JAMSHEDPUR WOMEN’S COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BA II, Semester – 4

Paper – CC 9

British Romantic Literature

Model Question Paper (1)

FM: 80

Time: 2 hours

Objective Type Questions: (20 X 1 = 20)

1. Kubla Khan ordered building of a “stately pleasure - dome” in \_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘
2. Alph
3. Mongole
4. Xanadu
5. None of these
6. Which one of the following is a pastoral poem:
7. Michael
8. Kubla Khan
9. Ode to the West Wind
10. The Tyger
11. Name the brook that flows in the valley where Michael plans to build a sheep fold.
12. Green - head Ghyll
13. Grasmere Vale
14. Clipping Tree
15. None of these
16. Shelly belonged to the second generation of the Romantic poets.
17. True
18. False
19. “I have said that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity...” This is said by:
20. Coleridge
21. Keats
22. Blake
23. Wordsworth
24. When did the French Revolution take place?
25. 1780
26. 1782
27. 1785
28. 1789
29. Michael’s house was named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
30. Clipping Tree
31. Green Head Ghyll
32. Grasmere Vale
33. The Evening Star
34. Romantic age is a reaction against reason.
35. True
36. False
37. In Coleridge’s poem *Kubla Khan*, the sound of river sinking into lifeless ocean remind Kubla Khan of:
38. “ancestral voices prophesising war”
39. “Woman wailing for her demon lover”
40. “ it was an Abyssinian maid”
41. None of these
42. Of all the prescribed poems in this paper, which of the following poem begins with a question:
43. Ode to a Nightingale
44. The Lamb
45. Ode to the West Wind
46. Michael
47. “He is called by thy name

For he calls himself a Lamb.”

Who is “he” in the given lines?

1. Poet
2. Jesus
3. Man
4. Blake
5. According to Coleridge, a dream came to him in summer of 1797, but the poem *Kubla Khan* was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. !800
7. 1810
8. 1816
9. 1820
10. Coleridge was reading well known travel book of 17th century which contained glowing account of Kubla Khan and his magnificent court. Name the book.
11. Pilgrimage
12. Travels
13. Purchas’ Travels
14. Purchas’ Pilgrimage
15. “Upon the forest – side in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / There dwelt a Shepherd, Michael was his name;”
16. Green - head Ghyll
17. Grasmere Vale
18. Clipping Tree
19. None of these
20. Shelly is standing at the banks of river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Florence when he witnesses the majesty of the west wind.
21. Alph
22. Thames
23. Arno
24. None of these
25. “What the hammer? What the chain,

In what furnace was thy brain?”

Who is “thy” in the given lines?

1. Tiger
2. Lamb
3. Kubla Khan
4. West Wind
5. Blake’s tiger and lamb are created by same God and invites contrast between perspectives of ‘innocence’ and ‘experience’.
6. True
7. False
8. “If I were a dead leaf thou might bear:

If I were a swift cloud to fly with thee;”

Who is “thou” in these lines?

1. Death
2. Life
3. Nightingale
4. West Wind
5. *Ode to a Nightingale* was written soon after the death of Keats’ brother Tom.
6. True
7. False
8. In Coleridge’s poem, who is playing the dulcimer?
9. Kubla Khan
10. Ancestors
11. Moon maid
12. Abyssinian maid

Very Short Answer Questions. Answer in 1 or 2 words: (5 x 2 = 10)

1. Near which river was Kubla Khan’s stately pleasure dome to be built?
2. Name Michael’s son.
3. In which year was *Lyrical Ballads* was first published?
4. In which poem Blake compares the creator to a blacksmith?
5. According to Shelly in which season does the West wind blow?

Short Answer Questions. Answer in about 150 words only: (10 x 5 = 50)

1. What qualities do the Lamb posses? How does Blake describe the Lamb?
2. Write a short note on Blake’s description of the “Tyger”.
3. What was the “covenant” made between Michael and his son?
4. What happens after Michael’s death?
5. Attempt a short note on the tone of Keats’ poem.
6. Write a short note on Worsworth’s concept of Nature.
7. Write a short note on Coleridge’s description of the land fenced by Kubla Khan to build the dome.
8. Write a short note on the French Revolution.
9. Write a short note on sensuousness in Keats’ prescribed poem.
10. “If Winter comes, can spring be far behind”. Explain the significance of these lines in context of the poem.