

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

1 Lecture

1. The Literature of the Seventeenth Century may be divided into two periods. The first one is called The Puritan Age. The other name for this period is:
 - a. The Age of Welson
 - b. The Age of Milton
 - c. The Age of Innocence
 - d. All true
2. The Puritan Age was between..... And
 - a. 1550-1600
 - b. 1600-1660
 - c. 1700-1750
 - d. All false
3. The Jacobean and Caroline periods are subdivision of:
 - a. The Puritan Age
 - b. The Restoration Period.
 - c. The Welson Age
 - d. All false
4. The Jacobean and Caroline periods were called so based on:
 - a. The names of great poets at these periods.
 - b. The names of two famous leaders led to the domination of England over Europe.
 - c. The names of rulers of these periods.
 - d. All false
5. The Restoration Period (1660-1700) is called also:
 - a. The Age of Dryden
 - b. The Age of Milton
 - c. The Age of Innocence.
 - d. All false
6. The Seventeenth Century was marked by.....
 - a. The raise of the Renaissance spirit
 - b. The writers either imitated the great masters of Elizabethan period or followed new paths.
 - c. the decline of the Renaissance spirit
 - d. B and C
7. When we talk about (spirit) in the field of literature, this spirit manifested itself in the form of:
 - a. Criticism which in England is the creation of the Seventeenth Century.
 - b. Accepting which in England was common due to religious beliefs.
 - c. Observation and analysis.
 - d. B and C

8. The art of biography is considered to be very important and significant feature of:
- The new spirit of observation and analysis
 - The old spirit of observation and analysis
 - A and B
 - All false
9. We have no recorded information about the life of Shakespeare because:
- Biography writers were not qualified at that time.
 - Biography was not known before 17th century.
 - Biography concentrated only on scientists but not dramatists at his time.
 - All false.
10. Fuller and Aubrey collected and chronicled the smallest facts about the great men of:
- The Middle ages.
 - Their own day or of the immediate past.
 - A and B
 - All false
11. The Seventeenth Century up to 1660 was dominated by Puritanism and it may be called the Puritan Age. It was also called Age of Milton because:
- He was the noblest representative of the Puritan spirit.
 - He was the ruler at that age.
 - He was a Nobel man.
 - All false
12. The Puritan movement stood for:
- Liberty of the people from the shackles of the despotic ruler
 - The freedom of morality
 - The introduction of morality and high ideals in politics
 - A and C
13. The Puritan movement had two objects – personal righteousness and civil and religious liberty. Righteousness means:
- The state of being free
 - The state of being honest.
 - The state of being selfish.
 - All false.
14. Milton and Cromwell were the real champions of:
- Liberty
 - Republic
 - Monarchy
 - All true
15. While Puritanism started as a religious movement, it in course of time became a national movement. This is due to:
- Some Puritan activists who were interested in reforming the nation.
 - The British nation was looking for new ideas.
 - The opposition practiced by King Charles I and his councilors against Puritans.
 - All false.

16. One of the following is Not from the puritan poetry:

- a. Poetry of the school of Spenser
- b. Poetry of the Metaphysical school
- c. Poetry of the school of Aristotle.
- d. Poetry of the Cavalier

17. George Herbert (1593-1633) is the most widely read of all poets belonging to the metaphysical school except Donne. This is due to:

- a. The clarity of his expression and the transparency of his conceits.
- b. The Political touch in his works.
- c. His opposition to the king.
- d. All false

18. In George Herbert's poetry, humor was.....

- a. Missed because of his religious commitment.
- b. Found and quaint.
- c. Lame.
- d. All false

19. One of the following does NOT apply to Milton:

- a. Milton was the greatest poet of the Puritan age.
- b. Milton's early poetry is lyrical.
- c. When the Civil War broke out in 1642, Milton avoided being interested at all.
- d. When he found himself unfit to fight as a soldier he became the Latin Secretary to Cromwell .

20. When Charles I was defeated in 1649 and commonwealth was proclaimed under Cromwell. Milton returned to poetry to accomplish the ideal he had in his mind. At that moment, Milton found himself

- a. Completely hopeless
- b. Completely blind
- c. Completely deaf
- d. Completely satisfied.

21. Milton wrote his greatest poetical works- Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes:

- a. During the time he was working with Cromwell
- b. During the Civil War.
- c. Before king Charles I died.
- d. When he was surrounded by misfortune and his family became against him.

22. After Shakespeare, the drama in England.....

- a. Suffered a decline during the reigns of James I and Charles I.
- b. Became very popular.
- c. Was opposed by the Catholics.
- d. All false.

23. The Jacobean and Caroline dramatists gave expression to:

- a. Positive opposition.
- b. passive suffering and lack of mental and physical vigor.
- c. Strong refusal of injustice.
- d. All false.

24. The romantic drama died a natural death in 1642

- a. When it became in the hands of dramatists of the inferior type.
- b. When the king closed the theaters.
- c. when the Puritans closed the theatres
- d. all false.

25. Ben Jonson was:

- a. The one who decided to close the theaters.
- b. The greatest dramatist of the Jacobean period was
- c. The worst dramatist ever known.
- d. All false

26. In Jacobean and Caroline periods, prose.....

- a. Was in very good situation.
- b. Was abandoned.
- c. Was very weak
- d. Suffered a great decline.

27. Bacon, Burton, Milton, Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor and Clarendon were:

- a. Against prose.
- b. Great writers of prose
- c. Interested only in poetry.
- d. All false.

28. In Jacobean and Caroline periods and for the first time, the great scholars began to write.....

- a. In Latin rather than English
- b. In French rather than Latin
- c. in English rather than Latin.
- d. All false

29. The supreme example of earlier English prose style- simple, plain and natural, was:

- a. The Bible written in English.
- b. The new encyclopedia written in English
- c. The new constitution written in English.
- d. All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

2 Lecture

1. In the period from 1660-1700 is called the period of Restoration
 - a. English literature
 - b. Church records
 - c. History
 - d. Both A and C
2. After the Restoration in 1660, when Charles II came to throne:
 - a. Puritan's ideals became widely spread and accepted.
 - b. Puritan's ideal rejected.
 - c. There was a complete repudiation of the Puritan ideals and way of living.
 - d. Both B and C
3. the period from 1660-1700 is called the period of Restoration, because:
 - a. Monarchy restored in England.
 - b. The ideals of Catholics was restored.
 - c. The king restored the old laws.
 - d. All false
4. The period of restoration was also called the Age of Dryden, because:
 - a. Dryden was the one who helped the king to come back to England.
 - b. Dryden was the prime minister who supported literature.
 - c. Dryden was the dominating and most representative literary figure of the Age.
 - d. All false
5. On the contrary of the literature during the Elizabethan and the puritan ages, The literature of the Restoration Period:
 - a. Emphasized directness of expression
 - b. Counteracted the tendency of exaggeration and extravagance.
 - c. Emphasized simplicity.
 - d. A and C
6. Extravagance in literature means:
 - a. Using strong and complicated expressions.
 - b. Using weak expressions.
 - c. Using unsuitable expressions.
 - d. All false.
7. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden in the fields he made his mark in:
 - a. Poetry
 - b. History
 - c. Prose
 - d. Drama
8. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden's poetry's branches:
 - a. Political Satires
 - b. Doctrinal Poems
 - c. Fables.
 - d. Biography

Dryden is considered the representative of the restoration period because:

- a. His poetry possesses all the characteristics of the Restoration Period age.
 - b. His poetry was unknown before.
 - c. His poetry was pretty simple
 - d. All false.
9. One of the following does NOT apply to the characteristics of Dryden's poetry:
- a. It had philosophical depth.
 - b. It was simple
 - c. It was direct.
 - d. It didn't have moral loftiness.
10. During the Restoration Period, the emphasis was on prose because:
- a. From 1642 till the Restoration, theaters were closed by the Puritans.
 - b. Before the Restoration, no good plays were written.
 - c. A and B
 - d. All false.
11. The dramatists had to cater to the taste of aristocratic class because:
- a. The common people were still under the influence of Puritanism and had no love for the theatres.
 - b. Aristocrats were able to afford the expensive theaters' tickets.
 - c. Aristocrats were the majority.
 - d. All false
12. The Restoration Drama was confined to the upper strata of society whose taste was aristocratic. Confined means:
- a. Not suitable.
 - b. Accepted by
 - c. Only for
 - d. Counteracted
13. In Comedy of Manners, there are two groups of characters, the wits and:
- a. The lames.
 - b. The gulls
 - c. The dull
 - d. Either B or C
14. In Comedy of Manners, those who claim our sympathy are called:
- a. The gulls.
 - b. The lames
 - c. The wits
 - d. Either B or C
15. In Comedy of Manners, those who arouse our laughter are called:
- a. The gulls.
 - b. The lames
 - c. The wits
 - d. Either B or C

16. In Comedy of Manners, the end is not the victory of the good over the evil but:
- The evil over the good.
 - The evil turns to be good.
 - The witty over the stupid.
 - All false.
17. Because it was the drama which portrayed the sophisticated life of the dominant class of society,was the most popular form of drama.
- Novels.
 - Comedy of manners
 - Black comedy
 - All false
18. Although Congreve's plays' value as social documents is great, they:
- Had a universal appeal.
 - Don't have a universal appeal.
 - Had become widely spread.
 - Had a great international effect.
19. In tragedy, the Restoration Period specialized in Heroic Tragedy which dealt with themes of:
- Sadness.
 - Epic magnitude.
 - Black comedy.
 - All false.
20. The purpose of heroic tragedy was didactic- to inculcate virtues in the shape of:
- bravery
 - conjugal love.
 - Great victories.
 - A and B
21. The chief protagonist and writer of heroic tragedy was Dryden. His experiment in this type of drama was his play Tyrannic love.
- First
 - Most important
 - Last
 - All false
22. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden's heroic tragedy characteristics:
- He followed the literary rules observed by French dramatists.
 - He followed the laws of drama formulated by the great dramatists of England.
 - he does not give a happy ending to his play.
 - None applies.
23. One of the following is NOT among writers of the period who came under the influence of Dryden:
- Sir Arthur Johns
 - Sir William temple
 - John Tillotson
 - George Saville

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

3 Lecture

- 1) John Milton was born on December 9,
 - (a) 1680 in London
 - (b) 1608 in Paris
 - (c) 1608 in London
 - (d) 1502 in Paris
- 2) Milton's father was a prosperous merchant, despite the fact that he had been disowned by his family when he:
 - (a) Became against the king
 - (b) Abandoned his father.
 - (c) converted from Catholicism to Protestantism.
 - (d) All false.
- 3) Milton excelled in school, and went on to study privately in his twenties and thirties. "exelled" means:
 - (a) He was very good in school.
 - (b) He ran away from his school.
 - (c) He was refused to be admitted to school.
 - (d) All false
- 4) After staying in Italy for almost 3 years, Milton felt obliged to return home upon:
 - (a) The outbreak of civil war in Italy.
 - (b) The outbreak of civil war in England.
 - (c) Very complicated family affairs.
 - (d) All false.
- 5) Upon his return from Italy, he began planning, the first ever written in English.
 - (a) A long novel
 - (b) An epic poem
 - (c) A translation of the Bible.
 - (d) All false
- 6) The marital life between Milton and his wife could be described as:
 - (a) Very happy
 - (b) Very stable
 - (c) Instable
 - (d) A and B
- 7) As a result of the nature of his marriage relation, Milton's writing were:
 - (a) Calling for MORE leniency (تساهل) in the church's position on divorce.
 - (b) Calling for LESS leniency (تساهل) in the church's position on divorce.
 - (c) Calling for marriage to be established on prior love.
 - (d) All false

- 8) Milton's argument brought him:
- (a) Greater publicity
 - (b) Greater friendship with the church.
 - (c) Angry criticism from the religious establishment in England.
 - (d) Both A and C
- 9) When the Second Civil War ended in 1648, with King Charles dethroned and executed, Milton:
- (a) Became against the new parliament.
 - (b) Welcomed the new parliament and wrote pamphlets in its support.
 - (c) Was sent in diplomatic mission.
 - (d) All false
- 10) After serving for a few years in a civil position, he retired briefly to his house in Westminster because:
- (a) His eyesight was failing. By 1652 he was completely blind.
 - (b) The parliament didn't forgive his support to the king.
 - (c) He became completely deaf
 - (d) A and C
- 11) Paradise Lost was published in 1667, a year after:
- (a) The Civil War started.
 - (b) The Great Fire of London.
 - (c) The victory of Cromwell
 - (d) All false
- 12) After the Restoration, Milton had to;
- (a) Escape and hide.
 - (b) Return home.
 - (c) Be released from his prison.
 - (d) All false
- 13) The greatness of Milton's epic was:
- (a) barely recognized during his life.
 - (b) immediately recognized and got positively commented by the respected poets.
 - (c) Only appreciated by the poor class.
 - (d) All false.
- 14) Milton died at home on November 8, 1674. By all accounts, Milton led a studious and quiet life from his youth up until his death. We can understand from the mentioned text that he was:
- (a) A hard working man.
 - (b) A trouble making man.
 - (c) An adventurous man.
 - (d) All false.
- 15) Milton's great achievement in his education refers to:
- (a) His teachers.
 - (b) The successful education system in England at his time.

- (c) His father's wealth that availed a lot of chances for him to go further in his education.
- (d) His wife's support.
- 16) The highest degree Milton achieved was:
- (a) Bachelor
- (b) PHD
- (c) High school diploma.
- (d) Master.
- 17) Milton spent 1632 to 1638—his mid to late twenties—:
- (a) Reading the classics in Greek and Latin.
- (b) Learning new theories in mathematics and music.
- (c) Writing his great epic.
- (d) A and B
- 18) Milton's relation with languages could be described in one of the following statements:
- (a) He was faithful only to his mother language.
- (b) He was fluent in many languages.
- (c) He found it difficult to learn more than two languages.
- (d) He was not interested at all in classic languages.
- 19) In his twenties, Milton wrote masterful long poems.
- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) ten
- 20) Milton's early poems were:
- (a) Not of great level.
- (b) Influential and important.
- (c) Political.
- (d) All false.
- 21) One of the following is NOT from Milton's early poems:
- (i) "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity,"
- (b) "Comus,"
- (i) "Lycidas,"
- (c) "Fever,"
- 22) In Milton's early poems, his literary output was guided by:
- (a) His faith in God.
- (b) His own qualifications.
- (c) His intensive education.
- (d) His wife's support.

- 23) One of the following does NOT apply to how Milton believed:
- (a) Poetry should give more care to individual.
 - (b) All poetry served a social, philosophical, and religious purpose.
 - (c) Poetry should glorify God and promote religious values
 - (d) Poetry should enlighten readers, and help people to become better Christians.
- 24) To describe Milton's achievement in prose, like essays and pamphlets, we can say:
- (a) He was also a prolific writer of essays and pamphlets
 - (b) He was interested only in poetry.
 - (c) His writing in this branch was very little.
 - (d) All false
- 25) Milton's prose writings did not bring Milton public acclaim. This means:
- (a) It didn't bring fame to him.
 - (b) It didn't make the public welcome his writings.
 - (c) It didn't attract the public.
 - (d) All false
- 26) Milton was an object of threats sometimes because:
- (a) His essays and pamphlets argued against the established views of most of England.
 - (b) He refused to write essays that support the domination of England over more lands.
 - (c) He insisted on supporting the church.
 - (d) He was supporting secularism.
- 27) Much of Milton's social commentary in Paradise Lost focuses on:
- (a) How to overcome losing one's paradise.
 - (b) The proper role of women.
 - (c) The proper role of men.
 - (d) All false.
- 28) In Book IV he makes clear that:
- (a) He does not think men and women are equals.
 - (b) He shows his belief that men and women are equal.
 - (c) He underestimates women.
 - (d) He calls for women's freedom.
- 29) Inspired by the bible's view to women, Milton:
- (a) Believed that women should be humiliated.
 - (b) Viewed women as inferior to men but didn't consider him self as a woman-hater.
 - (c) Pretended to be woman's rights supporter.
 - (d) All false

- 30) In Paradise Lost, he distances himself from the misogyny popular in his time. Misogyny means:
- (a) The belief that women are utterly inferior to men, essentially evil, and generally to be avoided.
 - (b) The equality of men and women.
 - (c) The love between men and women.
 - (d) All false
- 31) In Paradise lost, He also argued that the partners in a marriage must:
- (a) Not be equal.
 - (b) Complement each other.
 - (c) Divorce.
 - (d) All false
- 32) His portrayal of Adam and Eve after the fall is a vivid example of his belief that:
- (a) Two people can complement each other, smoothing out one another's' faults and enhancing each others' strengths.
 - (b) Women should not be obeyed.
 - (c) Men should control marriage.
 - (d) All false.
- 33) An extended narrative poem, with a heroic subject matter and theme, and an exalted tone. This definition refers to:
- (a) 19th century poems.
 - (b) Comedy poems.
 - (c) The Epic.
 - (d) All false
- 34) Milton chose the topic of his epic "Paradise lost":
- (a) From the moment he started to fantasize about writing an epic when he was 16 years old.
 - (b) When king Richard was executed.
 - (c) After few other choices he thought of before.
 - (d) All false
- 35) Because Milton became blind when he started "paradise lost", he:
- (a) Hired a man to help him in writing what he dictates
 - (b) Dictated his daughter.
 - (c) Dictated his secretary.
 - (d) Dictated all of the above mentioned.
- 36) Paradise lost was first published in:
- (a) Five books.
 - (b) Ten books.
 - (c) One book.
 - (d) Three books.

- 37) The second edition of Paradise lost was published in 12 books because:
- (a) He wanted to make more money.
 - (b) He added more details.
 - (c) He re divided it in 12 books just like classical epics.
 - (d) All false
- 38) "Paradise Regained" is:
- (a) The sequel to his great epic which was published in 1671.
 - (b) Milton's final work.
 - (c) A publish contains the corrections of "Paradise Lost".
 - (d) All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

4 Lecture

Paradise Loss

- 1) Milton's speaker begins Paradise Lost by stating that his subject will be:
 - (a) Adam and Eve remembering blaming themselves for their disobedience.
 - (b) Adam and Eve's disobedience and fall from grace.
 - (c) Satan is trying to convince Adam of committing the sin.
 - (d) All false
- 2) The action begins with:
 - (a) Satan and his fellow rebel angels who are found chained to a lake of fire in Hell.
 - (b) Adam eats from the forbidden apple.
 - (c) Eve tries to encourage Adam to do the sin.
 - (d) All false
- 3) Satan and the rebel angels debated:
 - (a) Whether they should begin another war with God.
 - (b) How to fix things with God again.
 - (c) Who will be the leader.
 - (d) All false
- 4) Bezelbub suggests that:
 - (a) They arrange for a big battle.
 - (b) They establish a great gang.
 - (c) They attempt to corrupt God's beloved new creation, humankind.
 - (d) All false
- 5) Pandemonium is:
 - (a) The name of Satan before rebellion.
 - (b) The name of the place constructed by Satan and his followers to be their meeting place.
 - (c) The name of Satan's plan to spoil Adam and Eve.
 - (d) All false
- 6) At the gates of Hell, Satan is met by his children, Sin and.....
 - (a) Love
 - (b) Greediness
 - (c) Death
 - (d) All false
- 7) Satan's children followed him and built a bridge between Hell and
 - (a) Paradise
 - (b) Desire
 - (c) Earth
 - (d) Love

- 8) Satan travels through Night and Chaos and finds Earth. He disguises himself as:
- (a) A beautiful child
 - (b) a cherub
 - (c) A snake
 - (d) A and B
- 9) When Archangel Uriel allowed Satan to land on Earth, Satan suffered pain because:
- (a) Earth was completely empty.
 - (b) He compared it to the splendor of Paradise.
 - (c) He knew that he will be the symbol of evil.
 - (d) All false
- 10) Due to the story, God sentdown to Earth to teach Adam and Eve of the dangers they face with Satan.
- (a) The Son
 - (b) The angel (Rafael)
 - (c) The angel (Michael)
 - (d) The angel (Gabriel)
- 11) Due to this story, Satan came to talk to Eve in the form of:
- (a) A big bird
 - (b) A peacock
 - (c) A serpent
 - (d) A servant
- 12) Due to the story, Adam ate from the forbidden tree because:
- (a) He was interested in knowledge.
 - (b) He obeyed Eve's order.
 - (c) He decided that he would rather be fallen with her than remain pure and lose her.
 - (d) He obeyed Satan.
- 13) The first time Adam and Eve turned to lust was:
- (a) When God created Eve.
 - (b) When they both ate from the tree and became distraught.
 - (c) When they were punished.
 - (d) All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 5

1. They are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in literary work. This definition refers to:
 - a. Subjects.
 - b. Details.
 - c. Themes.
 - d. Values.
2. The first words of Paradise Lost state that the poem's main theme will be:
 - a. Satan's rebellion.
 - b. Man's first Disobedience.
 - c. The battle between good and evil.
 - d. All false
3. Paradise Lost presents two moral paths that one can take after disobedience. The first one is the downward spiral of increasing sin and degradation, represented by:
 - a. Satan
 - b. Angels.
 - c. The Son.
 - d. Adam and Eve
4. Paradise Lost presents two moral paths that one can take after disobedience. The second is the road to redemption, represented by:
 - a. Satan
 - b. Angels.
 - c. The Son.
 - d. Adam and Eve
5. The difference between Adam and Eve's disobedience and Satan's disobedience is:
 - a. Satan disobeyed by his own decision and without persuasion from others.
 - b. Satan disobeyed because he has some right to do that while Adam and Eve don't.
 - c. Satan was the first of all God's creation to disobey while Adam and Eve were the first humans to disobey.
 - d. A and C
6. Unlike Satan, Adam and Eve understand that their disobedience to God will be corrected through:
 - a. Asking for forgiveness.
 - b. Generations of toil on Earth.
 - c. Not eating from the tree of knowledge again.
 - d. All false

7. The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe is:
 - a. The first theme
 - b. The second theme
 - c. The hidden theme
 - d. It is not a theme at all
8. Due to "Paradise Lost", to obey God is:
 - a. To respect the hierarchy nature of this universe.
 - b. To not allow devils to upgrade.
 - c. To treat animals like humans.
 - d. All false
9. Satan refuses to honor the Son as:
 - a. His equal.
 - b. His friend.
 - c. His brother.
 - d. His superior.
10. Satan's suggested that he and the rebels can make their own hierarchy in Hell, but there is still a major problem in this suggestion which is:
 - a. Who will be the head of this hierarchy.
 - b. They are nevertheless subject to God's overall hierarchy.
 - c. They will need more followers.
 - d. All false
11. God and Raphael both instruct Adam that Eve is slightly farther removed from God's grace than Adam because:
 - a. She was created to serve both God and him.
 - b. She was more willing to commit sins.
 - c. She was created only for the happiness of Adam.
 - d. All false
12. When Eve persuades Adam to let her work alone, her intension was:
 - a. To challenge him.
 - b. To please him.
 - c. To help him
 - d. All false
13. Recurring structures, contrasts, and literary devices that can help to develop and inform the text's major themes. This definition refes to:
 - a. Themes.
 - b. Ideas.
 - c. Motifs.
 - d. All false
14. To express opposites in Paradise Lost like Heaven and hell, Milton used:
 - a. Imagery of light and darkness.
 - b. Imagery of sky and earth.
 - c. Imagery of black and white.
 - d. All false

15. Milton also uses light to symbolize:
- Satan
 - Life
 - Death
 - God
16. The absence of light in Hell and in Satan himself represents the absence of:
- Convenience.
 - Happiness
 - God and his grace.
 - Life
17. Milton divides the universe into:
- four major regions.
 - Seven major regions.
 - Two major regions.
 - All false
18. The scenes in Heaven are in which God tells the angels of his plans.
- Opening
 - Intermediate
 - Last
 - All false
19. The scenes that take place in Hell give the reader immediate context as to Satan's plot against God and humankind.
- Opening
 - Intermediate
 - Last
 - All false
20. The intermediate scenes in Heaven, in which God tells the angels of his plans, provide:
- A philosophical and theological context for the story.
 - An approach to the story.
 - An overview of how God manage his kingdom.
 - All false
21. Satan fights God by tempting Adam and Eve, while God shows his love and mercy through:
- Forgiving their sin.
 - Allowing Adam to marry Eve.
 - The Son's punishment of Adam and Eve.
 - All false
22. objects, characters, figures, and colors used to represent abstract ideas or concepts. This definition refers to:
- Symbols
 - Themes
 - Motifs
 - Ideas

23. One of the symbols in Paradise Loss is The Scales in the Sky which occurred when:
- Adam obeys Eve and eats from the tree.
 - Eve goes to work alone.
 - Satan prepares to fight Gabriel when he is discovered in Paradise.
 - All false
24. These scales symbolize the fact that:
- God and Satan are on opposite sides of struggle.
 - God and Satan are not truly on opposite sides of a struggle
 - God is merciful.
 - All false
25. God's scales force Satan to realize the futility of:
- Taking arms against one of God's angels again.
 - Spoiling Adam and Eve.
 - Establishing his own hierarchy.
 - All false
26. One of the symbols in Paradise Loss is Adam's Wreath which represents:
- Represents Adam's feeling of Eve's superiority.
 - Represents Adam's inferiority.
 - represents his love for Eve and his attraction to her
 - All false
27. His dropping of the wreath symbolizes that:
- His love and attraction to Eve is falling away.
 - His surprise.
 - His fear.
 - All false
28. The fallen wreath represents the:
- Surprise
 - Sadness
 - Temptation
 - Loss of pure love

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 6

Questions 1-7

Of Man's First Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful
Seat, Sing Heav'nly Muse, that on the secret top

.....

Above th' Aonian Mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhyme.

(l.1–26)

1. Milton states that his subject will be:
 - a. Satan's misunderstanding.
 - b. Satan's disobedience.
 - c. The disobedience of Adam and Eve
 - d. The forbidden tree
2. Due to the quotation above, Adam and Eve's sin allows:
 - a. Satan to gain victory.
 - b. Death and pain into the world
 - c. Angels to rebel
 - d. All false
3. Milton invokes his muse, whom identified as:
 - a. The Son
 - b. The Holy Spirit
 - c. Adam and Eve
 - d. Satan
4. In comparing his epic to the other great epic poems written before, Milton:
 - a. Hopes it will surpass them.
 - b. Asserts it will surpass them.
 - c. Doesn't claim it will surpass them.
 - d. All false
5. Milton claims that his story:
 - a. Is the most original and the most virtuous.
 - b. Is the only one could be enjoyed.
 - c. Is just a history.
 - d. Is just an anecdote.

6. Milton asks his muse to his mind with divine knowledge so that he can:
 - a. Avoid making mistakes.
 - b. Give his story a holy nature.
 - c. Share this knowledge with his readers
 - d. Surpass the other old epic poems.
7. Milton hopes this knowledge and guidance from his muse will allow him to claim authority without committing any heresies, as he attempts to:
 - a. Explain God's reasoning and his overall plan for humankind.
 - b. Gain victory over Satan.
 - c. Be the greatest epic poems writer.
 - d. All false

Questions 8-12

2. Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born,
Or of th' Eternal Coeternal beam
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is Light,
And never but in unapproached Light
Dwelt from Eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.

...

Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.
(III.1-6; 21-29; 51-55)

8. Milton refers to light simultaneously as:
 - a. Divine wisdom
 - b. Literal light.
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. All false
9. When he speaks about his blindness he refers to both his inward blindness and his literal blindness. He means by inward blindness:
 - a. The lack of divine wisdom.
 - b. The loss of eyesight.
 - c. Satan.
 - d. All false.
10. When he speaks about his blindness he refers to both his inward blindness and his literal blindness. He means by literal blindness:
 - a. The lack of divine wisdom.
 - b. Satan.
 - c. The loss of eyesight.
 - d. All false

11. Milton begins by praising holy light as the essence of:

- a. Human.
- b. God.
- c. Angels.
- d. All false

12. The idea that God is light was:

- a. Invented by Milton.
- b. Uncommon during Milton's time
- c. Common before and during Milton's time.
- d. All false

Questions 13-17

3. . . . though both
Not equal, as thir sex not equal seem'd;
For contemplation hee and valor form'd,
For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace,
Hee for God only, shee for God in him:
His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd
Absolute rule; and Hyacinthine Locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad: ...
And sweet reluctant amorous delay.
(IV.295–311)

13. The narrator compares Adam and Eve based on:

- a. Their appearance
- b. Their general demeanor
- c. Their hopes.
- d. A and B

14. The narrator makes this comparison in order to:

- a. Show his ability in making comparisons.
- b. Assess their spiritual value.
- c. Show how Eve is better than Adam.
- d. All false

15. The narrator notes that:

- a. Eve is just pure and intelligent as Adam.
- b. Adam is more pure and intelligent.
- c. Adam is less pure than Eve.
- d. All false

16. This assessment illustrates Milton's belief that male and female genders and their roles are:

- a. Unequal.
- b. Equal.
- c. Important.
- d. All false

17. These beliefs were common in Milton's time, as many people believed they were:
- A part of their culture
 - A necessity for life balance.
 - Sanctioned by the Bible.
 - All false

Questions 18-20

4. What better can we do, than to place
Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the
Air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

(X.1086–1104)

18. These lines at the end of Book X, first spoken by Adam, and then narrated by Milton, relate:
- Adam and Eve's decision to pray to God for forgiveness and their subsequent action of prayer.
 - Adam and Eve's feeling of hopelessness.
 - Satan's happiness that he achieved his goal.
 - All false
19. These lines present the first step in humankind's long search for:
- Eternity.
 - Love.
 - Salvation.
 - God.
20. The frequent use of repetition in Adam's speech has a dramatic effect on a dramatic and important scene like:
- An emotional accuracy and compassionate tone.
 - The repetition places extra emphasis on their act of prayer, allowing readers to understand its extreme importance to the story.
 - It demonstrates that Adam and Eve repent exactly what they planned in the way they planned it, showing their dedication and determination to obey God strictly even after the fall.
 - All true.

Question 21-26

5. This having learnt, thou hast attained the sum
Of Wisdom; hope no higher, though all the Stars
Thou knew'st by name, and all th' ethereal Powers,
All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works,
Or works of God in Heav'n, Air, Earth, or Sea,
And all riches of this World enjoy'dst,
And all the rule, one Empire: only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add Faith,.....
A paradise within thee, happier far.
(XII.575–587)

These lines are spoken by:

- a. Adam
- b. The Son
- c. God
- d. Michael.

21. This speech takes place:

- a. After they are led out of Paradise.
- b. Before they are led out of Paradise.
- c. During committing the sin.
- d. All false

22. Michael tries to explain to Adam that:

- a. It is over and they have to be punished.
- b. Even though Eve and him have fallen from grace and must leave Paradise, they can still lead a fruitful life.
- c. Their sin will never be forgiven.
- d. All false

23. Due to Michael, to assure their happiness, they should live their lives by:

- a. Seven tenets
- b. One tenet.
- c. Ten tenets.
- d. Three tenets

24. According to Michael, living by these tenets will:

- a. Allow them another chance to go back to Paradise.
- b. Make Satan ask for forgiveness.
- c. Allow them to create an inner Paradise.
- d. All false

25. Due to the writer, Heaven and Hell:

- a. Are just a place
- b. Are not just a place, they become a state of mind.
- c. Are real.
- d. All false

26. The time and place this epic poem written:
- 1856-1874; Paris
 - 1656–1674; England
 - 1556-1574; England
 - All false
27. The point of view in this epic is:
- First person
 - Second person
 - Third person
 - All false
28. The tone of this epic is:
- Lofty
 - Formal
 - Tragic
 - All true
29. The tense of this epic poem is:
- Present
 - Past
 - Both
 - All false
30. The protagonist in this epic poem is:
- Adam
 - Eve
 - Both
 - Neither
31. When Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, this is called:
- Rising action
 - Major conflict
 - Main idea
 - Climax
32. (The Son inflicts punishment; Adam and Eve repent; Adam learns about the future of man). All these are called:
- Rising Actions
 - Climax
 - Falling action
 - Themes
33. (The Importance of Obedience to God; The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe; The Fall as Partly Fortunate). These are called:
- Falling actions
 - Motifs
 - Symbols
 - Themes

- 34.(Light and Dark; The Geography of the Universe; Conversation and Contemplation). These are called:
- Themes
 - Motifs
 - Symbols
 - Climax
35. (Eve's vanity at seeing her reflection in the lake; Satan's transformation into a snake and his final punishment) these are called:
- Foreshadowing
 - Motifs
 - Themes
 - Main ideas.
- 36.Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?
- Michael
 - Uriel
 - Raphael
 - Abdiel
- 37.Which of the following forms does Satan not take?
- Angel
 - Toad
 - Cormorant
 - He takes all of these forms
- 38.Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God?
- Belial
 - Moloch
 - Mammon
 - Beelzebub

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 7

Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early-rising sun
Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the evensong;
And, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you,
We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.

We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

1. A personification is:

- a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

2. An Alliteration is:

- a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

3. A diction is:

- a. a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- b. Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- c. An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- d. Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

4. (a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.) This definition applies to:

- a. Personification
- b. Epic
- c. Metaphor
- d. Rhyme

5. (an extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone.) This definition applies to:

- a. Epic
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- d. Song

6. (The use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines.) This definition applies to:

- a. Epic
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- d. Song

7. Looking through the surface meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick in the very beginning:

- a. Refers to youth as spring.
- b. Strikes a note of mourning at the fast dying of daffodils.
- c. The beauty of Sun in Spring.
- d. All false

8. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick refers to the youth as:

- a. Spring
- b. Summer
- c. Daffodils.
- d. All false

9. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick equates human life with:

- a. The length of the daffodils.
- b. The life of a day's sun.
- c. The life of daffodils.
- d. All false

10. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick says: Just like the short duration of the flowers,

- a. Sun goes away when the day ends.
- b. Men too die away soon.
- c. Beauty has a very short life.
- d. All false

11. In comparing flowers to humans, the poet later turns to:

- a. The objects of nature
- b. The beauty of youth
- c. The shortness of life.
- d. All false

12. (The short-lived nature of life, the fleeting passage of time. like the flowers we humans have a very short life in this world. beauty is not going to stay forever.) . All the previous clauses reflect:

- a. Messages.
- b. Main ideas.
- c. Themes
- d. All false

13. (Life is short, and the world is beautiful, love is splendid and we must use the short time we live to make the most of it. This is shown in the words "haste", "run", "short" and "quick".) . All the previous clauses reflect:

- a. Messages.
- b. Main ideas.
- c. Themes
- d. All false

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see
you haste away so soon

14. In the above mentioned quotation, the poet talks to the flowers, he tells them that he is so sad because:

- a. The fragrance of the flowers is temporary.
- b. He knows the life of the flowers is short and will die soon and leave him.
- c. He knows he is going to die soon.
- d. All false

15. In the above mentioned quotation, he talks to the flowers as human being able to listen and speak in order to:

- a. Prove flowers ability to act like humans.
- b. Show his ability to personify.
- c. Attract the attention of the reader or listener.
- d. All false

As yet the early-rising sun
has not attain'd his noon

16. in the above mentioned quotation, the poet says: the flowers were born in the morning, they die and the rising sun:

- Has reached the noon time
- Hasn't reached the noon time.
- Will not reach the noon time
- All false

Stay, stay, (sound alliteration)
until the hasting day
has run (symbolic of death)
But to the even-song
and, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along

17. (Stay, stay) is a forced rhyme in order to:

- Stress his wishes to continue flourish and stay till the end of the day.
- Show the difference between men and flowers.
- Show how flowers refuse to stay.
- All false

18. In "until the hasting day has run", the poet gives symbolic of:

- Spring
- Daffodils.
- Death
- Life

19. In " But to the even-song", we find:

- Symbolic referring to the song of death)
- The poet begs flowers to stay till they hear the song.
- Symbolic referring to the song of justice.
- All false

20. The poet then addresses the daffodils and asks them to stay until the end of the day with the evening prayer. After praying together he says that:

- Everyone will go in his own way
- They will never meet again.
- They will also accompany the daffodils.
- All false

We have short time to stay, as you,
we have as short a spring;
as quick a growth to meet decay,
as you, or anything

21. In the above mentioned quotation: he compares the human life with daffodils that all of them have short life. Here we find:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Nothing
- d. All false

22. He continues comparing the daffodils' life to spring season to show:

- a. The shortness of life.
- b. The beauty of life
- c. The ugliness of life
- d. All false

23. In "As quick a growth to meet decay" , the poet compares the daffodils to:

- a. Spring
- b. Sun
- c. Decay
- d. The period of growth

24. In " To Daffodils" , we can see that:

- a. Lines are long without musical tone.
- b. Lines are short without musical tone
- c. Lines are short with musical tone.
- d. All false

25. To Daffodils is a poem written by:

- a. Shakespeare
- b. Donne
- c. Coleridge
- d. Herrick

26. The poet believes that like flowers men too have a very..... Life.

- a. Healthy
- b. Transient
- c. Cheerful
- d. Vigorous

27. In To Daffodils, the poet compares..... to the dew .

- a. stones
- b. daffodils
- c. pearls
- d. marbles

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 8

1. George Herbert was born into:
 - a. A poor unknown family
 - b. A wealthy and titled family.
 - c. A royal family.
 - d. All false
2. George Herbert was born at:
 - a. Montgomery Castle, in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
 - b. The Royal Palace , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
 - c. A shelter , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
 - d. All false
3. One of the following does NOT apply to Herbert:
 - a. He has 8 brothers and sisters.
 - b. His father, Sir Richard Herbert, died in 1596, when George was three years old.
 - c. He was sent to an orphans care house.
 - d. His mother, Lady Magdalen Newport Herbert, was a patron of the poet and clergyman John Donne, who presided at her funeral when she died in 1627.
4. Herbert's first poems were Latin sonnets that he wrote for his:
 - a. Father
 - b. Mother
 - c. love
 - d. King
5. In his first poems, Herbert argued that a more fitting subject for poetry was:
 - a. Love for England
 - b. Love for Mother
 - c. Love for God
 - d. Love for a woman
6. Herbert's first published verses appeared in 1612 were two poems in:
 - a. Latin
 - b. English
 - c. French
 - d. Old English
7. Herbert's first two published verses were written in memory of:
 - a. King James's son Prince Henry.
 - b. King Arthur
 - c. King Henry
 - d. His father

8. On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of:
- Cancer
 - Cholera
 - Tuberculosis
 - All false
9. Herbert was:
- Gentle
 - Cruel
 - Generous
 - A and C
10. "Virtue" is one of the poems in a collection of verse called:
- The Temple
 - The Castle
 - The Church
 - All false
11. The Temple was written:
- When Herbert got married.
 - When his mother died.
 - During the last three years of his life.
 - During the first years of his start in poetry.
12. Herbert appreciates the beauty of creation:
- Only for its own sake.
 - Because he sees it as a mirror of the goodness of the Creator.
 - Both A and B
 - Neither
13. Despite Herbert's sense of the world's loveliness, his poems often reflect:
- The transience of that beauty.
 - The eternity of that beauty.
 - The sadness in the world.
 - All false
14. In "Virtue," he presents a vision of world beyond the one available to sense.
- A temporary world
 - A transient world
 - An eternal world
 - All false
15. Intellect and emotion in Herbert's poetry:
- Are rarely displayed in conjunction.
 - Are displayed in conjunction.
 - Are not displayed in conjunction.
 - All false

16. In the second line of the third quatrain when the Spring is compared to a box of compressed sweets, we can notice:

- a. Personification
- b. Combination of the intellectual and the sensuous.
- c. An unacceptable comparison.
- d. All false

17. "Virtue," comprises..... quatrains altogether.

- a. Four
- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. Two

18. In "Virtue," Herbert reflects on the loveliness of the living world but also on:

- a. The reality of God
- b. The reality of beauty
- c. The reality of death
- d. All false

SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright!
The bridal of the earth and sky--
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die.

19. In the above lines, Herbert begins "Virtue" with:

- a. An invocation
- b. An objection
- c. A question
- d. All false

20. Speaking to (the day) in the above lines is considered:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. A and B
- d. All false

Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.

21. In beginning the second quatrain with the word "sweet," Herbert continues to connect the beauty of nature with:

- a. Impermanence
- b. Eternity
- c. Impatience
- d. All false

22. By emphasizing the common ground shared by the root, the source of life, and the grave, the receptacle for death, Herbert evokes twolessons.
- Philosophical
 - Christian
 - Life
 - All false
23. The first of these two lessons is that life contains elements of death and must inevitably give way to:
- Happiness
 - Death
 - Inspiration
 - All false
24. The second lesson is that death is:
- The total end of the existence.
 - The real happiness after the existence.
 - Not finality but part of the continuum of existence.
 - All false
25. In awareness of death, one realizes the true meaning and purpose of life and will thus:
- Never care about beauty.
 - Prepare his or her soul, through the exercise of virtue, for eternity.
 - ignore his own sorrows and live happily.
 - All false

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,
A box where sweets compacted lie,
My music shows ye have your closes,
And all must die.

26. The word "sweet" begins the third quatrain as well, now describing:
- Days
 - The Spring
 - Music
 - All false
27. Through the line: "My music shows ye have your closes." , the narrator offers the poem itself as proof of his argument regarding the:
- Eternity of beauty
 - Reality of God
 - Impermanence of things.
 - All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 9

SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright!
The bridal of the earth and sky--
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die.
Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.
Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,
A box where sweets compacted lie,
My music shows ye have your closes,
And all must die.
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

1. In line 13, the poet starts with the word ONLY which is:
 - a. A limiting expression
 - b. Unnecessary expression
 - c. An expression of sarcasm
 - d. All false
2. In " Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives; ", the expression (never gives) refers to:
 - a. Spring
 - b. Death
 - c. Sweet and virtuous soul.
 - d. Autumn
3. The expression (never gives) means:
 - a. Is never useful
 - b. Never gives way to death
 - c. Never gives way to Spring season
 - d. All false
4. The expression (season'd timber) means:
 - a. Wood that has been seasoned which is not fully strengthened.
 - b. Wood that has been seasoned which is fully strengthened.
 - c. Wood that can survive in all seasons.
 - d. All false

5. The poet means by (season'd):
 - a. Has been dried.
 - b. Has been aged.
 - c. Has been moisturized.
 - d. A and B
6. Although the first three quatrains present images of, but each ends with the word "die."
 - a. Sweet soul
 - b. Earthly beauty
 - c. Only sweet day.
 - d. All false
7. The last quatrain presents images of:
 - a. Season's wood
 - b. Earthly beauty
 - c. An eternal soul.
 - d. All true
8. The entire poem, which all along warned of death, shows the way in which Herbert believes that he and his readers may achieve eternal life by:
 - a. Shunning virtue and embracing transient glory.
 - b. Avoiding virtue and embracing temporary beauty.
 - c. A and B
 - d. Shunning transient glory and humbly embracing virtue
9. One of the themes of this poem is: (The Transience of Earthly Beauty). The poet warns people:
 - a. That they are going to die one day
 - b. The things that delight people while they are alive must pass away.
 - c. Beauty is transient and people should not miss it.
 - d. All false
10. One of the themes of this poem is: (The Interconnection of Life and Death). The earth, which represents impermanence, and the sky, which represents eternity, are joined by:
 - a. Beauty
 - b. Spring
 - c. The day.
 - d. All false
11. An implicit theme of "Virtue" is:
 - a. Faith.
 - b. Morality
 - c. Love
 - d. All false

12. The triple repetition of the word "so" in the first line is called:
- Metaphor
 - Anaphora
 - Synonyms
 - All false
13. (The technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing.) This is called in poetry as:
- Anaphora
 - Metaphor
 - Rhyme
 - Apostrophe
14. In the first three stanzas of "Virtue," Herbert indirectly addresses the reader of the poem by directly addressing the day, a rose, and the spring. In the fourth stanza, he does not address the soul but instead talks about it. Here, we can notice:
- Anaphora
 - Metaphor
 - Rhyme
 - Apostrophe
15. George Herbert was born in Wales in
- 1590
 - 1591
 - 1592
 - 1593
16. By 'my music' Herbert refers to his.....
- name
 - life
 - wife
 - poem

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 10

1. Dryden was one of the first writers to take an advantage of the..... of the theatres.
 - a. Closing
 - b. Reopening
 - c. First time opening
 - d. Improving
2. Theaters were closed when the puritans undercame to power in England.
 - a. Cromwell
 - b. King James II
 - c. The church
 - d. King Arthur
3. Dryden's greatness rests chiefly upon:
 - a. His poetry
 - b. His literary criticism.
 - c. His drama
 - d. A and B
4. All For Love is one of Dryden's drama works. It is:
 - a. Not successful.
 - b. Rarely known.
 - c. It still endures and will always endure.
 - d. All false
5. All For Love was written and first performed in December in:
 - a. 1677
 - b. 1675
 - c. 1777
 - d. All false
6. ALL FOR LOVE deserves a very high rank in:
 - a. British poetry
 - b. British drama
 - c. British comedy
 - d. All false
7. Dryden gave to his play a sub-title which is:
 - a. THE WORLD IS LOST
 - b. THE LOSS OF THE WORLD
 - c. THE WORLD WELL LOST
 - d. All false

8. The sub- title means that:
- Antony did well to sacrifice his empire for the sake of his love for Cleopatra
 - Antony did well to keep his empire.
 - Cleopatra did well to sacrifice her kingdom and her life for the sake of her love for Antony.
 - A and C
9. In writing All For Love, Dryden depended on ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
- Romanian history book
 - Shakespeare's play.
 - Milton's play
 - All false
- 10.The play opens with a speech by:
- Antonio
 - Serapion
 - Cleopatra
 - All false
- 11..... Is a priest of the temple of Isis in Alexandria.
- Antonio
 - Serapion
 - Cleopatra
 - All false
- 12.Serapion in his opening speech gives an account of certain portents and prodigies which have been occurring frequently in Egypt. Alexas:
- Believes and agrees with him
 - Doesn't' believe him.
 - Asks him about more details.
 - All false
- 13.Alexandria is under a siege by the Roman troops of:
- octavius Caesar.
 - Antonio
 - Both
 - All false
- 14.During the discussion between Alexas and Serapion, a stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as Ventidius who is:
- An army general loyal to Antony.
 - An army general loyal to octavius Caesar.
 - An army general who will lead the war.
 - All false
- 15.Ventidius strongly believes that Cleopatra had been responsible for:
- The bravery of Antony
 - The ruin of Antony.
 - The strength of Antony
 - All false

16. Alexas , in reply, says that one of Antony's excellent qualities is:
- His control over this woman.
 - Not listening to this woman's opinions.
 - His loyalty to the woman who loves him.
 - A and B
17. Ventidius's object in coming to Alexandria is:
- To force Antony to surrender.
 - To make an effort to wean Antony away from this place and to prevail upon him to lead a fresh campaign against Octavius Caesar.
 - To get rid of Cleopatra
 - All false
18. Ventidius insists on meeting Antony despite he was in solitude but he feels very depressed when he hears Antony talks to himself in tone of:
- Despondency
 - Happiness
 - Intoxication
 - All false
19. Ventidius informs Antony that he had broughtfrom Parthia to the banks of the river Nile
- A lot of money
 - A lot of food
 - Twelve legions
 - A and B
20. Ventidius says that those legions are ready to fight against Octavius's forces:
- On Antony's behalf
 - For Cleopatra's sake.
 - For Roma's sake.
 - A and B
21. Antony says that Ventidius is speaking not frankly about Cleopatra but like
- An ignorant
 - A jealous traitor.
 - A fail leader
 - All false
22. The quarrel between Antony and Ventidius ends:
- By Ventidius' apology.
 - By Antony's apology but Ventidius should not curse Cleopatra.
 - By the death of Ventidius
 - All false
23. ALL FOR LOVE is a play.
- romantic
 - social
 - historical
 - tragic

24. A stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as

..... ,

- a. Ventidius
- b. Cleopatra
- c. Antony
- d. Octavia

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 11

1. As Antonio refuses to meet Cleopatra before going to war, Alexes suggests her:
 - a. To forget him and take care of Alexandria.
 - b. She should try to meet Antony before Antony leaves to prevent his departure.
 - c. To send someone to kill Ventidius
 - d. All false
2. Knowing about Antony's intention for fight, Octavius:
 - a. Is very glad for dragging Antony to war.
 - b. Is incapable of taking an initiative in war.
 - c. Sends a message of peace.
 - d. All false
3. Cleopatra sends gifts to Antony and his companions but Ventidius's opinion was:
 - a. That only Antony should accept the gifts.
 - b. That only the companions should accept the gifts.
 - c. These gifts symbolize only misfortunes and disasters for those who accept them.
 - d. All false
4. When Antony tries to tie the bracelet on his arm but is unable to do so, Alexas suggests that this bracelet should be tied on Antony's arm by:
 - a. Cleopatra because she is the person who sent it .
 - b. Ventidius because he is his best friend.
 - c. Alexes himself.
 - d. All false
5. Ventidius urges Antony Cleopatra to come near him.
 - a. To allow
 - b. Not to allow
 - c. To warn
 - d. All false
6. When Cleopatra and Antony meet, he:
 - a. Impeaches her of being responsible for having ruined him.
 - b. Feels very weak in front of her beauty.
 - c. Accepts to postpone the war.
 - d. All false

7. During the argument between Ventidius and Cleopatra, she says that she had fled from the battle because:
 - a. She was injured.
 - b. Antony didn't support her.
 - c. Of her womanly fear.
 - d. Octavius was very powerful
8. To prove that she did not betray Antony, Cleopatra presents:
 - a. Her kingdom to Antony
 - b. Two letters from Octavius offering her two kingdoms if she joins him against Antony.
 - c. A big amount of money to support him.
 - d. All false
9. As Cleopatra proves her fidelity, Antony:
 - a. Is so moved and decides to stay.
 - b. Doesn't believe her at all.
 - c. Is so moved but decides to go for war.
 - d. All false
10. When Ventidius at this point asks Antonio about his final decision, he says that his faith, his sense of honor, his virtue, and all good things forbid him to:
 - a. Disappoint his loyal friend Ventidius.
 - b. Leave a woman who value his love above the price of kingdoms.
 - c. Fight Octavius while he has a love to take care of.
 - d. All false
11. Antony's plan to launch a surprise attack is:
 - a. He asks Cleopatra to order the unlocking of the gate which opens towards Octavius's camp and surprise them.
 - b. He will fight Octavius in Winter.
 - c. He will send Octavius a letter of peace then will fight him.
 - d. All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 12

1. Antony wins a great victory over Octavius's troops by having launchedon them.
 - a. An expected attack
 - b. A magic attack
 - c. A random attack
 - d. A surprise attack
2. After Antony wins a great victory over Octavius's troops by having launched a surprise attack on them, he tells Cleopatra that:
 - a. His best friend who urged him to achieve this victory.
 - b. Her love will not spoil his life any more.
 - c. Her love urged him forward to attack the enemy.
 - d. All false
3. The relation between Antony and Ventidius could be described as follows:
 - a. They were best friends but not any more after Antony's insistence to stay with Cleopatra.
 - b. Antony is greatly appreciative of Ventidius's sincerity towards him, and Ventidius loves Antony even though Antony is rushing to meet his ruin.
 - c. Ventidius is just a follower not a friend.
 - d. All false
4. When Antony had refused to go with Ventidius to wage war against Octavius(at the end of Act II), Ventidius had decided to employ a different strategy in his efforts to wean away Antony from Cleopatra. He:
 - a. Had managed to get in touch with Dollabella.
 - b. Had managed to get in touch with Antony's wife, Octavia.
 - c. He had prevailed upon both of them to come with him to Alexandria in order to make an effort to prevail upon Antony to leave Cleopatra.
 - d. All true.
5. When Antony returns and meets Ventidius, he claims to have won victory:
 - a. With God's help
 - b. Because Octavius's soldiers were weak.
 - c. Without Ventidius's help.
 - d. All false
6. Ventidius suggests that, on the basis of victory, Antony should:
 - a. Try to arrive at a suitable settlement with Octavius through someone from the Octavius army and a friend of Antony at the same time.
 - b. Go on and follow Octavius.
 - c. Leave Cleopatra forever.
 - d. All false

7. Upon Ventidius's suggestion, Antony thought of whom he can rely on from Octavius side. He remembered his intimate friend Dollabella. Ventidius says that Dollabella is now a supporter of Octavius. Antony says that Dollabella had left him because:
- He was looking for more fame.
 - Antony had forbidden him to meet Cleopatra.
 - Dollabella does not want to hurt Antony's feelings
 - B and C
8. Antony feels delighted and thrilled to see Dollabella before him. Dollabella suggests that:
- Antony should get reconciled with Octavius Caesar.
 - Antony should not leave Cleopatra.
 - Antony should divorce his wife Octavia.
 - All false
9. When Ventidius brings Octavia(Antony's wife) and their two daughters into Antony's presence, Antony:
- Became very happy to see them.
 - Got very angry at Ventidius.
 - Does not make any move
 - All true
10. Octavia speaks and asks Antony if he recognizes her. Antony replies that:
- She is Octavius's sister.
 - She is his daughters' mother.
 - She is his own wife.
 - She is totally unknown.
11. As Antony is put in front of two choices either to take Octavia's side or Cleopatra's side, Ventidius says that bothdemand that Antony should take the side of Octavia.
- Pity and love
 - Pity and fatherhood
 - Pity and loyalty
 - Pity and justice
12. After this discussion and when Octavia urges her children to approach their father, Antony:
- Expresses his regrets to his wife but insists on staying with Cleopatra.
 - Expresses his regret to his wife and promises to leave Cleopatra.
 - Neglects the children and treats them with no pity.
 - All false
13. After a confrontation takes place between Cleopatra and Octavia, Cleopatra's heart begins to sink at the thought that:
- Antony will not leave her even if he is back to his wife.
 - Octavia has got back her husband and that Cleopatra is going to lose her lover.
 - Antony will divorce Octavia.
 - All false

English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

Lecture 13

1. Because Antony doesn't have the courage to face Cleopatra and tell her of his new development:
 - a. He left Alexandria without any prior notice.
 - b. He seeks the the help of Dollabella in this matter.
 - c. He seeks the help of Alexas.
 - d. All false
2. Dollabella's response towards Antony's wish is:
 - a. Fast approval.
 - b. Reluctance at the beginning.
 - c. Complete rejection.
 - d. All false
3. Before Dollabella arrives, Alexas suggests Cleopatra should:
 - a. Go to Antonio.
 - b. Kill Dollabella
 - c. Arouse Antonio's jealousy by pretending love of Dollabella.
 - d. Convince Dollabella to kill Octavia
4. Cleopatra faints as Dollabella tells her how harshly Antonio talks about her. After she recovers her senses, Dollabella:
 - a. Apologizes and tells her that Antonio doesn't talk bad about her.
 - b. Leaves without any single word.
 - c. Tries to convince her to forgive Antonio.
 - d. All false
5. Dollabella says that he lied in order to:
 - a. Make her accept the situation
 - b. Promote his own chances with her
 - c. Help Antony's family to stay in unity.
 - d. All false
6. Cleopatra requests Dollabella to:
 - a. Kill Antony
 - b. Kill Octavia
 - c. Arrange an interview between her and Antony.
 - d. Arrange an interview between her and Octavia.
7. She told Dollabella that Antony's departure from here would mean:
 - a. Her death
 - b. Her loss
 - c. Her defeat
 - d. Her victory

8. Ventidius overhears Dollabella'sabout the conflict which is going on in Dollabella's mind between his duty to his friend Antony and his desire to win Cleopatra's love.
- Talk with Cleopatra
 - Talk with Alexas
 - Soliloquy
 - All false
9. Ventidius and Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is:
- The same
 - Different
 - Immoral
 - All false
10. Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is to:
- Show Antony how bad is Cleopatra.
 - Find out the extent to which Antony may still be interested in Cleopatra.
 - Encourage Antony to leave Cleopatra.
 - All false
11. When Antony becomes furious at Cleopatra and Dollabella:
- Octavia becomes very happy.
 - Octavia decides to leave him.
 - Octavia stands beside him to support him in his sorrow.
 - All false
12. Octavia's departure has:
- A pleasant effect upon Dollabella
 - A pleasant effect upon Antony.
 - A depressing effect upon Antony.
 - All false
13. When Cleopatra and Dollabella come to have a talk with Antony, he:
- Has a long discussion with them.
 - Commands both of them to get out of his sight and never to meet him again.
 - Kills Dollabella for betraying him.
 - All false
14. Cleopatra tries to commit suicide because:
- Antony dismissed her.
 - Antony went back to his wife.
 - Antony killed Dollabella.
 - All false
15. After hearing that the Egyptian ships have surrendered to Octavius, Alexas offers to negotiate with Octavius for peace on behalf of Cleopatra. Cleopatra.....
- Accepts his idea.
 - Rebukes him.
 - Asks him to wait till she thinks about it.
 - All false

16. When Alexas tells Antony that Cleopatra has stabbed herself for being accused by Antony, Antony:
- Realizes that Cleopatra is innocent and decides to kill himself.
 - Doesn't believe any single word of this.
 - Decides to go and look for her dead body for the last time.
 - All false
17. Antony makes a peculiar request to Ventidius. He wants Ventidius to kill him with his sword. While Antony gets ready to be killed by Ventidius, Ventidius:
- Kills Antony
 - Throws the sword.
 - Stabs himself.
 - All false
18. Antony kills himself by:
- Falling on his sword.
 - A knife
 - Falling down from a high castle
 - All false
19. Cleopatra, having learnt that Alexas had given to Antony a false report of her death, comes in great haste to meet Antony but finds him dying. Cleopatra:
- Tries to save him.
 - Promises to die with him.
 - Feels faint.
 - All false
20. Cleopatra kills herself by:
- A sword
 - A knife
 - An asp
 - All false