

SURENDRANATH COLLEGE

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

SEMESTER-1, 2018-19

SUBJECT-ENGG

CC/GE

Time-30 MINS

Full Marks-10

CU Reg. No.-	SECTION-	ROLL NO.-
MARKS OBTAINED	Signature of Examiner- With date	
MARKS CONVERTED TO 10	Approved by HOD- With date	

Question Booklet**Answer any 10 questions:****Put a Tick (✓) Mark against the right option.**

<p>1. Who wrote the short story "Araby"?</p> <p>a) William Shakespeare b) James Joyce c) T. S. Eliot d) Virginia Woolf</p> <p>2. What is the name of the short story collection where the story "Araby" was included?</p> <p>a) Dubliners b) Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man c) Ulysses d) Finnegans Wake</p> <p>3. When was "Araby" published in its collected form?</p> <p>a) 1912 b) 1812 c) 1914 d) 1814</p> <p>4. How many stories are there in the collection of which "Araby" is one?</p> <p>a) 10 b) 12 c) 13 d) 15</p> <p>5. In the collection of stories, "Araby" is the-</p> <p>a) Fifth story b) Third story</p>	1x10
--	-------------

- c) Second story
- d) First story

6. Which stage of human life does “Araby” focus on?

- a) Old age
- b) Childhood
- c) Adolescence
- d) Youth

7. In the story “Araby”, the boy is infatuated with-

- a) Joseph’s sister
- b) Jacob’s sister
- c) Mangan’s sister
- d) Siomn’s sister

8. In the context of the story, “Araby” is-

- a) A local cafeteria
- b) A book club
- c) A splendid Bazaar
- d) A railway station

9. What does Araby symbolically stand for in the story “Araby”?

- a) A symbol of merrymaking
- b) A symbol of exotic beauty
- c) A symbol of lustful experience
- d) A symbol of hypocrisy

10. In “Araby”, who was the former tenant of the house where the boy lives?

- a) A Doctor
- b) A Teacher
- c) A Priest
- d) A Nun

11. What happens at the end of “Araby”?

- a) The boy experiences the sordid reality of human life
- b) He buys a beautiful gift
- c) He doesn’t return at all
- d) He buys some chocolates

12. What does the word ‘epiphany’ mean?

- a) A moment of sacrifice
- b) A moment of sudden elation
- c) A moment of stark realization and disillusionment
- d) A moment of embarrassment

13. The boy’s experience in the story “Araby” results in-

- a) Supreme happiness

- b) Disillusionment
- c) Tragic downfall
- d) Chivalric romance

14. In the short story “Araby”, who suggests the boy to go to Araby?

- a) His uncle
- b) The priest
- c) His aunt
- d) The girl he is infatuated with

15. Who is the narrator of “Araby”?

- a) The unnamed boy
- b) Mrs. Mercer
- c) The boy’s uncle
- d) The boy’s aunt

16. Ode to Autumn is written by whom?

- a) P.B. Shelley
- b) William Wordsworth
- c) John Keats
- d) Lord Byron

17. Autumn comes after which season?

- a) Summer
- b) Winter
- c) Spring
- d) Rainy

18. What is meant by “mellow fruitfulness”?

- a) Ripened to the core
- b) Raw fruits
- c) Bearing lots of fruits
- d) Decayed fruits

19. Who is the close friend of Autumn?

- a) John Keats
- b) The Moon
- c) Maturing Sun
- d) Fanny Brawne

20. What is the meaning of “load and bless”?

- a) Over-loaded with fruits
- b) Giving blessings
- c) Scolding
- d) Decaying

21. What is meant by cider press?

- a) Where Apple juices are extracted
- b) Where grapes juices are made
- c) Where clothes are pressed
- d) Printing press

22. Autumn is personified as what?

- a) Mother
- b) Dancer
- c) Painter
- d) Harvester

23. What is the meaning of “winnowing wind”?

- a) cool breeze
- b) Wind used to separate the chaff from the grain
- c) Storm and lightning
- d) Westerly wind

24. Why has the reaper fallen asleep?

- a) She is happy
- b) She is drowsed with the fume of poppies
- c) She is tired
- d) She is depressed

25) What is meant by “ode”?

- a) A short poem of fourteen lines
- b) A poem of lamentation
- c) A poem of love
- d) A poem addressing someone or something

26. What is meant by “stubble plains”?

- a) Plain land
- b) Short stalks after crops are harvested in the plains
- c) Grassy farmlands
- d) A barren land

27. Name two birds mentioned in the poem.

- a) Peacock and swallows
- b) Red breast robin and swallows
- c) Duck and pigeons
- d) Nightingale and red breast robin

28. What is meant by gleaner?

- a) One who cleans
- b). Carpenter
- c). One who reaps
- d)) One who carries the crop from the field to the granary.

29. What is meant by “barred clouds”?

- a) Square clouds in the shape of bars
- b) Dark clouds
- c). Rainy clouds
- d) Clear sky

30. Where can the poet hear the music of autumn?

- a) In the crickets cry and the bleating of the lamb.
- b) In the auditorium
- c) In the valleys
- d) Snow- capped mountains

31) In which collection does the poem ‘Strange Fits of Passion’ appear?

- a) Lyrical Ballads, Volume-I
- b) Poems, in Two Volumes
- c) Lyrical Ballads, Volume-II
- d) The White Doe of Rylstone

32) Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem:

- a) aabb
- b) abcd
- c) abcc
- d) abab

33) In which country did the poet compose the poem?

- a) Germany
- b) England
- c) France
- d) Sweden

34) How has the poet described his beloved’s freshness in the poem?

- a) “fresh as a rose in June”
- b) “fresh as a tulip in spring”
- c) “fresh as an orchid in October”
- d) “fresh as a daffodil in bloom”

35) The “sinking moon” is an allusion to the poet’s _____

- a) Anxiety about the relevance of art

- b) Anxiety about the beloved's death
- c) Anxiety about old age
- d) All of the above

36) What type of poem is 'Strange Fits of Passion'?

- a) Narrative
- b) Ballad
- c) Sonnet
- d) Limerick

37) What has been referred to as "kind Nature's gentlest boon!" ?

- a) Sweet dreams
- b) Peaceful death
- c) Tranquil love
- d) Descending moon

38) To whom will the speaker dare to tell of his strange fits of passion and how?

- a) Readers, through the poem
- b) Lover, in her ear
- c) Horse, through the sound of his hooves
- d) Moon, through the poet's eyes

39) Wordsworth was born in :

- a) Nice, France
- b) Edinburgh, Scotland
- c) Cockermouth, England
- d) Dublin, Ireland

40) In what philosophical sense can the relationship between the poet and nature be explained?

- a) Mormonism
- b) Pantheism
- c) Zionism
- d) Monism

41) What is the central in the poem 'Strange Fits of Passion'?

- a) Between a tranquil, familiar landscape and the anxiety of losing Lucy
- b) Between the ending of the day and the beginning of the night
- c) Between celebration of life and the loss of faith in God
- d) Between a Platonic love and a Metaphysical love

42) In what sense does the poet use the word 'wayward' in the poem?

- a) Contrary
- b) Deviating
- c) Difficult to control
- d) All of the above

43) How does the poet describe the path toward Lucy's cottage?

- a) "precious"
- b) "adored"

- c) “dear”
- d) “inestimable”

44) How many sonnets are there in total composed by Shakespeare?

- a) 154
- b) 126
- c) 153
- d) 156

45) In Sonnet 18, which of the following does the poet NOT mention as a fault in the beauty of a summer’s day?

- a) The birds lament the coming of fall.
- b) Sometimes the sun is covered with clouds.
- c) The summer season ends too quickly.
- d) Sometimes the sun beats down too hard.

46). In which year was Shakespeare born?

- a) 1616
- b) 1564
- c) 1609
- d) 1598

47) In which country was the sonnet first used as a poetic form?

- a) Italy
- b) France
- c) Greece
- d) England

48) Where in England was Shakespeare born?

- a) Newcastle-upon-Tyne
- b) London
- c) Canterbury
- d) Stratford-upon-Avon

49). What was the name given to the 1609 publication of the sonnets?

- a) Codex Poeticus
- b) Quarto
- c) Second Folio
- d) First Folio

50) Which of the Shakespearean sonnets are known as ‘procreation sonnets’?

- a) Sonnets 18-30
- b) Sonnets 45-65
- c) Sonnets 120-154
- d) Sonnets 1-17

51) The opening line of Shakespeare’s Sonnet 18 is competitive in nature to the opening line of which Shakespearean play?

- a) Macbeth
- b) As You Like It
- c) Romeo and Juliet
- d) A Midsummer Night's Dream

52) What do the first two quatrains of the Sonnet focus on?

- a) The summer's day
- b) The fair lord's beauty
- c) The Queen of England
- d) Shakespeare himself

53). The poet describes summer as a season of _____

- a) Hopes and glory
- b) Joy and optimism
- c) Passion and desires
- d) Extremes and disappointments

54) Identify the rhyme scheme in Sonnet 18

- a) abab cdcd efef gg
- b) abba abba cdecde
- c) aaba bbcb ccde dd
- d) aabb ccdd eeff gg

55) Which humour does summer represent?

- a) Blood
- b) Yellow Bile
- c) Black Bile
- d) Phlegm

56) What is the structure of Shakespeare's Sonnet 18?

- a) One octave and one sestet
- b) One sestet and two quatrains
- c) Three quatrains and one couplet
- d) One octave, one quatrain and one couplet

57) How does the poet plan to capture the beauty of the fair lord?

- a) Through the laws of the Elizabethan age.
- b) Through the summer's day.
- c) Through the gold complexion of his skin.
- d) Through the eternal lines of the verse.

58). The presentation of the beloved's youth as his "eternal summer" is a _____

- a) Conceit
- b) Anaphora
- c) Personification
- d) Zeugma

59) Who introduced the Petrarchan sonnet to England in the early 16th century?

- a) Queen Elizabeth I

- b) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- c) Christopher Marlowe
- d) Sir Walter Raleigh

60) The word 'sonnet' has been derived from which Italian word?

- a) Sonetta
- b) Sonnett
- c) Sonetto
- d) Soneto