Question Bank

1. What is literature?
2. There are some main differences between oral literature and written literature. Mention them briefly.
3. Literature is read for different reasons. Discuss them.
4. Write down the main genres of written literature
5. Define lyric and name three Old English lyrics.
6. “Wanderer” is one of the best lyrics in Old English Literature. Write a paragraph about it.
7. What is an epic? Write down some of the main features.
8. How can *Beowulf* be regarded an epic?
9. What are the basic techniques used in *Beowulf*?
10. Though *Beowulf* has been written down in an old language, it has its own value. Discuss.
11. There are two poets who wrote down religious poems in the Old days. Who are they and write down some of their poems.
12. What are the main themes found in “A Cup of Tea”?
13. Jealousy is one of the main themes seen in “A Cup of Tea”. Discuss it.
14. Imagery plays a very important role in “A Cup of Tea”. Give examples.
15. What is alliteration? Is it found in Old English literature?
16. What are the main elements of literature? Explain one of them.
17. Write down the main elements of ballad.
18. What is a sonnet? Write down its main types.
19. Define pastoral poetry and discuss the theme of love in it.
20. What do we mean by carpe diem?

**Fill in the blanks**

1. …*Beowulf* is regarded to be the first English Epic and its author is…*unknown*………
2. ….Alliteration……….is the oldest poetic device and is found in Beowulf.
3. ……Elene…..and …..Juliana…..are examples of Old English religious poems.
4. Characters of the morality plays are…vices…….or …virtues…
5. ....Interludes…….are plays that were comic.
6. ….apostrophe….is addressing something not present as if it were there.
7. Exaggeration in literature is called ….hyperbole….
8. …..simile… is a figures of speech in which there is comparison between two things by using words like as and like.
9. …Round character….is a character that changes throughout the story and ….flat character…is one that does not change in it.
10. ….Setting….refers to the place in which a story happens.

**True or False**

1. William Langland wrote many poems, including “Pearl” and “Patience”.
2. In *The Canterbury Tales*, the witch told the knight that women love to remain beautiful and young.
3. “The Wanderer” is about a singer who has lost his lord’s favor.
4. “he Fates of the Apostles” and “Christ II” were written down by Bede.
5. Miracle plays were presented on a stage called pageants.
6. Interludes were played between the acts of long Mystery plays.
7. One of the best examples of Morality play is *Everyman*.
8. *Canterbury Tales* is regarded to be an unfinished work.

30. One of the inventions of Chaucer is that he added rhyme to English poetry.

 31. There is no place for King Arthur’s knights in Chaucer’s works.

 32. Three of the known authors of the Old age are Caedmon, Cynewulf and Langland.

 33. In *Beowulf*, rhyme has been used.

**Discussing**

 34. What is a plot? Discuss the plot of *Canterbury Tales* briefly.

 35. Geoffrey Chaucer is called the father of English poetry. Why?

36. One of the best tales of *The* *Canterbury Tales* is the “Wife of the Bath”. Discuss it.

37. Talk about one of the pastoral poems you have studied.

38. Marlow used a very powerful imagery in “The Passionate Shepherd to His Love”. Give examples.

39. What are the basic themes found in Marlow’s “The Passionate Shepherd to His Love”?

Read the following stanza and then answer the questions that follow

*"O I fear ye are poisoned, Lord Randall my son!
O I fear ye are poisoned, my handsome young man!"
     "O yes, I am poisoned: mother, make my bed soon,
     For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain wald lie down."*

1. Who is the poet?
2. Give meaning of the underlined words
3. Mention three of the main features of a ballad found in the stanza.
4. What is the tone of the stanza?

**Read the following lines carefully and then answer the questions that follow.**

 *A gown made of the finest wool*

*Which from our pretty Lambs we pull;*

*Fair lined slippers for the cold,*

*With buckles of the purest gold;*

44. Who is the poet?

45. Write down the name of the poem.

46. Analyze the stanza briefly.

47. Give meaning of the underlined words.

48. Mention words related to pastoral poetry in the stanza.

49. Raleigh’s “The Nymph’s Reply to the Shepherd” is a reply to Marlow’s poem. What is the answer of the nymph?

50. What are the main excuses of the Nymph to refuse the plea of the Shepherd?

51. Carpe Diem is the basic theme in Raleigh’s “The Nymph’s Reply to the Shepherd”. Discuss it.

**Read the following stanza carefully and the answer the questions that follow**

The flowers do fade, and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields;
A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

52. Who is the poet?

53. What is the title of the poem?

54. Analyze the lines

55. Find out the main figures of speech seen in the above- written lines.

56. Give meaning of the underlined words.

**Read the following stanza carefully and the answer the questions that follow**

*And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature’s changing course, untrimmed;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st,
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade*,

57. Who is the poet?

58. Who is the addressee?

59. Give meaning of the underlined words.

60. Discuss the metaphor found in the final line

61. The lines includes apostrophe. How?

**Answer the following questions**

62. What is short story? Write down its main elements.

63. How many types of short story do we have?

64. What is the difference between short story and novel?

65. What is the difference between flat character and round character?

66. What do we mean by hero and heroine? Give examples of it them in the short stories you have studied.

67. What is the difference between protagonist and antagonist?

68. Write down a paragraph explaining the plot in “God Sees the Truth but Waits”.

69. Is there hero or heroine in “God Sees the Truth but Waits?”

70. Discuss one of the major themes found in “God Sees the Truth but Waits”.

71. The writer of “God Sees the Truth But Waits” uses many names of places in his story. Talk about the significance of it.

72. How many types of ballads do we have?

73. Discuss the difference between folk ballad and street ballad.

74. Write down the main features of folk ballad.

75. Discuss the features of the Shakespearean sonnet.

76. Shakespeare’s sonnets are rich with imagery. Discuss it

77. Who brought Sonnet into the English literature?

78. What is an ode?

79. Define poetry as William Wordsworth did.

80. Horace said poetry is like painting. Discuss it.