



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Nationally Accredited at 'A' Grade (4th Cycle) by NAAC | An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution
Tiruchirappalli - 620 002

Department of English

Question Bank

SEMESTER:III

COURSE TITLE:HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE-I

COURSE CODE:22ASACEN1

SECTION A

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1.The Old English period began with the Anglo-Saxon settlement after the withdrawal of the _____.
- 2.Old English poetry was often composed in _____ rather than in rhyme.
- 3.The language spoken during most of the Middle English period was influenced heavily by _____.
- 4.The Arthurian legends were popularized in English by _____.
- 5.A common poetic form during the Middle English period was the _____ romance.
- 6.Chaucer was influenced by the Italian poet _____, especially in his later works.
- 7.Chaucer was buried in Westminster's Abbey, later known as _____.
- 8.The Middle English period saw the rise of _____ drama, which portrayed Biblical stories.
- 9.Piers Plowman", a religious allegory, was written by _____.
- 10.Shakespeare's tragedy " _____ " tells the story of a Danish prince seeking revenge.
- 11.The sonnet form used by Shakespeare is known as the _____ sonnet.
12. _____ began his literary career during the Elizabethan period with plays like Every Man in His Humour.
- 13.Thomas Kyd is famous for his revenge play _____ .
14. _____ is known for developing the prose style called Euphemism, seen in his work "Euphues".
15. _____ is the father of English Essays.
- 16.Milton wrote the political pamphlet "Areopagitica" in defense of the freedom of _____.
17. _____ Poets supported King Charles I and emphasized love, loyalty, and beauty.
18. _____ a friend of Milton, wrote the famous metaphysical poem "To His Coy Mistress."
- 19.The Miltonic period is also known as the _____ Age due to the influence of religious and political reforms.
- 20.During the Puritan regime, the public performance of _____ was banned.
- 21.Samuel Pepys is famous for his detailed _____, giving insight into 17th-century life.

22. The Restoration Comedy is also known as the Comedy of _____
23. Behn's novel "Oroonoko" deals with themes of slavery and _____.
24. _____ a Puritan writer, wrote the Christian allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress."
25. _____ was a dominant poetic mode of the Restoration, aimed at exposing hypocrisy and vice.

SECTION B

II Answer the following

1. What is the significance of "Beowulf" in Old English literature?
2. Who were the main invaders that influenced the Old English language and culture?
3. Why is Geoffrey Chaucer considered the "Father of English Poetry"?
4. What is Tottle's Miscellany?
5. What is a morality play, and how does it differ from mystery plays?
6. What were the earliest forms of English drama, and where were they performed?
7. Which play is considered the first English comedy, and who wrote it?
8. What is notable about the structure of Gorboduc?
9. Who are University Wits?
10. What is Rosalynde by Thomas Lodge, and why is it important?
11. What type of plays did John Webster write, and name one famous example?
12. Write about An Apologie for Poetries.
13. Name the epics written by Milton.
14. Who are Metaphysical poets?
15. Write about the cavalier poet, Robert Herrick?
16. What are the companion poems of Milton?
17. What is Hudibras?
18. Name the popular diarists in the seventeenth century.
19. Which poetic form did Dryden often use in his satirical and narrative poems?
20. What was the general tone or style of Restoration literature?

SECTION C

III. Answer the following

1. Describe the main features of Old English poetry with examples.
2. How does The Canterbury Tales reflect the social structure of medieval England?
3. How is heroism portrayed in Beowulf?
4. How did French and Italian literary traditions influence Chaucer?
5. What changes can be seen in English drama before the Elizabethan era?
6. What are Corpus Christi plays?
7. How does Edmund Spenser use allegory in The Faerie Queene?
8. Discuss the importance of the sonnet form during the Elizabethan era.
9. What are the key themes in the works of John Donne and other Metaphysical poets?
10. Compare the dramatic style of Ben Jonson with that of Shakespeare.
11. Discuss the decline of drama during the Puritan period.
12. How does Paradise Lost reflect Milton's religious and political beliefs?
13. Write in brief on the literary contribution of John Bunyan.
14. Write a short note on Cavalier Poets.

- 15.Explain the characteristics of Restoration comedy of manners.
- 16.Discuss the rise of prose writing during the Restoration period.
- 17.How did John Dryden influence English literary criticism?
- 18.Evaluate Aphra Behn's contribution to Restoration literature.
- 19.Explain the importance of satire as a literary device during the Restoration period.
- 20.Discuss the impact of the Restoration of the monarchy on English literature.

SECTION D

IV.. Answer the question in detail

- 1.How did Chaucer help establish English as a literary language?
- 2.Discuss the role of contemporary poets of Chaucer who reflected the social and moral issues of the fifteenth century .
- 3.Examine the social, political and historical impact in the Age of Chaucer and enumerate Chaucer's works
- 4.Evaluate the contribution of William Shakespeare to English drama and literature.
- 5.Explain the characteristics of Elizabethan poetry and the significance of the sonnet form.
- 6.Trace the origin and development of drama.
- 7.Elucidate the influence of Greek and Roman playwrights in the development of English drama.
- 8.Discuss John Milton as a poet of the Puritan spirit.
- 9.Discuss the significance of satire in the Restoration period with reference to the works of John Dryden.
- 10.Examine Dryden 's works to the growth of English Literature