

Objective Questions

1. John Keats belongs to which age?

- Romantic Age

2. The urn belongs to ----?

- Ancient Greek

3. The narrator addresses the urn by saying----.

- Bride of quietness, foster child of Silence and slow time.

4. The urn is a bride wedded to -----.

- Quietness

5. The urn is a foster child of -----.

- Silence and slow time.

6. John Keats was born in -----.

- 1795

7. Keats died in -----.

- 1821

What is Hellenism that we find in Keats' poetry?

- Keats' description of Greek art and culture.

9. Ode on a Grecian Urn was published in-----?

- 1820

10. Which phrase from 'Ode on a Grecian Urn summarises Keats' Romantic philosophy ?

- Beauty is truth, truth beauty.

11. Keats' phrase still unravished bride of quietness refers to --?

- The Urn

12. The speaker praises unheard melodies are sweeter because-

Unheard melodies are more meaningful to the spirit.

Objective Questions

1. Autumn starts with the departure with witch season?
 - Summer
2. Which season is called the season of mellow fruitfulness?
 - Autumn
3. With whom autumn is conspiring to load and bless the vine ?
 - Sun
4. Where does one can see autumn sitting?
 - Granary floor
5. Where does vine run?
 - Thatch-eve
6. Who is the close friend of maturing sun?
 - Autumn
7. Who thinks warm days will never cease?
 - Bees
8. With whom is autumn compared in stanza 2?
 - Woman
9. What is twittering at the sky?
 - Swallow
10. How many stanzas make up a poem 'To Autumn'?
 - 3
11. What inspired the poet to write Ode to Autumn?
 - A walk in the country side.
12. Which literary device is used in Ode to Autumn?
 - Personification
13. With whom Keats personifies autumn?
 - A woman working at field.
14. What is the prevailing mood in 'To Autumn' ?
 - Peace and contentment
15. When was 'To Autumn' composed?
 - September 1819
16. Keats was impressed by what-----?
 - Chastity and beauty of autumn.

17. What type of season is autumn?
 - Ripe fruitfulness
18. With which season autumn is contrasted?
 - Spring
19. For what is Ode to autumn' is famous for?
 - Objective treatment of the subject
20. How the poet does address the autumn?
 - Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness
21. When did Keats begin Hyperion?
 - September 1818
22. Who is at war in 'Hyperion'?
 - Titan and Olympian.
23. Who is Hyperion?
 - The sun God.
24. Who dethroned Hyperion?
 - Apollo
25. Which poem is the model for Keats' Hyperion?
 - Milton's 'Paradise lost'
26. How does Hyperion open?
 - Epic manner
27. Who is the central figure in the first book?
 - Saturn
28. Which subtitle is used instead of a dream in 'The Fall of Hyperion: A Dream'?
 - A vision
29. What is the genre of the poem Hyperion?
 - Epic poem
30. Who is the king of Gods?
 - Saturn
31. Who is the wife of Saturn?
 - Ops
32. Who is the sister of Saturn?
 - Thea
33. Who has overtaken the power of Saturn?
 - Jupiter

34. Who is the protagonist of the Hyperion?

- Apollo

35. Who is Apollo?

- The god of poetry.

Objective questions on Shelley

1. Ode to the West Wind was written in the Year---?
 - 1819
2. In which year was Ode to the West Wind published?
 - 1820
3. In which book was Ode to the West Wind published?
 - Prometheus unbound
4. Which of the following is considered to be Shelley's spiritual autobiography?
 - Ode to the West Wind.
5. Who is called the spirit of autumn?
 - West Wind.
6. "thou from whose unseen presence the leaves dead are driven". The image is of---?
 - Enchanter
7. Who is referred to as the azure sister of the West Wind?
 - Spring/ zephyr
8. Who is compared to the corpse?
 - The seed
9. "driving sweet birds like flocks". With whom is the spring compared?
 - A shepherd
10. Who is Maenad?
 - A female devotee to Dionysus
11. Who is awakened from the summer dream?
 - The blue Mediterranean sea
12. What is referred as the lyre of the wind?
 - The forest
13. What is the metrical scheme of the ode to the west wind/

- Aba bcb cdc ded ee
14. Shelley imagines west wind as a ---
 - Magician
 15. Adonias is an example of what kind of poem?
 - A pastoral elegy
 16. Adonias was written in honour of whom?
 - John Keats
 17. "life is like a dome of many coloured glass". identify the literary device.
 - Simile
 18. What s the mood of the poem in the beginning?
 - Dejection/ mournful
 19. When was Adonias published?
 - July 1821
 20. Adonias was modelled on----
 - Milton's Lycidas
 21. According to Shelley who is responsible for Kets' death?
 - A critic who harshly reviewed Keats
 22. What does the oison symbolise?
 - Negative, unfair criticism
 23. Who is Adoniaas?
 - Greek god of beauty and desire
 24. Who is Adonias' mother?
 - Urania
 25. Who leads a procession of mourners to Adonias grieveside?
 - Urania.
 26. The poem Adonias ends in-----?
 - Optimism
 27. When did the poem 'ode to a Skylark' published?
 - June 1820

28. Ode to a Skylark is a -----.
 - Lyric
29. What is the theme of Ode to a Skylark?
 - Freedom
30. How many stanzas are there in Ode to a skylark?
 - 21 stanzas, 5 lines in each stanza
31. What is the rhyming scheme of To a Skylark?
 - Ab ab b
32. What melts around the skylark?
 - The pale purple evening
33. What metres are used in To a Skylark?
 - Tetra metre and hexa metre
34. To a skylark is rich in ---.
 - Images
35. The skylark flies in the sky like a ...
 - A cloud of fire
36. What does the poet ask the skylark to teach?
 - Gladness
37. High born maiden means.-----.
 - A princess
38. "The blue deep thou wingest". Name the figure of speech.
 - Metonymy
39. Hail to thee blithe spirit. Name the figure of speech.
 - Apostrophe
40. 'Silver sphere' is an allusion to planet-----.
 - venus

