

Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка
Навчально-науковий інститут іноземної філології
Кафедра германської філології та зарубіжної літератури

ТЕСТИ

з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти

ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛОМОВНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

для підготовки здобувачів

першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти

Галузь знань	03 Гуманітарні науки
Спеціальність	035 Філологія
Предметна спеціальність	035.041 германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська
Освітня програма	Англійська мова та література (переклад включно)
ННІ іноземної філології	

Укладачі: доцент кафедри германської філології та
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викладач кафедри англійської філології та
перекладу Анна Савина

Розглянуто та схвалено
на засіданні кафедри германської філології та
зарубіжної літератури

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Завідувач кафедри _____ Наталя АСТРАХАН

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Олена ЮРЧУК – завідувач кафедри української та зарубіжної літератур і методик їх навчання Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка, доцент, доктор філологічних наук.

Тести з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Історія англomовної літератури» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти / Уклад: О.В. Коляда, А.Ю. Савина. Житомир : Вид-во ЖДУ імені І. Франка, 2025. 114 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Представлений збірник тестових завдань розроблений для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти з галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035 Філологія, предметної спеціальності 035.041 германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, за освітньою програмою «Англійська мова та література (переклад включно)» в межах обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Історія англійської літератури». Тестові матеріали є складовою навчального процесу та спрямовані на оцінювання рівня засвоєння здобувачами знань щодо ключових етапів розвитку англійської літератури, її контекстів, основних течій, жанрів, видатних представників і їхніх творів.

Освітня компонента «Історія англійської літератури» спрямована на формування у здобувачів глибокого розуміння літературного процесу, його зв'язку з історичними, культурними та соціальними змінами, що є надзвичайно важливим для підготовки висококваліфікованих філологів і перекладачів з англійської мови, оскільки вивчення англійської літератури в діячій дає змогу аналізувати художні тексти у їхньому історичному та культурному контексті; розвивати критичне мислення та аналітичні навички; оперувати методами літературознавчого аналізу; формувати професійну компетентність, необхідну для роботи в галузі перекладу та ін.

Тестові завдання, представлені у збірнику, розроблені відповідно до чинних освітніх стандартів та з урахуванням навчальної та робочої програм і силабусу освітньої компоненти «Історія англійської літератури» й охоплюють теми: Anglo-Saxon Period; Middle Ages; Renaissance; Puritan; Restoration and Augustan Periods; Enlightenment, Romanticism; Victorianism (Realism); Modernism; – матеріали відповідних двох модулів:

Модуль I. The Transition from Medieval to Renaissance. Literature and the Age. Elizabethan Poetry and Prose. Elizabethan and Early Stuart Drama. The English Literature of the Restoration Period and Enlightenment.

Модуль II. Pre-Romanticism in English Literature. The Romantic Period in the History of English and American Literature: Contexts and Conditions. Victorian Period. From 1900 to 1950. The Modernist Revolution.

Завдання розроблені з урахуванням сучасних вимог до оцінювання та спрямовані на перевірку як теоретичних знань здобувачів, так і їхнього вміння аналізувати літературні твори у відповідних історико-культурних контекстах. Зокрема, за структурою вони поділяються на: завдання з однією правильною відповіддю; завдання на встановлення відповідності; завдання відкритої форми з короткою відповіддю. Пропонований тестовий збірник може використовуватися як засіб поточного та підсумкового контролю, а також для самостійної підготовки здобувачів.

ОПИС ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ

Найменування показників	Галузь знань, спеціальність, ОПП, рівень вищої освіти	Характеристика освітньої компоненти	
		денна форма навчання	заочна форма навчання
Кількість кредитів – 4	Галузь знань 03 Гуманітарні науки Спеціальність 035 Філологія Освітньо-професійна програма	Обов'язкова	
Модулів – 2	Англійська мова та література (переклад включно)		
Загальна кількість годин – 120	Рівень вищої освіти: перший (бакалаврський)	Рік підготовки: 2	
Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання: аудиторних – 4,1 самостійної роботи здобувача – 3,4		Семестр третій	
		Лекції	
		28 год.	4 год.
		Практичні/Семінарські	
		38 год.	8 год.
		Лабораторні	
		–	–
		Самостійна/індивідуальна робота	
		54 год.	108 год.
		Вид контролю	
Екзамен			

Примітка.

Співвідношення кількості годин аудиторних занять до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи становить:

для денної форми – 55% : 45%

для заочної форми – 10% : 90%

Мета вивчення освітньої компоненти: ознайомлення здобувачів вищої освіти з основними тенденціями розвитку зарубіжної (англомовної) літератури від найдавніших часів до наших днів, тобто з особливостями розгортання світового літературного процесу як важливої складової загальнокультурного розвитку; вироблення вмінь і навичок аналізу/інтерпретації літературних творів із урахуванням особливостей історико-культурного контексту, розуміння основних історичних закономірностей, логіки зміни літературно-художніх напрямків та течій, специфіки жанрової еволюції; крім того, мета курсу пов'язана з вихованням здобувачів вищої освіти – майбутніх філологів-перекладачів, а отже й представників української культури в її діалозі з культурами інших країн.

Основними завданнями вивчення освітньої компоненти є:

- навчити розуміти зміну культурних епох, еволюцію літературно-художніх напрямків, течій, жанрів;
- навчити розуміти історичні й загальнокультурні особливості зарубіжної (англомовної) літератури в той або інший період її розвитку;
- навчити розуміти цілісність розгортання світового літературного процесу, взаємозв'язок між окремими літературними фактами;
- формувати навички сприйняття літературно-художнього твору;
- формувати навички аналізу художнього тексту;
- формувати навички особистісної інтерпретації літературно-художнього твору як формально-змістовної єдності.

Критерії оцінювання здобувачів:

- оцінювання здобувачів вищої освіти здійснюється відповідно до «Положення про критерії та порядок оцінювання навчальних досягнень здобувачів вищої освіти Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка згідно з Європейською кредитною трансферно-накопичувальною системою» https://zu.edu.ua/offic/ocinjuvannya_zvo.pdf.
- Оцінювання навчальних досягнень здобувачів вищої освіти за всіма видами навчальних робіт проводиться за поточним, модульним та підсумковим контролюми.
- Кожен здобувач вищої освіти виконує завдання, що передбачені навчальною і робочою програмами та силабусом освітньої компоненти, а також інструктивно-методичними матеріалами для організації самостійної та індивідуальної роботи.

Оцінка за університетською шкалою		Оцінка в балах	Оцінка за шкалою ECTS	
Екзамен	Залік		Оцінка	Пояснення
Відмінно	Зараховано	90-100	A	відмінне виконання лише з незначною кількістю помилок
Добре		82-89	B	вище середнього рівня з кількома помилками
		74-81	C	в цілому правильне виконання з певною кількістю суттєвих

				ПОМИЛОК
Задовільно		64-73	D	непогано, але зі значною кількістю недоліків
		60-63	E	виконання задовольняє мінімальним критеріям
Незадовільно	Незараховано	35-59	FX	з можливістю повторного складання
		1-34	F	з обов'язковим повторним курсом

**Підсумкова оцінка з вивчених модулів за навчальний рік (ПОМ)
розраховується:**

№ модулю	M _{%n} (відсоткове значення модулю освітньої компоненти)
Модуль 1	M _{%1} = 50%
Модуль 2	M _{%2} = 50%
Сума	100

ЕКЗАМЕН

Оскільки формою підсумкового контролю освітньої компоненти є екзамен, то здобувачі вищої освіти в яких підсумкова оцінка з вивчених модулів (ПОМ) за семестр становить 60 і більше балів, мають право не складати екзамен. У такому разі підсумкова оцінка з вивчених модулів (ПОМ) = Екзаменаційній оцінці (ЕО) = Підсумковій оцінці (ПО).

$$ПОМ = ЕО = ПО$$

У випадку складання екзамену підсумкова оцінка (ПО) визначається як середнє арифметичне балів підсумкової оцінки з вивчених модулів (ПОМ) та екзаменаційної оцінки (ЕО).

$$ПО = (ПОМ + ЕО) / 2$$

TESTS. Module I. The Transition from Medieval to Renaissance. Literature and the Age. Elizabethan Poetry and Prose. Elizabethan and Early Stuart Drama. The English Literature of the Restoration Period and Enlightenment.

Завдання І типу – ЗАВДАННЯ З ОДНІЄЮ ПРАВИЛЬНОЮ ВІДПОВІДДЮ

1. Which language “Beowulf” was written in?
 - a) Anglo-Saxon
 - b) Modern English
 - c) Middle English
 - d) Danish

2. What type of poem is “Beowulf”?
 - a) epic poem
 - b) satire
 - c) romance
 - d) ballad

3. Which century does the oldest existing copy of “Beowulf” date?
 - a) 10th
 - b) 5th
 - c) 13th
 - d) 7th

4. Which tradition does Anglo-Saxon poetry belong to?
 - a) oral
 - b) written
 - c) aural
 - d) tactile

5. What was the name of a travelling Anglo-Saxon minstrel?
 - a) scop
 - b) csop
 - c) posc
 - d) cops

6. Which musical elements of the language were the most important in Anglo-Saxon poetry?
 - a) alliteration and rhythm
 - b) assonance and rhyme
 - c) rhythm and rhyme
 - d) alliteration and assonance

7. Which dialect became the basis of the modern English language?
 - a) East Midland
 - b) Northern
 - c) West Midland
 - d) Southern

8. Which three languages were spoken in England after the Norman invasion?
 - a) French, Latin, English
 - b) French, German, Italian
 - c) Latin, Greek, English

d) German, Spanish, French

10. Which language was the language of the ruling Norman class?

- a) French
- b) English
- c) Latin
- d) German

12. Which language was the language of the Church, scholars and serious writing?

- a) Latin
- b) French
- c) English
- d) German

13. What form of poetry was a chivalric romance?

- a) narrative poetry
- b) descriptive poetry
- c) minstrel poetry
- d) dramatic poetry

14. Who did the plot of chivalric romances centre around?

- a) knight
- b) lady
- c) dragon
- d) pirate

15. What did romances introduce?

- a) the idea of courtly love
- b) sentimental adventures
- c) moral lesson
- d) free love

16. How many main categories are the romances written in Britain divided into?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 2

17. Which century did humorous beast epic appear in?

- a) 13th
- b) 14th
- c) 10th
- d) 11th

18. What was the most frequent topic in the Middle English secular lyrics?

- a) romantic love
- b) religious devotion
- c) tales of classical world
- d) historical events

19. What was the most frequent topic in the Middle English religious lyrics?

- a) sorrow of Christ

- b) romantic devotion
- c) tales of classical world
- d) historical events

20. What is the name of short folk songs that tell stories?

- a) ballads
- b) romances
- c) lyrics
- d) epics

21. What did Geoffrey Chaucer introduce?

- a) iambic pentameter
- b) iambic hexameter
- c) blank verse
- d) epic prose

22. Where does English drama originate from?

- a) street performance
- b) biblical masquerade
- c) Greek festivals
- d) monastic orders

23. Where does English drama originate from?

- a) religious dramatisations
- b) biblical masquerade
- c) Greek festivals
- d) monastic orders

24. What type of drama did a primitive form of dramatic dialogue give rise to?

- a) liturgical
- b) lay
- c) chivalric
- d) court

25. What were the Mystery plays based on?

- a) stories from the Bible
- b) stories from the lives of saints
- c) stories from the epic poems
- d) stories from the epic prose

26. What were the Miracle plays based on?

- a) stories from the lives of saints
- b) stories from the Bible
- c) stories from the epic poems
- d) stories from the epic prose

27. Who initially supervised the dramatic performances of Miracle and Mystery plays?

- a) the clergy
- b) the lay people
- c) the gentry
- d) the serfs

28. What was the name of the movable stage-carriage?
- a) pageant
 - b) horse theatre
 - c) lower room
 - d) upper room
29. What was the main purpose of the Morality play?
- a) to teach a moral lesson
 - b) to teach a religious lesson
 - c) to teach a secular lesson
 - d) to teach a courtly lesson
30. What form were the Morality plays composed in?
- a) allegory
 - b) epic
 - c) romance
 - d) ballad
31. How is the most famous Morality play called?
- a) "Everyman"
 - b) "Everywoman"
 - c) "Everything"
 - d) "Everlasting"
32. How many periods is Chaucer's work generally divided into?
- a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 2
33. What is the chief allegorical work of Chaucer's French period?
- a) "Book of the Duchess"
 - b) "The Parlement of Foules"
 - c) "Troilus and Criseyde"
 - d) "The Canterbury Tales"
34. What is the chief medieval beast fable of Chaucer's Italian period?
- a) "The Parlement of Foules"
 - b) "Book of the Duchess"
 - c) "Troilus and Criseyde"
 - d) "The Canterbury Tales"
35. What is the chief work of Chaucer's English period?
- a) "The Canterbury Tales"
 - b) "The Parlement of Foules"
 - c) "Troilus and Criseyde"
 - d) "Book of the Duchess"
36. Where are the pilgrims of "The Canterbury Tales" described?
- a) in the Prologue
 - b) in the Tale 1
 - c) in the Nun's Tale

d) in the Miller's Tale

37. Which class of English society is missing from "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) the nobility
- b) the chivalry
- c) the clergy
- d) the gentry

38. Which class of English society is missing from "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) the poor
- b) the chivalry
- c) the clergy
- d) the gentry

39. What did people call the Prioress in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) Madam Eglantyne
- b) Madam Loy
- c) Madam Amor
- d) Lady Macbeth

40. What language did the Prioress speak in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) French
- b) Spanish
- c) Latin
- d) Greek

41. What hung in the place of a crucifix which the Prioress wore in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) brooch
- b) rosary
- c) beads
- d) ring

42. What was the Wife of Bath's profession in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) cloth-maker
- b) tailor
- c) nun
- d) prioress

43. How many times has the Wife of Bath been married in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 6

44. What makes Knowledge believe that Everyman has gone to heaven in Morality play "Everyman"?

- a) angels singing
- b) angels crying
- c) demons laughing
- d) demons brooding

45. Who, according to the angel, will enter the 'heavenly sphere' on the judgment day in Morality

play "Everyman"?

- a) those who lived well
- b) those who sinned
- c) those who prayed
- d) those who died

46. How was the revolt against the Roman Catholic Church in England known?

- a) Reformation
- b) Restoration
- c) Adoration
- d) Reconstruction

47. How was the revival of interest in classical culture in England known?

- a) Humanism
- b) Theosophy
- c) Scholastic doctrine
- d) Atheism

48. When did the re-awakening of interest in classical culture take place?

- a) during the Renaissance
- b) during the Middle Ages
- c) during the Restoration
- b) during the Romanticism

49. What did Humanism focus on?

- a) man
- b) God
- c) morality
- d) religion

50. What literary form is "Utopia" written in?

- a) dialogue
- b) monologue
- c) romance
- d) epic poem

51. Where was the influence of Renaissance Italian models more strongly felt in English art?

- a) poetry
- b) prose
- c) drama
- d) architecture

52. Whose translations and imitations of were Sir Thomas Wyatt's sonnets?

- a) Petrarch
- b) Dante
- c) Boccaccio
- d) Castiglione

53. How many lines does Elizabethan sonnet comprise?

- a) 14
- b) 12
- c) 10

d) 8

54. Who wrote a sequence of 108 sonnets “Astrophel and Stella” (1591)?

- a) Sir Phillip Sydney
- b) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- c) Earl of Surrey
- d) Edmund Spenser

55. Who wrote a sequence of sonnets “Amoretti” (1595)?

- a) Edmund Spenser
- b) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- c) Earl of Surrey
- d) Sir Phillip Sydney

56. Who wrote a sequence of 154 sonnets?

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- c) Earl of Surrey
- d) Sir Phillip Sydney

57. What is the title of the most famous allegorical pastorals written during the Renaissance in England?

- a) “The Shepherdes Calender”
- b) “The Faerie Queene”
- c) “Amoretti”
- d) “Astrophel and Stella”

58. What is the form of “The Faerie Queene”?

- a) allegory
- b) epic poem
- c) romance
- d) sonnet

59. What type of metre did Spenser introduce in “The Faerie Queene”?

- a) Spenserian stanza
- b) Elizabethan sonnet
- c) Elizabethan drama
- d) Spenserian sonnet

60. Whose classic tragedies were particularly popular during the Renaissance in England?

- a) Seneca
- b) Plautus
- c) Terence
- d) Ovid

61. Whose works can be exemplified under Seneca's influence during the Renaissance in England?

- a) Thomas Kyd
- b) John Lily
- c) Robert Greene
- d) Edmund Spenser

62. What was the first highly popular play about bloody revenge during the Renaissance in

England?

- a) "The Spanish Tragedy"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Romeo and Juliet"

63. Which Elizabethan world view principle was drama strictly linked to?

- a) the principle of order
- b) the principle of chaos
- c) the principle of free love
- d) the principle of equality

64. Who were Renaissance actors direct descendants of?

- a) Medieval street performers
- b) Tradesmen of Guilds
- c) monastic order Jesuits
- d) lay people

65. What were the first playhouses considered to be during the Renaissance in England?

- a) the centres of corruption
- b) the centres of education
- c) the centres of art
- d) the centres of humanism

66. What was the first playhouse built in London?

- a) The Theatre
- b) The Rose
- c) The Swan
- d) The Globe

67. Which theatric company did Shakespeare belong to?

- a) The Lord Chamberlain's Men
- b) The Earl of Leicester's Men
- c) The Queen's Men
- d) The Lord's Men

68. Which model were the Elizabethan theatres built in mind?

- a) the inn yard model
- b) the pyramid model
- c) the pageant model
- d) the monastery model

69. Where did the main theatric action take part during the Renaissance in England?

- a) the outer stage
- b) the inner stage
- c) the 'hell'
- d) the third level space

70. Where did the confined theatric actions take part during the Renaissance in England?

- a) the inner stage
- b) the outer stage
- c) the 'hell'

d) the third level space

71. Where from did the demons and fairies make dramatic appearances during the Renaissance in England?

- a) the 'hell'
- b) the outer stage
- c) the inner stage
- d) the third level space

72. What was the most famous Renaissance satire on greed and corruption?

- a) "Volpone"
- b) "Macbeth"
- c) "Hamlet"
- d) "The Spanish Tragedy"

73. Where were masques performed?

- a) court
- b) street
- c) monastery
- d) inn yard

74. What kind of prose works were mainly developed in Elizabethan England?

- a) travel literature
- b) novels
- c) diaries
- d) memoirs

75. What does Faustus believe might save him in "Doctor Faustus" by Christopher Marlowe?

- a) a drop of Christ's blood
- b) nothing
- c) prayer
- d) invisibility

76. Who was the first English playwright to use blank verse?

- a) Marlowe
- b) Shakespeare
- c) Kyd
- d) Greene

77. Which type of drama do all Marlowe's plays belong to?

- a) tragedy
- b) comedy
- c) epic
- d) masque

78. Which family does Romeo belong to in "Romeo and Juliet"?

- a) Montague
- b) Capulet
- c) Lawrence
- d) Shakespeare

78. Which family does Juliet belong to in "Romeo and Juliet"?

- a) Capulet
- b) Montague
- c) Lawrence
- d) Shakespeare

79. What, according to Hamlet, stops man from taking action in “Hamlet”?

- a) thought
- b) desire
- c) willpower
- d) faith

80. Why did Robert Greene call Shakespeare “an upstart crow”?

- a) because he complained that Shakespeare was an uneducated dramatist
- b) because he complained that Shakespeare was an ill-mannered dramatist
- c) because he complained that Shakespeare was a showing-off dramatist
- d) because he complained that Shakespeare was a pretentious dramatist

81. Which family does not Romeo belong to in “Romeo and Juliet”?

- a) Capulet
- b) Montague
- c) Lawrence
- d) Shakespeare

82. Which family does not Juliet belong to in “Romeo and Juliet”?

- a) Montague
- b) Capulet
- c) Lawrence
- d) Shakespeare

83. How many plays did Shakespeare write?

- a) 37
- b) 47
- c) 154
- d) 30

84. What was the title of the first collection of Shakespeare's plays?

- a) First Folio
- b) Second Folio
- c) Debut Folio
- d) First Night Folio

85. How many periods are there in Shakespeare's work?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 5

86. Name Shakespearean character who is a complex and sensitive idealist who is paralysed by indecision.

- a) Hamlet
- b) King Lear
- c) Othello

d) Macbeth

87. Name Shakespearean character who is a proud misguided father lost his mind when he understands his daughters' true nature.

- a) King Lear
- b) Hamlet
- c) Othello
- d) Macbeth

88. Name Shakespearean character who is a naïve victim of his enemy's envy and treachery.

- a) Othello
- b) Hamlet
- c) King Lear
- d) Macbeth

89. Name Shakespearean character who is a soldier transformed into murderer by ambition.

- a) Macbeth
- b) Hamlet
- c) Othello
- d) King Lear

90. Name Shakespearean character who is a scheming, ambitious wife who realises too late, the horrors she committed.

- a) Lady Macbeth
- b) Desdemona
- c) Othelia
- d) Juliet

91. Whom are the sonnets 1-126 by Shakespeare dedicated to?

- a) fair youth
- b) dark lady
- c) fair lady
- d) dark youth

92. Whom are the sonnets 127-154 by Shakespeare dedicated to?

- a) dark lady
- b) fair youth
- c) dark youth
- d) fair lady

93. What did Beowulf decide to do when he heard of Grendel's attacks?

- a) he decided to travel across the sea and help to fight the monster
- b) he decided to keep distance off the conflict
- c) he decided to sacrifice himself
- d) he decided to travel across the sea and compromise with the monster

94. How many men did Beowulf decide to take with him to fight Grendel?

- a) 14
- b) 54
- c) 114
- d) 2

95. What is Beowulf called throughout the poem?
- a) thane
 - b) master
 - c) leader
 - d) monarch
96. When will Knowledge from a Morality play “Everyman” abandon him?
- a) when he dies
 - b) when he falls asleep
 - c) when he prays
 - d) when he commits crimes
97. Why does Good Deeds from a Morality play “Everyman” tell him not to be afraid?
- a) he will speak on Everyman's behalf
 - b) he will condemn him
 - c) he will resurrect him
 - d) he will forgive him
98. What does Faustus want Mephistopheles to do in “Doctor Faustus” play?
- a) he wants him to serve him
 - b) he wants him to educate him
 - c) he wants him to rebel against God
 - d) he wants him to rebel against Lucifer
99. What blasphemous act did Faustus do in order to conjure up the evil spirit in “Doctor Faustus” play?
- a) he insulted the name of God
 - b) he insulted the name of Satan
 - c) he insulted the name of mother
 - d) he insulted the name of mankind
100. In return for what an evil spirit appear in “Doctor Faustus” play?
- a) in return for a man's soul
 - b) in return for a man's will
 - c) in return for a man's health
 - d) in return for a man's faith
101. What is the quickest way of conjuring up an evil spirit according to Mephistopheles?
- a) to renounce the Holy Trinity and pray to Lucifer
 - b) to renounce the Catholic Rome
 - c) to renounce the English Church
 - d) to renounce the Monarch
102. What does Juliet ask the night to do when she dies?
- a) to cut Romeo into little stars and spread out against the night sky
 - b) to cut Romeo's veins and cover the sky with blood
 - c) to cut Romeo into little snowdrops and flowers
 - d) to cut Romeo's throat and drink blood like a vampire
103. What solution to life's suffering does Hamlet suggest?
- a) suicide
 - b) reasoning

- c) fight
- d) sleep

104. Why does Juliet not appear to be dead?

- a) because her lips and cheeks are red
- b) because she whispers something
- c) because she walks asleep
- d) because she makes involuntary contractions

105. What reason does Romeo give for committing suicide?

- a) that way he will join Juliet and prevent death from taking her from him
- b) that way he will join angels in heaven to save Juliet
- c) that way he will reinforce feud between the families of Verona
- d) that way he makes her death immortal in history

106. Why is Juliet upset when she sees that the cup of poison is empty?

- a) she wanted to drink some poison herself
- b) she was thirsty
- c) she wanted to poison herself first
- d) she wanted to poison the Montagues

107. Why does Juliet hurry her final act?

- a) she wants waste no time in rejoicing Romeo in death
- b) she wants waste no time in rejoicing God
- c) she wastes time in rejoicing Romeo before his death
- d) she wastes time in rejoicing God before Romeo's death

108. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be, or not to be" soliloquy. Which semantic field do the expressions "slings and arrows" and "to take arms" belong to?

- a) weapons/war
- b) peace/hope
- c) reason/passion
- d) love/death

109. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be, or not to be" soliloquy. By comparing death to sleep how does he depict it?

- a) positively
- b) negatively
- c) neutrally
- d) critically

110. Who does Hamlet think is hiding behind the curtains?

- a) Claudius
- b) Gertrude
- c) Polonius
- d) Ophelia

111. What does Hamlet mean when he says that he wants to "wring" the queen's heart?

- a) to make her feel remorse
- b) to make her happy
- c) to make her cry

d) to make her suffering

112. Hamlet thinks that the ghost has come to reprimand him. For what?

- a) for not having as yet revenged his father's murder by killing Claudius
- b) for not having as yet revenged his father's murder by killing Gertrude
- c) for not having as yet revenged his father's murder by killing Polonius
- d) for not having as yet revenged his father's murder by killing Ophelia

113. Who has come to Hamlet to reprimand him?

- a) ghost
- b) God
- c) friend
- d) beloved

114. What do allusions to Greek and Latin mythology suggest about Hamlet's view of his father?

- a) admired and respected as God
- b) merciless as God
- c) eternal as God
- d) invisible as God

115. What are Hamlet's father and his brother Claudius compared to?

- a) two ears of corn
- b) two shoes
- c) two hands
- d) two acorns

116. Out of "two ears of corn" Hamlet's father is named as "wholesome". What does it mean?

- a) good
- b) evil
- c) corrupted
- d) weak

117. Out of "two ears of corn" Hamlet's uncle, Claudius is named as "mildewed". What does it mean?

- a) evil
- b) good
- c) passionate
- d) morality

118. What in Hamlet's opinion is the relationship between Claudius and the queen based on?

- a) lust
- b) dignity
- c) gluttony
- d) adultery

119. What was queen's attitude towards Hamlet in the past?

- a) positive
- b) negative
- c) neutral
- d) skeptical

120. What does highly questionable and exclamatory speech of the queen convey about her state of

mind in “Hamlet”?

- a) confused
- b) apologetic
- c) pensive
- d) resolute

121. What important social function did scopos have?

- a) they functioned as memory banks
- b) they functioned as writers
- c) they functioned as translators
- d) they functioned as dramatists

122. What helped scopos memorise long works of poetry?

- a) musical elements of language such as alliteration and rhythm
- b) musical elements of language such as assonance and rhythm
- c) musical elements of language such as assonance and caesura
- d) musical elements of language such as rhythm and caesura

123. What were the subjects of pagan Anglo-Saxon verse?

- a) sagas, tales and legends
- b) sagas
- c) tales
- d) legends

124. What were the subjects of Christian Anglo-Saxon verse?

- a) taken from the Bible and the lives of saints
- b) taken from the Bible
- c) taken from the lives of saints
- d) mythology

125. Who were Caedmon and Cynewulf?

- a) they were the first most important poets of religious poetry
- b) they were the last most important poets of religious poetry
- c) they were the first most important poets of pagan poetry
- d) they were the last most important poets of pagan poetry

126. When was Anglo-Saxon poetry written down?

- a) from the end of the 7th c. onwards
- b) from the end of the 8th c. onwards
- c) from the end of the 9th c. onwards
- d) from the end of the 10th c. onwards

127. How many lines of Anglo-Saxon verse survive today?

- a) 30,000 lines
- b) 40,000 lines
- c) 10,000 lines
- d) 100,000 lines

128. When was the legend of Beowulf first taken to Britain?

- a) during the 5th c.
- b) during the 6th c.
- c) during the 7th c.

d) during the 8th c.

129. Whom was the legend of Beowulf taken to Britain by?

- a) the Angles, Saxons and Jutes
- b) the Romans
- c) the Celts
- d) the Vikings

130. Where does the main action of “Beowulf” take place?

- a) Sweden and Denmark
- b) Norway and Sweden
- c) England and Scotland
- d) Holland and Iceland

131. When does the main action of “Beowulf” take place?

- a) during the 6th c.
- b) during the 8th c.
- c) during the 10th c.
- d) during the 12th c.

132. What type of figure was Beowulf?

- a) legendary
- b) real
- c) fictional
- d) virtual

133. What was the time of “Beowulf”?

- a) real
- b) legendary
- c) fictional
- d) virtual

134. What was the setting of “Beowulf”?

- a) historical
- b) imaginary
- c) epic
- d) virtual

135. Who ordered the compilation of the “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle”?

- a) King Alfred the Great
- b) Geoffrey Chaucer
- c) Caedmon
- d) Cynewulf

136. During what time was “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle” was written?

- a) 9th-12th cc.
- b) 10th-12th cc.
- c) 11th-12th cc.
- d) 5th-10th cc.

137. What type of information does “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle” contain?

- a) it is a time-line of English history

- b) agriculture
- c) law
- d) religion

138. By whom was the Anglo-Saxon poetry first written down?

- a) monks
- b) minstrels
- c) scops
- d) lay people

139. What are Chivalric Romances?

- a) a form narrative poetry developed in France in the 12th c.
- b) a form verse poetry developed in France in the 12th c.
- c) a form narrative poetry developed in Germany in the 12th c.
- d) a form verse poetry developed in France in the 11th c.

140. What type of stories do Chivalric Romances tell?

- a) a single knight winning the heart of his heroine
- b) historical events
- c) religious Crusade
- d) Genesis

141. What is a lyric?

- a) a short poem that does not tell a story but expresses thoughts and feelings of a poet
- b) a short poem that tells a story and expresses thoughts and feelings of a poet
- c) a short narrative that does not tell a story but expresses religious views of a poet
- d) a short poem that tells a story

142. What is the main subject of “the matter of Britain” romances?

- a) stories about King Arthur
- b) tales of the classical world
- c) stories of otherworldly magic
- d) religious sermons

143. What is the main subject of “the matter of Troy” romances?

- a) tales of the classical world stories about King Arthur
- b) stories about King Arthur
- c) stories of otherworldly magic
- d) religious sermons

144. What is the main subject of “the Breton lays” romances?

- a) stories of otherworldly magic stories about King Arthur
- b) tales of the classical world
- c) stories about King Arthur
- d) religious sermons

145. What type of language did the poets of religious lyrics use to express religious devotion?

- a) the language of love poetry
- b) the language of moral poetry
- c) the language of didactic poetry
- d) the language of pagan poetry

146. What is a ballad?

- a) a short poem that tells a story
- b) a short poem that tells a story and expresses thoughts and feelings of a poet
- c) a short narrative that does not tell a story but expresses religious views of a poet
- d) a short poem that does not tell a story but expresses thoughts and feelings of a poet

147. What was the subject matter of ballads about the supernatural?

- a) stories of ghosts and demons
- b) separation of lovers
- c) stories of convicted criminals
- d) the band of outlaws and a folk hero

148. What was the subject matter of ballads about romantic tragedies?

- a) separation of lovers
- b) stories of ghosts and demons
- c) stories of convicted criminals
- d) the band of outlaws and a folk hero

149. What was the subject matter of ballads about crime and punishment?

- a) stories of convicted criminals
- b) stories of ghosts and demons
- c) separation of lovers
- d) the band of outlaws and a folk hero

150. What was the subject matter of ballads about Robin Hood?

- a) the band of outlaws and a folk hero
- b) stories of ghosts and demons
- c) separation of lovers
- d) stories of convicted criminals

151. The work of which Italian poet was translated and imitated by the Earl of Surrey?

- a) Petrarch
- b) Thomas Wyatt
- c) John Gower
- d) Wycliffe John

152. What features did Elizabethan love poetry share with Medieval courtly love poems?

- a) addressed to a lady who was distant and idealised; ornate language; set to music and sung
- b) addressed to a lady who was distant and idealised
- c) ornate language
- d) set to music and sung

153. Which classical Latin dramatist influenced the work of Thomas Kyd?

- a) Seneca
- b) Plutarch
- c) Homer
- d) Ovid

154. What was necessary for companies of actors to have in order to perform?

- a) patronage of noblemen
- b) permission by the clergy

- c) appreciation of the common people
- d) patronage of the monastic orders

155. Why did companies prefer to perform outside London during the summer?

- a) in summer London was often ravaged by the plague
- b) persecution by officials
- c) contracts with the theatrical companies
- d) popularizing of the street performances as an artistic formulate

156. Who played the part of women characters?

- a) young boys
- b) elderly men
- c) women
- d) kids

157. Why were women not allowed to perform on the stage?

- a) acting was considered to be immoral and unsuitable for a lady
- b) acting demanded too much education which was unavailable to women
- c) acting demanded fencing skills
- d) acting had a fixed age limit

158. What characteristics and talents did a good actor need to have in the Renaissance period?

- a) a good memory, a strong voice, knowledge how to sing, dance and fence
- b) a good memory
- c) a strong voice
- d) knowledge how to sing, dance and fence

159. Before the building of playhouses where were plays performed?

- a) on a raised platform in the yard of inns
- b) on a underground platform in the yard of inns
- c) on a raised platform in the church
- d) on a raised platform at Court

160. Why were playhouses initially built outside the city walls?

- a) because they were considered to be centres of corruption
- b) because they were considered to be centres of education
- c) because they were considered to be centres of religion
- d) the rent within the city walls was too high

161. What does the association of Romeo with brightness and white colour suggest?

- a) the sun
- b) death
- c) desert
- d) despair

162. What did the Miller from "The Canterbury Tales" steal?

- a) grain
- b) coin
- c) corn
- d) acorn

163. What clothes did the Miller from "The Canterbury Tales" wear?

- a) white coat, blue hood
- b) black coat, blue hood
- c) white coat
- d) blue hood

164. What musical instrument did the Miller from “The Canterbury Tales” play?

- a) bagpipe
- b) lyre
- c) drum
- d) pipe

165. “His mighty mouth was like a furnace door”. What is the tenor in this simile from “The Canterbury Tales”?

- a) the Miller's mouth
- b) the Miller's hands
- c) the furnace door
- d) the mighty door

166. “His mighty mouth was like a furnace door”. What is the vehicle in this simile from “The Canterbury Tales”?

- a) the furnace door
- b) the Miller's mouth
- c) the mighty door
- d) the Miller's head

167. In what centuries was Shakespeare active as a playwright?

- a) 16-17th cc.
- b) 15-16th c.
- c) 17-18th cc.
- d) 15-17th cc.

168. What kind of characters generally sing in Shakespeare's plays?

- a) servants, clowns, fools
- b) kings and queens
- c) noblemen
- d) fairies

169. When a major character in a Shakespeare's play sings, it is most likely because:

- a) they are suffering from mental illness
- b) they are in love
- c) they are entertaining guests and friends
- d) they are speaking their innermost thoughts

170. The music performed during Shakespeare's plays was meant to

- a) create mood, establish emotional state, provide an interlude
- b) create mood
- c) establish emotional state
- d) provide an interlude

171. Known as England's greatest playwright Shakespeare fittingly died on which date?

- a) April 23rd, St. George Day
- b) October 25th, Battle of Agincourt

- c) October 14th, Battle of Hastings
- d) July 30th, England won the World Cup

172. How did Shakespeare's Globe Theatre burn down in 1613?

- a) a cannon shot set fire to the wooden beams during a performance of "Henry VIII"
- b) a rival playwright set fire to it in a fit of jealousy
- c) a business associate set fire to it to claim on the insurance
- d) the audience was displeased with the acting and set the theatre on fire

173. What is Shakespeare's shortest play?

- a) "The Comedy of Errors"
- b) "Macbeth"
- c) "The Taming of the Shrew"
- d) "Hamlet"

174. What was the only Shakespeare left his wife in his will?

- a) his second best bed
- b) his pipe
- c) his bed pan
- d) a coat belonging to a former mistress

175. How many times does suicide figure in his plays?

- a) 13
- b) 5
- c) 33
- d) 37

176. Shakespeare invented over 1700 words. However which of these he did not create?

- a) nincompop
- b) pedant
- c) hobnob
- d) buzzer

177. Which of these Henrys did Shakespeare not write about?

- a) Henry VII
- b) Henry V
- c) Henry VI
- d) Henry VIII

178. "If music be the food of love, play on" are the famous opening lines of a comedy:

- a) "Twelfth Night"
- b) "Anthony and Cleopatra"
- c) "Coriolanus"
- d) "Hamlet"

179. "Two households, both alike in dignity, in fair Verona..." are the famous opening lines of:

- a) "Romeo and Juliet"
- b) "Richard III"
- c) "Hamlet"
- d) "Macbeth"

180. "...I take it much unkindly that thou, Iago, who hath had my purse as if the strings were thine"

are the famous opening lines of:

- a) "Othello"
- b) "Macbeth"
- c) "Hamlet"
- d) "Richard II"

181. "Now, fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour draws on apace..." are the famous opening lines of:

- a) "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
- b) "A Comedy of Errors"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Macbeth"

182. Complete the following famous line from "Hamlet": "Something is rotten in the state of..."

- a) Denmark
- b) England
- c) Verona
- d) Maine

183. Which of the following characters does not appear in "Hamlet"?

- a) Miranda
- b) Polonius
- c) Claudius
- d) Gertrude

184. Where was Hamlet studying before he returned to England?

- a) Wittenberg
- b) Oslo
- c) London
- d) Dublin

185. How are Polonius and Laertes related?

- a) father/son
- b) uncle/nephew
- c) cousin/cousin
- d) brother/brother

186. How does Queen Gertrude die?

- a) poisoned by drinking from Hamlet's cup
- b) accidentally stabbed by the king
- c) drowned in the river outside the castle
- d) suffering fatal heart attack

187. In which country is "Macbeth" set?

- a) Scotland
- b) England
- c) Wales
- d) Ireland

188. Who is travelling with Macbeth when he first encounters the Three Witches?

- a) Banquo
- b) Lady Macbeth's
- c) Duncan

d) Macduff

189. At the beginning of “Macbeth” the Scots are at war with which country?

- a) Norway
- b) Prussia
- c) England
- d) Poland

190. Which of the following is not an apparition shown to Macbeth by the Witches?

- a) a bloody dagger
- b) an armed head
- c) a bloody child
- d) a crowned child

191. What is the defining feature of an alliterative verse?

- a) each line features many words that start with the same letter
- b) every character is based on real historical figure
- c) it makes heavy use of literary allusions
- d) it is in iambic pentametre

192. Who is known as the “father” of English?

- a) Chaucer
- b) Malory
- c) Caedmon
- d) Sir Gawain

193. What is the name of a common language of a country?

- a) vernacular
- b) variant
- c) dialect
- d) borrowing

194. What language did the commoners speak in the Middle Ages?

- a) English
- b) French
- c) Latin
- d) Greek

195. What famous legendary figure did Thomas Malory write about?

- a) King Arthur
- b) William the Conqueror
- c) Jean of Arch
- d) Alexander the Great

196. Who introduced the printing press to England?

- a) William Caxton
- b) William Taxton
- c) William Tanxy
- d) William Tontax

197. What was the name of the inn where the pilgrims of “The Canterbury Tales” meet?

- a) the Tabard Inn

- b) the Captain's Inn
- c) the Tailor's Inn
- d) the London Inn

198. Where were the pilgrims going to pay homage to St. Thomas?

- a) Canterbury Cathedral
- b) Canterbury Cemetery
- c) Canterbury Vault
- d) Canterbury Fountain

199. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of Norman Conquest in 1066?

- a) French
- b) Latin
- c) Spanish
- d) Greek

200. The popular legend of which of the following legendary figures made its earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English and German literatures?

- a) King Arthur
- b) Sir Gawain
- c) Saint Patrick
- d) King Alfred

201. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law?

- a) 14th c.
- b) 13th c.
- c) 12th c.
- d) 11th c.

202. The decision of which poet to emulate French and Italian poetry in his own vernacular prompted a change in the status of English?

- a) Chaucer
- b) Langland
- c) Malory
- d) Gower

203. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance?

- a) everlasting shame
- b) conversion to Christianity
- c) banishment to Asia
- d) death

204. Old English poets were fascinated by the tensions between which two aspects of their hybrid culture?

- a) pagan and Christian moral codes
- b) Islam and Christianity
- c) oral and written traditions
- d) insular and continental philosophy

205. The use of “whale-road” for sea is an example of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?

- a) kenning
- b) metonymy
- c) alliteration
- d) metaphors

206. The use of “life-house” for body is an example of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?

- a) kenning
- b) metonymy
- c) alliteration
- d) metaphors

207. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of Old English poetry?

- a) romantic love is a guiding principle of moral conduct
- b) irony is a mode of perception as much as it was a figure of speech
- c) Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed
- d) its idiom remained remarkable uniform for nearly three centuries

208. Which of the following best describes litote, a favourite rhetorical device in Old English poetry?

- a) ironic understatement
- b) repetition of parallel syntactic structures
- c) stress on every third diphthong
- d) a compound of two words

209. To what did the word “roman”, from which the genre of romance emerged, initially apply?

- a) a work written in the French vernacular
- b) a series of short stories
- c) a word derived from the Roman Empire
- d) a Roman officials

210. What is the idea of many romances, both aristocratic and popular alike?

- a) a knight proving his worthiness through nobility of character
- b) a knight rescuing his wife from the dragon
- c) a knight declaring his high birth before a tribunal
- d) a lord and lady singing of the pleasures of life-house

211. Which of the following subjects of Early Middle English religious prose was aimed primarily at women?

- a) the heroic combats of the virgin martyrs
- b) the penitence of Mary
- c) the woes of marriage
- d) the suffering of Christ on the cross

212. In addition to Chaucer and Langland, the “flowering” of Middle English literature is evident in the works of which of the following poets?

- a) the “Gawain” poet
- b) the “Beowulf” poet
- c) Geoffrey of Monmouth
- d) Marie de France

213. What was Chaucer's final work?

- a) "The Canterbury Tales"
- b) "Complaint to his Purse"
- c) "Legend of Good Women"
- d) "The House of Fame"

214. Who is the author of "Piers Plowman"?

- a) William Langland
- b) Sir Thomas Malory
- c) Geoffrey Chaucer
- d) Geoffrey of Monmouth

215. Which literary form, developed in the 15th century, personified vices and virtues?

- a) the morality play
- b) the short story
- c) the heroic epic
- d) the mock heroic epic

216. Which of the following authors is considered a devotee to chivalry, as it is personified in Sir Lancelot?

- a) Sir Thomas Malory
- b) William Langland
- c) Geoffrey Chaucer
- d) Geoffrey of Monmouth

217. Which of the following 16th. Century works of English literature was translated into the English language after its first publication in Latin?

- a) Thomas More's "Utopia"
- b) Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus"
- c) Shakespeare's sonnets
- d) Shakespeare's "King Lear"

218. Which of the following describes the chief system by which writers received financial rewards for their literary production?

- a) patronage
- b) censorship
- c) charity
- d) subscription

219. What power did Sidney attribute to poetry in his "Defence of Poetry"

- a) moral
- b) magic
- c) divine
- d) realistic

220. Which of the following might be represented by pastoral poetry?

- a) a celebration of humility and simplicity of living in the country
- b) an exaltation of the city life over country life
- c) heroic stories in epic form
- d) mock heroic lyrics

221. Who owned the rights of the theatrical script?

- a) the acting company
- b) the playwright
- c) the patron
- d) the printer

222. What was the name of short plays, staged as dialogues on religious, political and moral themes?

- a) interlude
- b) vaudeville
- c) mystery
- d) meditation

223. To what subgenre did the Senecan influence give rise, as evidenced in the first English tragedy "Gorboduc"?

- a) revenge tragedy
- b) villain tragedy
- c) poetic tragedy
- d) pastoral tragedy

224. What is blank verse?

- a) unrhymed iambic pentametre
- b) rhymed iambic pentametre
- c) the verse of Shakespeare's sonnets
- d) alliterative iambic tetrametre

225. What English diplomat and statesman, who spent time in the Tower of London because of accusations of adultery, introduced the sonnet as a form of poetry to the English?

- a) Thomas Wyatt
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) William Shakespeare
- d) Edmund Spenser

226. What is the rhyme scheme of a Shakespearean sonnet?

- a) abab cdcd efef gg
- b) abcd dcba bbaa cc
- c) abba cddc affe gg
- d) abab cdef cdef gg

227. How is a Shakespearean sonnet divided?

- a) three quatrains and a couplet
- b) two quatrains and two sestet
- c) two octaves
- d) seven couplets

228. What is epic known in Old English and Middle English periods?

- a) a long narrative poem about the deeds of a hero that embodies the values of a civilization
- b) a short lyrical poem about the deeds of a hero that embodies the values of a civilization
- c) a long rhymed lyrical poem about the deeds of a hero that embodies the values of a civilization
- d) a long narrative poem about the deeds of a hero that embodies the values of a knight

229. Who was Britain's source of romantic literature?

- a) King Arthur
- b) Robin Hood
- c) Jesus Christ
- d) Beowulf

230. What is the first Canterbury Tale?

- a) the Knight's Tale
- b) the Reeve's Tale
- c) the Miller's Tale
- d) the Cook's Tale

231. What kind of style did Chaucer use besides romance?

- a) realistic
- b) epic
- c) fantastic
- d) didactic

232. Who was the keeper of Tabard Inn in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) Harry Bailey
- b) Chaucer
- c) William Caxton
- d) Thomas a' Becket

233. What is the frame of "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) pilgrimage
- b) military tournament
- c) singing contest
- d) writing contest

234. What type of story is the Pardoner's Tale?

- a) exemplum
- b) beast fable
- c) courtly romance
- d) fabliau

235. What type of story is the Nun's Priest Tale?

- a) beast fable
- b) exemplum
- c) fabliau
- d) courtly romance

236. What type of story is the Miller's Tale?

- a) fabliau
- b) exemplum
- c) beast fable
- d) courtly romance

237. What type of story is the Wife of Bath Tale?

- a) courtly romance
- b) exemplum
- c) beast fable
- d) fabliau

238. What is an exemplum used in “The Canterbury Tales”?
- a) a moralized tale or anecdote, included in a medieval sermon
 - b) a fictitious tale that contains a moral using of some beast
 - c) a romance suitable for a king's court
 - d) a short romantic story
239. What is a beast fable used in “The Canterbury Tales”?
- a) a fictitious tale that contains a moral using of some beast
 - b) a romance suitable for a king's court
 - c) a moralized tale or anecdote, included in a medieval sermon
 - d) a short romantic story
240. What is a courtly romance used in “The Canterbury Tales”?
- a) a romance suitable for a king's court
 - b) a fictitious tale that contains a moral using of some beast
 - c) a moralized tale or anecdote, included in a medieval sermon
 - d) a short romantic story
241. How many pilgrims were on a journey to Canterbury?
- a) 29 plus the host
 - b) 31 plus the host
 - c) 24
 - d) 29
242. What city was the starting point for the journey to Canterbury?
- a) London
 - b) Newcastle
 - c) Warwick
 - d) Liverpool
243. In what language was “The Canterbury Tales” written?
- a) Middle English
 - b) Old English
 - c) Modern English
 - d) Modern Latin
244. What month is the date for “The Canterbury Tales” start?
- a) April
 - b) June
 - c) October
 - d) January
245. How many stories did Chaucer write in “The Canterbury Tales”?
- a) 24
 - b) 12
 - c) 44
 - d) 30
246. How many stories did Chaucer intend to write in “The Canterbury Tales”?
- a) 120
 - b) 240

- c) 60
- d) 100

247. What is significant about springtime as the start for a journey in “The Canterbury Tales”?

- a) rebirth
- b) redemption
- c) remorse
- d) rebellion

248. Which of Chaucer's works is associated with Valentine's Day?

- a) “Parlement of Foules”
- b) “The Book of the Duchess”
- c) “The Canterbury Tales”
- d) “Legend of Good Women”

249. Which one of the following works of Chaucer is an elegy written for Blanche of Lancaster?

- a) “The Book of the Duchess”
- b) “Parlement of Foules”
- c) “The Canterbury Tales”
- d) “Legend of Good Women”

250. Which is the first major work by Chaucer?

- a) “The Book of the Duchess”
- b) “Parlement of Foules”
- c) “The Canterbury Tales”
- d) “Legend of Good Women”

251. When did Chaucer start working on “The Canterbury Tales”?

- a) 1380s
- b) 1370s
- c) 1390s
- d) 1400s

252. How many tales did Chaucer originally envision each pilgrim telling?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 1

253. What was the age of Shakespeare when he retired from active service to Stratford around 1613?

- a) 49
- b) 59
- c) 39
- d) 69

254. To which category that two works of Shakespeare “Venus and Adonis” and “The Rape of Lucrece” belong to?

- a) narrative poems
- b) tragedies
- c) comedies
- d) historical plays

255. Between what time period did Shakespeare begin a successful career in London as an actor?

- a) 1585-1592
- b) 1580-1591
- c) 1579-1587
- d) 1579-1583

256. What was the first name of the playing company King's Men that Shakespeare partly owned?

- a) Lord Chamberlain's Men
- b) Stratford Theatre
- c) The Queen's Troupe
- d) The London Theatre

257. Which of the following terms is often called for the England's national poet, Shakespeare?

- a) Bard of Avon
- b) Bard of London
- c) Supreme Poet
- d) Master Dramatist

258. Which royal dynasty Spenser celebrates in his epic poem "The Faerie Queene"?

- a) Tudor
- b) Plantagenet
- c) Anjou
- d) Stuart

259. To whom did Spenser dedicate his epic poem "The Shepheardes Calender"?

- a) Philip Sidney
- b) Queen Elizabeth
- c) Boyle
- d) Chaucer

260. How many books were originally planned to form the epic poem "The Faerie Queene"?

- a) 12
- b) 6
- c) 24
- d) 10

261. What is the title of the prose pamphlet Spenser wrote in the year 1596?

- a) "A View on the Present State of Ireland"
- b) "The Ruins of Time"
- c) "The Visions of Petrarch"
- d) "World Vanities"

263. To whom did Spenser dedicate his epic poem "The Faerie Queene"?

- a) Queen Elizabeth
- b) Philip Sidney
- c) Boyle
- d) Chaucer

264. How many lines are there is Spenserian stanza?

- a) 9
- b) 12
- c) 14
- d) 24

265. What was the first published title of Marlowe's play "The Jew of Malta"?

- a) "The Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta"
- b) "The Famous Comedy of the Rich Jew of Malta"
- c) "The Famous History of the Rich Jew of Malta"
- d) "The Famous Tragicomedy of the Rich Jew of Malta"

266. Which one of the following plays by Marlowe tells the story of the disposition of a king by his barons and the Queen?

- a) "Edward the Second"
- b) "Doctor Faustus"
- c) "The Jew of Malta"
- d) "The Massacre at Paris"

267. How many cities are there on the island Utopia written by Sir Thomas More?

- a) 54
- b) 4
- c) 44
- d) 14

268. What is the capital city on the island Utopia written by Sir Thomas More?

- a) Amaurot
- b) London
- c) Paris
- d) Utopia

269. What theme encapsulates the initial debate in "Utopia"?

- a) political philosophy
- b) exploration
- c) wealth
- d) pride

270. Utopians in "Utopia" used gold to make their chamber pots. This can be explained by the fact that they don't care about what?

- a) wealth
- b) class
- c) dissatisfaction
- d) exploration

271. When we first meet Raphael Hythloday in "Utopia", what character his appearance most resemble?

- a) a weary traveller
- b) a philosopher
- c) an angry politician
- d) a teacher

272. What was going on in the world that might make the travel described in "Utopia" extra important?

- a) New World Discovery
- b) the Crusades
- c) the Reformation
- d) the Hundred Years' War

273. What was one art known to all citizens of Utopia?

- a) agriculture
- b) sports
- c) philosophy
- d) literature

274. What does the island symbolize in "Utopia"?

- a) a fortress of righteousness
- b) a garden of earthly delights
- c) a paradise
- d) an Eden

275. How did the earliest versions of the "Arthur" legends present the king and his knights?

- a) epic heroes of Beowulf type
- b) crusaders in the holy land
- c) religious leaders
- d) invaders and conquerors

276. What is a distinctive feature of Malory's "Morte D'Artur"?

- a) a mixture of Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon
- b) a mixture of French and English
- c) a mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian
- d) a mixture of English and Roman

277. What did Malory set out to in "Morte D'Artur"?

- a) celebrating the faded ideas of feudalism
- b) opposing the feudal system
- c) glorifying the British monarchy
- d) writing an objective account of historical events

278. What belief of the common people of the Middle Ages did "Morte D'Artur" confirm?

- a) personal courage
- b) religious devotion
- c) feminine purity
- d) absolute monarchy

279. What does Faustus decide to explore after being disappointed by all the sciences?

- a) the world of magic
- b) the world of afterlife
- c) the underworld
- d) the genesis

280. What is the time span of the agreement with Mephistopheles?

- a) 24 years
- b) 12 years
- c) 36 years
- d) 4 years

281. What does “Doctor Faustus” is based on?

- a) a collection of Germanic stories
- b) a collection of French stories
- c) a collection of Spanish stories
- d) a collection of Swedish stories

282. What ruling passion is “Tamburlaine” obsessed by?

- a) a wish to conquer the world
- b) a desire of forbidden love
- c) an aspire to unlimited knowledge
- d) love for gold

283. What ruling passion is “Edward the Second” obsessed by?

- a) a desire of forbidden love
- b) a wish to conquer the world
- c) an aspire to unlimited knowledge
- d) love for gold

284. What ruling passion is “Doctor Faustus” obsessed by?

- a) an aspire to unlimited knowledge
- b) a wish to conquer the world
- c) a desire of forbidden love
- d) love for gold

285. What ruling passion is “Jew of Malta” obsessed by?

- a) love for gold
- b) a wish to conquer the world
- c) a desire of forbidden love
- d) an aspire to unlimited knowledge

286. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) “The Merchant of Venice”
- b) “Henry VI”
- c) “Titus Andronicus”
- d) “Richard III”

287. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) “The Merry Wives of Windsor”
- b) “Henry VI”
- c) “Titus Andronicus”
- d) “Richard III”

288. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) “Henry IV”
- b) “Henry VI”
- c) “Titus Andronicus”
- d) “Richard III”

289. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) “Much Ado About Nothing”
- b) “Henry VI”

- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

290. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry V"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

291. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "As you Like it"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

292. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Twelfth Night"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

293. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Julius Caesar"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

294. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Hamlet"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

295. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Troilus and Cressida"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

296. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "All's Well That Ends Well"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

297. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Measure for Measure"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

298. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Othello"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

299. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "King Lear"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

300. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Macbeth"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

301. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Anthony and Cleopatra"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

302. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Coriolanus"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

303. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Timon of Athens"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

304. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Pericles"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

305. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Cymbeline"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

306. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Winter's Tale"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

307. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Tempest"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

308. Which of the following plays does not belong to the First Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry VIII"
- b) "Henry VI"
- c) "Titus Andronicus"
- d) "Richard III"

309. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry VI"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

310. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Titus Andronicus"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

311. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Richard III"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

312. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Comedy of Errors"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

313. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The taming of the Shrew"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

314. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Two Gentlemen of Verona"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

315. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Love's Labour's Lost"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"

- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

316. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Romeo and Juliet"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

317. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Richard II"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

318. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

319. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "King John"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

320. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Hamlet"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

321. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Troilus and Cressida"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

322. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "All's Well That Ends Well"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

323. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Measure for Measure"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

324. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Othello"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

325. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "King Lear"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

326. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Macbeth"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

327. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Anthony and Cleopatra"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

328. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Coriolanus"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

329. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Timon of Athens"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

330. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Pericles"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

331. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Cymbeline"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

332. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Winter's Tale"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

333. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Tempest"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

334. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Second Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry VIII"
- b) "The Merchant of Venice"
- c) "As you Like it"
- d) "Twelfth Night"

335. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Richard III"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

336. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Comedy of Errors"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

337. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Romeo and Juliet"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

338. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "King John"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

339. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "As you Like it"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

340. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Pericles"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

341. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Winter's Tale"
- b) "Hamlet"

- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

342. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "The Tempest"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

343. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Third Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry VIII"
- b) "Hamlet"
- c) "Macbeth"
- d) "Coriolanus"

344. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Hamlet"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

345. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Macbeth"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

346. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Othello"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

347. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Romeo and Juliet"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

348. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Henry VI"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

349. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Richard II"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

350. Which of the following plays does not belong to the Fourth Period of Shakespeare's work?

- a) "Julius Casar"
- b) "Pericles"
- c) "Cymbeline"
- d) "The Tempest"

351. What does the poet ask God to do in the 1st line of "Batter my Heart" by John Donne?

- a) To break down his heart
- b) To soothe his heart
- c) To torture his heart
- d) To bless his heart

352. What does the poet compare himself to in line "I, like an usurpt towne, to another due..." in "Batter my Heart" by John Donne?

- a) A town under attack from enemy forces
- b) A town under siege by God's forces
- c) A town under crusade from religious forces
- d) A town under pressure by political forces

353. How, according to the poet, can God make him free in "Batter my Heart" by John Donne?

- a) By making him his son
- b) By making him his slave
- c) By making him his king
- d) By making him his preacher

354. Where is Satan in Book I ("Better to Reign in Hell...") in "Paradise Lost" by John Milton?

- a) paradise
- b) purgatory
- c) hell
- d) earth

355. Although Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" to praise God, some critics feel that the true hero of the poem is...

- a) Jesus
- b) Adam
- c) Eve
- d) Satan

356. What is the form of "The Rape of the Lock" by Alexander Pope?

- a) epic
- b) heroic
- c) mock-heroic
- d) ballad

357. What are Mirabell and Millamant discussing in "The way of the World" by William Congreve?

- a) They are talking about the rules they will live by when they are married
- b) They are talking about the rules they will live by when they are divorced
- c) They are talking about the rules they will live by when they have kids
- d) They are talking about the rules they will live by when they part

358. Why does Marlow claim that the house is his in "She Stoops to Conquer" by Oliver Goldsmith?

- a) Because he thinks he is a paying guest

- b) Because he is insane
- c) Because he is arrogant
- d) Because he is about to conquer the lands

359. Which modernist technique did Laurence Sterne foreshadow in his “Tristram Shandy”?

- a) External monologue
- b) Stream of consciousness
- c) Realistic portrayal
- d) Imagist poetry

360. What was the greatest achievement of “The Augustan Age”?

- a) The evolution of the novel
- b) The evolution of the play
- c) The evolution of the poetry
- d) The evolution of the novel, play, poetry

Завдання II типу – ЗАВДАННЯ НА ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ ВІДПОВІДНОСТІ

1. Find an example of kenning for the sea in “Beowulf”?

- a) swan-road
- b) fish-bone
- c) lake-moon
- d) sleep-walker

2. Find an example of alliteration in “Beowulf”

- a) “then tales of terrible deeds...”
- b) “ they viewed the omens...”
- c) “...the band he gathered around him...”
- d) “the waves of the harbour under the hill...”

3. Find the simile in “The Miller” tale from “The Canterbury Tales”

- a) “his mighty mouth was like a furnace door”
- b) “he was a master-hand at stealing grain”
- c) “the Miller was a chap of sixteen stone”
- d) “he liked to play his bagpipes up and down”

4. Which metaphor in “Hamlet” proposes active rebellion against the injustice?

- a) “to take arms against a sea of troubles”
- b) “to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune”
- c) “when we have shuffled off this mortal coil”
- d) “the undiscovered country from whose bourn”

5. Which metaphor in “Hamlet” proposes passive submission to the injustices?

- a) “to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune”
- b) “to take arms against a sea of troubles”
- c) “when we have shuffled off this mortal coil”
- d) “the undiscovered country from whose bourn”

6. Which words in the metaphors like “to take arms against a sea of troubles” or “to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune” in “Hamlet” belong to the semantic fields of combat and weapons?

- a) slings, arrows, to take arms

- b) outrageous fortune
 - c) sea of troubles
 - d) outrageous fortune, sea of troubles
7. Which words convey the physical hardship of life in “Hamlet”?
- a) “who would these fardeks bear, to grunt and sweat under a weary life”
 - b) “the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns”
 - c) “thus conscience does make cowards of us all”
 - d) “with this regard their currents turn awry, and lose the name of action”
8. What metaphor does Hamlet use to represent death?
- a) “the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns”
 - b) “who would these fardeks bear, to grunt and sweat under a weary life”
 - c) “thus conscience does make cowards of us all”
 - d) “with this regard their currents turn awry, and lose the name of action”
9. What does Hamlet focus on in his famous “To be, or not to be” soliloquy?
- a) fundamental problems of human existence
 - b) his own immediate problems
 - c) his own life suffering
 - d) his own physical hardships
10. What does a metaphor “when we have shuffled off this mortal coil” mean in “Hamlet”?
- a) when we have died
 - b) when we have awoken from our dreams
 - c) when we have grown older
 - d) when we have understood the meaning of life
11. Which metaphor conveys the idea that physical beauty is subject to time in Sonnet 116 by Shakespeare?
- a) “though rosy lips and cheeks, within his bending sickle's compass come”
 - b) “love is not love, which alters”
 - c) “it is an ever-fixed mark that looks on tempests and is never shaken”
 - d) “it is the star to every wandering bark”
12. Find example of sea and shipping imagery in Sonnet 116 by Shakespeare?
- a) “it is an ever-fixed mark that looks on tempests and is never shaken”, “it is the star to every wandering bark”
 - b) “it is the star to every wandering bark”, “love is not love, which alters”
 - c) “love is not love, which alters”, “though rosy lips and cheeks, within his bending sickle's compass come”
 - d) “love is not love, which alters”, “though rosy lips and cheeks, within his bending sickle's compass come”
13. Find example of formulae to a word “king” in “Beowulf”.
- a) the ring giver
 - b) a sea-wood
 - c) a wave-floater
 - d) a war-sweat
14. Find example of formulae to a word “king” in “Beowulf”.
- a) the treasure giver

- b) a sea-wood
- c) a wave-floater
- d) a war-sweat

15. Find example of formulae to a word “king” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a gracious friend
- b) a sea-wood
- c) a wave-floater
- d) a war-sweat

16. Find example of a kenning to a word “ship” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a sea-wood
- b) the ring giver
- c) a bone-house
- d) a war-sweat

17. Find example of a kenning to a word “ship” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a wave-floater
- b) the ring giver
- c) a bone-house
- d) a war-sweat

18. Find example of a kenning to a word “body” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a bone-house
- b) the ring giver
- c) a wave-floater
- d) a war-sweat

19. Find example of a kenning to a word “blood” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a war-sweat
- b) the ring giver
- c) a bone-house
- d) a wave-floater

20. Find example of a kenning to a word “sun” in “Beowulf”.

- a) a heaven's candle
- b) the ring giver
- c) a bone-house
- d) a wave-floater

21. Find an example of a stock image in a ballad.

- a) “snow-white skin”
- b) “desert pale green skin”
- c) “diamond-shining pearl skin”
- d) “ruby skin made of gold”

22. Find an example of a stock image in a ballad.

- a) “bald knights”
- b) “bald warriors of honour”
- c) “bald warriors of highest order”
- d) “bald chivalric romance composers”

23. Find an example of a stock image in a ballad.
- “merry maidens”
 - “merry ladies of the highest court”
 - “merry noblewomen of the courtly love”
 - “merry noble ladies writ with roses”
24. “You’ve fortified my heart and lost my love. I cannot love a coward, come what may” taken from “The Canterbury Tales” is an example of:
- iambic pentameter
 - trochaic
 - terza rima
 - tetrameter
25. Find an example of the mock heroic form of satire in “The Canterbury Tales”.
- “ladies of high Trojan station”
 - “their yells surpassed them”
 - “and burnt to ashes with a steadfast heart”
 - “she was so full of torment and dismay”
26. Find an example of the mock heroic form of satire in “The Canterbury Tales”.
- “dame Pertelote emitted sovereign shrieks”
 - “their yells surpassed them”
 - “and burnt to ashes with a steadfast heart”
 - “she was so full of torment and dismay”
27. Find an example of the mock heroic form of satire in “The Canterbury Tales”.
- “senators of Rome, when Nero burnt their city and their home”
 - “their yells surpassed them”
 - “and burnt to ashes with a steadfast heart”
 - “she was so full of torment and dismay”
28. Which is not a characteristic feature of an allegory?
- the presence of one level of meaning
 - the presence of two levels of meaning
 - the personification of abstract concepts
 - the presentation of moral and philosophical issues
29. Which is not a characteristic feature of an allegory?
- the presence of romance elements
 - the presence of two levels of meaning
 - the personification of abstract concepts
 - the presentation of moral and philosophical issues
30. Which is not a characteristic feature of an allegory?
- the presence of only didactic meaning
 - the presence of two levels of meaning
 - the personification of abstract concepts
 - the presentation of moral and philosophical issues
31. Blank verse is a verse form that closely resembles
- the natural rhythms of English speech
 - the received pronunciation the elite classical

- c) the dialect spoken by the illiterate
- d) the vernacular monastic speech

32. Find an example of Death personification in Romeo's speech.

- a) "And Death's pale flag is not advanced there"
- b) "What blood is that which stains the stony entrance of the sepulchre?"
- c) "Come, bitter conduct, come, unsavoury guide!"
- d) "Poison I see hath been his timeless end"

33. Find an example of Poison personification in Romeo's speech.

- a) "Come, bitter conduct, come, unsavoury guide!"
- b) "What blood is that which stains the stony entrance of the sepulchre?"
- c) "And Death's pale flag is not advanced there"
- d) "the dashing rocks they seasick weary bark"

34. Several times during "Romeo and Juliet" play life is compared to sea journey. Explain a part of the metaphor "Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on he dashing rocks they seasick weary bark". What does "desperate pilot" mean?

- a) poison
- b) life
- c) death
- d) time

35. Several times during "Romeo and Juliet" play life is compared to sea journey. Explain a part of the metaphor "Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on he dashing rocks they seasick weary bark". What does "run on he dashing rocks" mean?

- a) to destroy
- b) to desire
- c) to forgive
- d) to forget

36. Several times during "Romeo and Juliet" play life is compared to sea journey. Explain a part of the metaphor "Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on he dashing rocks they seasick weary bark". What does "seasick weary bark" mean?

- a) his tired body
- b) his soul
- c) his mental abilities
- d) his love

37. Which is not a category of humour?

- a) casting
- b) verbal
- c) behavioural
- d) situational

38. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to unrequited love.

- a) "the pangs of despised love"
- b) "the law's delay"
- c) "the oppressor's wrong"
- d) "the whips and scorns of time"

39. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to inefficiency in legal procedure.

- a) "the law's delay"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the oppressor's wrong"
- d) "the whips and scorns of time"

40. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to political oppression.

- a) "the oppressor's wrong"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the law's delay"
- d) "the whips and scorns of time"

41. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to ageing.

- a) "the whips and scorns of time"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the law's delay"
- d) "the oppressor's wrong"

42. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to mistreatment by authority.

- a) "the insolence of office"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the law's delay"
- d) "the oppressor's wrong"

43. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to contempt.

- a) "proud man's contumely"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the law's delay"
- d) "the oppressor's wrong"

44. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. Find expression which refers to unjust criticism.

- a) "the spurns, that patient merit of the unworthy takes"
- b) "the pangs of despised love"
- c) "the law's delay"
- d) "the oppressor's wrong"

45. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. What is "the law's delay" an example of?

- a) personification
- b) simile
- c) irony
- d) pun

46. Hamlet describes the suffering and injustices of life in his famous "To be,- or not to be" soliloquy. What is "whips and scorns of time" an example of?

- a) personification

- b) simile
- c) irony
- d) pun

47. “Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark” is what kind of a literary device used in “Macbeth”?

- a) personification
- b) simile
- c) irony
- d) pun

48. “The raven... croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan ” is what kind of a literary device used in “Macbeth”?

- a) onomatopoeia
- b) simile
- c) irony
- d) pun

49. “Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player” is what kind of a literary device used in “Macbeth”?

- a) metaphor
- b) simile
- c) irony
- d) pun

50. “Like to a lark at break of day arising from sullen earth” is what kind of a literary device used in Sonnet 29 by Shakespeare?

- a) simile
- b) metaphor
- c) irony
- d) pun

Завдання III типу – ЗАВДАННЯ ВІДКРИТОЇ ФОРМИ З КОРОТКОЮ ВІДПОВІДДЮ

1. Explain the moral of Everyman in your own words.
2. Explain the tragedy of Doctor Faustus in your own words.
3. Explain the universal appeal of the great “To be, or not to be” soliloquy.
4. Choose any Shakespearean sonnet and formulate the theme to explain the main message.
5. A status symbol is an object which shows that the person who owns it has a high social status. Explain the status symbol of Beowulf's magnificent sword and his place in early society.
6. Ballads are social documents. Explain the value of British ballads during Middle Ages.
7. Explain irony in Chaucer's “The Canterbury Tales”.
8. Beowulf is the hero of northern European sagas. A different type of hero is created in Mediterranean literature: Homer's Ulysses, Virgil's Aeneas. Explain the cultural diversity reflected in their heroic deeds.
9. Faustus wanted to know more and do more than other mortal man. In the end he paid a very high price for his supernatural powers. In which spheres of today's scientific research do you think research should or should not be limited.
10. Which famous actor would you cast in the role of Doctor Faustus? Consider elements such as age, tone of voice, physical characteristics. Justify your choice.
11. If you were directing the final scene from Doctor Faustus, what kind of lighting, costumes and

- stage scenery would you use? Faustus looks upward towards salvation and downwards to damnation. How would you represent this through the stage lighting?
12. What kind of stage scenery and props would you use to create a suitable setting for the final episode in Doctor Faustus? Would you choose an elaborate stage set or prefer simplicity, allowing the audience to use their imagination? Justify the advantages of your choice.
 13. All over the world, the names Romeo and Juliet are synonymous with romantic love. Here is a definition of love taken directly from the play: love is “a smoke made with the fume of sighs”. Considering Shakespearean definition suggest yours and explain the universal essence of love.
 14. All over the world, the names Romeo and Juliet are synonymous with romantic love. Here is a definition of love taken directly from the play: love is “a madness most discreet, a choking gall and a preserving sweet”. Considering Shakespearean definition suggest yours and explain the universal essence of love.
 15. Explain dramatic tension, suspense and dramatic irony in “Romeo and Juliet”.
 16. Romeo and Juliet belong to opposing factions in Verona during the Renaissance. In today's world there are many groups that regards each other as enemies. Explain the modern consequences of the feud, their effects and possible ways of reconciliation.
 17. Explain the concept of the tragic hero and tragic flaw in a tragedy like “Romeo and Juliet”.
 18. In “Romeo and Juliet” one of the main themes is the generation gap. The term “generation gap” was invented in the 1960 to define different outlooks on life that younger and older people have. Based on the play, explain a gap in today's society.
 19. Hermia and Helena from “A Midsummer Night's Dream” have been friends since childhood but have fallen out because of misunderstanding caused by a mistake. From your own experience make a list of reasons and explain why long close friendships sometimes break up.
 20. Make a list of three Elizabethan comedies and explain the nature of humour in each of them. Compare Renaissance drama with modern comedies focusing on verbal, behavioural and situational humour or a mixture of all three.
 21. Soliloquy is used to develop the story or to help the audience to understand the inner feelings of a character. What is the universal essence of Hamlet's soliloquies?
 22. Choose two figures of speech from “Hamlet” you find striking and explain why you think they are particularly effective in highly figurative writing by Shakespeare.
 23. One way of incorporating suspense into a play is by giving the audience more information than the characters themselves have, and allowing them to see the dangers that those are unaware of. Explain the cases of suspense in “Hamlet” and “Macbeth”.
 24. “The end justifies the means” as a motto of “Macbeth” in modern world.
 25. When Lady Macbeth says “unsex me here”, she implies that she should turn into a man in order to be able to organise and carry out king's murder. From our twenty-first century perspective, does this idea that only men are capable of being clinically cruel and cold-hearted still seem valid?
 26. Explain the usage of metaphors in “Macbeth” as far as those refer to life (“life's but a walking shadow, a poor player”). Which of the metaphors for life in Macbeth's soliloquy do you find most striking and why?
 27. Macbeth, having been the most powerful man in Scotland, is now totally disillusioned with life. If you were to meet him, what questions would you ask? How would you explain his tragedy?
 28. Explain the idea of parody in Shakespeare's sonnets.
 29. According to Lady Macbeth, her husband should pretend to be a flower while actually being the serpent beneath it. What associations do you make with the image of the serpent (snake)? Dwell upon symbolic imagery in Renaissance drama.
 30. Explain the essence of tone in Shakespeare's theatre. How do actors use their voices to convey different shades of meaning and how dramatists use the tones in their stage directions?
 31. Hamlet is probably the best-known character from Shakespeare's plays. What intrigues many theatre-goers and literary critics is his psychological make-up. Is he strong or weak? Give your arguments.
 32. Wouldn't it be nice sometimes to live under the protection of a magic spell like the sleeping

couples in “A Midsummer Night's Dream”? If you were living under a magic spell, how would you like your life to change?

33. Explain the development of verse forms used in Shakespeare's theatre: blank verse and heroic couplets.

34. What characteristics does Beowulf share with classical heroes like Achilles, Ulysses and Aeneas? Are there any important differences?

35. Who would you consider to be a modern hero keep in mind heroes of the classical and Anglo-Saxon worlds like Beowulf, Achilles, Ulysses and Aeneas? How does a modern hero reflect the time he lives in?

36. Do some research on the similarities and the differences between “The Decameron” and “The Canterbury Tales” explaining the nature of the late Middle Ages.

37. Explain why was French literature such a strong influence on English literature in the medieval period?

38. Explain which poetic forms came from France and merged with the already existed? Which poetic forms were completely new to the Anglo-Saxon tradition?

39. Explain allegory of “Everyman” stating the levels of meaning you find the most important.

40. Which Chaucer's period of work you consider to be the most crucial and productive? Give your argument.

41. Why is “The Canterbury Tales” a masterpiece?

42. Beast fables are often told to teach people how they should behave. What human weakness does some parts of “The Caterbury Tales” warn against? What are didactic and moral lessons of such humorous poems?

43. Explain the development of English rhyme in Middle English period upon an example of heroic couplets introduced via iambic pentametre by Chaucer.

44. Explain the difference and give examples of rhymed and non-rhymed iambic pentametres in works by Chaucer and Marlowe.

45. Explain the popularity of the ready-made stock images in Middle Ages upon an example of a ballad about “Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford”.

46. Explain the essence of formulae and kennings in Anglo-Saxon poetry.

47. Explain the importance of alliteration and rhythm in Anglo-Saxon poetry.

48. Give a short outline of the development of drama in England.

49. Explain why was Greek/Latin literature such a strong influence on English literature in the Renaissance period?

50. Draw your own simplified plan of an Elizabethan theatre and write a short essay on its main facilities.

TESTS. Module II. Pre-Romanticism in English Literature. The Romantic Period in the History of English and American Literature: Contexts and Conditions. Victorian Period. From 1900 to 1950. The Modernist Revolution.

Завдання І типу – ЗАВДАННЯ З ОДНІЄЮ ПРАВИЛЬНОЮ ВІДПОВІДДЮ

1. Romanticism emphasized:

- a) Rationalism
- b) Emotion and imagination
- c) Scientific method
- d) Political satire

2. Which is NOT a theme of Romanticism?

- a) Nature's beauty
- b) Individualism
- c) Industrial progress
- d) The supernatural

3. Which poet wrote Ode to a Nightingale?

- a) John Keats
- b) William Blake
- c) William Wordsworth
- d) Samuel Coleridge

Answer: a) John Keats

4. Frankenstein was written by:

- a) Mary Shelley
- b) Emily Brontë
- c) Charlotte Brontë
- d) Jane Austen

5. The Byronic hero is characterized by:

- a) Cheerfulness and optimism
- b) Dark, brooding, rebellious qualities
- c) Naïve innocence
- d) Strong religious devotion

6. Which of the following best describes the characteristics of realism in British literature?

- a) Idealized depictions of aristocratic life
- b) A focus on everyday life and social issues
- c) Romanticized portrayals of nature and emotions
- d) Supernatural and fantastical elements

7. Which 19th-century British novelist is most associated with literary realism?

- a) William Wordsworth
- b) Charles Dickens
- c) Geoffrey Chaucer
- d) John Milton

8. Which novel by Thomas Hardy reflects the harsh realities of rural life in Victorian England?

- a) Pride and Prejudice
- b) Tess of the d'Urbervilles
- c) Dracula
- d) The Picture of Dorian Gray

9. Realism in literature developed as a reaction against:

- a) Romanticism
- b) Classicism
- c) Modernism
- d) The Renaissance

10. In literary realism, characters are typically:

- a) Based on mythical figures
- b) Highly exaggerated and idealized
- c) Complex individuals shaped by their social environment
- d) Symbolic representations of abstract ideas

11. What signals the Martians' arrival before they come into view in H.G. Wells's novel "The War of the Worlds"?

- a) a puff of smoke and an explosion
- b) a puff of smoke
- c) an explosion
- d) a puff of smoke, a siren and an explosion

12. What is the name of the deadly weapon the Martians use in H.G. Wells's novel "The War of the Worlds"?

- a) "Heat Ray"
- b) "Sting Beam"
- c) "Razor Blast"
- d) "Sharp Razor"

13. The description of the advance of the Martians in H.G. Wells's novel "The War of the Worlds" is characterized by which sense?

- a) a sense of speed and motion
- b) a sense of sight
- c) a sense of patience and confusion
- d) a sense of wonder

14. Why would 'a decent young citizen' from J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" have undertaken to go to Britain during the Roman occupation?

- a) to make his fortune and to end a run of bad luck
- b) to make fortune
- c) to end a run of bad luck
- d) to entertain himself

15. What kind of emotions would 'a decent young citizen' from J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" have felt in the new land during the Roman occupation of Britain?

- a) abomination and fascination
- b) abomination
- c) fascination
- d) wonder and relief

16. Why is the narrator of J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" compared to Buddha?

- a) he is sitting like a wise philosopher imparting wisdom to his listeners
- b) he is walking like a wise philosopher imparting wisdom to his listeners
- c) he is sitting like a wise philosopher hiding wisdom from his listeners
- d) he is walking like a wise philosopher hiding wisdom to his listeners

17. Why does the main protagonist of J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" define the Romans as "conquerors" and not as "colonists"?

- a) they did not intend setting up permanent settlements; they wanted to conquer the land and plunder the resources
- b) they did not intend setting up permanent settlements
- c) they wanted to conquer the land and plunder the resources
- d) they wanted to conquer the land and plunder the resources and set up permanent settlements

18. How does the main protagonist of J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" define the "conquest of the earth"?

- a) conquering the lands of races that are different from you
- b) colonising the lands of races that are different from you
- c) conquering the lands of races that are similar to you
- d) colonising the lands of races that are similar to you

19. What does darkness symbolise in J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) savagery
- b) civilisation
- c) sacrifice
- d) pride

20. What does light symbolise in J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) civilisation
- b) savagery
- c) sacrifice
- d) control

21. What crimes are the conquest of territories associated with in J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) robbery and murder
- b) robbery
- c) murder
- d) murder and arson

22. What is the style of J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) concrete, complex
- b) concrete, figurative
- c) complex, abstract
- d) concrete, poetic

23. What did Marlow see on Kurtz's face when he said that he was 'waiting for death' in J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) pride, power, terror, despair
- b) pride, power, terror
- c) pride, power, despair
- d) power, terror, despair

24. Kurtz's final words in J. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" are 'The horror! The horror!'. What is he referring to?
- a) the damnation of his soul; the atrocities he has committed
 - b) the damnation of his soul
 - c) the atrocities he has committed
 - d) redemption and hope
25. Why had Mrs. Morel in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers" dreaded the birth of her child?
- a) because she no longer loved her husband
 - b) because she was incurably ill
 - c) because she had fancy prospects and child would be a hindrance
 - d) because she did not know who the father of her child was
26. What name does Mrs. Morel choose for her son in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) Paul
 - b) John
 - c) Peter
 - d) Andrew
27. In D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers" Mrs. Morel in a symbolic gesture, holds her son to the sun. How do you interpret this gesture?
- a) wishing for a better for her son
 - b) wishing to be free of an unwanted child
 - c) offering up her son in sacrifice to a higher power
 - d) demonstrating her love for her other son
28. What does Paul mean when he says that his mother is 'old' in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) the interests of her generation are not the interests of his
 - b) the religious devotion of hers is obsolete
 - c) the physical age of his mother is meant
 - d) the mental state of his mother is meant
29. What does Paul represent to his mother in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) life
 - b) romantic devotion
 - c) death
 - d) love
30. How is the atmosphere of tension and silence underlined in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) use of words with negative connotations
 - b) poetic and figurative language
 - c) short affirmative sentences
 - d) detailed descriptions
31. To which social class does the Morels belong in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) working-class family
 - b) middle-class family
 - c) upper-class family
 - d) aristocracy

32. How would you define Mrs. Morel's attitude to her son in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) harsh, intense
 - b) harsh
 - c) intense
 - d) harsh, reasonable
33. What is the source of the problem in the relationship between mother and son in D.H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"?
- a) overdependence
 - b) indifference
 - c) intolerance
 - d) morality
34. Who was the previous tenant of the house the narrator lived in, in "Araby" by J. Joyce?
- a) a priest
 - b) a lay person
 - c) a chivalric hero
 - d) a court worker
35. What did the narrator in "Araby" by J. Joyce find in the waste room behind the kitchen?
- a) books about religion
 - b) books about machines
 - c) stories from the epic poems
 - d) stories from the epic prose
36. Why could Mangan's sister in "Araby" by J. Joyce not go to the bazaar?
- a) she was going to a retreat in a convent
 - b) she was going to a boarding school
 - c) she was going to a bazaar with another boy
 - d) she was not interested in
37. Why did the narrator in "Araby" by J. Joyce neglect his schoolwork?
- a) he could not take his mind off the bazaar
 - b) he could not take his mind off his uncle
 - c) he could not take his mind off his friend
 - d) he could not take his mind off his aunt
38. What did the narrator in "Araby" by J. Joyce buy at the bazaar?
- a) nothing
 - b) a book
 - c) a brooch
 - d) a vase for his beloved
39. When does the recounting of the events in "Araby" by J. Joyce take place?
- a) distant past
 - b) recent past
 - c) immediate present
 - d) future
40. How would you define the narrator's choice of language in his descriptions in "Araby" by J. Joyce?
- a) poetic

- b) epic
- c) literal
- d) childlike

41. The narrator's love for Mangan's sister in "Araby" by J. Joyce is described in ...?

- a) religious terms
- b) physical terms
- c) material terms
- d) romantic terms

42. How are adults in "Araby" by J. Joyce portrayed throughout the story?

- a) insensitive, self-centred
- b) loving
- c) helpful, insensitive
- d) cruel, detached

43. What does the epiphany in "Araby" by J. Joyce reflect?

- a) a harsh and pessimistic view of life
- b) a hopeful prospect for the future
- c) a joyful view of life
- d) a real and childish view of life

44. Molly, the main female protagonist in "Ulysses" by J. Joyce, is predominantly ... ?

- a) sensual
- b) intellectual
- c) reasonable
- d) hysterical

45. Which literary conventions does stream of consciousness technique in "Ulysses" by J. Joyce disregard?

- a) traditional syntax, punctuation, logical connections
- b) traditional syntax
- c) punctuation
- d) logical connections

46. When was Mrs. Ramsay happiest in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) when she had a baby to look after
- b) when she was a baby
- c) when she got married and had no children yet
- d) when she had a baby to reprimand

47. What did Mr. Ramsay in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf accuse his wife of talking about children?

- a) he accused her of being too pessimistic
- b) he accused her of being too pragmatic
- c) he accused her of being too optimistic
- d) he accused her of being too indifferent

48. What is the central thought Mrs. Ramsay preoccupied with in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) she does not want her children to grow up
- b) she does not want to live
- c) she does not want her children disobey her

d) she does not want to live with her children anymore

49. What metaphorical expressions are used to represent childhood in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) demons of wickedness, angels of delight
- b) demons of wickedness
- c) angels of delight
- d) long-legged monsters, angels of delight

50. What metaphorical expression is used to represent adulthood in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) long-legged monsters
- b) demons of wickedness
- c) angels of delight
- d) angels of delight, long-legged monsters

51. What aspect of childhood is highlighted in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) imagination and curiosity
- b) freedom and happiness
- c) carelessness and joy
- d) imagination and guilt

52. What do other people think about Mrs. Ramsay in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) being tyrannical, domineering, masterful
- b) being loving, careful, generous
- c) being hysterical, nervous, break-down
- d) being willful, sincere, detached

53. What type of a relationship does Mrs. Ramsay seem to have with her husband in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) distant
- b) close
- c) tight
- d) submissive, close

54. In "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf Mrs. Ramsay says 'a little strip of time'. What image is highlighted?

- a) the brevity of life
- b) the insignificance of life
- c) the suffering of life
- d) the joy of life

55. What is the 'formidable ancient enemy' the painter, in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf, means?

- a) the artistic urge
- b) the lack of talent
- c) the devil
- d) the power of art

56. Which of the following concepts is associated with the process of artistic creation in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) combat
- b) imagination

- c) danger
- d) liberation

57. Art is often portrayed as a form of escape from the hardship of life. How is this view paradoxically reversed in "To the Lighthouse" by V. Woolf?

- a) life is an escape from the toil of creation
- b) art is a blessing people get when married
- c) art for art's sake
- d) life gives inspiration to create imaginary things

58. What season opens the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) spring
- b) summer
- c) autumn
- b) winter

59. What time of day opens the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) one o'clock
- b) morning
- c) evening
- d) midnight

60. What weather conditions open the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) bright and cold
- b) dull and windy
- c) gloomy and mysterious
- d) warm and fresh

61. What does the poster with an elderly man with a moustache say in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) Big Brother is Watching you
- b) Big Father is Watching you
- c) Big Brother is Teaching you
- d) Big Father is Teaching you

62. Who are the police patrols carrying out their surveillance mission in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) by helicopter
- b) by car
- c) by wires
- d) by the Internet

63. What is the function of the telescreen in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) to spy on what people do and say
- b) to monitor what people read
- c) to read people's minds
- d) to check people's routine

64. Which of the following was one of the slogans of the Party in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) War is Peace
- b) War is Destruction
- c) War is Eternal

d) Peace is Freedom

65. Which of the following was one of the slogans of the Party in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) Freedom is Slavery
- b) Freedom is Destruction
- c) Slavery is Eternal
- d) Slavery is Strength

66. Which of the following was one of the slogans of the Party in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) Ignorance is Strength
- b) Strength is Destruction
- c) Ignorance is Eternal
- d) Strength is Slavery

67. What is the official language of Oceania in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) Newspeak
- b) Newsweek
- c) Newsqueak
- d) Newsleak

68. How would you define the style in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) matter-of-fact
- b) dramatic
- c) romantic
- d) conversational

69. What must Winston do before he can become sane in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) he must humble himself
- b) he must torture himself
- c) he must redeem himself
- d) he must endanger himself

70. What comment about freedom did Winston write in his diary in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make four
- b) freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make five
- c) freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make three
- d) freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make zero

71. How would you define the tone of O'Brien's voice in the torture scene in the novel "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) controlled
- b) angry
- c) hysterical
- d) menacing

72. Who is sitting at the table with Nick at the party in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) Jordan Baker
- b) Daisy Buchanan
- c) Tom Buchanan
- d) George Wilson

73. Why does the man sitting at Nick's table recognise his face in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) because they had been in the same Division during the war
- b) because they had been from the same city
- c) because they had been working in the same company
- d) because they had been in love with the same woman

74. Why does Nick find the party 'unusual' in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) he has not met the host
- b) no one is dancing
- c) no music
- d) he has not met the host's friends

75. What transforms Gatsby from an 'elegant young rough-neck' into a charismatic figure in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) smile
- b) gestures
- c) manner of speech
- d) clothes

76. What is the reflection of the moon compared in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) triangle
- b) banjo
- c) drum
- d) guitar

77. Which adjective would you use to describe the atmosphere of the party in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) extravagant
- b) happy
- c) intimate
- d) gloomy

78. What expression does Gatsby use when addressing Nick in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) 'old sport'
- b) 'old chap'
- c) 'old pal'
- d) 'old captain'

79. Which aspect of Gatsby does Nick find unconvincing in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) the way he speaks
- b) the way he smiles
- c) the way he walks
- d) the way he smokes

80. What is the real name of Jay Gatsby in "The Great Gatsby" novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) James Gatz
- b) James Jones
- c) James Glenn
- d) James Scott

81. What had Gatsby written on the fly-leaf of the book when he was young in “The Great Gatsby” novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?
- a) 'Schedule'
 - b) 'Diary'
 - c) 'List'
 - d) 'Roster'
82. Why does Nick ask the minister to delay the funeral service in “The Great Gatsby” novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?
- a) he asks to wait in case some other people turn up
 - b) he asks to wait because it is raining heavily
 - c) he asks to wait because the father hasn't arrived yet
 - d) he asks to wait because it is too crowded
83. Who arrives late at Gatsby's funeral in “The Great Gatsby” novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?
- a) a man with owl-eyed glasses
 - b) a man with eagle-eyed glasses
 - c) a man with hawk-eyed glasses
 - d) a man with hummingbird-eyed glasses
84. Which social class does Gatsby's father belong to in “The Great Gatsby” novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?
- a) lower
 - b) middle
 - c) upper-middle
 - d) upper
85. In what type of social circles did Gatsby move in “The Great Gatsby” novel by F.S. Fitzgerald?
- a) elitist
 - b) middle
 - c) lower-middle
 - d) refined
86. How did Frederic feel as he lay on the floor of the carriage in “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway?
- a) wet, cold, hungry
 - b) wet, happy, fed-up
 - c) cold, unconscious
 - d) warm, hungry
87. How would the news of Frederic's disappearance be reported officially in “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway?
- a) he would be reported dead
 - b) he would be reported a deserted soldier
 - c) he would be reported missed
 - d) he would be reported demobilised
88. What did Catherine die of in “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway?
- a) haemorrhage
 - b) consumption
 - c) pneumonia

d) heart attack

89. What effect does the sustained repetition in the final pages of the novel create in “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway?

- a) it conveys Frederic's emotional turmoil and anguish
- b) it conveys Frederic's emotional turmoil and cynicism
- c) it conveys Frederic's emotional turmoil and willpower
- d) it conveys Frederic's emotional turmoil and faith

90. How would you define the tone of the final pages of the novel create in “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway?

- a) calm and emotionally resigned
- b) resentful
- c) hysterical and angry
- d) calm

91. How does Benjy show that he is upset with Caddy in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner?

- a) he cries and howls
- b) he cries
- c) he howls
- d) he talks too much

92. Why is Jason critical of Caddy in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner?

- a) because she is dressed and acts like a grown-up
- b) because she teases Benjy
- c) because she is dressed too casually for a walk
- d) because she uses perfume

93. What does Caddy's mother accuse her of doing in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner?

- a) of teasing Benjy
- b) of disobeying Jason
- c) of coming home too late
- d) of doing nothing about the house

94. What has been upsetting Benjy in Caddy's outlook in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner?

- a) the smell of the perfume
- b) the smell of the trees
- c) the smell of the water
- d) the smell of cigarettes

95. How does Benjy express his emotions in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner?

- a) by howling
- b) by whistling
- c) by murmuring
- d) by singing

96. Who is the centre of Benjy's attention in “The Sound and the Fury” by W. Faulkner

- a) Caddy
- b) mother
- c) Jason

d) Dilsey

97. What according to Benjy was the cause of his mother's sickness in "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner?

- a) a cloth on her forehead
- b) poor health
- c) nerves
- d) a box of stars

98. What promise did Caddy's husband make to Jason and never kept it in "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner

- a) to find Jason a job in a bank
- b) to find Jason a car to drive in
- c) to find Jason a house to live separately
- d) to find Jason a pretty girl to escape from the family

99. What does Jason threaten to do with Benjy when his mother passes away in "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner

- a) to send him away to the asylum
- b) to kill him
- c) to make him a slave
- d) to stop feeding him

100. What sound triggers Jason's outburst of anger in the dinner scene in "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner

- a) Benjy 'lowing like a cow'
- b) Benjy rattling like a snake
- c) Benjy howling like a dog
- d) Benjy laughing like a hyena

101. Where is "The Grapes of Wrath" by J. Steinbeck set?

- a) California
- b) Florida
- c) Oklahoma
- d) Mississippi

102. What has been grown in the 'experimental farms' in "The Grapes of Wrath" by J. Steinbeck?

- a) new types of fruit
- b) new types of meat
- c) new types of water
- d) new types of men

103. Why can the farmers not pick the fruit when they ripen in "The Grapes of Wrath" by J. Steinbeck?

- a) they sell for too little
- b) they sell for too much
- c) they buy for too little
- d) they trade for too much

104. What chemicals are added to the fruits in "The Grapes of Wrath" by J. Steinbeck?

- a) sulphur and acid
- b) mercury and acid

- c) iron and acid
- d) genetically modified ingredients

105. Who are the greatest victims of the low market price for produce in “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) little farmers
- b) large farmers
- c) experimental farms
- d) large canneries

106. What is the 'crime' that 'goes beyond denunciation' in “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) destruction of food
- b) destruction of water suppliers
- c) destruction of soil
- d) destruction of natural habitat

107. What in your opinion are “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) rising sense of anger and frustration felt by small farmers
- b) rising sense of pleasure and excess felt by small farmers
- c) declining sense of despair felt by small farmers
- d) declining sense of anger and frustration felt by small farmers

108. How does Rose of Sharon help the starving man in the flood scene in “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) she breastfeeds him
- b) she sings him a lullaby
- c) she gives him bread
- d) she gives him water

109. Why is Mrs. Joad's reaction towards starvation muted in “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) because she has grown accustomed to suffering and death
- b) because she is indifferent to the plight
- c) because she has her own family to worry about
- d) because she has enough food to eat

110. What is the symbolic significance of the final image of the novel “The Grapes of Wrath” by J. Steinbeck?

- a) Christ in the nativity stable
- b) the Flood
- c) Resurrection
- d) the Second Coming

111. What does “vivid” in description of the faces of the insurgents in W.B. Yeats's poem “Easter 1916” suggest?

- a) determination
- b) brightness
- c) power
- d) will

112. What does “close of day” in description of the events in W.B. Yeats's poem “Easter 1916” suggest?

- a) fading light
- b) calmness
- c) conspiracy
- d) mystery

113. What does “casual comedy” in description of the insurgents in W.B. Yeats's poem “Easter 1916” suggest?

- a) everyday life
- b) artificial theatric life
- c) demonstrative life
- d) funny farcical performance

114. What do “polite meaningless words” in description of the interaction between the insurgents in W.B. Yeats's poem “Easter 1916” suggest?

- a) they have little in common
- b) they need no words to communicate
- c) they conspire
- d) they are illiterate

115. What does “stone in the river” in description of revolutionaries' dedication in W.B. Yeats's poem “Easter 1916” suggest?

- a) adherence to revolutionary ideals
- b) assimilation with the mainstream ideas
- c) protest against the living stream
- d) power of the immortals in history

116. Yeats's complex and ambivalent feelings summed up in the paradoxical refrain “a terrible beauty is born” in “Easter 1916”. What does the refrain mean?

- a) people are prepared to sacrifice their lives for a cause
- b) people are tolerant enough to forgive their oppressors
- c) people are ready to die for the politicians
- d) people glorify themselves in the acts of violence

117. What does W.B. Yeats replace the cloths with in his famous poem “He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven”?

- a) his dreams
- b) his fortune
- c) his money
- d) his needs

118. Identify the tenor in W.B. Yeats's famous poem “He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven”?

- a) heavens
- b) wishes
- c) cloths
- d) heavens, cloths

119. Identify the vehicle in W.B. Yeats's famous poem “He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven”?

- a) cloths
- b) wishes
- c) wishes, cloths
- d) heavens, cloths

120. What are the sources of the 'golden and silver light' in W.B. Yeats's famous poem "He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven"?
- a) the sun and the moon
 - b) the earth and the heaven
 - c) the south and the north
 - d) the light and the darkness
121. Where is W.B. Yeats in "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) on the shore of the lake
 - b) in the forest
 - c) in the field
 - d) in the mountains
122. How many swans does W.B. Yeats see in "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) 59
 - b) 69
 - c) 79
 - d) 89
123. What mood is W.B. Yeats in "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) sorrowful
 - b) enthusiastic
 - c) gloomy
 - d) hopeful
124. What is the season W.B. Yeats describes in "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) autumn
 - b) spring
 - c) summer
 - d) winter
125. What is the time of day W.B. Yeats describes in "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) twilight
 - b) evening
 - c) noon
 - d) morning
126. What do the swans in W.B. Yeats's poem "The Wild Swans at Coole" symbolise?
- a) life
 - b) artistic inspiration
 - c) natural beauty
 - d) time
127. What is the tone in W.B. Yeats's poem "The Wild Swans at Coole"?
- a) calm and resigned
 - b) mysterious and gloomy
 - c) passionate and dramatic
 - d) moralistic and peaceful
128. What is England compared to in R. Brooke's poem "The Soldier"?
- a) a mother
 - b) a lover

- c) a teacher
- d) a friend

129. What kind of life before the war does R. Brooke portray in the poem “The Soldier”?

- a) pure and innocent
- b) busy and bitter
- c) ironic and nostalgic
- d) skeptical and proud

130. What is the tone of R. Brooke's poem “The Soldier”?

- a) patriotic
- b) apologetic
- c) pensive
- d) resolute

131. What physical condition are the soldiers in W. Owen's poem “Dulce et Decorum Est”?

- a) tired and injured
- b) brave and agitated
- c) energetic and strong
- d) triumphant and victorious

132. What makes the soldiers in W. Owen's poem “Dulce et Decorum Est” put masks on?

- a) gas attack
- b) conspiracy
- c) cold
- d) the smell of the dead

133. What is “the Old Lie” in W. Owen's poem “Dulce et Decorum Est”?

- a) dying for your country is an honourable and fitting way to die
- b) dying for your country is a horrible way to die
- c) living for your country is a dishonourable way to live
- d) living for your country is a prosperous way to live

134. What does the poet compare the victim of the gas attack to in W. Owen's poem “Dulce et Decorum Est”?

- a) a drowning man
- b) a ghost
- c) a gust of wind
- d) a brush-stroke on the canvas

135. Why does the poet use the word 'children' in W. Owen's poem “Dulce et Decorum Est”?

- a) the soldiers are very young
- b) the soldiers are unskilled
- c) the soldiers are innocent in their deeds
- d) the soldiers are mentally handicapped

136. Who does S. Sassoon imagine himself to be in his famous poem “Base Details”?

- a) an army officer
- b) a soldier
- c) a volunteer
- d) a deserted soldier

137. What would S. Sassoon's task be in his famous poem "Base Details"?

- a) to send soldiers to their deaths
- b) to send soldiers Christmas presents
- c) to send soldiers salaries and whiskey
- d) to send soldiers back from the trenches home

138. What is the tone of S. Sassoon's famous poem "Base Details"?

- a) sarcastic
- b) satirical
- c) ironic
- d) humorous

139. What event has changed the poet's world in W.H. Auden's poem "Funeral Blues"?

- a) the death of a close friend
- b) the death of parents
- c) the war
- d) the loss of oneself

140. What sound will accompany the coffin in W.H. Auden's poem "Funeral Blues"?

- a) no sound
- b) a siren
- c) a trumpet
- d) a drum

141. What does the poet try to suppress in W.H. Auden's poem "Funeral Blues"?

- a) sounds
- b) sights
- c) tastes
- d) smells

142. How does the transforming of white to black symbolise what has happened to the poet in W.H. Auden's poem "Funeral Blues"?

- a) black is the colour of death and loss
- b) black is the colour of lack of emotions
- c) black is the colour of sadness and hope
- d) black is the colour of the night before new dawn

143. Who does the Jewish refugee from Hitler's Germany speak for in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues"?

- a) million of other refugees
- b) political leaders
- c) fictional heroes
- d) free people

144. What is the attitude of the people in the country the refugees have fled to in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues"?

- a) hostile
- b) hospitable
- c) engaging
- d) neutral

145. Who people treat better than the refugees in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues"?

- a) pets
- b) properties
- c) tombs
- d) books

146. What musical device links the lines in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues"?

- a) rhyme
- b) rhythm
- c) run-on-line
- d) caesura

147. Many of the sentences in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues" have no subject. What effect does this unusual syntactical structure create?

- a) it makes the language more spontaneous and colloquial
- b) it makes the language more dramatic and refined
- c) it makes the language more sophisticated and ornate
- d) it makes the language more artificial and pretentious

148. How would you define the language in W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues"?

- a) colloquial
- b) figurative
- c) poetic
- d) sophisticated

149. Where is the poet in R. Frost's poem "The Road not Taken"?

- a) at a fork in a country road to choose which of the two paths to take
- b) at seaside to choose which stream to swim by
- c) at the foot of a mountain to choose which cliff to climb
- d) at the city's crossroad to choose which direction to drive

150. Why did the road the poet choose has 'the better claim' in R. Frost's poem "The Road not Taken"?

- a) less travelled than the other one
- b) more travelled than the other one
- c) with less bends to go along
- d) with more passers-by to go along

151. What does the choice of a road in R. Frost's poem "The Road not Taken" represent on a symbolic level?

- a) the important choices to make in life
- b) the dilemma between partners
- c) the important choice between duty and passion
- d) the dilemma between life and death

152. Why are the houses 'haunted' by white night-gowns at ten o'clock in W. Stevens's poem "Disillusionment of Ten o'Clock"?

- a) the people who are getting ready for bed are all dressed in white gowns
- b) it is a haunted house
- c) the people who are getting ready for bed are in fact dead and lie down to their tombs
- d) it is a mental asylum where people are dressed in white robes

153. Who sees dreams in W. Stevens's poem "Disillusionment of Ten o'Clock"?

- a) the old drunken sailor
- b) the old chimney-sweeper
- c) the old milkman
- d) the old drunken artist

154. Why are the people 'dead' in W. Stevens's poem "Disillusionment of Ten o'Clock"?

- a) they have no imagination
- b) they have no money
- c) they have no hope
- d) they have no faith

155. What does the image of the old drunken sailor suggest in W. Stevens's poem "Disillusionment of Ten o'Clock"?

- a) the sailor is nonconformist
- b) the sailor is a lunatic
- c) the sailor is out of his wits
- d) the sailor is a ghost

156. What does the title of W. Stevens's poem "Disillusionment of Ten o'Clock" mean?

- a) he is upset with the majority of people who live boring lives
- b) he is upset with the minority of people who live exciting lives
- c) he is upset with the majority of people who live exciting lives
- d) he is upset with the minority of people who live boring lives

157. In which sphere is Professor Higgins an expert in G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion"?

- a) phonetics
- b) history
- c) literature
- d) geometry

158. Who was Pygmalion in classical mythology, G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion" is based on?

- a) the Cypriot sculptor
- b) a demon from Eden
- c) a legendary Greek hero
- d) a soldier

159. Who was Eliza Doolittle before taking classes in pronunciation in G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion"?

- a) a flower seller
- b) a vagabond
- c) a prostitute
- d) an outlaw

160. What is to blame for Eliza's pronunciation according to Professor Higgins in G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion"?

- a) the educational system
- b) her parents
- c) the government
- d) her class origin

161. What does Higgins and Pickering to do in order to stop Eliza crying in G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion"?

- a) a chocolate
- b) flowers
- c) a diamond ring
- d) a fur coat

162. How does Pickering convince Eliza to do as Higgins wishes in G.B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion"?

- a) comforting
- b) threatening
- c) ridiculing
- d) explaining

163. How much did the narrator pay to enter the bazaar in "Araby" by J. Joyce?

- a) a shilling
- b) a sixpence
- c) a penny
- d) a pound

164. What, according to Syme, is the most important part of his work in "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) the destruction of words
- b) the creation of words
- c) the reviving of old words
- d) the re-creating of words

165. What is the meaning of the Newspeak word 'doubleplusgood' in "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) excellent, splendid
- b) good
- c) better
- d) best

166. What is the aim of Newspeak in "1984" by G. Orwell?

- a) to narrow the range of thought
- b) to widen the range of thought
- c) to eliminate the range of thought
- d) to get rid of any thought

167. What does the word 'winter' suggest about conditions in the trenches in S. Sassoon's poem "Suicide in the Trenches"?

- a) physical discomfort
- b) numbing of feelings
- c) amnesia
- d) shell-shock effect

168. What psychological state was the soldier in the trenches in S. Sassoon's poem "Suicide in the Trenches"?

- a) afraid and sad
- b) bored and careless
- c) happy and joyful
- d) indifferent and resolute

169. What did the poet use to give him the courage to go on in S. Sassoon's poem "Suicide in the Trenches"?

- a) rum

- b) drugs
- c) memories
- d) passion

170. What does the phrase 'No one spoke of him again' suggest about the value of a common soldier's life in S. Sassoon's poem "Suicide in the Trenches"?

- a) he was of little importance
- b) he was not a good friend
- c) he was a coward
- d) he was a deserter

171. What is the tone in S. Sassoon's poem "Suicide in the Trenches" ?

- a) sarcastic, bitter
- b) calm, reserved
- c) agile, pompous
- d) gloomy, ironic

172. Where has the poet interrupted his journey in R. Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

- a) in the woods
- b) in the field
- c) by the shore
- d) at the foot of the mountain

173. Who do the woods belong to in R. Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

- a) to someone who lives in the village
- b) no-one
- c) everyone
- d) kids

174. Why does the poet decide to continue his journey in R. Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

- a) because he has promises to keep
- b) because the woods fill up with snow
- c) because his house is in the village
- d) because it is the darkest evening of the year

175. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?

- a) art for art's sake
- b) art for intellect's sake
- c) art for God's sake
- d) art for the masses

176. Which best describes the imagist movement, exemplified in the work of T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound?

- a) an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery
- b) poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page
- c) an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery
- d) the resurrection of Romantic poetic sensibility

177. Which novel did T. S. Eliot praise for utilizing a new "mythical method" in place of the old "narrative method" and demonstrates the use of ancient mythology in modernist fiction to think about "making the modern world possible for art"?

- a) James Joyce's Ulysses
- b) Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness
- c) James Joyce's Finnegans Wake
- d) E. M. Forster's A Passage to India

178. Who wrote the dystopian novel "Nineteen-Eighty-Four" in which Newspeak demonstrates the heightened linguistic self-consciousness of modernist writers?

- a) George Orwell
- b) Virginia Woolf
- c) Evelyn Waugh
- d) Orson Wells

179. When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover", written in 1928?

- a) 1960
- b) 1945
- c) 1930
- d) 2000

180. What did T. S. Eliot attempt to combine, though not very successfully, in his plays "Murder in the Cathedral" and "The Cocktail Party"?

- a) religious symbolism and society comedy
- b) regional dialect and political critique
- c) iambic pentameter and sexual innuendo
- d) witty paradoxes and feminist diatribe

181. E. M. Forster's novel of a young girl who visits Europe for the first time and functions thematically as a parody of middle-class morality and attempts to imitate upper-class values is which of the following?

- a) "A Room with a View"
- b) "Howard's End"
- c) "A Passage to India"
- d) "Where Angels Fear to Tread"

182. A hostess spends her day preparing for a party at her home in the evening, and during the course of the day experiences a variety of conflicting emotions. At the party she hosts, she must reacquaint herself with friends from the past, bringing up complex memories. The book described above is ...?

- a) "Mrs. Dalloway"
- b) "A Handful of Dust"
- c) "Lord Jim"
- d) "Pygmalion"

183. "My own great religion is a belief in the blood, the flesh as being wiser than the intellect' Who wrote this ?

- a) D. H. Lawrence
- b) Charles Dickens
- c) Jane Austen

d) James Joyce

184. The novel "Animal Farm" satirizes ...?

- a) the Russian Revolution and Communism
- b) the British experiment with Socialism.
- c) the rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazism
- d) the United States and republicanism

185. What was the essential message of Old Major's dream in "Animal Farm"?

- a) Man is the enemy of the animals
- b) "Two legs good, four legs bad"
- c) The animals should build a windmill
- d) Animals are destined to serve man

186. What was the essential principle of 'Animalism' in "Animal Farm"?

- a) Four legs good, two legs bad
- b) Two legs good, four legs bad
- c) Four legs good, two legs better
- d) Animals should do the farm work

187. How would you describe the 'Battle of the Cowshed' in "Animal Farm"?

- a) The animals defeated the humans
- b) The humans defeated the animals
- c) No one won the battle
- d) Napoleon chased Snowball out of the farm yard

188. How would describe the relationship between Snowball and Napoleon in "Animal Farm"?

- a) They disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible
- b) They worked together to benefit Animal Farm
- c) They were working to protect their personal and selfish interests
- d) They wanted Mr. Jones to return

189. Stalin's expulsion of Trotsky from the Communist Party in Russia is satirized in "Animal Farm" by ...?

- a) Napoleon's expulsion of Snowball
- b) the animals' expulsion of the farmer, Mr. Jones
- c) the pigs gaining control over the other animals
- d) the death of Old Major

190. The slogan "No animal shall kill another animal" in "Animal Farm" was changed to

- a) "No animal shall kill another animal without cause."
- b) "No animal shall eat another animal."
- c) "No animal shall kill another animal unless attacked."
- d) "Only dogs shall kill another animal."

191. Napoleon's secret arrangement to sell the firewood to Mr. Frederick in "Animal Farm" parallels ...?

- a) Stalin's pact of friendship with Adolf Hitler
- b) the success of the Communist Revolution in China
- c) the overthrow of the Russian Czar in 1917
- d) Stalin's expulsion of Trotsky from the Communist Party

192. The slogan "No animal shall drink alcohol" in "Animal Farm" was changed to ...?

- a) "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess."
- b) "No animal shall eat another animal."
- c) "No animal shall drink whiskey."
- d) "Only pigs are permitted to drink alcohol."

193. What happened to Boxer, the horse, in "Animal Farm"?

- a) The pigs sold Boxer to the glue factory
- b) Boxer died in a village hospital
- c) Boxer rejoined the humans and became a cart horse
- d) The dogs chased Boxer from the farm because he was lazy

194. None of the animals profitted from the success of the farm in "Animal Farm" except ...?

- a) the pigs and dogs
- b) Snowball and Boxer
- c) Mollie
- d) Old Major

195. The slogan "Four legs good, two legs bad" in "Animal Farm" was changed to ...?

- a) "Four legs good, two legs better."
- b) "Four legs bad, two legs good."
- c) "Four legs good, two legs good."
- d) "Four legs good, two legs bad except for pigs."

196. The slogan "All animals are equal" in "Animal Farm" was changed to ...?

- a) "All animals are equal except some are more equal than others."
- b) "All animals are equal except some work harder than others."
- c) "All animals are equal except for pigs and dogs."
- d) "All animals are equal except some are more intelligent than others."

197. Why did the pigs want to walk on two legs in "Animal Farm"?

- a) The pigs wanted to copy human behaviour and look like humans
- b) The pigs wanted to stand taller than the other animals
- c) The pigs wanted to look important when giving speeches
- d) The pigs wanted to wear human's clothing

198. In "Animal Farm" in the end, Napoleon changed the name "Animal Farm" back to "Manor Farm". This suggests ...?

- a) the pigs had reverted to human behaviour and control over the farm
- b) Napoleon was surrendering to the humans
- c) Napoleon believed that the revolution had succeeded and was over
- d) Napoleon had agreed to allow Mr. Jones to return

199. A book that faithfully renders a young man's confused images of love and rejection is ...?

- a) "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"
- b) "Lucky Jim"
- c) "Daisy Miller"
- d) "The Brave New World"

200. The title "Things Fall Apart" is drawn from a poem by ... ?

- a) W. B. Yeats
- b) Ted Hughes

- c) W. H. Auden
- d) Robert Lowell

201. "Where Angels Fear to Tread" is a novel by ... ?

- a) E. M. Forster
- b) Virginia Woolf
- c) D. H. Lawrence
- d) James Joyce

202. The term 'a stream of consciousness' is derived from the writing of ... ?

- a) William James
- b) Mary Sinclair
- c) Dorothy Richardson
- d) Gertrude Stein

203. The phrase 'disassociation of sensibility' was used by ... ?

- a) T. S. Eliot
- b) Philip Sydney
- c) John Dryden
- d) Mathew Arnold

204. 'The Lost Generation' refers to the generation that came to maturity in the ... ?

- a) 1920s
- b) 1930s
- c) 1910s
- d) 1940s

205. "Politics and the English Language" is an essay by ... ?

- a) George Orwell
- b) F.R. Leavis
- c) Terry Eagleton
- d) Raymond Williams

206. What was the 1920s arts group centred around Leonard and Virginia Woolf and the district of London which provided the group's name?

- a) The Bloomsbury Group
- b) Oxford Poets
- c) Imagists
- d) The Movement

207. "In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice which I've been turning over in my mind ever since," is the start of which novel?

- a) "The Great Gatsby"
- b) "The Sound and the Fury"
- c) "After the Fall"
- d) "North of Boston"

208. What prolific and highly regarded American author, who became a British subject a year before his death, wrote "The Wings of the Dove", "Washington Square", and "The Golden Bowl"?

- a) Henry James
- b) Ezra Pound
- c) T.S. Eliot

d) Arthur Miller

209. What writer named the post-WWI generation, "The Lost Generation?"

- a) Gertrude Stein
- b) Ernest Hemingway
- c) Kate Chopin
- d) Ezra Pound

210. Among other things, this writer was involved in WWI, WWII, the Spanish Civil War, the Cuban revolution, big game hunting, won a bunch of awards, had a bunch of wives, underwent electro-shock therapy, and committed suicide with a shotgun. Name the author.

- a) Ernest Hemingway
- b) Richard Wright
- c) John Dos Passos
- d) Ezra Pound

211. Faulkner called him, "the father of my whole generation of writers." He wrote "Winesburg, Ohio".

- a) Sherwood Anderson
- b) Ernest Hemingway
- c) Henry James
- d) John Steinbeck

212. Who wrote "The Sun Also Rises" about an American expatriate journalist who travels from Paris to Pamplona, Spain, to observe the running of the bulls.

- a) Ernest Hemingway
- b) F. Scott Fitzgerald
- c) Tennessee Williams
- d) Jake Barnes

213. In what state is Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" set?

- a) Mississippi
- b) Louisiana
- c) Georgia
- d) Tennessee

214. Which of the following Steinbeck novels does not take place somewhere in California?

- a) "The Pearl"
- b) "The Grapes of Wrath"
- c) "Of Mice and Men"
- d) "East of Eden"

215. What was George Orwell's real name?

- a) Eric Blair
- b) Eric Snow
- c) Terrence Buskington
- d) Timothy Sneed

216. Why is it that Catherine dies in "A Farewell to Arms"?

- a) to show that despite courage and bravery, war and love inevitably lead to suffering
- b) to repay her earlier transgressions against the societal norms
- c) as a sacrifice to allow her husband and child escape death

d) the end of the war has left an emptiness, a void in her psyche

217. What novel by Ernest Hemingway, whose title echoes a poem by George Peele dedicated to Queen Elizabeth I, ends with a character, grief-stricken and disillusioned with war, walking through the rain?

- a) "A Farewell to Arms"
- b) "Tale of Two Cities"
- c) "The Sun Also Rises"
- d) "Long Live the Queen"

218. What novel's title echoes a line in "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and describes a desperate family's struggle with economic injustice as they travel from Oklahoma to California during the Great Depression of the 1930s?

- a) "The Grapes of Wrath"
- b) "Of Mice and Men"
- c) "California, Here I Come"
- d) "On the Road Again"

219. What novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, portraying a glamorous but dysfunctional American couple in the South of France, gets its title from a line in "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats?

- a) "Tender Is the Night"
- b) "The House of Mirth"
- c) "To Kill a Mockingbird"
- d) "Day of the Locust"

220. After being wounded in the Ambulance Corps while serving in the Italian campaigns during World War I, this American had plenty of experiences from which he could compose "A Farewell to Arms", published in 1929. Drawing upon his later experiences as a war correspondent reporting on the Spanish Civil War, he published "For Whom the Bell Tolls" in 1940. Who is this author who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954?

- a) Ernest Hemingway
- b) Stephen Crane
- c) William Faulkner
- d) William Styron

221. While greatly associated with rural New England, this American poet was born in California, where he lived for eleven years, and published his first book of poems "A Boy's Will" in 1913 while living with his wife and children in England. Some of his very well-known poems focusing on the New England countryside are "Birches", "The Tuft of Flowers", "Death of a Hired Man", "Mending Wall", and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening". Who is this poet who won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry amazingly on four different occasions and delivered a reading at John F. Kennedy's inauguration?

- a) Robert Frost
- b) Carl Sandburg
- c) Edwin Arlington Robinson
- d) T. S. Eliot

222. In 1922, a poem that forever altered the world's understanding of what poetry is was published. A generation of poets were forced to reckon with it, whether they were inspired by it and imitated it, or hated it and attempted to counter it. The poem's title and its view of modern civilization captured the destruction, loss, spiritual doubt, and gloom that were the aftermath of World War I. The poem consists of a jumble of fragmented images, dialogues, and allusions that portray the failures of

government, Christianity, and human relationships. What is the title of this masterwork by the Nobel Prize-winning T. S. Eliot that begins with "April is the cruelest month . . ." and ends with "Shantih"?

- a) The Waste Land
- b) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock
- c) Journey of the Magi
- d) The Hollow Men

223. As a young man, this eventual Nobel Prize-winning author failed college English, was fired from a post office job after opening others' mail and playing cards during work hours, and faked a leg injury to suggest that he had seen battle during World War I. Later he won a rare two Pulitzer Prizes for Fiction for "The Fable" and "The Reivers", awards many scholars believe were compensation for the neglect of his earlier artistically superior novels: "The Sound and the Fury", "As I Lay Dying", "Sanctuary", "Light in August", and "Absalom! Absalom!". Who is this writer who spent most of his life in Oxford, Mississippi?

- a) William Faulkner
- b) Walker Percy
- c) F. Scott Fitzgerald
- d) Truman Capote

224. During World War I, this writer was stationed in Montgomery, Alabama, where he fell in love with the Southern belle Zelda Sayre. She rejected his marriage proposal, so he went to New York City to make his fortune and win Sayre's heart. He succeeded by finishing in 1920 a novel he had started in college--"This Side of Paradise". His greatest novel, however, would arrive in 1925. What is the name of this book, often considered one of the top ten greatest American novels, that somewhat mirrors this writer's earlier life through the telling of a bootlegger who believes he has to acquire wealth to convince the woman he loves to marry him?

- a) "The Great Gatsby"
- b) "The Beautiful and Damned"
- c) "Tender Is the Night"
- d) "The Last Tycoon"

225. While a youth, this American author spent his summers working for Spreckels Sugar Company on sugar beet farms in California's Salinas Valley. He gained keen insight into the harsh lives of migrant workers and became acquainted with the cruel and cold tendencies of human beings. These experiences gave him the material and inspiration for many of his novels and novellas, such as "Of Mice and Men". Who is this winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and author of the autobiographical "Travels with Charley" about his road trip around the United States with his poodle?

- a) John Steinbeck
- b) Upton Sinclair
- c) Sherwood Anderson
- d) Norman Mailer

226. In William Faulkner's novel "The Sound and the Fury", the four chapters are written from four different points of view, using four dramatically different narrative styles. Who is the speaker in the second chapter, titled "June Second, 1910", in which a Harvard student commits suicide?

- a) Quentin Compson
- b) Benjy Compson
- c) Caddie Compson
- d) Jason Compson

227. What William Faulkner novel centers on a family's journey across the countryside to bury one of its own, nearly losing the corpse in a river and in a burning barn?

- a) "As I Lay Dying"
- b) "Go Down Moses"
- c) "A Fable"
- d) "Barn Burning"

228. Identify the Tennessee Williams play from the following plot description: A woman visits her sister in the wake of personal scandal and battles wits with her brother-in-law, who sees through her pretensions and resents her self-righteous intrusion into his family's humble existence.

- a) "A Streetcar Named Desire"
- b) "Night of the Iguana"
- c) "The Glass Menagerie"
- d) "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"

229. This dystopian novel (published in 1932, set in the year 632 A.F.) takes its title from Shakespeare's "The Tempest". The author emigrated to the USA, the country that had greatly shaped his vision of the future, where he died in 1963. Which novel starts with the following line? "A squat grey building of only thirty-four storeys."

- a) "Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley
- b) "1984" by George Orwell
- c) "Town Without Pity" by Gene Pitney
- d) "The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner" by Alan Sillitoe

230. In Joyce's "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," the protagonist, Stephen, has a symbolic surname. This surname has its origins with what story from Greek mythology?

- a) Icarus' wings of wax
- b) Orpheus' journey to the Underworld
- c) Pygmalion's statue
- d) Leda and the Swan

231. "When I reached 'C' Company lines, which were at the top of the hill, I paused and looked back at the camp, just coming into full view below me through the grey mist of early morning". These are the opening lines to which of Evelyn Waugh's novels?

- a) "Brideshead Revisited"
- b) "Black Mischief"
- c) "Scoop"
- d) "Decline and Fall"

232. This novel begins and ends at the Pensione Bertolini, where Lucy Honeychurch and George Emerson first meet and finally honeymoon, but only after various tea parties, tennis, and a broken engagement back in England. What is the novel's title?

- a) "A Room With a View"
- b) "Between the Acts"
- c) "The Moonstone"
- d) "Far From the Madding Crowd"

233. Tom Joad is a character in what John Steinbeck novel?

- a) "The Grapes of Wrath"
- b) "East of Eden"
- c) "The Red Pony"
- d) "Travels With Carlie"

234. The principal character (the 'salesman') of Arthur Miller's 1949 play "Death of a Salesman" is named ... ?

- a) Willy Loman
- b) John Proctor
- c) Joe Keller
- d) He has no name

235. This early modernist author wrote a number of pessimist novels in the late 19th century. Due to the hostile reception of his latest novel he decided to start writing poetry. Although he is far more known for his novels, you may also remember him from the following poems: 'Hap', 'The Darkling Thrush', 'A Trampwoman's Tragedy' and 'Ah, Are You Digging on My Grave'. Who is this author?

- a) Thomas Hardy
- b) John Galsworthy
- c) Joseph Conrad
- d) E.M. Forster

236. The following four poets are known as the 'World War I poets'. As a matter of fact only one of them survived World War I. Who is that poet?

- a) Siegfried Sassoon
- b) Wilfred Owen
- c) Rupert Brooke
- d) Isaac Rosenberg

237. 1922 was the year of what are considered to be the greatest modernist novel and the greatest modernist poem. The novel of course is 'Ulysses' by James Joyce. What is the the name of the poem, beginning with the lines 'April is the cruellest month, breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing Memory and desire, stirring Dull roots with spring rain'?

- a) "The Waste Land"
- b) "Murder in the Cathedral"
- c) "Chicao Poems"
- d) "A Boy's Will"

238. Which Welsh poet wrote the following opening stanza of a great villanelle: 'Do not go gentle into that good night, Old age should burn and rave at close of day; Rage, rage against the dying of the light'?

- a) Dylan Thomas
- b) Hugh MacDiarmid
- c) Robert Graves
- d) Louis MacNeice

239. Who speaks the famous words from "Heart of Darkness", "The horror! The horror!"?

- a) Kurtz
- b) Marlow
- c) the Intended
- d) the Harlequin

240. Where does the story "Heart of Darkness" begin?

- a) the Thames
- b) the Congo
- c) Belgium
- d) the Atlantic

241. Who narrates "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) an unnamed narrator
- b) Marlow
- c) the Director of Companies
- d) Kurtz

242. Who narrates "Araby" by J. Joyce?

- a) an unnamed narrator
- b) James
- c) Mangan
- d) Kurtz

243. Why can't Mangan's sister go to Araby herself in "Araby" by J. Joyce?

- a) She has a retreat
- b) She doesn't want to
- c) Women aren't allowed
- d) She is going on vacation

244. What does the narrator get at Araby for Mangan's sister in "Araby" by J. Joyce??

- a) nothing
- b) a Madonna
- c) an Eastern vase
- d) a mirror

245. Who provided British Modernism with its paradigmatic motto: "make it new"?

- a) Ezra Pound
- b) T. S. Eliot
- c) Oscar Wilde
- d) Virginia Woolf

246. Wilfred Owen is known primarily for his poetry about which of the following?

- a) war
- b) nature
- c) mysticism
- d) empire

247. Early Modernist poets like T. S. Eliot were heavily influenced by which predecessors?

- a) Metaphysical poets
- b) Romantic poets
- c) Edwardian poets
- d) Georgian poets

248. What is the first line of the poem "Funeral Blues" by W. H. Auden?

- a) "Stop all the clocks"
- b) "Pour away the ocean"
- c) "Cut off the telephone"
- d) "He was my North"

249. What message were the airplanes (or aeroplanes) going to write in the air in the poem "Funeral Blues" by W. H. Auden?

- a) He is dead

- b) He was my North
- c) Directions to the funeral
- d) The deceased's name

250. What color gloves were the traffic policemen to wear in the poem "Funeral Blues" by W. H. Auden?

- a) Black cotton gloves
- b) White satin gloves
- c) Red satin gloves
- d) Gray wool gloves

251. Which poem featured the lines "If I should die, think only this of me: || That there's some corner of a foreign field || That is forever England."?

- a) 'The Soldier' by Rupert Brooke
- b) 'The Deserter' by Winifred M. Letts
- c) 'The Hero' by Siegfried Sassoon
- d) 'The Seed-Merchant's Son' by Agnes Grozier Herbertson

252. Who does Marlow first cite as a source of great darkness along the Thames River in "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) The Romans
- b) British explorers
- c) European missionaries
- d) African savages

253. What does Marlow describe as the most horrible experience a man can go through in "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) Starvation
- b) Dehydration
- c) Loneliness
- d) Immorality

254. In the story 'Araby', what exactly is Araby?

- a) An Arabian bazaar
- b) A young Arab girl
- c) The land of Arabia
- d) An Arab man the narrator encounters in Dublin

255. In "Brave New World" years are dated from the advent of this individual, who is treated as a kind of deity by the society?

- a) Ford
- b) Darwin
- c) Freud
- d) Christ

256. In "Brave New World" children are conditioned from birth to learn certain platitudes. Complete this one: "Every one belongs to ... ?"

- a) Every one else
- b) Happiness
- c) His or herself
- d) Society

257. What is the name of the drug in "Brave New World" that enables "civilized" people to take a vacation from any bad feelings?

- a) Soma
- b) Malpais
- c) Erosa
- d) Morphine

258. What does Mustapha Mond in "Brave New World" say is not compatible "with machinery and scientific medicine and universal happiness"?

- a) God
- b) love
- c) Soma
- d) Suffering

259. What is one of the last things Nick says to Gatsby in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) "You're worth the whole damn bunch put together."
- b) "It's not like the midwest out here."
- c) "Be careful. Tom isn't clever, but he's dangerous."
- d) "Enjoy your swim."

260. Other than Nick, who is the only party attendee who actually goes to Gatsby's funeral in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) The man with the owl-eyed glasses
- b) Klipspringer
- c) Jordan Baker
- d) The pretty flapper with a torn dress

261. The novel "The Great Gatsby" ends with the observation that we are all "borne back ceaselessly into the past..." like what?

- a) Boats against the current
- b) Old men unhindered by time
- c) Sentimental school marms
- d) Museum patrons appraising artifacts

262. The name of the girl/woman who is the central character and became Faulkner's "heart's darling". In the beginning of the novel in "The Sound and the Fury" she gets her drawers wet and then willfully smears them with mud. What is her name?

- a) Caddy
- b) Benjy
- c) Quentin
- d) Samantha "Sam"

263. Who is Mrs. Compson's favorite child who attempts to support the family in "The Sound and the Fury"? He is seen as a woman hater, miser, and a thief of Caddy's contributions.

- a) Jason
- b) Dilsey
- c) Quentin
- d) Uncle Maury

264. The constant moral center of the novel "The Sound and the Fury". This person was often protecting the interests of Mrs. Compson and could be heard calming Benjy down with whispers while stroking his head. Who is this person?

- a) Dilsey
- b) Caddy
- c) Quentin
- d) Jason

265. Caddy's daughter, Quentin, flees with this character despite Jason's disapproval in "The Sound and the Fury". Jason describes this person as whom?

- a) "Man with a red necktie"
- b) "Stranger of a different race"
- c) "Girl of mindless actions"
- d) "Broken down sheriff"

266. What person is portrayed in "The Sound and the Fury" as someone who needs to "hush" throughout the entire novel?

- a) Benjy
- b) Caddy
- c) Quentin
- d) Dilsey

267. Jason beats Luster for making Benjy upset. What made Benjy upset in "The Sound and the Fury" in the final scene?

- a) Luster brought Benjy along the wrong side of the Confederate statue
- b) Luster takes Benjy's flower away before they reach the cemetery
- c) Luster tries to convince Benjy the he needs his money for gas
- d) Luster called him a "psychopath" and was going to drop him off miles away from the county

268. Finish this line from the first stanza of the poem: "Like a patient..." from T.S. Eliot's poem ...?

- a) etherized upon a table
- b) lover
- c) waiting for the doctor
- d) pet, awaiting praise

269. What do the sawdust restaurants contain in a famous T.S. Eliot's poem ...?

- a) oyster shells
- b) cockroaches
- c) lobster tails
- d) peanuts

270. With what has the narrator measured out his life in a famous T.S. Eliot's poem ...??

- a) coffee spoons
- b) measuring tapes
- c) measuring cups
- d) yard sticks

271. Who does the narrator not think will sing to him in a famous T.S. Eliot's poem ...??

- a) mermaids
- b) the gods
- c) his friends
- d) the women who come and go, talking of Michelangelo

272. Who is the narrator of the book "The War of the Worlds"?

- a) He is unnamed

- b) Stent
- c) Ogilvy
- d) Henderson

273. In which daily newspaper in "The War of the Worlds" did a "little note" inform us that: "...a huge outbreak of incandescent gas....suddenly and violently squirted out of the planet...as flames rush out of a gun."?

- a) The Daily Telegraph
- b) The Guardian
- c) The Times
- d) The Observer

274. Why did the Martians in "The War of the Worlds" leave their home planet and invade Earth?

- a) Mars began to cool off
- b) They desired Earth and all its riches
- c) It was part of an inter-galactic invasion plan
- d) The previous century had seen a 1000% increase in the Martian population

275. Who was the first victim of the Martian attack in "The War of the Worlds"?

- a) A group of men
- b) An artilleryman
- c) An astronomer from Ottershaw
- d) A curate

276. What is the name of the family in John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath"?

- a) The Joads
- b) The Bradys
- c) The Rochesters
- d) The Hermanns

277. Who is the author of "As I Lay Dying"?

- a) William Faulkner
- b) Truman Capote
- c) John Steinbeck
- d) Mark Twain

278. The psychological principle that allows an individual to believe contradictory ideas at the same time in "1984" is called ... ?

- a) Doublethink
- b) Doublemind
- c) Thoughtcrime
- d) Doublespeak

279. What does O'Brien from "1984" use to torture Winston in Room 101?

- a) A cage full of rats
- b) A laser heat machine
- c) A machine that causes full-body physical pain
- d) Hallucinogenic drugs

280. Besides Oceania, what are the two countries that make up the rest of the Earth in "1984"?

- a) Eurasia and Eastasia
- b) Eurasia and Australasia

- c) Eastasia and Africasia
- d) Australasia and Americom

281. What project is Syme working on at the beginning of the novel "1984"?

- a) A Newspeak dictionary
- b) A pamphlet on Emmanuel Goldstein
- c) A new slogan for the party
- d) A revision of a children's history book

282. Which of the Compson children is the eldest in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) Jason
- b) Benjy
- c) Caddy
- d) Quentin

283. Who is Dilsey the Compsons' in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) Cook
- b) Neighbor
- c) Cat
- d) Milkman

284. Faulkner's fictional locales of Yoknapatawpha County and Jefferson are supposedly in which state?

- a) Mississippi
- b) Louisiana
- c) Alabama
- d) Georgia

285. What item does Quentin break before he leaves his dorm room in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) His watch
- b) His glasses
- c) His gold chain
- d) His mirror

286. Which piece of Caddy's clothing gets muddy when she is playing in the stream in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) Her underwear
- b) Her blouse
- c) Her shoes
- d) Her dress

287. Where does Quentin encounter the little Italian girl in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) A bakery
- b) A post office
- c) A bookstore
- d) A clock repair shop

288. What was Faulkner's source for the title of "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) Shakespeare's "Macbeth"
- b) "The Bible"
- c) Milton's "Paradise Lost"
- d) Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"

289. How does Quentin commit suicide in "The Sound and the Fury"??

- a) He drowns himself
- b) He shoots himself
- c) He hangs himself
- d) He drinks himself to death

290. Where does Jason work in "The Sound and the Fury"??

- a) The local farm-supply store
- b) The local grocery store
- c) The local bank
- d) The local bookstore

291. Which operation does Benjy undergo in "The Sound and the Fury"?

- a) Castration
- b) Tonsillectomy
- c) Appendectomy
- d) Lobotomy

292. One of Faulkner's major themes is the decline of Southern ... ?

- a) Aristocratic families
- b) Cooking
- c) Fashion sense
- d) Culture and fine arts

293. Who among the following comes to Gatsby's funeral in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) Gatsby's father
- b) Daisy
- c) Tom
- d) Klipspringer

294. Who drives the car that kills Myrtle in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) Daisy
- b) Jordan
- c) Gatsby
- d) Tom

295. How are Daisy and Nick related in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) They are cousins
- b) They are brother and sister
- c) They are married
- d) They are step-siblings

296. What did Fitzgerald call the 1920s?

- a) The Jazz Age
- b) The Gay Twenties
- c) The Roar
- d) The Lost Generation

297. Why does Gatsby throw his weekly parties in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) To impress Daisy
- b) To cover up his illegal activities

- c) To attract women from East Egg
- d) To impress his neighbors

298. Where does Gatsby recognize Nick from in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) Nick and Gatsby fought in the same battle in World War I
- b) Nick was an undergraduate at Oxford during the months Gatsby studied there
- c) Nick works at the bond house where Gatsby's stolen securities were taken from
- d) Gatsby has seen his next-door neighbor around, but assumed Nick was one of his own servants

299. Hemingway famously said that a writer can "omit things that he knows and that a reader, if the writer is writing truly enough, will have a feeling of those things as strongly as though the writer had stated them." What term best describes this philosophy?

- a) The Iceberg Theory
- b) Unreliable Narration
- c) The Veil Theory
- d) The Objective Correlative

300. In "Araby" the narrator travels to where at the end of the story?

- a) A bazaar held in Dublin
- b) Arabia
- c) Buenos Aires
- d) Nowhere—he stays at home

301. What does Napoleon rename Animal Farm in his toast at the end of the novel "Animal Farm"?

- a) The Manor Farm
- b) Napoleon Farm
- c) Pig Farm
- d) Freedonia

302. What is the name of the quasi-Marxist socialist philosophy advocated by Napoleon and Snowball in "Animal Farm"?

- a) Animalism
- b) Porcinism
- c) Communalism
- d) Fourleggism

303. Which animal voluntarily leaves the farm in "Animal Farm"?

- a) Mollie
- b) Boxer
- c) Squealer
- d) Napoleon

304. How does Eliza Doolittle dress herself up when she visits Higgins to ask to take speech lessons in "Pygmalion"?

- a) She wears three mismatched ostrich feathers in her tattered hat
- b) She takes a long-overdue bath
- c) She wears a blue kimono with cunning white flower embroidery
- d) She brings her voluble father as a reference

305. What does George say to Lennie before shooting him in "Of Mice and Men"?

- a) He tells Lennie the story of their farm
- b) He tells Lennie that he is a bad man and that he deserves to die

- c) He tells Lennie that he has no other choice but to shoot him since it's the law
- d) He tells Lennie he's sorry that he let him down

306. After killing Curley's wife, which of the following pairs does Lennie imagine appears to chastise his behavior in "Of Mice and Men"?

- a) Aunt Clara and a giant rabbit
- b) Aunt Clara and his mother
- c) George and Curley
- d) George and Curley's wife

307. Disappointed with her life, Curley's wife wonders where she would be if she had followed her dreams and become which of the following things in "Of Mice and Men"?

- a) A movie star
- b) A schoolteacher
- c) A showgirl
- d) A nurse

308. Which decade is "Of Mice and Men" set?

- a) 1930s
- b) 1920s
- c) 1910s
- d) 1940s

309. What setting does "Heart of Darkness" open in?

- a) A boat on the Thames River
- b) A boat on the Congo River
- c) The Company's offices in Brussels
- d) The Outer Station

310. What does 'The Company' primarily trade in "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) Ivory
- b) Gold
- c) Slaves
- d) Bananas

311. Where do most of Marlow's adventures take place in "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) The Congo
- b) Kenya
- c) Rhodesia
- d) England

312. Who is ultimately responsible for the attack on the steamer "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) Kurtz
- b) The Russian trader
- c) The general manager
- d) Marlow

313. What are Kurtz's last words in "Heart of Darkness"?

- a) "The horror! The horror!"
- b) "Exterminate all the brutes!"
- c) His fiancée's name
- d) "God help me!"

314. Where is Gatsby's mansion located in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) West Egg
- b) Park Avenue
- c) East Egg
- d) Brooklyn

315. Why did Gatsby drop out of college in "The Great Gatsby"?

- a) He was humiliated by having to work as a janitor to pay his tuition
- b) He had an offer to go into the copper business with Dan Cody
- c) He and Daisy were getting married, and he needed a job
- d) He wanted to study Russian, but his college did not offer it

316. When the novella "The Old Man and the Sea" opens, how long has it been since Santiago last caught a fish?

- a) 84 days
- b) 44 days
- c) 87 days
- d) 120 days

317. How does Hemingway describe Santiago's eyes in "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a) They are the color of the sea
- b) They are full of pain
- c) They are blank with defeat
- d) They betray the weariness of his soul

318. What kind of fish does Santiago first catch in "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a) A tuna
- b) A marlin
- c) A shrimp
- d) A Portuguese man-of-war

319. In what year was "The Old Man and the Sea" published?

- a) 1952
- b) 1962
- c) 1972
- d) 1963

320. To give himself confidence, Santiago remembers his contest with "the great negro of Cienfuegos." At what sport did the old man beat this challenger in "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a) Arm wrestling
- b) Fencing
- c) Tennis
- d) Boxing

321. How does Santiago finally kill the marlin in "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a) He harpoons it through the heart
- b) He stabs it between the eyes
- c) He lashes it to the inside of the boat
- d) He bashes its head with his club

322. At the beginning of the novel "A Farewell to Arms", Henry reports that seven thousand soldiers

have died due to what?

- a) Cholera
- b) Venereal disease
- c) The most recent enemy attack
- d) Starvation

323. How does Catherine respond to the news that Henry has received three weeks of convalescent leave in "A Farewell to Arms"?

- a) She tells him that she is pregnant
- b) She screams that she never wants to see him again
- c) She sobs for fear that he will lose his life if he returns to war
- d) She seduces him and they make love

324. In what year was "A Farewell to Arms" published?

- a) 1929
- b) 1918
- c) 1939
- d) 1953

325. Before she dies, what does Catherine say that the world has done to her in "A Farewell to Arms"?

- a) That it has broken her
- b) That it has disappointed her
- c) That it makes her wish she had never been born
- d) That it has made her value true love

326. What place does Catherine dream of visiting after she officially marries Henry in "A Farewell to Arms"?

- a) Niagara Falls
- b) Paris
- c) Barcelona
- d) Los Angeles

327. How are children in the Nursery conditioned to dislike books and flowers in "Brave New World"?

- a) By sounding alarms and shocking the children when they approach books or flowers
- b) By preventing the children from ever seeing books or flowers
- c) By using hypnopaedia to teach them that books and flowers are worthless
- d) By spanking the children when they approach books or flowers

328. How does Bernard convince Lenina to go on a date with him in "Brave New World"?

- a) By inviting her to visit a Savage Reservation
- b) By telling her that she is "pneumatic"
- c) By telling her that he loves her
- d) She does not need to be convinced; he simply asks

329. What is the purpose of the religious ritual performed by the Savages in "Brave New World"?

- a) To bring rain
- b) To initiate the young men of the pueblo into adulthood
- c) To cleanse the pueblo after the outsiders' visit
- d) To improve community cohesion

330. What was the first book that John read as a child in "Brave New World"?

- a) The Chemical and Bacteriological Conditioning of the Embryo
- b) The Complete Works of William Shakespeare
- c) Milton's Paradise Lost
- d) Orwell's 1984

331. What motivates John's suicide at the end of the novel "Brave New World"?

- a) His participation in a soma-driven orgy
- b) Linda's death
- c) His unrequited love for Lenina
- d) His disillusionment with the "brave new world"

332. Who narrates the prologue in "The Turn of the Screw"?

- a) An anonymous narrator
- b) Douglas
- c) Griffin
- d) The governess

333. Who haunts Stephen throughout "Ulysses"?

- a) His mother
- b) His father
- c) Shakespeare
- d) Ulysses

334. According to Stephen, with which character from Hamlet does Shakespeare identify in "Ulysses"?

- a) The ghost
- b) Prince Hamlet
- c) Claudius
- d) Gertrude

335. What does Stephen's father call him as a child in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?

- a) Baby tuckoo
- b) Baby butter
- c) Moocow
- d) Lemon platt

336. With which novel does Stephen fall in love in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?

- a) "The Count of Monte Cristo"
- b) "Frankenstein"
- c) "The Three Musketeers"
- d) "Ulysses"

337. What sight makes Stephen realize that he wants to dedicate himself to art in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?

- a) A girl on the beach
- b) His beloved on the steps of a train
- c) The performance of a play
- d) A group of priests

338. Which of the following lists corresponds to one of the distinctions made in Stephen's aesthetic theory in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?

- a) Epical, lyrical, and dramatic
- b) Prose, poetry, and song
- c) Practical, abstract, and fantastical
- d) Fictional, realistic, and liminal

339. In which of these places did Mellors serve in the army in "Lady Chatterley's Lover"?

- a) India
- b) Europe
- c) Canada
- d) Italy

340. What does "D.H." stand for in "Lady Chatterley's Lover"?

- a) David Herbert
- b) Delmore Harold
- c) Daniel Humphrey
- d) Douglas Hart

341. What is Buck in "The Call of the Wild"?

- a) A dog, half St. Bernard and half Scottish shepherd
- b) A young gold hunter
- c) An Arabian stallion
- d) An Alaskan wolf

342. While the men camp and look for gold, what does Buck do in "The Call of the Wild"?

- a) He spends long periods of time in the deep forest, making contact with wolves
- b) He scouts for hostile Indians
- c) He returns to Dawson carrying messages
- d) He sleeps all day

343. What kind of animal does Buck spend four days hunting in "The Call of the Wild"?

- a) A moose
- b) A mountain lion
- c) A polar bear
- d) A wolf

344. What does Buck do at the end of the novel "The Call of the Wild"?

- a) He joins a wolf pack and becomes a legendary figure in the wild
- b) He drowns
- c) He goes mad and is killed by John Thornton
- d) He is killed by wolves

345. What kind of government does Salem have in "The Crucible" by A. Miller?

- a) Theocracy
- b) Democracy
- c) Monarchy
- d) Kleptocracy

346. What product does Willy sell in "Death of a Salesman" by A. Miller?

- a) Miller doesn't specify
- b) Bibles
- c) Appliances
- d) Sporting goods

347. For what region is Willy responsible in his sales in "Death of a Salesman" by A. Miller?
- New England
 - Brooklyn
 - Queens and Long Island
 - New Jersey
348. How long has Willy worked for his sales firm in "Death of a Salesman" by A. Miller?
- Between thirty-four and thirty-six years
 - Thirty-two years
 - Forty years
 - Twenty-five years
349. What drug is Mary addicted to in "Long Day's Journey into Night" by E. O'Neill?
- Morphine
 - Marijuana
 - Cocaine
 - Alcohol
350. Other plays by Eugene O'Neill include ...?
- "The Iceman Cometh", "The Hairy Ape"
 - "Death of a Salesman", "The Crucible"
 - "A Streetcar Named Desire", "The Glass Menagerie"
 - "Ah America!", "The Polar Bear"
351. "Long Day's Journey into Night" is best described as ...?
- An autobiographical account of O'Neill's own family
 - An expose piece on his relationship with his sons
 - A statement to his mother about how he relates with his own wife
 - A biographical sketch of the life of Arthur Miller
352. "Long Day's Journey into Night" is one of O'Neill's ...?
- Later tragedies
 - Early plays
 - Victorian comedies
 - Shakespearean imitations
353. What poet does Williams quote in the epigraph to "A Streetcar Named Desire"?
- Hart Crane
 - Wallace Stevens
 - Walt Whitman
 - Emily Dickinson
354. Which of the following does not function as a symbol in "A Streetcar Named Desire"?
- Beer
 - Lamplight
 - The Varsouviana polka tune
 - Meat
355. What sound does Blanche always hear before the Varsouviana music in her head stops in "A Streetcar Named Desire"?
- The bang of a gunshot

- b) The cry of a baby
- c) The roar of a tiger
- d) The trickle of running bathwater

356. What does Clarissa set out to purchase in the novel's opening scene in "Mrs. Dalloway"?

- a) Flowers
- b) A bag of ice
- c) Champagne
- d) Fairy lamps

357. How did Virginia Woolf die?

- a) She drowned herself
- b) She had a fatal stroke
- c) She had a heart attack
- d) She died in a car accident

358. What was the name of the group of artists and intellectuals to which Woolf belonged?

- a) The Bloomsbury Group
- b) The Soho Group
- c) The Magdaleners
- d) The Whiteacres

359. In what year was "To the Lighthouse" published?

- a) 1927
- b) 1882
- c) 1905
- d) 1941

360. What does Mr. Ramsay most often want from Mrs. Ramsay and why in "To the Lighthouse"?

- a) Sympathy; he is full of professional anxiety
- b) Food; he has an enormous appetite and she is a masterful cook
- c) Money; he is lazy and spends lavishly
- d) Advice; he trusts Mrs. Ramsay to guide his career

Завдання II типу – ЗАВДАННЯ НА ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ ВІДПОВІДНОСТІ

1. H.G. Wells's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) science fiction
- b) fantasy
- c) modernist
- d) realist

2. Joseph Conrad's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) modernist
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) realist

3. E.M. Forster's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) anti-colonial
- b) colonial
- c) imperialist

d) pacifist

4. D.H. Lawrence's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) modernist
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) realist

5. James Joyce's early fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) realist
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) modernist

6. James Joyce's mature fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) modernist
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) realist

7. Virginia Woolf's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) modernist
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) realist

8. George Orwell's fiction is an example of ... fiction?

- a) dystopian
- b) fantasy
- c) science fiction
- d) modernist

9. Jay Gatsby is a representative of ... ?

- a) the Roaring Twenties
- b) the Great Depression
- c) the Victorian England
- d) the American Civil War

10. Frederic Henry is a representative of ... ?

- a) the Lost Generation
- b) the Roaring Twenties
- c) the Victorian England
- d) the American Civil War

11. The Compson family is a representative of ... ?

- a) the American Deep South
- b) the Roaring Twenties
- c) the Victorian England
- d) the American Far North

12. The Joad family is a representative of ... ?

- a) the Great Depression

- b) the Roaring Twenties
- c) the Victorian England
- d) the American Far North

13. W.B. Yeats is a representative of ...?

- a) Irish Literary Revival
- b) English Literary Revival
- c) Scottish Literary Revival
- d) Welsh Literary Revival

14. The Great War, the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, New Deal are periods in ...

- a) American history of the first half of the 20th century
- b) English history of the first half of the 20th century
- c) American history of the first half of the 19th century
- d) English history of the first half of the 19th century

15. Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, James Frazer, Karl Marx are ...

- a) philosophical and cultural influences in British history of the first half of the 20th century
- b) philosophical and cultural influences in American history of the first half of the 20th century
- c) philosophical and cultural influences in British history of the first half of the 19th century
- d) philosophical and cultural influences in American history of the first half of the 19th century

16. Joseph Conrad, D.H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce are ...

- a) English Modernist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- b) American Modernist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- c) English realist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- d) American realist writers of the first half of the 20th century

17. F.S. Fitzgerald, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway are ...

- a) American Lost Generation writers of the first half of the 20th century
- b) English Modernist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- c) American Modernist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- d) American realist writers of the first half of the 20th century

18. Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, John Dos Passos are ...

- a) American Realist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- b) American Modernist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- c) English Realist writers of the first half of the 20th century
- d) English Realist writers of the first half of the 20th century

19. Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters, Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens are ...

- a) American poets of the first half of the 20th century
- b) English poets of the first half of the 20th century
- c) American poets of the first half of the 19th century
- d) English poets of the first half of the 19th century

20. George Bernard Shaw, John Millington Synge, Sean O'Casey, Noel Coward are ...

- a) British dramatists of the first half of the 20th century
- b) American dramatists of the first half of the 20th century
- c) British dramatists of the first half of the 19th century
- d) American dramatists of the first half of the 19th century

21. "All My Sons", "Death of a Salesman", "The Crucible", "After the Fall" are ...
- the plays by Arthur Miller
 - the plays by George Bernard Shaw
 - the plays by John Millington Synge
 - the plays by Noel Coward
22. Isaak Rosenberg, Rupert Brooke, Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon are ...
- the War Poets
 - the Modernist Poets
 - the Pacifist Poets
 - the Bloomsbury Group Poets
23. "The Soldier" by Rupert Brooke is an example of a ...
- patriotic sonnet
 - mock-heroic sonnet
 - elegiac sonnet
 - parody sonnet
24. Which poetic device organises the poem "Easter 1916" by W.B. Yeats?
- refrain
 - chorus
 - terza rima
 - tetrameter
25. "Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths..." is an opening line of a famous poem by W.B. Yeats. What literary device is it?
- metaphor
 - repetition
 - epithet
 - comparison
26. "When the evening is spread out against the sky / Like a patient etherised upon a table..." is an opening line of a famous poem by T.S. Eliot. What literary device is it?
- simile
 - metaphor
 - metonymy
 - antithesis
27. "When the evening is spread out against the sky / Like a patient etherised upon a table..." is an opening line of a famous poem by T.S. Eliot. What literary device is it?
- Modernist conceit
 - epitaph
 - allusion
 - Modernist anti-climax
28. What is unusual syntactically in the opening line of W.H. Auden's poem "Refugee Blues": "Say this city has ten million souls?"
- it has no subject
 - it has no tone
 - it has many subjects
 - it has no imagery

29. "I labour by singing light / Not for ambition or bread ..." are the lines from Dylan Thomas's poem "In my Craft or Sullen Art". "Bread" mentioned in the quote is an example of?

- a) metonymy
- b) metaphor
- c) allusion
- d) repetition

30. "Nor for the towering dead / With their nightingales and psalms ..." are the lines from Dylan Thomas's poem "In my Craft or Sullen Art". "Nightingales and psalms" mentioned in the quote are indirect references to?

- a) Keats, Milton
- b) Byron, Milton
- c) Shelley, Milton
- d) Coleridge, Milton

31. "Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight ..." is the line from Dylan Thomas's poem "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night". "Blinding sight" mentioned in the quote is an example of?

- a) oxymoron
- b) metaphor
- c) allusion
- d) symbol

32. Robert Frost's poetry often takes the form of ...?

- a) parable
- b) fable
- c) allegory
- d) allusion

33. What point of view is used in "The Turn of the Screw" by Henry James?

- a) limited point of view
- b) first-person omniscient point of view
- c) third-person omniscient point of view
- d) free indirect speech

34. What narrative technique is used in "A Room with a View" by E.M. Forster?

- a) free indirect speech
- b) first-person omniscient point of view
- c) third-person omniscient point of view
- d) limited point of view

35. What point of view is used in "Araby" by James Joyce?

- a) first-person narrator
- b) limited point of view
- c) third-person omniscient point of view
- d) free indirect speech

36. "But my body was like a harp and her words and gestures were like fingers running upon the wires ..." is the line from James Joyce's short story "Araby". What literary device mentioned in the quote is used?

- a) simile
- b) epithet

- c) allusion
- d) symbol

37. How would you define George Orwell's style?

- a) matter-of-fact
- b) poetic
- c) conversational
- d) abstract

38. Who is the narrator in "The Great Gatsby" by F.S. Fitzgerald?

- a) first-person minor character
- b) first-person major character
- c) third-person minor character
- d) third-person major character

39. What are the features of E. Hemingway's style?

- a) short, simple sentences; active verbs; commonplace diction, absence of unnecessary adjectives
- b) short, simple sentences; passive verbs; commonplace diction, absence of unnecessary adjectives
- c) long, simple sentences; active verbs; commonplace diction, absence of unnecessary adjectives
- d) short, simple sentences; active verbs; poetic diction, absence of unnecessary adjectives

40. What is an integral part of the human condition according to E. Hemingway?

- a) defeat
- b) victory
- c) happiness
- d) independence

41. The title "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner is based on ...?

- a) Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth"
- b) Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet"
- c) Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear"
- d) Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello"

42. The title "Of Mice and Men" by J. Steinbeck is based on poetry by...?

- a) Robert Burns
- b) William Blake
- c) Oscar Wilde
- d) Robert Frost

43. Benjy, one of the characters of "The Sound and the Fury" by W. Faulkner was handicapped. He could not ...?

- a) talk
- b) see
- c) feel
- d) walk

44. What type of narration is mostly used in "The Grapes of Wrath" by J. Steinbeck?

- a) third-person omniscient narration
- b) first-person omniscient narration
- c) third-person limited narration
- d) first-person limited narration

45. Refrains used in “Easter 1916” by W.B. Yeats date back to ...?
- medieval ballads
 - epic poems
 - mock-heroic poems
 - blues poems
46. Eugene O'Neill was the first American playwright drew from ...?
- European theatre
 - Asian theatre
 - African theatre
 - Latin American theatre
47. The 17th century Salem witch hunts and mid 20th century McCarthy trials are an example of ...?
- allegory
 - simile
 - irony
 - pun
48. What types of irony were used in the theatre in the first half of the 20th century?
- verbal, situational, dramatic
 - verbal, symbolic, dramatic
 - verbal, situational, poetic
 - allegorical, situational, dramatic
49. Which question one should answer to state the subject of a poem, novel, play?
- What is the story about?
 - What does the story mean?
 - What type of narrative is used?
 - What type of setting is used?
50. Which question one should answer to state the theme of a poem, novel, play?
- What does the story mean?
 - What is the story about?
 - What type of narrative is used?
 - What type of setting is used?

Завдання III типу – ЗАВДАННЯ ВІДКРИТОЇ ФОРМИ З КОРОТКОЮ ВІДПОВІДДЮ

- At the time when Henry James wrote “The Turn of the Screw”, wealthy families often employed governesses to take care of the education and general upbringing of their children. A Victorian expression says that children should be “seen and not heard”, but many children were seldom even seen by their parents. Many people read James's novel as an indictment of a system allowed children to be raised by unrelated and potentially harmful strangers. In this age of working parents, many children are put into the care of childminders or go to public or private nurseries. Does spending a lot of time with an adult who is not a relative make any difference to the psychological and emotional upbringing of a child? Refer to the text and share your opinion.
- H.G.Wells paints a picture of mass panic and terror in “The War of the Worlds” as people scramble frantically to escape from the Martians. Such films are dramatically captured in various mass media, television news for instance, carrying reports of people fleeing from danger. Refer to the text and write down such a news report based on the novel.
- Are there any parts of the world today that are untouched and primitive as Britain was before the Romans arrived? In what ways are more developed peoples impinging on the lives of primitive

- tribes and their environment? Refer to “Heart of Darkness” by Joseph Conrad to share your opinion.
4. Do you consider the association of light with western civilisation and darkness with primitive culture to be the use or adaptation of a cultural or shared symbol, or are they examples of literary and personal symbols? Refer to “Heart of Darkness” by Joseph Conrad to share your opinion.
 5. Choose a contemporary scientific theory or technological innovation (genetic modification, cloning, the Internet, mobile phones) and try to predict how it may evolve in the future. Based on H.G.Wells's “The War of the Worlds” write a science fiction paragraph where there is a reference to this new scientific or technological evolution.
 6. From your knowledge of colonialism, do you think that all colonising states and individual colonists were motivated only by greed and a lust for power. Were there any noble aspirations behind colonial expansion? Refer to “Heart of Darkness” by Joseph Conrad to share your opinion.
 7. Lucy Honeychurch, a protagonist of “A Room with a View” by E.M. Forster loved Italy because it is warm and colourful and passionate. In Italy she could live an intense emotional life which was forbidden to her in Edwardian England, where self-control and strict moral probity were the order of the day. Do you think this distinction between the warm South and cold North still exists today? Has mass communication and tourism made such a distinction anachronistic?
 8. The success of dialogue in a novel such as “Sons and Lovers” by D.H. Lawrence can be evaluated from several points of view: has the writer succeeded in finding a distinctive voice for his characters (Mrs. Morel, mother, Paul, her son); does the dialogue follow the patterns of natural speech; are the personalities that emerge from the dialogue coherent and convincing? Recall the dialogue from the novel between Paul and his mother and explain its significance.
 9. Explain the concept of epiphany in James Joyce's early fiction.
 10. Explain the concept of stream of consciousness during the period of Modernism in English Literature.
 11. Explain the concept of interior monologue during the period of Modernism in English Literature.
 12. The term characterisation refers to the way in which a writer creates a character, externally or internally. Refer to Virginia Woolf's “To the Lighthouse” novel to focus on the characterisation of the main characters.
 13. Explain the concept of dystopia and dystopian novel in English Literature.
 14. Jay Gatsby, the main character in “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald, rises from rags to riches. He comes from a small town in North Dakota, but his lifestyle has changed completely since his teenage years. Explain the concept of American Dream referring to the text.
 15. Explain the term “Roaring Twenties” referring to “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald.
 16. Explain the term “Jazz Age” referring to “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald.
 17. Explain the concept of the greatness of the hero and its tragic flaw in “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald.
 18. In “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald, the central character and the main focus of interest is Gatsby, but because the story is told by a minor narrator, Nick Carraway, the reader does not have direct access to Gatsby's thoughts and feelings. For much of the novel Gatsby appears to be an enigmatic, contradictory character shrouded in mystery. Why do you think the author withholds information from the reader by using a minor character narrator to tell the story?
 19. Write a short paragraph of introduction from the central character Gatsby's point of view, referring to “The Great Gatsby” by F.S. Fitzgerald. As the central character, your first-person narrative should try to engage the reader's sympathies.
 20. The main character in “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway is an American volunteer in the Italian army during the Great War who eventually deserts. European countries have differing policies as regards the recruitment of personnel for their armed forces. Britain, for example, does not have compulsory military service. Refer to the text and explain your opinion concerning military service.
 21. The main character, Frederic, in “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway deserts the army. This act is illegal but he feels that he has done the right thing. Think and write down of another

- situation where someone breaks the law but feels right. Refer to your knowledge of the American and English literature or personal experience.
22. Explain Hemingway's style referring to his diction and syntax.
 23. Hemingway's style is usually described as economical and terse. Refer to his autobiographical fiction to illustrate his spare and restrained, yet powerful style.
 24. Write a paragraph, in Hemingway's style, in which you focus on the external world to distract you from strong, emotional turmoil recalling the final parts of "A Farewell to Arms".
 25. Aware that his wife is in a critical condition, Frederic, from "A Farewell to Arms" by Ernest Hemingway, tries to restrain his emotions by focusing on the external world that surrounds him. Later, in the presence of his dying wife, he releases his emotions and breaks down. Refer to the text and your experience and share your opinion when someone is in an emotional situation, what is better: restrain the emotions or express them openly?
 26. Explain the autobiographical nature of Ernest Hemingway's fiction.
 27. Benjy, a character in "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner, is mentally handicapped and acts like a child rather than an adult. Refer to the text and write down what is the general attitude towards such people in society.
 28. Quentin, a character in "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner, commits suicide. Refer to the text and write down what is the general attitude towards such people in society.
 29. Benjy, a character in "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner, is a mediating consciousness with limited understanding of the world that surrounds him. Refer to the text and write a brief interior monologue in which the mediating consciousness has a limitation which alters his perception the world.
 30. Explain the essence of interior monologue in "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner.
 31. Benjy, a character in "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner, is portrayed as warm and affectionate. Think and compare other characters from books, films and TV series in which mentally or physically challenged people are portrayed in a strongly positive way.
 32. Explain the period of the Great Depression in the USA (1929-1941) referring to "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck.
 33. Sometimes the pursuit of profit and the interest of consumers do not correspond, as exemplified by the extreme example of the destruction of crops despite widespread starvation in "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck. Refer to the text and think of other cases in which profit takes precedence over people.
 34. Famine and the deaths of thousands of people due to starvation have been all common features of human history. Over the last sixty years, parts of Africa in particular have endured widespread starvation caused by drought and other factors. Referring to "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck, research how famine is being prevented today.
 35. Although W.B. Yeats admires the courage and determination of the leaders of the Irish rebellion in "Easter 1916" poem, he feels uneasy that they were willing to die in pursuit of their cause, thus creating what he termed as "a terrible beauty". Is any cause worth giving up your life for?
 36. The horror and heroism of the First World War provided sombre and inspiring themes for a whole generation of English poets. Refer to the poetry of Rupert Brooke, Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon and write a paragraph about the War Poets.
 37. Explain the usage of conceits in T.S. Eliot's poetry referring to the influences of Metaphysical and Symbolist poets.
 38. Explain the features of the blues poetry in W.H. Auden's poetry.
 39. Explain literal and symbolic meaning in Robert Frost's poetry.
 40. Explain denotation :: connotation references in Wallace Stevens's poetry.
 41. Explain the features of the character portrayal in G.B. Shaw's theatre who referred to theatre as a vehicle for reforms.
 42. The main character in "Death of Salesman", Willy Loman, by Arthur Miller, has looked for success all his life. For him success in life is to make a lot of money. Explain the concept of American Dream in his theatre.

43. The phrase “Big Brother” has entered the English to describe organisations and systems that exert control over large numbers of people and invade their privacy. Refer to “Nineteen Eighty-Four” by George Orwell to explain the concept.
44. Explain G. Orwell's anti-totalitarian attitude upon example of his satirical fable “Animal Farm”.
45. Explain the usage of epiphanies in James Joyce's “Dubliners” short stories. Identify realistic and Modernist features of his early fiction and further evolution during his mature years.
46. Explain the essence of interior monologue in James Joyce's “Ulysses”.
47. Explain the difference between traditional and Modernist fiction in English Literature in the first half of the 20th century.
48. Explain colonial and anti-colonial pathos of British fiction in the first half of the 20th century.
49. Explain the difference between traditional and Modernist poetry in English Literature in the first half of the 20th century.
50. Explain the essence of the Irish Literary Revival at the turn of the 20th century.

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