

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA ENGLISH

(2011 Admission -V Semester)

(2012 Admission -VI Semester)

CORE COURSE

*Literatures in English: American
and Postcolonial*

QUESTION BANK

1. Which sentence tells the main idea of “I Hear America Singing”?
 - a. In America, it is important to have a good job.
 - b. Americans love to sing.
 - c. All different kinds of people come together to make America what it is.
 - d. Young people like to have parties at night.
2. Read the lines from “I Hear America Singing.”

“The day what belongs to the day-At night, the party of young fellows,
robust, friendly, /Singing, with open mouths, their strong melodious
songs.”

What does the word robust mean?

a. dirty	c. artistic
b. full of health	d. mean
3. What is the point of view used in “I Hear America Singing”?

a. first person	c. third person
b. second person	d. no point of view

4. What is most likely the poet's purpose for writing "I Hear America Singing"?
- to persuade people to find jobs in America
 - to inform the reader about different kinds of jobs in America
 - to teach the reader how to be a good American
 - to give a lively description of people working in American
5. Read the line from "I Hear America Singing"
- "I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear"
- This is an example of
- Simile.
 - Alliteration.
 - Personification.
 - Plot
6. Read the line from "I Hear America Singing."
- "The carpenter singing his, as he measure his plank or beam"
- The word beam in this sentence means
- a ray of light
 - a piece of wood used in construction.
 - a steel tube.
 - to smile.
- 7 In "I Hear America Singing," the poet probably described people at work because
- people often sing at work.
 - he saw America as a poor country.
 - he liked working more than doing other activities.
 - he saw America as a country that was prospering.
8. Which sentence from "Walt Whitman" supports the idea that Whitman wrote poetry for everyday Americans?
- "He also began working as a journalist, and he wrote political speeches."
 - "He published the first edition of his poetry collection *Leaves of Grass* in 1855, paying for it himself."
 - "For example, he liked to write about families and workers who had moved from the farms to the city."
 - "He was an admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and he wrote a number of poems in response to Lincoln's assassination in 1865."
9. Which is a detail from "Walt Whitman"?
- Whitman worked for Martin Van Buren's presidential campaign.
 - Whitman did not write short stories.
 - Whitman fought in the Civil War.
 - Whitman worked as a mechanic.
- 10 By reading both the poem and the passage, you can tell that Walt Whitman was
- A friend to Abraham Lincoln
 - Imaginative.
 - A man who could not find time for family.
 - A professional singer.

11. The characters in “I Hear America Singing” are similar to Walt Whitman in that they
- are constantly singing.
 - are mechanics and shoemakers.
 - have worked in a print shop.
 - are full of life.
12. The biographical text tells us that Whitman “set out to define the American experience.” How did he approach this daunting task?
- with unlimited optimism so as to represent each person rather than categorize people according to race or class
 - with confidence that the people would embrace him
 - with an eagerness to earn a name for himself as a truly original national poet
 - with the assumption that his work would result in him being a person of historical significance
13. What major events in the world around influenced Whitman’s writing the most?
- discrimination against African Americans and the birth of the Harlem Renaissance
 - prohibition of alcohol and the establishment of speakeasies
 - the birth of America as a nation and the acceptance of American writers on the literary scene
 - the plight of the common man and the regulation of publishing practices in America
14. In his poem, Whitman describes both the mechanics and their songs as “blithe.” In this sense, blithe means
- happy or joyful
 - nostalgic or reminiscent
 - sad or somber
 - angry or raging
15. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the poem?
- America is a melting pot full of many different people and occupations
 - What makes America great is its population of common or working – class people
 - Everyone in America has their own “song” to sing
 - America is a place that promises so much, but has little to offer
16. The tone of “I Hear America Singing” can be best described as
- somber
 - hopeful
 - lively
 - inspirational
17. The biographical text tells that it was the people that Langston Hughes called the “low down folks” who had the greatest influence in his poetry. This phrase refers to people who were
- African American
 - Mexican
 - average and not easily noticed
 - middle and working class

18. What is Langston Hughes known for?
- a) Being a social activist.
 - b) Being a poet.
 - c) All of these answers are correct
 - d) Being an essayist.
19. In his poem, Hughes characterizes the speaker as
- a) a young man unsure of his place in the world
 - b) a black servant who longs to be treated with equality and respect
 - c) an innocent child harmed by the discrimination he has experienced
 - d) an average, working-class man who hates his job
20. Based on the titles of each poem, what statement is Hughes trying to make in response to Whitman's poem?
- a) the authors have shared many similar life experiences
 - b) both authors have great love for their country and mankind
 - c) music and song have both played major roles in the lives of the authors
 - d) the song America sings to Hughes is much different than the song it sings to Whitman because Hughes' America did not readily accept him
21. In 1949, William Faulkner received:
- a. A visit from the Queen
 - b. A Nobel Prize
 - c. A leave of absence from the war
22. How many Pulitzer prizes did Faulkner receive
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
23. What is Snopes's occupation in 'Barn Burning'?
- a) Lawyer.
 - b) Overseer.
 - c) Judge.
 - d) Sharecropper.
24. What is Snopes accused of?
- a) Arson.
 - b) Larceny.
 - c) Murder.
 - d) Perjury.
25. What is the name of Snopes's boss?
- a) Major Harold.
 - b) Justice Henry.
 - c) Mr. Harris.
 - d) Dr. Hansen.
26. The quality of Romanticism most clearly illustrated in "The Fall of the House of Usher" is an interest in
- a) The American past
 - b) The beauty of the natural world
 - c) Legend and folklore
 - d) Irrational or mystical elements of the world

27. The basic facts of the story include all of the following with one exception. Which of these statements is in error?
- a) The narrator has been invited to visit Roderick Usher, an old friend.
 - b) Roderick has a twin sister who dies of a cataleptic seizure the first night.
 - c) Roderick and his sister are the only surviving members of an ancient family.
 - d) The sister is prematurely buried, with terrifying consequences.
28. The story emphasizes from the start a major parallel, one that involves
- a) Art and life
 - b) A building and a family
 - c) Two close friends
 - d) A poem and an event
29. Before he enters the Usher mansion, the narrator notes “a barely imperceptible fissure” in the building, an example of
- a) Foreshadowing
 - b) A false clue
 - c) Vivid detail
 - d) The use of local color
30. Roderick Usher, the narrator discovers, is all of the following except
- a) Exceedingly nervous and gloomy
 - b) Hypersensitive and superstitious
 - c) Broken in spirit and deranged
 - d) Bedridden
31. Which of the following events does not occur at the end of the story?
- a) Madeline struggles free of her vault.
 - b) Madeline enters Roderick’s presence and strangles him before she dies.
 - c) The terrified narrator flees from the house into a storm.
 - d) The “vast house” collapses and sinks beneath the tarn.
32. Which of the following is true of the story?
- a) Roderick was a victim of paralysis and was bedridden most of his life.
 - b) Madeline was pretending to be dead so that she could come back to kill her brother and inherit the estate.
 - c) As his sister becomes more physically ill, Roderick becomes increasingly ill emotionally.
 - d) The house was uninhabited and in great disrepair.
33. The total collapse of the Usher mansion at the end of the story best supports the idea that:
- a) Unreasonable fear and paranoia can lead to complete madness.
 - b) An overactive imagination can terrify a person with illusions.
 - c) Isolation of the creative genius may one day result in its destruction.
 - d) A mind without a firm base in reality will eventually destroy itself.

34. A theme of the story is how:

- a) Too much contact with the world leads to a distortion of reality.
- b) Isolation of the mind leads to death of the body.
- c) A person who is cut off from the world can fall prey to another's fears.
- d) The mind cannot affect the body in any way.

35. Which of the following quotations supports the statement that this story is about how the imagination distorts reality?

- a) "The disease of the lady Madeline had long baffled the skill of her physicians."
- b) "... for there could be no doubt whatever that, in this instance, I did actually hear . . . a low and apparently distant . . . sound . . ."
- c) "His long improvised dirges will ring forever in my ears."
- d) "[Usher's] opinion . . . was that of the sentience of all vegetable things."

36. The main character is a salesman who, after thirty four years with the company, has been taken off salary and is experiencing some personal and financial difficulties. What is his name?

- a) His name is Willy Loman
- b) His name is Charley Wills.
- c) His name is Ben Happs.
- d) His name is William Benson.

37. Who is Willy's wife?

- a) Her name is Jenny.
- b) Her name is Letty.
- c) Her name is Linda.
- d) Her name is Happy.

38. What happened to Willy after he got a little above Yonkers?

- a. He ran out of gas.
- b. He forgot he was driving and ran off the road.
- c. He ran into a truck.
- d. He had a heart attack while driving.

39. What is Linda's reaction to Willy's complaints about himself?

- a) She agrees and says she never should have married him.
- b) She urges him to see a therapist.
- c) She cries and says not to talk like that.
- d) She makes excuses for him.

40. Who are Biff and Happy?

- a) They are two new young salesmen who are trying to get Willy's territory.
- b) They are Willy's sons. Neither is very settled or responsible.
- c) They are Willy's older brothers. They are both highly successful, and ridicule Willy for his failure.
- d) They are two neighbours

41. Faulkner wrote a screenplay based on a book written by:
- An unknown female writer
 - William Shakespeare
 - Ernest Hemmingway
42. What seems to be the problem between Biff and Willy?
- Biff is a draft dodger, and Willy wanted him to have a military career.
 - Biff was disrespectful to his mother, and Willy was angry about it.
 - Biff wants to move to Alaska, but Willy wants him to go into sales and take over his (Willy's) route.
 - Biff is unsettled and hasn't made anything of himself yet, and this distress Willy.
43. Why doesn't Happy go west with Biff?
- He is about to be married, and his wife-to-be won't let him go.
 - He has just applied to graduate school.
 - He wants to show the executives in his company that he can make the grade.
 - He is too insecure to try something risky.
44. What does Biff want from Bill Oliver?
- He wants money to buy a ranch.
 - He wants a recommendation to a film director Bill knows in Hollywood.
 - He wants his old job back.
 - Biff wants Bill Oliver to become partners with him and open a consulting service.
45. Why did Biff stop working for Bill Oliver?
- Bill never gave him a raise in four years.
 - Biff suspected Bill knew he had stolen basketball.
 - Biff had been dating Bill's daughter; Bill fired him when Biff dropped her
 - Bill wanted Biff to lie to an insurance adjuster, and Biff refused
46. Happy says, "I don't know what to do about him [Willy], it's getting embarrassing." What is he referring to?
- He is referring to Willy's growing obesity.
 - He is referring to Willy's crude gestures and language.
 - He is referring to Willy's excessive spending.
 - He is referring to Willy's mental lapses into a dream world.
47. What does Happy's thinking tell you about his character?
- It shows that Happy really loves Willy.
 - It shows that Happy is more concerned about his own welfare than Willy's health.
 - Happy is admitting his ignorance, and acknowledging that he should have studied more in school.
 - Happy prefers his mother to his father.

48. Why does Willy talk so much about the car?
- Buying a new car for his wife is his motivation for keeping his sales job.
 - He thinks the car makes him powerful.
 - He had a bad experience in his car today, and the old car is a happy experience from the past.
 - He has developed a nervous phobia, and thinks that talking about the car will bring him good luck. Not talking about it may bring bad luck.
49. Where did Biff get the football?
- Biff had stolen it from school.
 - Biff had received it as a gift from his mother.
 - He borrowed it from Happy
 - He had stolen it from a kid down the street
50. What does Willy tell Linda about his business?
- He's doing great and should get a promotion in a few weeks.
 - Business isn't so good.
 - People he does business with don't seem to like him.
 - b& c
51. Who is The Woman?
- Linda
 - Someone with whom Willy had a brief affair
 - Willy's best client
 - Ben's wife
52. What does Willy mean, "I'll make it up to you, Linda, I'll --"? What does Linda think he means?
- Willy means that he'll make up for his infidelity, Linda thinks he is talking about his business and will try to make more money for them.
 - Willy means that he will pay more attention to her when he's at home. She is thinking the same thing.
 - Willy means he will make more money, Linda thinks he is talking about spending more time together.
 - Willy means he'll spend more time with her and the boys. Linda thinks he is talking about his past indiscretions.
53. What does Willy want young Bernard to do for Biff?
- Willy wants Bernard to give up his position on the football team so that Biff can get on it.
 - Willy wants Bernard to give Biff answers for a test.
 - Willy wants Bernard to introduce Biff to his (Bernard's) sister, whom Biff likes.
 - Willy wants Bernard to beat up a bully who has been bothering Biff.
54. Willy says, "The man knew what he wanted and went out and got it! Walked into a jungle, and comes out, at the age of twenty one, and he rich..." About whom is he talking?

- a) He is talking about Happy.
- b) He is talking about himself.
- c) He is talking about Ben.
- d) He is talking about Charley.

55. Who is Ben?

- a) He is Willy's brother who apparently became very successful at a young age.
- b) He is Willy's father, who was also a salesman.
- c) He is Willy's long time friend.
- d) He is Willy's oldest son, who no longer keeps in touch with the family.

56. Who is Charley?

- a) Willy's other brother
- b) A long-time friend of Willy
- c) Willy's boss
- d) Biff's real father

57. Charley says, "To hell with it. When a deposit bottle is broken, you don't get your nickel back." What does he mean?

- a) One may invest a lot of time and money into a child, but if the child doesn't turn out well, you won't get any satisfaction or rewards for your time spent. But, there's no use worrying about it; you just pick up and go on with your life.
- b) He's explaining to a client that he cannot accept returns for broken goods.
- c) If you don't live a good life, you won't have any rewards at the end of your life. In order to get to heaven, you have to be good on Earth.
- d) He is tired of listening to Willy whine about all that has gone wrong in his life, and he's just trying to cut him off short so he doesn't have to listen to him anymore.

58. Charley and Willy are playing cards. Why does Charley leave?

- a) Willy is being rude to him and not making any sense.
- b) He has another appointment to go to.
- c) He's just tired.
- d) Willy and Ben have won all of his money, so he has to quit.

59. What did Willy's father do for living different from what Willy does?

- a) Willy's father was a teacher. He travelled to teach short courses in different areas.
- b) Willy's father made flutes and sold them. Willy sells someone else's product and doesn't have the pride of craftsmanship that his father did.
- c) Willy's father was uneducated, and was never able to advance. Willy has a degree in business, although he had chosen not to make good use of it.
- d) Willy's father was an intellectual and an inventor. He had brilliant ideas but was never able to make a profit with them. Willy never thought much about ideas; instead, he concentrated on making money.

60. Why does Charley tell Willy "the jails are full of fearless characters"?
- a) There has been a series of burglaries in their neighborhood. They have been discussing ways to scare away the young hoodlums.
 - b) Charley's son has recently been sentenced to five years in jail for armed robbery. Charley is saving face, pretending he is not afraid for his son's safety in prison.
 - c) Willy has just sent his sons across the road to a new construction site to steal more building supplies. Willy is proud of their fearlessness, but Charley sees a more practical side to it, that what the boys are doing is wrong.
 - d) Willy has shared a rather shady business scheme with Charley. Charley doesn't want to participate, and Willy calls him a coward.
61. Linda says, "Attention, attention must be paid to such a person." Explain.
- a) Willy deserves our attention, our interest, and caring. Even though he is misguided, he is trying to muddle through life as well as he can.
 - b) Biff is having a difficult time, and his parents should help him instead of criticizing.
 - c) They would all do well to study Ben's methods for success and copy them.
 - d) She thinks Charley is dangerous, and wants Willy to stop talking to him. She cites several instances that happened while Willy was away, Willy disagrees with his wife.
62. Linda tells the boys that Willy won't be all right. When the boys ask why he won't, what is her reply?
- a) He is dying of cancer.
 - b) A psychiatrist has suggested that he go into a hospital for observation.
 - c) He is trying to kill himself.
 - d) She is planning to leave him, and her departure will be very difficult for him.
63. What advice does Willy give Biff on the evening before he goes to see Bill Oliver? Three of the following sentences repeat some of the advice. Which does not?
- a) Wear a business suit.
 - b) Ask for fifteen thousand dollars.
 - c) Walk in seriously.
 - d) Carry a leather briefcase.
64. How much time passes in the first act?
- a) One day passes.
 - b) Ten years pass.
 - c) Two weeks pass.
 - d) Three hours pass.
65. From the play we get the information of Willy's family from.....
- a) We are given information about three years.
 - b) We are given information about eight years.
 - c) We are given information about the family from the time the children are small.
 - d) We are given information only about the last few hours before Willy's death.

66. Where did Biff go early that morning?

- a) He went to see Willy's boss.
- b) He went to see Mr. Oliver.
- c) He went to see The Woman
- d) He went to see Charley.

67. What did Willy resolve to talk about with Howard?

- a) He resolved to talk about old times.
- b) He resolved to talk about his family.
- c) He resolved to talk about his past successes.
- d) He resolved to talk about the New York job.

68. What is the result of Willy's conversation with Howard?

- a) Willy is fired.
- b) Willy gets the New York job.
- c) Willy quits.
- d) Willy keeps his present territory.

69. "You can't eat the orange and throw the peel away -- a man isn't a piece of fruit!" Explain why Willy said that

- a) He is trying to convince his family he isn't crazy - "a fruitcake."
- b) He is telling his family they have to accept him the way he is, and never expect to be rich.
- c) He has spent the best years of his life working for the company, and now, in his old age, they are letting him go since there is no use for him.
- d) He finally realizes that he has to accept his own shortcomings as well as his son Biff's.

70. "This is no time for false pride, Willy. . . . You've got two great boys, haven't you?" Now that Willy really needs the boys, the reality of their worthlessness crushes his idealized version, and Willy is in a Catch-22, no win situation. Which literary element is being used here?

- a. This is a rhetorical question.
- b. This is foreshadowing.
- c. This is figurative language.
- d. This is irony.

71. Why didn't Willy go with Ben years ago when Ben offered him a job?

- a. He wanted to make it on his own.
- b. He had inflated his own business worth to Linda, so that when the opportunity came, Linda didn't see the need, since Willy was already on such a great career path.
- c. They had a disagreement about the terms of the offer. Willy wanted to be partners, but Ben didn't. Neither would compromise so they cancelled the deal.
- d. Linda refused to leave her friends and familiar surroundings.

72. Ben says. "What are you building? Lay your hands on it. Where is it?" What is the point of this line?

- a) Every man must take care of himself.
- b) Ben thinks Willy would have been better off as a construction worker.

- c) In fact, Willy hasn't done much worthwhile with his life. He is in debt, he is a failure at business, and his boys appear to be just like him.
 - d) Ben is trying to provoke Willy just enough to motivate him, but it doesn't work.
73. Where does Willy go after his conversation with Howard?
- a. He goes to church and goes to confession.
 - b. He goes to his doctor to get a prescription for sleeping pills.
 - c. He goes to buy a new car.
 - d. He goes to see Charley for money to cover his life insurance premium payment.
74. Willy wants to find out what went wrong with Biff, why he didn't do anything with his life after the age of 17. Who does he ask?
- a) He asks Bernard.
 - b) He asks Linda.
 - c) He asks Charley.
 - d) He asks Happy.
75. What reply does he receive?
- a) Biff has a learning disability and never received the proper help to compensate for it.
 - b) He was suffering from depression.
 - c) Biff was ready to go to summer school to make up the math class, but when he returned from Boston, he gave up.
 - d) There is really nothing wrong; Biff is just lazy and stubborn.
76. Why can't Willy work for Charley?
- a) Charley stands for the things Willy does not believe in; if Willy would work for Charley, he would admit that his whole life had been wrong.
 - b) Charley's business is not doing well. He doesn't have enough money to hire anyone else.
 - c) Charley doesn't think Willy will do a good job, but he doesn't want to spoil their friendship by saying so.
 - d) Willy's mind has been affected and he is really not capable of working a full-time job.
77. Biff says, ". . . I realized what a ridiculous lie my whole life has been." What does he mean?
- a. He finally learns that he was adopted, and he is angry that his parents never told him.
 - b. He realized that he was raised on a false philosophy and that most of the things that happened were glossed over and made far better than they were. Bill realized that he was a Clerk and a thief.
 - c. He realized that he has wasted his life because he never admitted that he was afraid to be successful.
 - d. He realized that he really did love his father, and it was time to admit it.
78. What was the result of Biff's meeting with Bill Oliver?
- a) He got part of the money, with a promise of more if he made good.
 - b) He got brushed aside. He would never get the money, and he would have no more meetings with Bill Oliver.

- c) He got all of the money and Bill's full support.
- d) Oliver gave him a year to prove his could be responsible; then he would get the money.

79. What does Happy want Biff to tell Willy?

- a. He wants Biff to paint a glossy picture of the meeting with Oliver instead of telling the truth.
- b. He wants Biff to tell Willy he will stay home and get a job.
- c. He wants Biff to tell Willy the truth about what happened with Bill Oliver so many years ago.
- d. He wants Biff to make Willy realize his (Willy's) days as a salesman are over.

80. Willy says, ". . . the woods are burning, boys. Can't you understand? There's a big blaze going on all around." What does that mean?

- a. Willy is having a flashback to a time in his youth when he set the woods in back of his house on fire.
- b. Times are changing. He thinks he is on the brink of a wave of good fortune.
- c. Willy's world is falling apart. He had lost his job and has no resources. He is getting trapped by the years of lies he has lived.
- d. Willy thinks he is dying, and he is contemplating the afterlife. He is afraid he will be punished for his life.

81. What does Willy do while Biff is trying to explain the facts of his meeting with Bill Oliver?

- a. He shouts curses to drown out Biff's voice.
- b. He daydreams of the time Biff flunked math.
- c. He washes and waxes the car.
- d. He takes notes so he can refer to them later.

81. What did Biff take from Bill Oliver?

- a) He took a silver picture frame.
- b) He took a fountain pen.
- c) He took a twenty dollar bill.
- d) He took the keys to the office.

82. Identify Miss Forsythe and Letta.

- a) They are women who come into the restaurant. Happy is more interested in getting a date with them than in the welfare of his own father.
- b) Miss Forsythe was Willy's high school English teacher, who had great faith in him. Letta was her daughter. She had a crush on Willy.
- c) They are women who work in the office of the company Willy works for. Miss Forsythe ridicules him, but Letta feels sorry for him.
- d) They are friends and confidants of Linda's. They have offered to help her if anything ever happens to Willy.

83. Where does Willy go?

- a) He goes to the river to look at the water.
- b) He goes to the parking lot for a cigarette.
- c) He goes to the restroom to compose himself.
- d) He goes home to cry and get drunk.

84. What is Biff's opinion of his father now, when he tells it to Miss Forsythe?

- a) Biff says he is a "poor, wretched loser."
- b) Biff says he is a "fine, troubled prince."
- c) Biff says he is a "gentle daydreamer."
- d) Biff says he is a "nasty, selfish braggart."

85. Why can't Biff help Willy?

- a) He promised his mother he would not help.
- b) He just doesn't want to.
- c) He is afraid Happy will get jealous.
- d) They both get frustrated and yell at each other.

86. Happy denies that Willy is his father. Why?

- a) Happy doesn't want the responsibility of caring for Willy.
- b) He had secretly found proof of his adoption, and now wants the truth to be known.
- c) Happy is angry because Willy is leaving all of his money (in his will) to Biff.
- d) He does not want to admit that he is a lot like his father.

87. What happened in Boston? What do we finally find out is the problem, the secret between Willy and Biff?

- a) Biff discovered that Willy had embezzled some money. He lost his respect for Willy.
- b) They went out drinking together. On the way home, Willy ran over a man and didn't stop to help him. Biff never forgave him.
- c) Biff went to talk to his father and walked in on Willy and the woman with whom he was having an affair.
- d) Biff discovered that Willy is an alcoholic. Willy denied it, and refused to get help.

88. Why did Biff go to Boston in the first place?

- a) He went to borrow some money.
- b) He went because he wanted to get his father's signature so he could join the marines.
- c) He wanted to convince his father to let him go on the road, too. This was their first trial trip together.
- d) He went to ask Willy to talk his teacher into changing a grade so he wouldn't have to go to summer school.

89. Where does Willy go after he realizes that the boys have left him at the restaurant?

- a) He goes to the park for a walk.

- b) He buys some carrot seeds for his garden and goes home to plant them.
 - c) He goes to buy another life insurance policy.
 - d) He goes to his office to cry.
90. Why does Linda knock the flowers to the floor?
- a) She is allergic to them. She is angry because the boys knew that and brought them
 - b) It was an accident. She didn't look where she was going.
 - c) She is furious because the boys left Willy at the restaurant.
91. "Willy says, " A man can't go out the way he came in, Ben, a man has got to add up to something." What does he mean?
- a) People have to take chances in life.
 - b) It is better to try a lot of different jobs than to stick to one for a lifetime; he is getting ready to switch careers.
 - c) He is pleasant because he raised a family.
 - d) He feels like he should have contributed something to the world, and he didn't. She is having a seizure
92. Why does Willy decide to kill himself?
- a) He can leave a lot of insurance money to Biff if his death looks like an accident. Then Biff will have a chance to be successful.
 - b) He would rather die than face Linda about his past indiscretions.
 - c) He is drunk and doesn't realize what he is doing.
 - d) He knew he had incurable cancer and didn't want to spend the rest of his life in pain.
93. What does Biff want to tell Willy before he is ready to go?
- a) He wants to tell Willy he was really a good father.
 - b) He wants to tell Willy he has decided to join the Army.
 - c) He wants to tell Willy that he (Biff) is nothing, that he accepts that now, and that he has no hard feelings towards Willy.
 - d) He wants to tell Willy that he and Happy have decided to go into business together so they can take care of Willy and Linda
94. Biff says, "Will you take that phony dream and burn it before something happens?" What is the significance of this line?
- a) It shows that Biff is losing his temper; he is about to explode.
 - b) It foreshadows Willy's death.
 - c) It separates the dream/illusion motif from the "woods are burning" motif.
 - d) It is the final rift in the relationship between Biff and Happy.
95. What is Willy's response to Biffs' whole scene when Biff ends up crying?
- a) He tells Biff to dry up and act like a man.
 - b) He hugs Linda and asks her where they have gone wrong.
 - c) He thinks it is remarkable that Biff actually likes him.
 - d) He feels sorry for Biff, and asks Happy to talk to him.

96. Ben says, "The jungle is dark but full of diamonds, Willy." Explain.
- a) Treasures are hidden. One must work to find them.
 - b) The jungle represents death; the diamonds are the insurance money.
 - c) Willy did not have the courage Ben had, so he failed.
 - d) The sales world is a jungle, but there are some good companies. Unfortunately, Willy worked for a poor company.
97. What does Willy do?
- a) a) He speeds away in his car and has a fatal car accident.
 - b) b) He trades the old car in for a new one.
 - c) c) He speeds away and keeps going. He is never heard from again.
 - d) d) He sells the car and gives the money to the boys.
98. Biff realizes that Willy's philosophy was wrong, and most of Willy's life was made up of illusion. What does he say?
- a) "He took a wrong turn miles back and never figured it out."
 - b) "He was a liar and a cheat. He tried to buy our love and he failed."
 - c) "He had all the wrong dreams. All, all wrong."
 - d) "His brother made millions, but he only made mistakes."
99. Why is the car an appropriate device?
- a) It is a symbol of family togetherness.
 - b) It is a symbol of Willy's search for meaning.
 - c) It is a symbol of the boys' ideas about freedom.
 - d) It is a symbol of Willy's philosophy for success in life in general.
100. Biff represented University of_____.
- a) Boston
 - b) Virginia
 - c) Middlesex
 - d) Oxford
101. The first edition of *Orientalism* appeared in the year.
- a) 1975
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1965
 - d) 1960
102. Linda says, "We're free and clear." Which of these is not an interpretation of her statement?
- a) Biff is free of Willy's influence.
 - b) They all have free wills.
 - c) They are financially free because the mortgage on the house has been paid.
103. Who is considered the father of free verse?
- a) Walt Whitman
 - b) Kamau Brathwaite
 - c) Margret Atwood
 - d) Walter Benjamin.
104. What is the title of the poem by Walter Whitman?
- a) I too sing America
 - b) I hear America Singing
 - c) This is the photograph of me
 - d) Africa

105. What is the title of the poem by Wallace Stevens?
a) Anecdote of the jar
b) Africa
c) Mystic drums
d) Edge
106. Where is the jar placed on?
a) In Tennessee
b) upon a hill
c) on the table
d) upon the ground
107. The poet Wallace Stevens used the term 'Slovenly' to describe –
a) Beauty
b) Wilderness
c) clarity
d) authentically
108. 'Anecdote of a Jar' is a metaphor to represent
a) Nature
b) magnetic power of mind
c) Art
d) human beings
109. In the poem 'Anecdote of Jar', the jar represents
a) Order
b) beauty
c) nature
d) human beings
110. Who wrote the poem 'Edge'?
a) Sylvia Plath
b) Kamala das
c) David Diop
d) Gabriel Okara
111. "Her dead body wears Complete.
a) Feminist poetry
b) pitches of milk
c) Night flowers
d) The smile of accomplishment
112. Sylvia Plath's poetry comes under the genre of
a) Confessional poetry
b) romantic poetry
c) Metaphysical poetry
d) feminist poetry
113. Sylvia Plath won Pulitzer prize for her
a) The collected poems
b) Edge
c) Daddy
d) small houses
114. Which poem she wrote 6 days prior to committing suicide
a) Small houses
b) Daddy
c) The bell jar
d) Edge
115. The poem 'Edge' gives the impression of
a) Perfectness
b) A living and dying woman
c) Male domination
d) Offering a detached judgment of the dead woman
116. A woman is 'perfected' by
a) Death
b) life
c) family
d) friends

117. To 'perfect' in the poem 'Edge' means
a) To complete ,to master or to make flow less
b) To be wealthy and healthy
c) To get a good family life
d) To be highly educated
118. How the woman in the poem has achieved death
a) Through accident
b) through suicide
c) Through a murder
d) through her husband
119. The term 'Greek necessity' in the poem 'Edge' stands for
a) Greek civilization
b) ritual suicide demanded of disgraced individuals in the classical world
c) the woman
d) the poetess
120. The poem 'Edge' has been viewed as a
a) Suicidal note
b) as a work of art
c) feministic note
d) as an anecdote
121. The shocking image in the poem 'Edge' is
a) Dead children coiled like white serpents
b) her toga
c) Night flower
d) pitches of milk
122. The most powerful beautiful lady without mercy is
a) Artemis
b) Venus
c) Jupiter
123. The attribute of Artemis is
a) Moon
b) sun
c) star
d) earth
124. Odors from the sweet deep throats of the night flower
a) crack
b) flow
c) Bleed
d) drag
125. Who watched the death scene in the poem 'Edge'?
a) Moon
b) children
c) husband
d) neighbours
126. The title 'Edge' suggests the
a) Border between life and death
b) Life
c) death
d) perfection
127. Who wrote the poem 'Mother to Son'?
a) Walt Whitman
b) Sylvia Plath
c) David Diop
d) Langston Hughes

128. Who is the speaker in the poem 'Mother to Son'?
- a) An old mother
 - b) father
 - c) brother
 - d) sister
129. The term 'crystal stair' stands for
- a) Life
 - b) the stair case
 - c) death
 - d) job
130. The metaphor used by the poet to compare mother's life in
- a) Jar
 - b) The stair case
 - c) Honey
 - d) Grass
131. Whose life is compared to a crystal stair case
- a) Brother
 - b) Father
 - c)) Mother
 - d) Teacher
132. Colonel Sartorius snoops is the protagonist in the story
- a) Barn burning
 - b) the fall of the house of usher
 - c) killing time
 - d) scarf
133. The Antagonist in the story 'Barn Burning' is
- a) Lonnie snoops
 - b) Abner Snops
 - c) Lizzie
 - d) Mr. Harris
134. Who is Snope's employer in Barn Burning?
- a) Major De Spain
 - b) Lonnie
 - c) Lizzie
 - d) Mr. Harris
135. Who wrote the story 'Barn Burning'?
- a) Kamala Das
 - b) R.K Narayan
 - c) William Faulkner
 - d) Carol Shields
136. Who wrote the novel 'Sound and Fury'
- a) William Faulkner
 - b) Walt Whitman
 - c) Sylvia Plath
 - d) Arthur Miller
137. The imaginary land created by Faulkner is
- a) New Albany
 - b) Malgudi
 - c) Mississippi
 - d) Yokna Patawpha
138. The theme of the story 'Barn Burning' is
- a) Loyalty between family and law
 - b) Loyalty between father & son
 - c) Conflict between family & neighbours
 - d) Conflict between father & son

139. Sarty had to choose between family and _____
a) Law c) Neighbours
b) Relatives d) Teachers
140. Who wrote the poem 'This is a photograph of me'?
a) Meena Alexander c) Margret Atwood
b) Sylvia Plath d) Gabriel Okara
141. Margret uses photograph to explore
a) Identity c) Sexuality
b) Colonization d) Wisdom
142. The photo was taken _____
a) Six Months ago c) One year back
b) Sometimes ago d) One month back
143. The photo was taken the day after speaker is
a) Drowned c) Took bath
b) faced death d) On the way
144. What is the title of the poem by Margret Atwood
a) This is a photograph of me c) Africa
b) Anecdote of jar d) Mystic drum
145. Who has taken the photograph of the poet?
a) Media c) Others
b) The poet herself d) Lover
146. The hiddenly mentioned 'others' in the poem 'This is a photograph of me' is----?
a) Males who are active to make history of females
b) Women's friends
c) Women's parents
d) Neighbours
147. Lake' in the poem stands for
a) Society c) Nature
b) Beauty d) Wilderness
148. Atwood describes a photograph only to commend on
a) Its inability to capture the realities of place
b) To explore identity of a person
c) Sexuality
d) Wisdom
149. _____ in the historical figure mentioned in Kamau Brathwaite's poem 'The Emigrants'
a) Columbus c) James Baldwin
b) Gandhi d) Martin Luther King

150. Whose journey is described in the poem 'The Emigrants?'
- a) The poet himself
 - b) Europeans
 - c) Black people
151. _____ is the driving force of Braithwaite's poetry
- a) Repossession
 - b) colonialism
 - c) patriarchy
 - d) the emigrants
152. The title of Meena Alexander's poem is
- a) House of a thousand doors
 - b) Mystic drum
 - c) Africa
 - d) killing Time
153. Who wrote the poem 'The mystic drum'?
- a) Meena Alexander
 - b) David Diop
 - c) Gabriel Okara
- 154 She stood behind tree with leaves around her and only smiled with _____
- a) Shake of her head
 - b) drum heat
 - c) eye of the sky
155. The drum stands for
- a) Enjoyment
 - b) wilderness
 - c) colonial power
 - d) Spiritual pulse of traditional African life
156. The mystic drum beats _____
- a) inside the mind of the poet
 - b) In the market place
 - c) In the external nature
 - d) around the town
157. The refrain in the poem 'The mystic drum' is
- a) But standing behind a tree
 - b) Fishes became fishes
 - c) The dead to dance and sing
 - d) Things stopped to grow
158. David Diop's poetry talks about
- a) Colonization
 - b) Decolonization
 - c) The glorious past of Africa
 - d) External beauty
159. The black of Africa breaks under the weight of _____
- a) Humiliation
 - b) Colonization
 - c) Imagination
 - d) Imperialism
160. The title of the poem written by David Diop _____
- a) Edge
 - b) The mystic drum
 - c) Africa
 - d) Mother to son

- a) accept the apology of his enemy
 - b) build a new barn
 - c) pay ten bushels of corn
 - d) leave the area and not return
174. Why does the boy's father walk a little stiffly ?
- a) He broke his leg falling from a horse.
 - b) He was shot in the knee cap
 - c) He was shot in the knee while in the confederate army
 - d) He was shot in the heel while stealing a horse.
175. "Son Coeur est un luth suspend" means:
- a) His mind is a hanging lute
 - b) acid
 - c) snuff
 - d) opium
176. How do Usher and the narrator know one another?
- a) They are brothers
 - b) They have never met
 - c) They met during the war
 - d) They were boyhood friends
177. What is the name of the one woman in the story ?
- a) Madeline
 - b) Nancy
 - c) Caroline
 - d) Ligeia
178. What is the woman's relation to Roderick?
- a) They are cousins
 - b) They are siblings
 - c) No relation
 - d) They are married
179. What is the name of Usher's improvised poem?
- a) The palace on the Hill.
 - b) The Haunted House
 - c) The Haunted Palace
 - d) The Fallen Flower
180. What does 'porphyrogyne' mean ?
- a) insane
 - b) beautiful
 - c) of royal birth
 - d) stricken with fatal disease
181. What happens in Usher's poem.
- a) A knight fights a dragon.
 - b) A palace is invaded by evil.
 - c) A woman is buried alive

ANSWER KEY:

1.c	25.a	48.c	71.b	94.b	117.a	140.c	163.a
2.b	26.d	49.a	72.c	95.c	118.b	141.a	164.b
3.b	27.b	50.d	73.d	96.b	119.b	142.b	165.a
4.d	28.d	51.b	74.a	97.a	120.a	143.a	166.b
5.c	29.a	52.a	75.c	98.c	121.a	144.a	167.a
6.b	30.d	53.b	76.a	99.d	122.a	145.c	168.b
7.d	31.b	54.c	77.b	100.b	123.b	146.a	169.a
8.c	32.a	55.a	78.b	101.b	124.c	147.a	170.d
9.a	33.b	56.b	79.a	102.b	125.a	148.b	171.a
10.d	34.c	57.a	80.c	103.a	126.a	149.a	172.b
11.b	35.b	58.a	81.b	104.b	127.d	150.c	173.c
12.d	36.a	59.b	82.a	105.a	128.a	151.a	174.d
13.a	37.c	60.c	83.c	106.b	129.a	152.a	175.a
14.b	38.b	61.a	84.b	107.b	130.b	153.c	176.d
15.c	39.d	62.c	85.d	108.c	131.c	154.a	177.a
16.d	40.b	63.d	86.a	109.a	132.a	155.d	178.b
17.a	41.c	64.a	87.c	110.a	133.b	156.a	179.c
18.c	42.d	65.c	88.d	111.d	134.a	157.a	180.a
19.c	43.c	66.b	89.b	112.a	135.c	158.c	181.c
20.b	44.a	67.d	90.c	113.a	136.a	159.a	
21.b	45.b	68.a	91.d	114.d	137.d	160.c	
22.b	46.d	69.c	92.a	115.d	138.a	161.a	
23.d	47.b	70.d	93.c	116.a	139.a	162.c	
24.a							

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