
- C. Religion
- D. Love

Answer: B

18. The poem values:

- A. Fame
- B. Simplicity
- C. Wealth
- D. Luxury

Answer: B

19. Death makes all people:

- A. Rich
- B. Equal
- C. Famous
- D. Powerful

Answer: B

20. The tone towards villagers is:

- A. Mocking
- B. Sympathetic
- C. Angry
- D. Indifferent

Answer: B

21. “The curfew tolls” is:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Irony

Answer: C

22. “Lowing herd” is an example of:

- A. Visual imagery
- B. Auditory imagery
- C. Irony
- D. Symbolism

Answer: B

23. “Paths of glory” is a:

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Pun

Answer: A

24. Repetition in the poem creates:

- A. Humor
- B. Rhythm
- C. Confusion
- D. Anger

Answer: B

25. The grave is a symbol of:

- A. Birth
- B. Death
- C. Joy
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

26. “Mute inglorious Milton” is an example of:

- A. Allusion
- B. Irony
- C. Simile

D. Pun

Answer: A

27. Nature imagery is used to show:

A. Fear

B. Peace

C. Anger

D. War

Answer: B

28. The poem uses:

A. Dramatic monologue

B. Narrative style

C. Reflective meditation

D. Dialogue

Answer: C

29. Sound imagery is prominent in:

A. Bells

B. Light

C. Color

D. Shape

Answer: A

30. The tone is reinforced by:

A. Humor

B. Imagery

C. Dialogue

D. Action

Answer: B

31. The villagers could have become:

A. Kings

B. Great figures

C. Soldiers

D. Priests

Answer: B

32. Society failed them by denying:

A. Wealth

B. Opportunity

C. Religion

D. Food

Answer: B

33. The poem suggests fame is:

A. Permanent

B. Meaningless after death

C. Necessary

D. Joyful

Answer: B

34. The poet imagines his own:

A. Death

- B. Marriage
- C. Success
- D. Travel

Answer: A

35. The epitaph shows:

- A. Pride
- B. Humility
- C. Anger
- D. Joy

Answer: B

36. The poet identifies with:

- A. Kings
- B. Villagers
- C. Soldiers
- D. Priests

Answer: B

37. Life in the village is:

- A. Luxurious
- B. Simple
- C. Dangerous
- D. Exciting

Answer: B

38. The poem warns against:

- A. Hard work
- B. Pride and ambition
- C. Love
- D. Religion

Answer: B

39. The ending is:

- A. Happy
- B. Reflective
- C. Violent
- D. Comic

Answer: B

40. The poem's mood is:

- A. Cheerful
- B. Melancholic
- C. Angry
- D. Energetic

Answer: B

41. The poem is an example of:

- A. Elegy
- B. Epic
- C. Sonnet
- D. Ballad

Answer: A

42. The speaker is:
A. A king
B. A reflective observer
C. A soldier
D. A priest
Answer: B
43. The churchyard symbolizes:
A. Life
B. Death and memory
C. War
D. Love
Answer: B
44. The poem highlights:
A. Social inequality
B. War
C. Religion
D. Politics
Answer: A
45. “Full many a flower...” suggests:
A. Beauty wasted
B. Wealth
C. Anger
D. Power
Answer: A
46. The poem’s structure supports:
A. Argument
B. Reflection
C. Narrative
D. Drama
Answer: B
47. The poet respects:
A. Rich people
B. Common life
C. Kings
D. Soldiers
Answer: B
48. The poem ends with:
A. Celebration
B. Epitaph
C. War
D. Dialogue
Answer: B
49. The epitaph describes the poet as:
A. Proud
B. Unknown
C. Famous

D. Rich

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

A. Love

B. Death and equality

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

The World Is Too Much with Us by William Wordsworth – 50 MCQs

1. The poem criticizes:

A. Religion

B. Nature

C. Materialism

D. War

Answer: C

2. The phrase “the world is too much with us” means:

A. The world is beautiful

B. Humans are overly concerned with material things

C. Nature is powerful

D. Life is short

Answer: B

3. The poem is written in the form of a:

A. Ode

B. Sonnet

C. Ballad

D. Elegy

Answer: B

4. Wordsworth belongs to:

A. Victorian age

B. Romantic age

C. Modern age

D. Augustan age

Answer: B

5. The tone of the poem is:

A. Joyful

B. Critical

C. Humorous

D. Indifferent

Answer: B

6. “Getting and spending” refers to:

A. War

B. Trade

C. Materialism

D. Nature

Answer: C

7. Humans are shown as being disconnected from:

A. Society

B. Religion

C. Nature

D. Family

Answer: C

8. The poem expresses:

A. Happiness

B. Frustration

C. Pride

D. Fear

Answer: B

9. The poet values:

A. Wealth

B. Nature

C. Industry

D. Power

Answer: B

10. The poem is mainly about:

A. War

B. Nature vs materialism

C. Love

D. Death

Answer: B

11. The poem highlights:

A. Industrial progress

B. Loss of connection with nature

C. War

D. Religion

Answer: B

12. Nature is presented as:

A. Weak

B. Powerful and beautiful

C. Useless

D. Dangerous

Answer: B

13. Humans “lay waste our powers” means:

A. Gain strength

B. Waste potential

C. Build power

D. Fight wars

Answer: B

14. The poem criticizes:

A. Farmers

- B. Industrial society
- C. Kings
- D. Soldiers

Answer: B

15. The poet suggests humans are:

- A. Strong
- B. Greedy
- C. Happy
- D. Religious

Answer: B

16. The main theme is:

- A. Love
- B. Nature vs materialism
- C. War
- D. Religion

Answer: B

17. The poet values spirituality through:

- A. Wealth
- B. Nature
- C. Power
- D. War

Answer: B

18. The poem suggests modern life is:

- A. Peaceful
- B. Distracting
- C. Joyful
- D. Simple

Answer: B

19. The loss described is:

- A. Wealth
- B. Faith in nature
- C. Power
- D. Land

Answer: B

20. The poem promotes:

- A. Industry
- B. Simplicity and nature
- C. War
- D. Politics

Answer: B

21. “The world is too much with us” is a:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Irony
- D. Hyperbole

Answer: B

22. "Getting and spending" is:

- A. Alliteration
- B. Simile
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: A

23. "We have given our hearts away" is:

- A. Literal
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Hyperbole

Answer: B

24. Nature is personified in:

- A. "The sea that bares her bosom"
- B. "Getting and spending"
- C. "World is too much"
- D. None

Answer: A

25. "A sordid boon" is an example of:

- A. Oxymoron
- B. Simile
- C. Pun
- D. Irony

Answer: A

26. The poem uses:

- A. Free verse
- B. Sonnet structure
- C. Blank verse
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

27. The rhyme scheme is:

- A. ABAB
- B. Petrarchan sonnet
- C. AABB
- D. Free

Answer: B

28. "Sleeping flowers" shows:

- A. Personification
- B. Irony
- C. Simile
- D. Pun

Answer: A

29. The tone is reinforced by:

- A. Humor
- B. Strong imagery
- C. Dialogue

D. Narrative

Answer: B

30. The poem includes classical references like:

A. Zeus

B. Proteus and Triton

C. Apollo

D. Athena

Answer: B

31. The poet wishes to be:

A. A king

B. A pagan

C. A priest

D. A soldier

Answer: B

32. Being a pagan would help him:

A. Gain wealth

B. Feel closer to nature

C. Rule people

D. Fight wars

Answer: B

33. Proteus represents:

A. War

B. Sea power

C. Nature's spirit

D. Religion

Answer: C

34. Triton is associated with:

A. Fire

B. Sea

C. Sky

D. Earth

Answer: B

35. The poet feels modern people are:

A. Enlightened

B. Lost

C. Strong

D. Brave

Answer: B

36. The poem suggests people are blind to:

A. Wealth

B. Nature's beauty

C. Religion

D. War

Answer: B

37. The poet feels:

A. Proud

- B. Dissatisfied
- C. Happy
- D. Angry

Answer: B

38. The final tone is:

- A. Hopeful
- B. Desperate longing
- C. Joyful
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

39. The poem shows conflict between:

- A. War and peace
- B. Nature and industry
- C. Love and hate
- D. Rich and poor

Answer: B

40. The poem's message is:

- A. Earn more
- B. Reconnect with nature
- C. Fight war
- D. Gain power

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects Romantic ideals like:

- A. Industry
- B. Nature worship
- C. Politics
- D. Science

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A reflective observer
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

43. The poem criticizes:

- A. Ancient life
- B. Modern civilization
- C. Nature
- D. Religion

Answer: B

44. "Out of tune" suggests:

- A. Music
- B. Disharmony with nature
- C. War
- D. Love

Answer: B

45. The poem is structured as:

- A. Narrative
- B. Argument
- C. Reflection
- D. Dialogue

Answer: C

46. The octave mainly presents:

- A. Solution
- B. Problem
- C. Conclusion
- D. Story

Answer: B

47. The sestet provides:

- A. Problem
- B. Solution/desire
- C. Story
- D. Dialogue

Answer: B

48. The poem ends with:

- A. Celebration
- B. Wish
- C. War
- D. Death

Answer: B

49. The poet admires:

- A. Technology
- B. Nature
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Materialism vs nature
- C. War
- D. Religion

Answer: B

Ode on a Grecian Urn by John Keats – 50 MCQs

1. The Grecian urn is:

- A. A real person
- B. A piece of art
- C. A place
- D. A book

Answer: B

2. The urn is described as:
A. Silent
B. Noisy
C. Broken
D. Dark
Answer: A
3. The poem is a:
A. Sonnet
B. Ode
C. Ballad
D. Elegy
Answer: B
4. The urn represents:
A. War
B. Eternal beauty
C. Religion
D. Death
Answer: B
5. The poet belongs to:
A. Victorian age
B. Romantic age
C. Modern age
D. Augustan age
Answer: B
6. The scenes on the urn are:
A. Static
B. Changing
C. Real
D. Temporary
Answer: A
7. The poem focuses on:
A. War
B. Art and beauty
C. Politics
D. Religion
Answer: B
8. The tone is:
A. Angry
B. Reflective
C. Comic
D. Fearful
Answer: B
9. The lovers on the urn are:
A. Married
B. Forever pursuing
C. Dead

D. Fighting

Answer: B

10. The poem explores:

A. Science

B. Imagination vs reality

C. War

D. Politics

Answer: B

11. The main theme is:

A. War

B. Beauty and eternity

C. Religion

D. Love only

Answer: B

12. The urn symbolizes:

A. Death

B. Immortality of art

C. Nature

D. War

Answer: B

13. Art is shown as:

A. Temporary

B. Eternal

C. Weak

D. Useless

Answer: B

14. The lovers' love is:

A. Temporary

B. Eternal but unfulfilled

C. Weak

D. Real

Answer: B

15. The poem suggests that art:

A. Changes

B. Freezes moments

C. Is useless

D. Is dangerous

Answer: B

16. The contrast is between:

A. War and peace

B. Art and life

C. Love and hate

D. Rich and poor

Answer: B

17. The poem values:

A. Wealth

- B. Beauty
- C. Power
- D. War

Answer: B

18. The message about beauty is:

- A. It fades
- B. It is eternal in art
- C. It is useless
- D. It is harmful

Answer: B

19. The poem suggests reality is:

- A. Permanent
- B. Temporary
- C. Perfect
- D. Eternal

Answer: B

20. The urn tells a:

- A. Story
- B. Moral
- C. Silent story
- D. Dialogue

Answer: C

21. “Thou still unravish’d bride of quietness” is:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: B

22. The urn is personified as:

- A. A bride
- B. A king
- C. A soldier
- D. A god

Answer: A

23. “Sylvan historian” means:

- A. Forest storyteller
- B. King
- C. Soldier
- D. Priest

Answer: A

24. “Heard melodies are sweet...” shows:

- A. Irony
- B. Paradox
- C. Simile
- D. Pun

Answer: B

25. The poem uses:

- A. Narrative style
- B. Reflective ode
- C. Dialogue
- D. Drama

Answer: B

26. Imagery in the poem is mainly:

- A. Visual
- B. Auditory
- C. Olfactory
- D. Gustatory

Answer: A

27. "Bold lover" is:

- A. Simile
- B. Imagery
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: B

28. The urn is addressed directly, which is:

- A. Apostrophe
- B. Irony
- C. Simile
- D. Pun

Answer: A

29. Repetition emphasizes:

- A. Humor
- B. Ideas
- C. Anger
- D. War

Answer: B

30. The language is:

- A. Simple
- B. Rich and symbolic
- C. Technical
- D. Comic

Answer: B

31. The lovers can never:

- A. Meet
- B. Kiss
- C. Talk
- D. Love

Answer: B

32. Yet their love will:

- A. End
- B. Fade
- C. Remain forever

D. Change

Answer: C

33. The trees on the urn will:

A. Lose leaves

B. Stay forever green

C. Burn

D. Fall

Answer: B

34. The music is:

A. Heard

B. Unheard but sweeter

C. Loud

D. Harsh

Answer: B

35. The sacrifice scene suggests:

A. War

B. Religion

C. Ritual

D. Love

Answer: C

36. The empty town suggests:

A. Death

B. Silence

C. Loss

D. All of these

Answer: D

37. The urn is superior to life because it:

A. Changes

B. Is eternal

C. Is alive

D. Is loud

Answer: B

38. The poet feels:

A. Angry

B. Amazed

C. Bored

D. Fearful

Answer: B

39. The poem ends with:

A. Question

B. Statement

C. Argument

D. Story

Answer: B

40. The tone becomes:

A. Comic

- B. Philosophical
- C. Angry
- D. Sad

Answer: B

41. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" is:

- A. Scientific fact
- B. Philosophical idea
- C. Religious law
- D. Political idea

Answer: B

42. The line suggests:

- A. Beauty is useless
- B. Beauty and truth are linked
- C. Truth is false
- D. Art is fake

Answer: B

43. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A reflective poet
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

44. The urn acts as:

- A. Teacher
- B. Enemy
- C. Friend
- D. Ruler

Answer: A

45. The poem is structured as:

- A. Narrative
- B. Reflective stanzas
- C. Dialogue
- D. Drama

Answer: B

46. The poet contrasts:

- A. Sound and silence
- B. Art and life
- C. Time and eternity
- D. All of these

Answer: D

47. The figures on the urn are:

- A. Real
- B. Frozen in time
- C. Moving
- D. Dead

Answer: B

48. The poem celebrates:

- A. War
- B. Art
- C. Religion
- D. Politics

Answer: B

49. The urn speaks through:

- A. Words
- B. Silence
- C. Music
- D. Noise

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Art and eternity
- C. War
- D. Death

Answer: B

Break, Break, Break by Alfred Lord Tennyson – 50 MCQs

1. The poem is set near the:

- A. Forest
- B. Sea
- C. Desert
- D. City

Answer: B

2. The repeated phrase “Break, break, break” refers to:

- A. War
- B. Waves hitting rocks
- C. Crying
- D. Music

Answer: B

3. The tone of the poem is:

- A. Joyful
- B. Sad
- C. Angry
- D. Comic

Answer: B

4. The poem expresses:

- A. Love
- B. Grief
- C. War

D. Excitement

Answer: B

5. The poet mourns:

A. Lost money

B. A dead friend

C. A war

D. Nature

Answer: B

6. The setting includes:

A. Mountains

B. Seashore

C. Jungle

D. Village

Answer: B

7. The poem is:

A. Narrative

B. Lyric

C. Epic

D. Drama

Answer: B

8. The sea symbolizes:

A. Death

B. Constancy

C. Anger

D. Joy

Answer: B

9. The poem is short and:

A. Complex

B. Simple

C. Humorous

D. Dramatic

Answer: B

10. The poet feels:

A. Happy

B. Lonely

C. Angry

D. Proud

Answer: B

11. The main theme is:

A. War

B. Grief and loss

C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: B

12. The poem shows contrast between:

A. Life and death

- B. Joy and sorrow
- C. War and peace
- D. Rich and poor

Answer: B

13. Children playing symbolize:

- A. Death
- B. Joy of life
- C. War
- D. Fear

Answer: B

14. The ships symbolize:

- A. Death
- B. Movement of life
- C. War
- D. Anger

Answer: B

15. Nature continues despite:

- A. War
- B. Human grief
- C. Love
- D. Religion

Answer: B

16. The poet feels isolated because:

- A. He is poor
- B. He lost someone
- C. He is alone
- D. He is sick

Answer: B

17. The sea represents:

- A. Change
- B. Constancy
- C. Weakness
- D. Fear

Answer: B

18. The poem highlights:

- A. Celebration
- B. Personal sorrow
- C. War
- D. Religion

Answer: B

19. The lost friend is:

- A. Named
- B. Unnamed
- C. Famous
- D. Unknown

Answer: B

20. The poem expresses:

- A. Hope
- B. Deep sadness
- C. Anger
- D. Humor

Answer: B

21. “Break, break, break” is:

- A. Simile
- B. Repetition
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: B

22. The sea is an example of:

- A. Symbol
- B. Simile
- C. Pun
- D. Irony

Answer: A

23. The poem uses:

- A. Free verse
- B. Regular rhyme
- C. Blank verse
- D. Epic form

Answer: B

24. The rhyme scheme is:

- A. ABAB
- B. Irregular
- C. AABB
- D. AAAA

Answer: B

25. Imagery used is mainly:

- A. Visual
- B. Auditory
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer: C

26. “Cold gray stones” is:

- A. Imagery
- B. Simile
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: A

27. The tone is reinforced by:

- A. Dialogue
- B. Repetition
- C. Humor

D. Action

Answer: B

28. The waves symbolize:

A. Change

B. Continuity

C. War

D. Death

Answer: B

29. The poem uses:

A. Dramatic monologue

B. Lyric expression

C. Narrative

D. Dialogue

Answer: B

30. The simplicity of language shows:

A. Humor

B. Deep emotion

C. Anger

D. War

Answer: B

31. The poet cannot express:

A. Joy

B. His grief fully

C. Anger

D. Fear

Answer: B

32. The sea continues to:

A. Cry

B. Break endlessly

C. Stop

D. Change

Answer: B

33. The children are:

A. Crying

B. Playing

C. Fighting

D. Sleeping

Answer: B

34. Their happiness contrasts with:

A. Nature

B. Poet's grief

C. War

D. Sea

Answer: B

35. The ships move:

A. Slowly

- B. Freely
- C. Sadly
- D. Fearfully

Answer: B

36. The poet envies:

- A. Ships
- B. Children
- C. Sea
- D. Stones

Answer: B

37. The loss is:

- A. Recent
- B. Long past
- C. Unknown
- D. Imaginary

Answer: A

38. The poet feels:

- A. Connected
- B. Disconnected
- C. Angry
- D. Happy

Answer: B

39. The tone remains:

- A. Joyful
- B. Sad
- C. Angry
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

40. The poem ends with:

- A. Hope
- B. Sad memory
- C. Anger
- D. Joy

Answer: B

41. The poem is a:

- A. Elegy
- B. Ode
- C. Sonnet
- D. Ballad

Answer: A

42. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A grieving person
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

43. The poem reflects:
A. Victorian values
B. Romantic ideals
C. Modernism
D. Classicism
Answer: A
44. The sea contrasts with:
A. Children
B. Poet's feelings
C. Ships
D. Stones
Answer: B
45. The poem shows:
A. Nature's indifference
B. Nature's anger
C. Nature's joy
D. Nature's fear
Answer: A
46. The poet's grief is:
A. Loud
B. Silent
C. Violent
D. Comic
Answer: B
47. The repetition reflects:
A. Anger
B. Emotional intensity
C. Humor
D. War
Answer: B
48. The sea acts as:
A. Friend
B. Indifferent force
C. Enemy
D. Teacher
Answer: B
49. The poem's structure is:
A. Long
B. Short lyric
C. Narrative
D. Dramatic
Answer: B
50. The central idea is:
A. Love
B. Grief and loss
C. War

D. Nature
Answer: B

How Do I Love Thee? by Elizabeth Barrett Browning – 50 MCQs

1. The poem is a:
- A. Ode
 - B. Sonnet
 - C. Elegy
 - D. Ballad

Answer: B

2. The poem is also known as:
- A. Sonnet 18
 - B. Sonnet 43
 - C. Sonnet 29
 - D. Sonnet 116

Answer: B

3. The poem expresses:
- A. Hate
 - B. Romantic love
 - C. War
 - D. Nature

Answer: B

4. The speaker addresses:
- A. A friend
 - B. Her beloved
 - C. Society
 - D. Nature

Answer: B

5. The tone of the poem is:
- A. Angry
 - B. Loving
 - C. Sad
 - D. Comic

Answer: B

6. The poem belongs to:
- A. Romantic age
 - B. Victorian age
 - C. Modern age
 - D. Augustan age

Answer: B

7. The poem is part of:
- A. Sonnets from the Portuguese
 - B. Lyrical Ballads
 - C. In Memoriam

D. Leaves of Grass

Answer: A

8. The poet describes love in terms of:

A. War

B. Measurement

C. Religion

D. Nature

Answer: B

9. The speaker's love is:

A. Temporary

B. Eternal

C. Weak

D. Conditional

Answer: B

10. The poem celebrates:

A. Friendship

B. Love

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

11. The main theme is:

A. War

B. True love

C. Death

D. Religion

Answer: B

12. Love is presented as:

A. Limited

B. Boundless

C. Weak

D. Temporary

Answer: B

13. The poem emphasizes:

A. Physical love only

B. Spiritual love

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

14. The speaker's love is:

A. Selfish

B. Pure

C. Angry

D. Fearful

Answer: B

15. The poem suggests love continues:

A. Only in life

- B. Beyond death
- C. For a short time
- D. With conditions

Answer: B

16. Love is compared to:

- A. Wealth
- B. Faith
- C. War
- D. Power

Answer: B

17. The poet values:

- A. Money
- B. Love
- C. War
- D. Fame

Answer: B

18. The poem shows:

- A. Doubt
- B. Certainty of love
- C. Fear
- D. Anger

Answer: B

19. The speaker loves:

- A. With conditions
- B. Freely
- C. Reluctantly
- D. Weakly

Answer: B

20. The tone remains:

- A. Angry
- B. Consistent and loving
- C. Sad
- D. Humorous

Answer: B

21. "Depth and breadth and height" is:

- A. Simile
- B. Imagery
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: B

22. The poem uses:

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer: C

23. Repetition of “I love thee” shows:

- A. Anger
- B. Emphasis
- C. Humor
- D. War

Answer: B

24. The poem uses:

- A. Free verse
- B. Sonnet form
- C. Blank verse
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

25. The rhyme scheme is:

- A. Irregular
- B. Petrarchan
- C. Free
- D. AABB

Answer: B

26. “I love thee to the level...” is:

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Simile
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: A

27. Religious imagery appears in:

- A. “Faith”
- B. “War”
- C. “Sea”
- D. “Fire”

Answer: A

28. The tone is enhanced by:

- A. Repetition
- B. Dialogue
- C. Action
- D. Humor

Answer: A

29. The language is:

- A. Simple and emotional
- B. Technical
- C. Comic
- D. Complex

Answer: A

30. The poem uses:

- A. Narrative
- B. Lyric expression
- C. Drama

D. Dialogue

Answer: B

31. The speaker loves with:

A. Doubt

B. Certainty

C. Anger

D. Fear

Answer: B

32. Love is expressed in:

A. One way

B. Many ways

C. No way

D. Few ways

Answer: B

33. The love is both:

A. Physical only

B. Spiritual and physical

C. Weak

D. Temporary

Answer: B

34. The poet refers to:

A. Childhood

B. Past grief

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

35. Love replaces:

A. Anger

B. Past sorrow

C. War

D. Fear

Answer: B

36. The poet's love grows:

A. Weaker

B. Stronger

C. Smaller

D. Limited

Answer: B

37. The speaker believes love will:

A. End

B. Continue after death

C. Change

D. Fade

Answer: B

38. The tone becomes:

A. Angry

- B. More intense
- C. Humorous
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

39. The beloved is:

- A. Named
- B. Unnamed
- C. Famous
- D. Unknown

Answer: B

40. The poem ends with:

- A. Doubt
- B. Hope of eternal love
- C. Anger
- D. Fear

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects:

- A. Romantic ideals
- B. Victorian ideals
- C. Modernism
- D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A lover
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

43. Love is described as:

- A. Measurable
- B. Infinite
- C. Limited
- D. Weak

Answer: B

44. The poem emphasizes:

- A. Logic
- B. Emotion
- C. Science
- D. War

Answer: B

45. The structure supports:

- A. Argument
- B. Expression of feelings
- C. Narrative
- D. Drama

Answer: B

46. The poet uses:
A. Enumeration
B. Dialogue
C. Action
D. Humor
Answer: A
47. The poem shows:
A. Conflict
B. Harmony
C. War
D. Anger
Answer: B
48. The speaker's love is:
A. Forced
B. Voluntary
C. Weak
D. False
Answer: B
49. The poem celebrates:
A. Wealth
B. Pure love
C. War
D. Power
Answer: B
50. The central idea is:
A. Love's depth and eternity
B. War
C. Nature
D. Death
Answer: A

Dover Beach by Matthew Arnold – 50 MCQs

1. The poem is set at:
A. A forest
B. A beach
C. A city
D. A mountain
Answer: B
2. The speaker looks out over the:
A. Atlantic Ocean
B. English Channel
C. Pacific Ocean
D. River Thames
Answer: B

3. The time is:
 - A. Morning
 - B. Afternoon
 - C. Night
 - D. Noon**Answer: C**
4. The tone at the beginning is:
 - A. Violent
 - B. Calm
 - C. Angry
 - D. Comic**Answer: B**
5. The poem belongs to:
 - A. Romantic age
 - B. Victorian age
 - C. Modern age
 - D. Augustan age**Answer: B**
6. The poem is a:
 - A. Sonnet
 - B. Dramatic monologue
 - C. Lyric poem
 - D. Epic**Answer: C**
7. The setting includes:
 - A. Mountains
 - B. Sea and cliffs
 - C. Forest
 - D. Desert**Answer: B**
8. The speaker addresses:
 - A. A friend
 - B. His beloved
 - C. Society
 - D. A king**Answer: B**
9. The poem reflects:
 - A. Joy
 - B. Doubt
 - C. Certainty
 - D. Pride**Answer: B**
10. The main concern is:
 - A. War
 - B. Loss of faith
 - C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: B

11. The central theme is:

A. War

B. Loss of faith

C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: B

12. "Sea of Faith" represents:

A. Ocean

B. Religion

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

13. The poem suggests faith is:

A. Growing

B. Declining

C. Strong

D. Permanent

Answer: B

14. The world is described as:

A. Joyful

B. Confusing

C. Beautiful and false

D. Simple

Answer: C

15. The poem highlights:

A. Science

B. Spiritual crisis

C. War

D. Politics

Answer: B

16. The speaker feels:

A. Happy

B. Secure

C. Uncertain

D. Proud

Answer: C

17. The poem contrasts:

A. War and peace

B. Appearance and reality

C. Rich and poor

D. Love and hate

Answer: B

18. Love is presented as:

A. Weak

- B. A source of comfort
- C. Temporary
- D. Unimportant

Answer: B

19. The poem suggests life is:

- A. Clear
- B. Confusing
- C. Simple
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

20. The final message is:

- A. Trust science
- B. Be true to one another
- C. Seek wealth
- D. Fight war

Answer: B

21. “The sea is calm tonight” uses:

- A. Imagery
- B. Simile
- C. Pun
- D. Irony

Answer: A

22. “Grating roar” is:

- A. Visual imagery
- B. Auditory imagery
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: B

23. “Sea of Faith” is a:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Pun
- D. Irony

Answer: B

24. The sea is used as a:

- A. Symbol
- B. Pun
- C. Simile
- D. Irony

Answer: A

25. The poem uses:

- A. Free verse
- B. Irregular structure
- C. Sonnet form
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

26. The tone shift occurs:

- A. Beginning
- B. Middle
- C. End
- D. None

Answer: B

27. “Melancholy, long, withdrawing roar” is:

- A. Simile
- B. Imagery
- C. Pun
- D. Irony

Answer: B

28. The poem includes:

- A. Dialogue
- B. Monologue
- C. Narrative
- D. Drama

Answer: B

29. The imagery appeals to:

- A. Sight and sound
- B. Taste
- C. Smell
- D. Touch

Answer: A

30. The language is:

- A. Comic
- B. Reflective
- C. Technical
- D. Simple only

Answer: B

31. The calm sea represents:

- A. Peace
- B. Illusion
- C. War
- D. Anger

Answer: B

32. The sound of waves suggests:

- A. Joy
- B. Sadness
- C. Anger
- D. Fear

Answer: B

33. The poet refers to:

- A. Plato
- B. Sophocles
- C. Aristotle

D. Homer

Answer: B

34. Sophocles also heard:

A. Joy

B. Human misery

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

35. The “Sea of Faith” once:

A. Was weak

B. Covered the world

C. Was absent

D. Was broken

Answer: B

36. Now it is:

A. Growing

B. Receding

C. Strong

D. Stable

Answer: B

37. The world appears:

A. Beautiful

B. Dark underneath

C. Simple

D. Happy

Answer: B

38. The speaker seeks:

A. Wealth

B. Love and truth

C. War

D. Power

Answer: B

39. The tone becomes:

A. Hopeful

B. Pessimistic

C. Comic

D. Angry

Answer: B

40. The final image is of:

A. Peace

B. Battle/confusion

C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects:

A. Romantic optimism

- B. Victorian doubt
- C. Modernism
- D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A reflective observer
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

43. The poem explores:

- A. War
- B. Faith crisis
- C. Love only
- D. Nature only

Answer: B

44. The structure is:

- A. Regular
- B. Irregular
- C. Sonnet
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

45. The poem moves from:

- A. Joy to anger
- B. Calm to despair
- C. Anger to joy
- D. Fear to love

Answer: B

46. The sea symbolizes:

- A. War
- B. Faith
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

47. The poet's solution is:

- A. Religion
- B. Love
- C. War
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

48. The poem ends with:

- A. Hope
- B. Uncertainty
- C. Joy
- D. Anger

Answer: B

49. The tone is overall:

- A. Optimistic
- B. Melancholic
- C. Comic
- D. Angry

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Loss of faith and need for human connection
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

My Last Duchess by Robert Browning – 50 MCQs

1. The poem is a:

- A. Sonnet
- B. Dramatic monologue
- C. Ode
- D. Elegy

Answer: B

2. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. A duke
- C. A priest
- D. A soldier

Answer: B

3. The Duke is speaking to:

- A. His wife
- B. An envoy
- C. A servant
- D. A friend

Answer: B

4. The Duchess is:

- A. Alive
- B. Dead
- C. Missing
- D. Angry

Answer: B

5. The poem is set in:

- A. England
- B. Italy
- C. France

D. Spain

Answer: B

6. The Duke shows a:

A. Photograph

B. Painting

C. Sculpture

D. Letter

Answer: B

7. The Duchess smiled at:

A. Only the Duke

B. Everyone

C. No one

D. Servants only

Answer: B

8. The Duke disliked her:

A. Beauty

B. Kindness

C. Simplicity

D. Pride

Answer: B

9. The Duke is arranging:

A. War

B. Marriage

C. Funeral

D. Journey

Answer: B

10. The tone is:

A. Joyful

B. Controlling

C. Humorous

D. Sad

Answer: B

11. The central theme is:

A. Love

B. Power and control

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

12. The Duke represents:

A. Kindness

B. Authority

C. Weakness

D. Humor

Answer: B

13. The Duchess represents:

A. Pride

- B. Innocence and warmth
- C. Anger
- D. Fear

Answer: B

14. The poem shows:
- A. Romantic love
 - B. Possessiveness
 - C. Friendship
 - D. War

Answer: B

15. The Duke values:
- A. Love
 - B. Status
 - C. Nature
 - D. Religion

Answer: B

16. The poem explores:
- A. War
 - B. Jealousy
 - C. Nature
 - D. Religion

Answer: B

17. The Duchess is punished for:
- A. Anger
 - B. Being too friendly
 - C. Pride
 - D. Wealth

Answer: B

18. The Duke sees his wife as:
- A. Equal
 - B. Possession
 - C. Friend
 - D. Enemy

Answer: B

19. The poem criticizes:
- A. Nature
 - B. Patriarchal control
 - C. War
 - D. Religion

Answer: B

20. The tone towards the Duke is:
- A. Admiring
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Joyful

Answer: B

21. The poem uses:
A. Dialogue
B. Dramatic monologue
C. Narrative
D. Ballad
Answer: B
22. The Duke reveals his character through:
A. Actions
B. Speech
C. Thoughts only
D. Others' views
Answer: B
23. "My last Duchess" suggests:
A. Love
B. Possession
C. Respect
D. Fear
Answer: B
24. The painting is a:
A. Symbol
B. Simile
C. Pun
D. Irony
Answer: A
25. Irony is present because:
A. Duke praises himself
B. He reveals his cruelty unknowingly
C. Duchess speaks
D. Envoy replies
Answer: B
26. The poem uses:
A. Rhyming couplets
B. Free verse
C. Blank verse
D. Ballad
Answer: A
27. Enjambment creates:
A. Humor
B. Natural speech flow
C. Anger
D. Confusion
Answer: B
28. The tone is reinforced by:
A. Dialogue
B. Controlled language
C. Humor

D. Action

Answer: B

29. The Duke's speech is:

A. Emotional

B. Calculated

C. Comic

D. Weak

Answer: B

30. The statue at the end symbolizes:

A. Love

B. Control

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

31. The Duke says the Duchess had:

A. Pride

B. A heart too easily pleased

C. Anger

D. Fear

Answer: B

32. He was offended by:

A. Her anger

B. Her kindness to all

C. Her silence

D. Her pride

Answer: B

33. The Duke gave "commands" which:

A. Made her happy

B. Stopped her smiles

C. Made her rich

D. Sent her away

Answer: B

34. This implies he:

A. Helped her

B. Killed her

C. Ignored her

D. Loved her

Answer: B

35. The Duke values:

A. Emotion

B. Control

C. Freedom

D. Love

Answer: B

36. The envoy represents:

A. Society

- B. Listener
- C. Enemy
- D. Friend

Answer: B

37. The Duke's personality is:

- A. Humble
- B. Arrogant
- C. Kind
- D. Weak

Answer: B

38. The Duchess symbolizes:

- A. Power
- B. Freedom and life
- C. Anger
- D. War

Answer: B

39. The Duke's marriage is:

- A. Loving
- B. Political
- C. Emotional
- D. Weak

Answer: B

40. The poem ends with:

- A. Love
- B. Business discussion
- C. War
- D. Death

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects:

- A. Romantic ideals
- B. Victorian concerns
- C. Modernism
- D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is unreliable because:

- A. He lies
- B. He reveals more than intended
- C. He is silent
- D. He is weak

Answer: B

43. The poem explores:

- A. War
- B. Psychology of power
- C. Nature
- D. Religion

Answer: B

44. The Duke controls the Duchess even:

- A. In life only
- B. In death through painting
- C. In dreams
- D. Through words

Answer: B

45. The poem structure reflects:

- A. Chaos
- B. Control
- C. Humor
- D. Anger

Answer: B

46. The Duke's flaw is:

- A. Love
- B. Jealousy
- C. Kindness
- D. Fear

Answer: B

47. The poem critiques:

- A. Democracy
- B. Aristocratic pride
- C. Religion
- D. Nature

Answer: B

48. The Duke compares people to:

- A. Objects
- B. Gods
- C. Friends
- D. Enemies

Answer: A

49. The final statue of Neptune suggests:

- A. Love
- B. Power and control
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Power, control, and jealousy
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock by T. S. Eliot – 50 MCQs

1. The poem belongs to:
 - A. Romanticism
 - B. Victorian age
 - C. Modernism
 - D. Augustan age

Answer: C

2. The speaker is:
 - A. A king
 - B. Prufrock
 - C. A soldier
 - D. A priest

Answer: B

3. The poem is a:
 - A. Sonnet
 - B. Dramatic monologue
 - C. Ballad
 - D. Elegy

Answer: B

4. The setting is mainly:
 - A. Village
 - B. City
 - C. Forest
 - D. Battlefield

Answer: B

5. The tone is:
 - A. Confident
 - B. Hesitant
 - C. Joyful
 - D. Angry

Answer: B

6. The poem begins with:
 - A. A question
 - B. An invitation
 - C. A story
 - D. A song

Answer: B

7. Prufrock is characterized by:
 - A. Courage
 - B. Indecision
 - C. Anger
 - D. Pride

Answer: B

8. The poem explores:
 - A. War

- B. Alienation
- C. Nature
- D. Religion

Answer: B

9. The poem includes references to:

- A. Mythology
- B. Religion
- C. Literature
- D. All of these

Answer: D

10. The mood is:

- A. Energetic
- B. Anxious
- C. Joyful
- D. Peaceful

Answer: B

11. The main theme is:

- A. Love
- B. Alienation and indecision
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

12. Prufrock fears:

- A. Death
- B. Social judgment
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

13. The poem reflects:

- A. Confidence
- B. Insecurity
- C. Pride
- D. Joy

Answer: B

14. Time is presented as:

- A. Limited
- B. Endless for delay
- C. Unimportant
- D. Fixed

Answer: B

15. The poem shows modern life as:

- A. Joyful
- B. Fragmented
- C. Simple
- D. Peaceful

Answer: B

16. Love is shown as:

- A. Easy
- B. Complicated
- C. Strong
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

17. The poem highlights:

- A. War
- B. Urban isolation
- C. Nature
- D. Religion

Answer: B

18. The speaker lacks:

- A. Wealth
- B. Confidence
- C. Power
- D. Intelligence

Answer: B

19. The poem explores:

- A. Action
- B. Inaction
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

20. The tone is:

- A. Optimistic
- B. Pessimistic
- C. Comic
- D. Angry

Answer: B

21. “Let us go then, you and I” is:

- A. Command
- B. Invitation
- C. Question
- D. Statement

Answer: B

22. “Like a patient etherised...” is:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Irony
- D. Pun

Answer: A

23. The poem uses:

- A. Regular rhyme
- B. Free verse
- C. Ballad form

D. Epic form

Answer: B

24. Imagery is:

A. Romantic

B. Modern and urban

C. Pastoral

D. Mythical

Answer: B

25. Repetition of “There will be time” shows:

A. Confidence

B. Delay

C. Anger

D. Joy

Answer: B

26. “Yellow fog” is:

A. Simile

B. Symbol

C. Pun

D. Irony

Answer: B

27. The poem uses:

A. Linear narrative

B. Stream of consciousness

C. Dialogue

D. Drama

Answer: B

28. Allusions include:

A. Shakespeare

B. Dante

C. Bible

D. All of these

Answer: D

29. The tone is reinforced by:

A. Humor

B. Imagery

C. Action

D. Dialogue

Answer: B

30. The structure is:

A. Regular

B. Fragmented

C. Simple

D. Fixed

Answer: B

31. Prufrock repeatedly asks:

A. “What is life?”

- B. "Do I dare?"
- C. "Who am I?"
- D. "Why me?"

Answer: B

32. He fears:

- A. Death
- B. Rejection
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

33. The women "come and go":

- A. Talking of Michelangelo
- B. Singing
- C. Crying
- D. Dancing

Answer: A

34. This suggests:

- A. Culture
- B. Superficial society
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

35. Prufrock compares himself to:

- A. Hamlet
- B. A minor character
- C. A king
- D. A hero

Answer: B

36. He sees himself as:

- A. Important
- B. Insignificant
- C. Powerful
- D. Brave

Answer: B

37. The "overwhelming question" is:

- A. Love proposal
- B. War
- C. Religion
- D. Nature

Answer: A

38. He never:

- A. Speaks
- B. Acts
- C. Thinks
- D. Moves

Answer: B

39. The mermaids symbolize:

- A. Love
- B. Fantasy
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B

40. They do not sing to him because:

- A. He is unworthy
- B. He is powerful
- C. He is angry
- D. He is rich

Answer: A

41. The poem reflects:

- A. Romantic optimism
- B. Modernist anxiety
- C. Victorian faith
- D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

- A. Reliable
- B. Self-conscious
- C. Confident
- D. Strong

Answer: B

43. The poem explores:

- A. War
- B. Psychological conflict
- C. Nature
- D. Religion

Answer: B

44. The city represents:

- A. Joy
- B. Isolation
- C. Peace
- D. Nature

Answer: B

45. Time is used as:

- A. Freedom
- B. Excuse
- C. Power
- D. Fear

Answer: B

46. The poem ends with:

- A. Action
- B. Drowning in reality
- C. Joy

D. Anger

Answer: B

47. The structure reflects:

A. Order

B. Chaos of mind

C. Humor

D. War

Answer: B

48. The poem critiques:

A. Nature

B. Modern society

C. War

D. Religion

Answer: B

49. The tone is overall:

A. Confident

B. Hesitant and anxious

C. Joyful

D. Angry

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

A. Love

B. Alienation and indecision

C. War

D. Nature

Answer: B

The Lake Isle of Innisfree by W. B. Yeats – 50 MCQs

1. The poet wishes to go to:

A. London

B. Innisfree

C. Paris

D. Dublin

Answer: B

2. Innisfree is:

A. A city

B. An island

C. A forest

D. A mountain

Answer: B

3. The poem expresses a desire for:

A. Wealth

B. Peace

- C. War
- D. Fame

Answer: B

4. The setting imagined is:

- A. Urban
- B. Rural
- C. Industrial
- D. Modern

Answer: B

5. The tone is:

- A. Angry
- B. Calm
- C. Comic
- D. Violent

Answer: B

6. The poet plans to build:

- A. A palace
- B. A cabin
- C. A tower
- D. A houseboat

Answer: B

7. The poem belongs to:

- A. Romantic age
- B. Victorian age
- C. Modern age
- D. Irish Literary Revival

Answer: D

8. The speaker is:

- A. A king
- B. The poet himself
- C. A soldier
- D. A priest

Answer: B

9. The poem is a:

- A. Sonnet
- B. Lyric poem
- C. Epic
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

10. The poet hears lake water in:

- A. Dreams only
- B. His heart
- C. Reality
- D. War

Answer: B

11. The central theme is:
A. War
B. Escape to nature
C. Love
D. Religion
Answer: B
12. The poem reflects:
A. Urban life
B. Desire for solitude
C. War
D. Politics
Answer: B
13. Nature is presented as:
A. Dangerous
B. Peaceful
C. Weak
D. Chaotic
Answer: B
14. The poet seeks:
A. Fame
B. Inner peace
C. Wealth
D. Power
Answer: B
15. The poem contrasts:
A. War and peace
B. City and nature
C. Love and hate
D. Rich and poor
Answer: B
16. The poet values:
A. Technology
B. Simplicity
C. War
D. Power
Answer: B
17. The poem suggests modern life is:
A. Peaceful
B. Noisy
C. Simple
D. Happy
Answer: B
18. The island represents:
A. War
B. Peace and escape
C. Fear

D. Power

Answer: B

19. The poet's longing is:

A. Temporary

B. Deep

C. Weak

D. Forced

Answer: B

20. The poem expresses:

A. Anger

B. Calm desire

C. Fear

D. Humor

Answer: B

21. "I will arise and go now" is:

A. Command

B. Resolution

C. Question

D. Pun

Answer: B

22. "Nine bean-rows" is:

A. Imagery

B. Simile

C. Irony

D. Pun

Answer: A

23. The poem uses:

A. Free verse

B. Regular rhythm

C. Blank verse

D. Ballad

Answer: B

24. "Bee-loud glade" is:

A. Auditory imagery

B. Visual imagery

C. Irony

D. Pun

Answer: A

25. "Peace comes dropping slow" is:

A. Simile

B. Personification

C. Pun

D. Irony

Answer: B

26. The poem uses:

A. Symbolism

- B. Narrative
- C. Drama
- D. Dialogue

Answer: A

27. Repetition emphasizes:

- A. Anger
- B. Desire
- C. Humor
- D. War

Answer: B

28. The imagery appeals to:

- A. Sight and sound
- B. Taste
- C. Smell
- D. Touch

Answer: A

29. The tone is reinforced by:

- A. Harsh words
- B. Soft imagery
- C. Dialogue
- D. Action

Answer: B

30. The language is:

- A. Complex
- B. Simple and musical
- C. Technical
- D. Comic

Answer: B

31. The poet wants to live:

- A. In a city
- B. Alone in nature
- C. In a palace
- D. With friends

Answer: B

32. The cabin represents:

- A. Wealth
- B. Simplicity
- C. War
- D. Power

Answer: B

33. The bees symbolize:

- A. War
- B. Natural life
- C. Fear
- D. Anger

Answer: B

34. "Midnight's all a glimmer" shows:

- A. Darkness
- B. Beauty
- C. Fear
- D. Anger

Answer: B

35. The morning is:

- A. Bright
- B. Veiled
- C. Dark
- D. Loud

Answer: B

36. The linnet's wings create:

- A. Noise
- B. Music
- C. Fear
- D. Silence

Answer: B

37. The poet stands on:

- A. Grass
- B. Pavement
- C. Sand
- D. Water

Answer: B

38. The real setting is:

- A. Nature
- B. City
- C. Village
- D. Forest

Answer: B

39. The island exists in:

- A. Reality
- B. Imagination and memory
- C. War
- D. Dreams only

Answer: B

40. The tone remains:

- A. Angry
- B. Peaceful
- C. Comic
- D. Fearful

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects:

- A. Romantic ideals
- B. Irish nationalism and nature love
- C. Modernism

D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

A. A king

B. A dreamer

C. A soldier

D. A priest

Answer: B

43. The poem explores:

A. War

B. Escape from modern life

C. Religion

D. Politics

Answer: B

44. The city represents:

A. Peace

B. Noise and stress

C. Nature

D. Love

Answer: B

45. The lake water symbolizes:

A. War

B. Inner peace

C. Fear

D. Anger

Answer: B

46. The poem ends with:

A. Action

B. Continued longing

C. Joy

D. Anger

Answer: B

47. The structure reflects:

A. Chaos

B. Calm rhythm

C. Anger

D. War

Answer: B

48. The poem celebrates:

A. War

B. Nature

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

49. The tone is overall:

A. Violent

- B. Meditative
- C. Angry
- D. Comic

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Peace in nature vs city life
- C. War
- D. Religion

Answer: B

Church Going by Philip Larkin – 50 MCQs

1. The speaker visits a:

- A. Temple
- B. Church
- C. Mosque
- D. School

Answer: B

2. The speaker enters the church:

- A. For prayer
- B. Out of curiosity
- C. For work
- D. For celebration

Answer: B

3. The tone at the beginning is:

- A. Devotional
- B. Casual
- C. Angry
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

4. The poem belongs to:

- A. Romantic age
- B. Victorian age
- C. Modern age
- D. Augustan age

Answer: C

5. The speaker removes his:

- A. Shoes
- B. Hat
- C. Coat
- D. Glasses

Answer: B

6. The poem is a:
A. Sonnet
B. Lyric poem
C. Epic
D. Ballad
Answer: B
7. The speaker is initially:
A. Religious
B. Skeptical
C. Angry
D. Joyful
Answer: B
8. The church is described as:
A. Crowded
B. Empty
C. Broken
D. Decorated
Answer: B
9. The poem reflects:
A. Faith
B. Doubt
C. War
D. Nature
Answer: B
10. The setting is:
A. City
B. Countryside
C. Forest
D. Mountain
Answer: B
11. The central theme is:
A. Love
B. Decline of religion
C. War
D. Nature
Answer: B
12. The poem questions:
A. Love
B. Religion's relevance
C. War
D. Nature
Answer: B
13. The speaker feels:
A. Devotion
B. Curiosity
C. Fear

D. Anger

Answer: B

14. The church symbolizes:

A. War

B. Tradition and belief

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

15. The poem explores:

A. Faith vs doubt

B. War

C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: A

16. The speaker believes churches may:

A. Grow

B. Decline

C. Disappear

D. Expand

Answer: C

17. The poem reflects modern:

A. Faith

B. Skepticism

C. War

D. Love

Answer: B

18. The church is seen as:

A. Powerful

B. Meaningful place

C. Useless

D. Dangerous

Answer: B

19. The poem suggests people will still:

A. Avoid churches

B. Visit occasionally

C. Destroy them

D. Ignore them

Answer: B

20. The tone evolves into:

A. Respectful

B. Angry

C. Comic

D. Fearful

Answer: A

21. The poem uses:

A. Free verse

- B. Regular rhyme
- C. Sonnet form
- D. Ballad

Answer: B

22. The tone is:
- A. Serious and reflective
 - B. Comic
 - C. Angry
 - D. Violent

Answer: A

23. The church is a:
- A. Symbol
 - B. Simile
 - C. Pun
 - D. Irony

Answer: A

24. The poem includes:
- A. Dialogue
 - B. Monologue
 - C. Narrative
 - D. Drama

Answer: B

25. Irony is present because:
- A. Speaker is religious
 - B. Speaker is doubtful yet respectful
 - C. Church is full
 - D. People pray

Answer: B

26. Imagery is mainly:
- A. Visual
 - B. Auditory
 - C. Taste
 - D. Smell

Answer: A

27. The language is:
- A. Simple and conversational
 - B. Complex
 - C. Technical
 - D. Comic

Answer: A

28. The poem uses:
- A. Symbolism
 - B. Drama
 - C. Dialogue
 - D. Epic style

Answer: A

29. Tone shift occurs when:

- A. He leaves
- B. He reflects deeply
- C. He enters
- D. He speaks

Answer: B

30. The structure is:

- A. Narrative
- B. Reflective
- C. Dramatic
- D. Comic

Answer: B

31. The speaker initially finds the church:

- A. Sacred
- B. Ordinary
- C. Beautiful
- D. Fearful

Answer: B

32. He signs the book:

- A. Seriously
- B. Casually
- C. Fearfully
- D. Proudly

Answer: B

33. He describes the place as:

- A. Sacred
- B. "A serious house"
- C. Empty
- D. Useless

Answer: B

34. The church is important because:

- A. Of wealth
- B. It marks life events
- C. Of war
- D. Of power

Answer: B

35. People will visit churches for:

- A. Fun
- B. Reflection
- C. War
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

36. The speaker realizes:

- A. Religion is useless
- B. Churches still matter
- C. War is important

D. Nature is better

Answer: B

37. The tone becomes:

A. Angry

B. Respectful

C. Comic

D. Fearful

Answer: B

38. The poem shows:

A. Faith

B. Doubt with respect

C. Anger

D. Humor

Answer: B

39. The church represents:

A. War

B. Human need for meaning

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

40. The ending suggests:

A. Churches will vanish completely

B. They will still hold value

C. They are useless

D. They will be destroyed

Answer: B

41. The poem reflects:

A. Romantic faith

B. Modern skepticism

C. Victorian optimism

D. Classicism

Answer: B

42. The speaker is:

A. Devout

B. Skeptical observer

C. Priest

D. Soldier

Answer: B

43. The poem explores:

A. War

B. Meaning of religion

C. Love

D. Nature

Answer: B

44. The church is a place of:

A. War

- B. Reflection
- C. Anger
- D. Power

Answer: B

45. The poem critiques:

- A. Nature
- B. Blind faith
- C. War
- D. Love

Answer: B

46. The speaker's attitude is:

- A. Mocking
- B. Mixed (skeptical yet respectful)
- C. Angry
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

47. The poem ends with:

- A. Anger
- B. Thoughtful conclusion
- C. Humor
- D. Fear

Answer: B

48. The structure reflects:

- A. Chaos
- B. Thought progression
- C. War
- D. Humor

Answer: B

49. The tone overall is:

- A. Angry
- B. Reflective
- C. Comic
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

50. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Religion's changing role but lasting significance
- C. War
- D. Nature

Answer: B