**BON SECOURS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN – THANJAVUR**

**PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**III BA ENGLISH**

**AMERICAN LITERTURE (RCCEN9)**

**UNIT - I**

**1. Brahma**

**Choose the best answer**

1. The “red slayer” is

a) Murderer b) Murdered c) both

1. The “slain” is

a) Murdered b) Murderer c) both

1. Whose ways are subtle?

a) Brahma b) Murderer c) Murdered

1. Who goes on passing?

a) Brahma b) Murderer c) Murdered

1. To whom past and present is same

a) Brahma b) Murderer c) Murdered

1. Shame and fame are

a) one b) insulting c) tow cruel things

1. Brahma cannot be

a) ignored b) insulting c) god

1. When people try to escape from him Brahma becomes their

a) wings b) chariot c) horse

1. Brahma himself is both the

a) doubter and the doubt b) God and Goddess c) Man and Woman

1. What does Brahma become to the priest?
2. their Hymns b)their Hope c)their God
3. Who are those that wish to go to the abode of lord Brahma?

a) strong gods and seven saints b) strong gods and eight saints

c) strong gods and nine saints

12. Who is permitted to enter heaven?

a) humble over of god b) humble lover c) arrogant love

1. Brahma’s actions are always

a) subtle b) worst c)ethical

1. Transcendentalism emphasizes on

a) subjective human experience b) objective human experience

c) subjective inhuman experience

1. The various substances out of which nature’s forms are compounded might seem to be divided at their base, yet in their summits they are all

a) united b)divided c) different

**Two marks**

1. Who is the writer of the poem ‘Brahma’?
2. Who is Brahma?
3. What does the word ‘Brahma’ means?
4. What does the word ‘red slayer’ means?
5. What does the word ‘slain’ refers?
6. What are the things same to Brahma?
7. From whom does the people cannot escape?
8. What does Brahma becomes if people try to escape from him?
9. What does Braham to the priest?
10. Who are wants to be in the house of Brahma?
11. How many saints are described in the poem ‘Brahma’?
12. Who is permitted to enter into the heaven?
13. What are the oppositional terms given in the poem ‘Brahma’?
14. What is the name of the journal which was started by Emerson?
15. Which is the famous essay of Emerson?
16. Who are the poets that Emerson read?
17. Who is the ‘action’ and the ‘actor’?
18. Who is the ‘doubt’ and the ‘doubter’?
19. What is the main theme of the poem Brahma?
20. What is the importance of last two lines?
21. What is the fundamental concept of the poem?
22. From where did Emerson get his philosophical leanings? Why?
23. How can you say that dualistic opposition is actually in tandem with one another?
24. How does the Brahma’s action will be?
25. Does Brahma shows any difference?

**Five marks**

1. Explain the first to stanza of the poem ‘Brahma’?
2. Explain the third and fourth stanza of the poem.
3. Why the actions of Brahma are subtle?
4. What is the fundamental concept of the poems?
5. Dualistic opposition is in random with one another - Discuss
6. Explain the whole theme of the poem.

**Ten marks**

1. Summaries the views of Emerson in the poem ’Brahma’?
2. Trace the Eastern philosophy of the poem Brahma.
3. Transcendental view of Emerson.

**2. When Lilac Last in the Dooryard Bloom’d**

**One marks**

1. “When Lilacs last in the Dooryard bloom’s” is an

a) elegy b) ballad c) epic

1. “When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom’d” is on the death of

a) Lincoln b) Martin Luther king c) Gandhi

1. Whitman’s leader is

a) Lincoln b) martin Luther king c) Gandhi

1. In which season is Whitman’s leader dead?

a) spring b) winter c) autumn

1. The lilacs are in full bloom during the

a) spring season b) winter season c) autumn season

1. The poet associates Lincoln with the great

a) star b) bird c) ship

1. The star drops from the

a) western sky b) eastern sky c) southern ship

1. The star symbol is effectively used by Whitman to picture the loss of his

a) captain b) friend c) father

1. The poet is ready to pay homage to his leader during the spring season with the

a) lilac flowers b) jasmine flowers c) roses

1. Whitman addresses the bird as his

a) brother b) friend c) colleague

1. The bird’s song reminds him of

a) death and change b) death and chance c)death and deathless

1. He places the lilac flower as a tribute to his dead leader on his

a) coffin b) symmetry c) tomb

1. The cities were decorated with

a) black flags b) multicoloured flags c) tomb

1. The black flags decorate the city as the mark of national

a) mourning b) happiness c) excitement

1. Why was Whitman unable to attend the call of the bird?

a) he is haunted by Lincoln’s memory b)he was busy chatting

c) he was busy chanting

1. The poet relates his experience with the

a) bird b)caption c) death

1. The bird sings about

a) death b) love c) life

**Two marks**

1. What was the poet’s eventual inability to mourn?
2. What is the final image of the poem?
3. What was the poem implicitly to ask?
4. What was the language in the poem follow similarly?
5. What was the poet’s offers in the poem?
6. What was the people follows in the way to the president’s burial?
7. How does the poet symbolize the bird?
8. Who are two companion accompany with the poet?
9. What are three symbols that the poem holds?
10. What are the thinks that the poet thanks?
11. Why poet make bird as a symbol?
12. What is the significance of the bird?
13. To what the poet associates Lincoln?
14. What is the mystical insight of the poet?
15. What the poet believe about rebirth?
16. What the poet is ready to pay in the poem?
17. What is the root of symbolism?

**Five marks**

1. What was he impact in the death of Abraham Lincoln?
2. How does the poet compares the death with the symbols?
3. What is the theme of the poem?
4. What the poet associate in this poem?
5. What are the two companions and explain?
6. What he address in the poem?
7. What is the final image of poem?

**Ten marks**

1. Discuss the critical appreciation of when lilac last in dooryard bloom’d?
2. Explain ‘Walt Whitman’ poem when the Lilac Last in the Dooryard Bloom’d?
3. Describe the symbolism in this poem?

**3. success is counted sweetest**

**One marks**

1. The speaker of the poem is

a) the defeated soldier b)the poet c)the winning soldier

1. The tone of the poem is

a) dispassionate and cold b)happy c) sorrowful

1. The poet is exposing and construing what she assures but abstains from conveying

a) pity b) happiness c) sorrow

1. Emily Dickinson believes that the meaning of success is understand completely by the

a) failures b) winners c) none

1. The losers truly appreciate the glory of victory because they understand the glory of

a) success b) failure c)self-actualization

1. “Purple host” refers to

a) army b) battle c) defeated soldier

**Two marks**

1. Who is the author of the poem?
2. Who is the speaker of the poem?
3. What is the poet’s observation in success is counted sweetest?
4. In this poem, who knows the meaning of success?
5. What is the tone of the poem?
6. The term ‘purple host’ refers to?
7. What is the desire of to sins?
8. What is the irony given in the poem?
9. What is paradox?
10. According to Dickinson, what is failure?
11. Who understand the value of success?
12. Who are the ancestors for Dickinson?
13. Write about themes and views of Dickinson’s poem?
14. What are the opinion about the looser by Emily?
15. What is the theme of the poem?
16. How the people celebrate their victory?
17. Did you compare success and failure and why?
18. What is the figure of speech used in this poem?
19. What is the meaning of “victory”?
20. Who are the speaker and what he is describe about the battle?
21. What is the opinion about the success by Emily?

**Five marks**

1. Describe the theme of the poem success is counted sweetest?
2. Evaluate the value of success through the words of Dickinson?
3. According to Dickinson, what is failure and success?
4. Life history of Emily Dickinson?
5. Critical views about “victory”?

**Ten marks**

1. Explain ‘success is counted sweetest’ by Dickinson?
2. Write about “victory” as major theme?
3. What is the central thecae of the poems “success is counted success”?

**4. Stopping by woods on a snowy evening.**

**One marks**

1. The poem open in a

a) winter evening b) summer evening c)spring evening

1. The speaker watches the

a) snowfall b) clouds c) young women

1. The owner of the woods will not protest if the speaker trespasses because

a) the owner of the woods is not there

b) the owner of the woods is the speaker’s friend

c) the owner of the woods is dead

1. The speaker stops there without any practical reason because

a) the scenery is so beautiful b) the scenery is unseen before

c) he is hungry

1. The poet cannot appreciate the nature for long because

a) darkness appears with frost b)he is busy

c) he is hungry

1. Who reminds the author about the time?

a) the horse b) the owner of the woods c) poet’s wife

1. The poet cannot stand there in these woods for an extended time because

a) he has obligations to fulfill b) it becomes dark

c) he is hungry

1. Beauty is

a) intellectual b) truth c) love

1. Though the imperceptible and immeasurable sounds, the poem reinforces that beauty is

a) intellectual b) intuitive c) instinctive

1. The speaker and the horse of the poem exchange their

a) values b) views c) belief

1. The horse is

a) impatient b) big c) white in colour

1. When the horse is impatient, the human is

a) silent b) patient c) also impatient

1. Modern man finds it difficult to stay in touch with

a) nature b) his instincts c) his life

**Two marks**

1. How does the poem stopping by woods on a snowy evening opens?
2. Who is trespassing in the woods?
3. What was the feeling of speaker when he watched snowfall in the woods?
4. Why poet cannot appreciate the nature for long?
5. How was the “Easy Wind”?
6. What does the horse do?
7. Why poet cannot stand there for long time?
8. What was the conflict take place in the poet’s mind?
9. What does the lines “And miles to go before I sleep, and miles to go before I sleep” indicates?
10. What is the figure of speech in the line, “And miles to go before I sleep”?
11. What was the innermost idea hidden behind the last stanza?
12. What does the poem indicate about the Author?
13. What is the theme of the poem “Stopping by woods on a snowy evening”?
14. What are the things represented in the poem to depict the rural environment ?
15. What does the line “OF easy wind and down flake” represent?
16. Who reminds the Author about the time?
17. What does the poet thinks about the nature?
18. Why the speaker decides to move away from woods?
19. Who was the speaker in the poem?
20. What do you know about the aesthetic judgment of the poem?
21. How does the poet substantiate that beauty is intellectual?
22. What are the contrasting elements that he poem present?
23. What does the poet achieve by bringing the horse into the human world?
24. How does the poem represent humanity as ownership?
25. What does the repetition of last line in this signify?

**Five marks**

1. Consider beauty as the theme of the poem stopping by woods on a snowy evening .
2. Consider return to nature as the theme of stopping by words on a snowy evening.
3. Consider duty and responsibility as the theme of stopping by woods on a snowy evening .
4. Bring out the importance of the final stance of stopping by woods on a snowy evening .

**Ten marks**

1. Explain the theme of the poem stopping by woods on a snowy evening.
2. Write a critical appreciation by woods on a snowy evening.

**5. Anecdote of the jar**

**One marks**

1. “It made the slovenly wilderness”, in the line “It” refers to

a) nature b) man c) animal

1. “It took dominion every where”, in the line “It” refers to

a) nature b) man c) animal

1. Anecdote of the jar depicts the complex relationship of

a) human to nature b) human to animal c) animal to nature

1. The “port” refers to a

a) linking power b) ship c) harbor

1. “air” represents

a) unseen connection b) oxygen c) air in the port

1. The jar was lace in

a) Tennessee b) Essex c) Sussex

1. What surrounded the hill?

a) wilderness b) tress c) river

1. What rose up?

a) wilderness b) tress c) river

1. Which was gray and bare?

a) jar b) man c) hill

**Two marks**

1. What was discussed in the poem?
2. What is the specialty of Steven’s jar?
3. How does the jar starts its point?
4. what was mentioned in the opening stanza?
5. What was mentioned in the second stanza?
6. How was the arithmetical personality of the jar?
7. How was the poem concludes?
8. What does the line, “Like nothing else in Tennessee” refers?
9. What was depicted in the Anecdote of the jar?
10. What is the connection between the man and nature?
11. What was Steven force the reader to feel?
12. Who was dominion in everywhere?
13. What does the ‘It’ refers?
14. What was the line “The jar was gray and bare”?
15. How was the normalcy?
16. What was the line “And tall and ok a part in air” describes?
17. Why does jar has been described as tall?
18. How was the air compared with human?
19. How does the poet represent the “Anecdote of the jar”
20. What was the world “port” refers in the poem “Anecdote of the jar”.
21. What rose up?
22. What does the line “It made the slovenly wilderness” represent?
23. Which was gray and bare?
24. What is the theme of “Anecdote of the jar?
25. Why is it difficult to understand the relationship between nature and man?
26. How does Stevens show the depend relationship of man to nature?

**Five marks**

1. Justify “Anecdote of the jar” as a modernist poem.
2. Justify the hidden link connecting of human and nature

**Ten marks**

1. “Anecdote of the jar is a symbolic modernist poem.

**6. Mirror**

**One marks**

1. Who is the speaker of the poem ‘mirror’?

a) mirror b) Sylvia Plath c) lake

1. Mirror speaks about

a) itself b) American c) independence

1. Its nature is to be

a) sincere b) insincere c) bogus

1. It is remains without

a) preconceptions b) sincerity c) loyalty

1. Mirror does not make

a) Judgement b) controversy c) caricature

1. Mirror is compared to

a) god b) human being c) animal

1. Through mirror, the poet presents her

a) desperation b) happiness c) youth

1. Mirror is a symbol of

a) truth b) deception c) honesty

1. The poet’s love is

a) untrue b) true c) lusty

1. Narcissus is a

a) myth b) deception c) honesty

1. The liars are

a) candles and moonlight b) candles and daylight

c) moonlight and roses

1. The woman cries because she has become

a) old b) poor c) liar

1. The woman has turned old without

a) true love b) true friend c) true husband

1. The ageing fact is expressed through a simile of

a) fish b) lake c) mirror

1. Mirror is truthful but not

a) cruel b) lethargic c) courageous

1. Mirror reveals poet’s

a) personality and character b) personality and beauty

c) beauty and colour

**Two Marks**

1. Write about Sylvia Plath birth and her parents?
2. Which type of poetic style is used in this poem ‘mirror’?
3. Name some other works of Sylvia Plath?
4. Who is composed to omnivorous animal why?
5. Why Sylvia becomes the lake? And what she has experienced?
6. What is mean by mythological narcissus?
7. What is mean by mythological narcissus?
8. What did the part reveals through the mirror?
9. Why, we are saying, mirror is a symbol of truth?
10. Write about the defects of mirror?
11. How does Plath used the style metaphor and give some example.
12. Write briefly about the poem ‘mirror’?
13. Write a critical appreciation on of mirror.
14. How does Sylvia Plath conceived?
15. What does the line ‘Faces and darkness separate us over and over’ indicates?
16. Which statements highlight the true character of mirror?
17. How does mirror swallows?
18. What are the elements Sylvia Plath used?
19. How does Sylvia Plath faces reality?
20. Explain the untruth love of Sylvia Plath?
21. Who are the two liars?
22. How does Sylvia Plath presents herself in this poem?
23. In what way the terrible fish is composed?
24. What do you know about the poet? Explain in these lines?
25. Sylvia path was influenced by whom?
26. Who has no memory and cannot reason?
27. How does the poem concludes?
28. Explain the theme of the poem “mirror”?
29. Who is the speaker of the poem “mirror”?
30. How does Sylvia Plath become a make?
31. Explain that the poem “mirror” symbolizes truth :
32. Describe the ideas of Sylvia Plath towards “mirror”?

**Five marks**

1. What is your understanding about the poem “mirror”?
2. ‘The poem “mirror” symbolizes truth’ – explain.
3. How Sylvia Plath does compare her to a mirror.

**Ten marks**

1. Describe Sylvia Plath’s views on the poem “mirror”?
2. Trace the usage of metaphors in the poem “mirror”?

**7. Gettysburg Address**

**One marks**

1. The Gettysburg address is a speech by U.S. president

a) Abraham Lincoln b) George bush c) bill Clinton

1. The Gettysburg address is was delivered by Lincoln during

a) American civil war b) first world war c) second world war

1. The Gettysburg address was delivered on the afternoon of Thursday,

a) November 19, 1863 b) November 19, 1864

c) November 19, 1865

1. The Gettysburg address is delivered is a speech delivered in

a) Soldiers national cemetery b) American parliament

c) British parliament

1. The Gettysburg address is a speech delivered in

a) Gettysburg b) Washington c) Philadelphia

1. Gettysburg is in

a) Pennsylvania b) Washington c) Philadelphia

1. The theme of the Gettysburg address is

a) equality b) fraternity c) right to vote

1. The civil war was a struggle not merely for the Union, but it was

a) a new birth of freedom b) a new birth of state

c) a new birth of hero

1. How many American soldiers clashed in the battle of Gettysburg?

a) 172.000 b) 192.000 c) 272.000

1. What is the turning point of the civil war?

a) the battle of Gettysburg b) the first world war

c) the second world war

1. The population of Gettysburg was

a) 2,400 b) 172,000 c) 272,000

1. How many soldiers were dead in the Gettysburg war?

a) 7,500 b) 9,500 c) 75,000

1. How many horses were killed in the Gettysburg war?

a) 5000 b) 15000 c) 7,500

1. Lincoln stressed on the harmony between the early settlers and the

a) native Americans b) new settlers c) late settlers

1. What were the core components for the emancipation of American?

a) liberty and equality b) liberty and fraternity

c) fraternity and equality

1. Lincoln pleaded to the common man and to the politician to think about the dead who sacrificed their lives to save the nation from

a) Colonization b) draught c) bloodshed

1. In democracy government is

a) “of the people, by the people and for the people”

b) “for the people, of the people, and by the people”

c) “by the people, for the people, and of the people”

1. The civil war for Lincoln is meant to witness the rebirth of freedom and

a) power of people over the state

b) power of state over people

c) power of state over the nation

1. The Gettysburg address is inscribed in the

a) The South wall of the Lincoln memorial

b) The North wall of the Lincoln memorial

c) The East wall of the Lincoln memorial

1. Lincoln’s address had an impact in

a) American culture b) American education

c) American politics

1. Who calls Lincoln as “a great American”?

a) Martin Luther king Jr. b) Martin Luther king

c) Washington

1. Who is “a great beacon light and hope to millions”?

a) Lincoln b) martin Luther king c) Washington

**Two marks**

1. What is Gettysburg Address given by Abraham Lincoln?
2. To whom Gettysburg Address was dedicated?
3. Why Lincoln carefully drafted his speech?
4. What is the democratic principle of Abraham Lincoln?
5. Why did Lincoln pleaded to the common man end to the politician?
6. What was founded by Abraham Lincoln at the end of the civil war?
7. What is Lincoln ‘s appeal to the common man end the politicians?
8. How did the battle of Gettysburg become a turning point in the civil war?
9. What is the importance of the Gettysburg address?
10. How did Lincoln words finally created an appeal?
11. What did Abraham Lincoln prepare people?
12. What did Lincoln belief in “The Gettysburg address”?
13. What was the culture of American is pointed out in Lincoln “the Gettysburg address?
14. What is the significance of “The Gettysburg address”?
15. What did Lincoln define democracy?
16. What is the effect of “The Gettysburg address”?
17. What was the speech delivered by U.S. president and whom?
18. When did “The Gettysburg address was delivered?
19. What is the theme of “The Gettysburg address”?
20. How many soldiers were dead in the Gettysburg war?
21. How many American soldiers clashed in the battle of Gettysburg?
22. How many horses were dead in the Gettysburg war?
23. What was the core components for emancipation of America?
24. Who calls Lincoln as “A great American”?
25. Who is “A great beacon light and hope to millions”?
26. Who gave the speech of Gettysburg address?
27. When this Gettysburg was held?
28. What is the proclamation of Lincoln about civil war?
29. Mention the soldiers of civil war.
30. Where is the inscription of Gettysburg address?
31. Mention the people settled in America?

**Five marks**

1. What is the importance of the Gettysburg Address?
2. What is the significance of the Gettysburg Address?
3. How did the battle of Gettysburg become a turning point?
4. Bring out the effect of Gettysburg Address?

**Ten marks**

1. Bring out the important features of the Gettysburg address?
2. Mention the Gettysburg address of Abraham Lincoln?
3. What is the speech given by Abraham Lincoln about Gettysburg address?

**8. I Have a Dream**

**One marks**

1. King’s father was which of the following

a) sharecropper b) novelist c) priest

1. How many sibling did king have?

a) 3 b) 5 c) 0

1. Where was king born?

a) Atlanta, Georgia b) Stockbridge, Georgia

c) Montgomery, Alabama

1. Where did king meet Coretta Scott?

a) Selma, Alabama b) Boston, Massachusetts

c) Chester, Pennsylvania

1. Martin Luther king Jr. broods over the existing slavery of

a) American Negro b) African Negro c) Egyptian

1. When there was widespread prosperity all over the nation, the Negro under

a) poverty b) stress c) unemployment

1. The Negro life was so pathetic that they live as

a) a refugee b) poor c) aristocratic

1. According to the constitution of America, the Negro and the white are

a) equal b) different c) American

1. Every born American has the right to

a) live, liberty, and pursuit of happiness

b) live, drink, and pursuit of happiness

c) live, drink, and be merry

1. King’s regret was that the nation had failed to preserve and protect the difference aroused out of

a) colour b) caste c) religion

1. Why did king say that all men should receive equal opportunity?

a) because all are god’s children

b) because it is the birth right

c) because Lincoln said so

1. King did not want to encourage any attempt made

a) to cool the situation temporarily

b) to stimulate the struggle

c) to cool the situation permanently

1. King warned the nation to be serious and not to underestimate

a) the Negro b) the Americans c) the civilians

1. King advised the Negro to fight

a) legibly b) bravely c) courageously

1. King did not want the Negro to earn the

a) hatred of white b) love of Americans

c) sympathy of the white

1. King wanted the struggle to be

a) dignified and disciplined b) dignified and courageous

c) dignified and violent

1. The Negro would be satisfied only when they get

a) lodging in motels and hotels b) employment

c) food

1. What was the Negro denied in Mississippi and New York?

a) voting b) employment c) food

1. Which state would be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice?

a) Mississippi b) Philadelphia c) New York

1. Where did he visualize the young boys and girls of the white and black walk hand-in-hand?

a) Alabama b) Mississippi c) New York

**Two marks**

1. What was signed by Abraham Lincoln?
2. What was the feeling of Negros after Abraham signing of emancipation?
3. What were the conditions of Negros?
4. What do the Negros do if their right were denied?
5. What should not be in the process of Negroes demanding?
6. Do all whites are to be destructed?
7. What was suggested to veterans by martin?
8. What is the key message of speech?
9. What does the first half part of king’s speech portrayed?
10. How should be the struggle according to martin?
11. What was the advised given by martin?
12. What does the king’s speech reveals?
13. How does the king addressed the white?
14. How does the king’s speech relate to dreams?
15. What was the conditions of Negroes as veterans?
16. Bring out the ideas of the second part of the king’s speech?
17. What did Abraham believed sincerely?
18. Bring out the specialty of martin’s speech at last?
19. Why did king refer to Mississippi in his closing speech?
20. How could king’s dream of unity between American and African occurs.
21. What was the time duration taken by martin to deliver a speech?
22. When did martin get noble prize?
23. What was the Negro denied in Mississippi and New York?
24. What martin expresses his happiness?
25. How the Negroes are suffered?
26. What is the dream of the speaker?
27. Which year the emancipation proclamation was signed?
28. Who signed the emancipation proclamation?
29. What is the emancipation proclamation?
30. What did king spoke in the second part?
31. What is the theme of his speech?

**Five marks**

1. Bring out the specialties of king’s speech?
2. What is the message he conveyed in his speech?
3. What are the historical documents, martin uses in his speech?
4. What is the theme of his speech?

Ten marks

1. Important features of martin Luther king’s “I have a dream”?
2. What is the message conveyed by martin Luther king in his “I have a dream”.

**9. The hairy ape**

**One marks**

1. A large passenger ship sails across the Atlantic from

a) New York b) America c) Washington

1. A large passenger ship sails across the

a) Atlantic b) Indian ocean c) red sea

1. The passenger and the seamen create loud noise because they are

a) drunk b) happy c) excited

1. Those whose duty is to shove coal into the furnace of the engine is called

a)stoker b) shoves c) coal man

1. The mane respected yank for his superior

a) strength b) oratory skill c) sword fight

1. The older fireman is

a) paddy b) long c) yank

1. When yank speaks, other men are always

a) quite b) studious c) attentive

1. Paddy sings

a) whisky song b) beer song c) brandy song

1. Yank says that ship is his

a) home b) birth place c) god

1. Long is a

a) Marxist b) capitalist c) democrat

1. Mildred Douglas is a student of

a) sociology b) anthropology c) psychology

1. The chairman of the Board of Directors of the

a) Nazareth steel co. b) Nancy steel co.

c) Nazareth coal co.

1. Mildred Douglas travels with her

a) aunt b) father c) friend

1. Mildred Douglas ‘s father is a

a) steel tycoon b) coal industrialist c) hotelier

1. Mildred Douglas has already studied about the living conditions of the other side in the

a) east end of new York b) west east of new York

c) north end of new York

1. Mildred expects the arrival of the

a) engineer b) doctor c) lover

1. Mildred visits the deck wearing

a) white dress b)red dress c) green dress

1. Mildred faints after seeing the

a) brutality of yank b) cruelty of yank

c) personality of yank

1. Mildred calls yank a

a) filthy beast b) animal c) ape

1. Long then suggests that the men can go the ----------- for the insult they suffered

a) law b) captain c) Mr. Douglas

1. Yank and Long come in search of Mildred to the

a) fifth avenue b) fifteenth avenue c) first avenue

1. When yank and long visit the white have gone to

a) church b) assembly c) parliament

1. Yank is impressed by the

a) furs and diamonds b) money and diamonds

c) gold and diamonds

1. Whenever yank interrupted the men mechanically said

a) “beg your pardon” b) nothing c) sorry

1. Industrial workers of the world is

a) I.W.W. b) I.W.O. c) I.W.O.W

1. Yank stays in the prison for

a) one month b) one year c) one weak

**Two marks**

1. What is yank original name? where he is working
2. Who is the representative of the Labour class?
3. How does the firemen show respect towards yank?
4. Which song infuriates yank?
5. Write about the speech given by yank?
6. Who represent the upper class in the play?
7. What is the opinion of Mildred aunt about her service towards the poor?
8. Where does the engineer take Mildred?
9. What is the whistle sound indicates?
10. Why does yank screams up at the whistle-blower?
11. When does yank feel that he does not have a place in this society?
12. What makes yank to take revenge against Mildred?
13. Describe the physical appearance of yank.
14. Why was yank imprisoned?
15. Where was yank imprisoned?
16. What advice given by the prisoner to yank?
17. Why did yank run away from his home?
18. Where does yank go atlast?
19. How did yank try to escape from the prison?
20. Why was yank rejected?
21. Where does yank stay at night?
22. With whom yank want to be friend?
23. What did he tell the ape?
24. Why did he release the ape?
25. What does the gorilla do at last?
26. Who is paddy?
27. Make a character sketch of yank?
28. Highlight the theme of the play?
29. What is meant by expressionism?
30. Who is Mildred Douglas?
31. What does steel symbolize?

**Five marks**

1. Character of “yank”.
2. Importance of ‘paddy’ in the play.
3. Sketch the character of Mildred Douglas
4. What happens to yank in the prison?
5. What happens to yank in the zoo?
6. What makes yank to take revenge against Mildred Douglas?
7. Make a character analysis of paddy?
8. Write yank’s experience in the I.W.W. office?
9. Write an essay on the symbols employed in “The Hairy ape”?

**Ten marks**

1. ‘The Hairy Ape’ pictures a disintegrated modern civilization?
2. What reason for modern civilization not accept?
3. “Hairy-Ape” is a tragic play.
4. “Hairy-Ape” is a satire
5. Highlight the theme of the play “Hairy Ape”

**10. The old man and the sea**

**One marks**

1. When the novella opens, how long has it been since Santiago last caught a fish?

a) 40 day b) 84 days

c) 87 days d) 120 days

1. Manolin’s parents refuse to let the boy fish with the old man because they believe Santiago is salao. How does Hemingway translate this word?

a) “crazy” b) “selfish”

c) “washed up” d) “the worst form of unlucky”

1. How does Hemingway describe Santiago’s eyes?

a) They are full of pain.

b) They are blank with defeat.

c) They betray the weariness of his soul.

d) They are the color of the sea.

1. What kind of reception does Santiago receive at the terrace café?

a) The fishermen regard his as a hero

b) Most of the fisherman mock him.

c) The successful fishermen offer him a portion of their day’s catch.

d) The younger fishermen pretend that the old man doesn’t exist.

1. Who is Santiago’s hero?

a) Harry Truman b) Joe DiMaggio

c) Dick sister d) Fidel Castro

1. What hangs on the wall of the old man’s shack?

a) A photograph of his wife b) The latest baseball scores

c) A mounted fish d) pictures

1. On the night before he promises manolin to go “far out” to sea, of what does Santiago dream?

a) A great storm b) A beautiful woman

c) Lions on the beach d) A wrestling match

1. Why does Santiago not let his lines drift like the other fishermen?

a) He is a stubborn man who prefers the old-fashioned way of fishing.

b) He believes it is imprecise, and he strives always to be exact.

c) It is dangerous, as he might become tangled with another boat.

d) He is no longer young or strong enough to control a drifting line

1. What kind of fish does Santiago first catch?

a) A tuna b) A marlin

c) A shrimp d) A Portuguese man-of-war

1. How does the old man know immediately the size of the great marlin he has caught?

a) Soon after taking the bait, the fish jumps into the air, showing itself to the old man.

b) Santiago has encountered this fish before as a younger man.

c) He pulls and pulls on the line and nothing happens.

d) He doesn’t know the size of the fish until after the sharks have attacked it.

1. During his great struggle with the marlin, what does Santiago wish repeatedly?

a) He wishes he were younger.

b) He wishes for better equipment

c) He wishes that the fishermen who mocked him earlier were present witness his victory.

d) he wishes that the boy, manolin, were with him .

1. In what year was The Old Man and the Sea published?

a) 1950 b) 1951 c) 1952 d) 1953

1. As his first full day of fighting with the fish wears on, what does Santiago begin to think about his adversary?

a) He praises the fish because it promises to bring a wonderful price at market.

b) He considers that he and the marlin are brothers, joined by the fact that they both ventured far out beyond all people and dangers in the water.

c) He detests the fish for its vigor and vitality

d) He believes that the fish is a test of his worth, sent to him by god.

1. What does the weary warbler that lands on Santiago’s fishing line make the old man think of ?

a) The probability that he, like the bird, will never make it back to land

b) The predatory hawks that await the birds’s arrival near land

c) The hidden strength of the weak

d) The beauty of the natural world

1. What happens to make Santiago curse the treachery of his own body?

a) He gets seasick b) He has diarrhea.

c) His hand cramps d) He needs to sleep

**Two marks**

1. Who is the author of the novel?
2. When was the novels “The old man and the sea” published?
3. Who is the hero of the novel?
4. Who is Santiago?
5. How many days did Santiago fail in his expedition?
6. What is the name of the young boy?
7. What affect Santiago?
8. In which age of Manolin was with the old man?
9. By whom and why was Manolin forced to leave the old man?
10. What is the name of the fish?
11. What did the shark do?
12. How does Santiago struggles?
13. What is the struggle of Santiago against sharks?
14. How does the old man succeed in harpooning the marlin?
15. What kind of fish does the old man fish catch?
16. What is the dreams of Santiago?
17. How does Santiago kill the marlin?
18. Who was the owner of “The Terrace”?
19. How does the old man personify the sea?
20. What are the qualities of Santiago?
21. How did the old man feel when the shark attacked the marlin?
22. What is the significance of the circling of the man of the war bird in the sky?
23. Whom and why was Manolin forced to leave the old man?
24. What was the vow made by the old man if he catch marlin?
25. Who are the all friend of the old man in the ocean?
26. What was the opinion of Manolin about Santiago?
27. Moral significance of this novel?
28. Significance of the old man’s name ‘Santiago’?
29. What is the theme of this novel?
30. How does Santiago go for fishing?
31. Where did the boy entertain the old man?
32. What did the shark do?
33. What made the old man to gain strength?
34. How does the boy inspire Santiago?
35. What does the killing marline symbolize?
36. What are the moral values emphasized in the novel?
37. What is Santiago fail in his expedition?
38. What did Santiago carry with him from the sea?
39. What is the assurance given by Manolin to Santiago?
40. Who expressed wonder on seeing the skeleton of marlin?
41. How did the people in the neighbourhood criticize Santiago?
42. How do the lion and the young boy inspire Santiago?

**Five marks**

1. Write about the relationship between the old man and young boy?
2. Write about the character sketch of Santiago?
3. Write about Santiago’s attack on sharks?
4. Write a short note on the 85th day expedition of Santiago?
5. Santiago’s friendship with Manolin?

**Ten marks**

1. Write an essay about the novels “The old man and the sea”?
2. Justify the title “The old man and the sea”.
3. What are the main themes blended in the novel “The old man and the sea”?
4. Circumstances leading to Santiago’s 85th fishing expendition?
5. How does Santiago succeed in harpooning the marlin?
6. What happen to Santiago during the return trip?

**11. The grapes of wrath**

**One marks**

1. How does Granpa die?

a) he has a stroke b) he has a heart attack

c) he dies of old age d) Noah kills him

1. Why is Noah slightly deformed?

a) ma drank heavily during her pregnancy.

b) a local corporation dumped pollutants into the water supply.

c) pa tried to deliver Noah by pulling him out with his bare hands.

d) as a child, Noah was run over by a combine.

1. What is a “big cat”?

a) a machine used by the banks to evict farmers

b) the migrants’ nickname for a policeman

c) the policemen’s nickname for a male Okie

d) a terrible dust storm

1. During what decade did the dust bowl tragedy take place?

a) the 1910s b) the 1920s

c) the 1930s d) the 1940s

1. How many years was tom in prison?

a) 11 b) 14

c) 2 d) 4

1. What does uncle john give to children?

a) pennies b) cracker jack candy

c) gum d) wooden soldiers

1. According to chapter 19, who were the first Americans to settle in California?

a) squatters b) middle-class businesspeople

b) gold diggers d) cowboys

1. Who is given the task of burying rose of Sharon’s stillborn child?

a) uncle john b) tom

c) Pa Joad d) Agnes Wainwright

1. What are AI’s main interest?

a) cars and clothes b) music and girls

c) girls and cars d) music and clothes

1. Where do the Joads leave Granma’s corpse?

a) a coroner’s office b) a hospital morgue

c) under a sycamore tree d) by the banks of a stream

1. Which Joad child believes him – or herself to be the least loved by ma and pa?

a) rose of Sharon b) tom

c) Al d) Noah

1. What was Jim Casy’s former occupation?

a) Truck driver b) preacher

c) Ditch digger d) mayor

1. How does Jim Casy die?

a) He dies of heat exhaustion in the fields.

b) He kills himself out of sheer despair

c) He dies of starvation.

d) He dies in a fight during a worker’s strike

1. What do the citizens of California angrily call the themigrants?

a) Hobos b) Okies

c) Riffraff d) Bonzos

1. At the end of the novel, who is the leader of the Joad family?

a) Pa Joad b) tom Joad c) Grampa Joad d) Ma Joad

1. Whom does Agnes Wainwright decide to marry?

a) Tom b) Al c) Jim Casy d) Floyd Knowles

1. Who in the novel first proposes the idea of organizing the workers?

a) Tom b) Al c) Jim Casy d) Floyd Knowles

1. Why does pa’s dam fail?

a) Pa uses sand when he should have used mortar.

b) A tree falls into it.

c) The water simply rises too fast.

d) Pa builds a good dam, but he builds it in bad place.

1. Why does Ruthie reveal tom’s secret?

a) She is jealous of her older brother

b) She talk in her sleep.

c) She wants to frighten a policeman.

d) She wants to impress a girls who is picking on her.

1. Who tells tom his Parents’ whereabouts when he arrives at their deserted farm?

a) Jim b) Muley Graves c) Winifred d)Mr. Huston

1. In what year did The Grapes of Wrath win a Pulitzer prize?

a) 1940 b) 1936 c) 1939 d) 19

**Two marks**

1. In which place Tom Joad was imprisoned.
2. Ma and pa Joad found fruit picking jobs in which city?
3. How many years tom was imprisoned?
4. Who was tom Joad?
5. How many members in Tom’s family?
6. Which animal tom wraps in his coat?
7. Who is preached in the church when torn was a boy?
8. What was torn gave to the preacher?
9. Write a note on death of Joad’s dog?
10. How does Jim Casy die?
11. Who was Jim Casy?
12. Who were the first Americans to settle in California?
13. For which reason ma and pa Joad migrate to California.
14. Who shares the Joad’s box car toward the end of the novel?
15. Who are Ivy and Sairy Wilson?
16. How the locals named or label the new comers?
17. Why ma Joad find tom and send him away?
18. What is mean by the end of the cotton season?
19. After traveling through the mountain of new Mexico and the Arizona desert the Joads and Wilsons reached which city?
20. What is the name of a waitress who work in a coffee shop on rate 66?
21. How does moral philosophy govern the novel as a whole?
22. Whom does Agnes Wainwright decide to marry?
23. In which year did “The grapes of wrath” win a Pulitzer prize?
24. Why does ma fear the Winfield will grow up to be wild and uncontrollable?
25. Who is tom Joad?
26. What the Sheriff announce?
27. Write short note on the theme.
28. How the play open in the beginning ?
29. What are cause to migrate other peace?
30. What are the troubles they meet at California?
31. How does grandpa die?
32. Character rose of Sharon.
33. Note on improvised leadership structure.
34. What is Jim Casy’s role in the novel.
35. What they purpose to decide migrate from own place?
36. Who was Muley Graves?

**Five marks**

1. Character of ma Joad.
2. Character of pa Joad.
3. Character of Jim Casy.
4. Improvised leadership structure .
5. The multiplying effects of and altruism?
6. The saving power of family and fellowship.
7. The dignity of wrath.
8. Character of tom Joad.
9. Explain the importance of journey “Grapes of wraths”
10. What happened in the journey time of “Ivy and Sairy Wilson”?
11. Write about the plot overview of “Grapes of wrath”?
12. Write about the important character in this novel.

**Ten marks**

1. Summaries the story “The grapes of wrath”.
2. Highlight the importance character in the fiction.
3. Write about the “The grapes of wrath” written by John Steinbeck.
4. Write about the theme of “Grapes of wrath”.
5. Define dignity of worth.
6. Explain the multiplying effects of selfishness and altruism.