**BON SECOURS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**

**THANJAVUR-613 006**

**PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**PART III ENGLISH – MAJOR SUB.CODE: RCCEN7**

**SHAKESPEARE**

**QUESTION BANK**

**Unit I**

**A MID SUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

1. Why did Hippolyta have to marry Theseus?
2. Theseus won a war against the amazons b) Hippolyta was under Cupid’s spell c) She was sacrificing herself to him
3. What is the name of the play that Bottom and his friends will put on for the King and Queen at their wedding day?
4. The most Lamentable comedy and most Cruel death of Pyramus and Thisby b) The most Lamentable comedy and most Cruel death of Pyramus c)The most Lamentable comedy and most Cruel death of Thisby
5. Why is Oberon, King of fairies, fighting with Titania, Queen of fairies?
6. They are fighting over a little changeling boy. b) They are fighting because the seasons are changing. c) They are fighting because they do not love each other anymore.
7. What is the flower called that Oberon uses on Titania to steal the changeling boy.
8. Love-In-Idleness b) The Flower of love c) Cupid’s Accident
9. Why do Demetrius and Lysander fall in love with Helena, not Hermia?
10. Robin Good fellow dropped “Love-In-idleness” juice in their eyes. b) Oberon wanted to see Hermia fight for Lysander just saw the beauty in her eyes. c) Demetrius and Lysander just saw the beauty in her eyes
11. Which character plays Thisby?
12. Flute b) Snout c) Bottom
13. Which actor wants to play almost every part?
14. Bottom b) Flute c) Starveling
15. Which of these couples does not get married on the day of the performance?
16. Titania and Oberon b) Hermia and Lysander c) Helena and Demetrius
17. Who plays the wall?
18. Flute b) Snout c) Pyramus
19. Who loves Helena at the beginning of the play?
20. Demetrius b) Oberon c) Lysander
21. What is the cause of Oberon and Titania’s quarrel?
22. He wants her changeling boy b) Titania’s affair with Theseus c) Oberon’s affair with Hippolyta
23. In what city is the play set?
24. Athens b) Verona c) London
25. Whose head is changed into the head of an ass?
26. Bottom b) Flute c) Snug
27. Who does Titania fall in love with as the result of the magic potion?
28. Bottom b) Lysander c) Oberon
29. Why does the Pyramus kill himself in the end of the play within a play?
30. He found Thisbe slain by a lion b) He was in love with Hermia c) Thisbe ran off with someone else
31. Why did Helena get so angry with Hermia
32. She tought Hermia was playing a joke on her b) Hermia Took Lysander away from her c) Hermia took Demetrius away from her
33. What is the relationship between Hermia and Helena
34. Friends b) cousins c) sisters
35. Who is the Duke of Athens?
36. Theseus b) Lysander c) Demetrius
37. Whom does Lysander love?
38. Hermia b) Hippolyta c) Helena
39. Whom does Demetrius love?
40. Heremia b) Titania c) Hippolyta
41. Who is the King of the fairies?
42. Oberon b) Theseus c) Mustard seed
43. Who is the queen of the fairies?
44. Titania b) Helena c) Hippolyta
45. Who plays the part of Pyramus?
46. Bottom b) Snout c) Puck
47. Which of the young Athenians is first affected by the love potion?
48. Lysander b) Helena c) Hermia
49. Where do Lysander and Hermia plan to be married?
50. Lysander’s aunt’s house b) The temple of Diana c) A forest glade

**2 MARKS**

1. Explain the relations between the four lovers.
2. Just why does each of the lovers go to the forest?
3. Are these characters to be thought of as true Athenians? If not, do they belong in this play?
4. What sort of a person is Bottom?
5. Do these fairies make you think of Greece, or some other country?
6. What are some of the lines that are most fairy-like?
7. Are they represented with petty minds as well as tiny forms?
8. What is the power of the magic plant, and how does Oberon mean to have it used?
9. How seriously are we to take this scene?
10. In this and scenes, how does Puck feel about his mistakes?
11. Do the characters in this scene know that they are funny?
12. Show how Titania’s fairy daintiness affects the humor of the closing part of the scene.
13. Explain the confusion of the lovers here; how is it to be straightened out?
14. How far is Bottom turned into an ass, and how far does he remain his natural self?
15. Is the hunting party a good addition to the play?
16. When Bottom wakes, how much does he remember?
17. Is Quince’s prologue nonsense because of the way it was written, or of the way he recites it, or both?
18. What absurdities of stage-management occur in the mechanics’ play?
19. Which of the actors makes the funniest blunders in language, and what trait of his character leads him to make them?
20. Do the comments of the spectators have any effect on the actors?

**5 MARKS**

1. What is the effect of the love-juice?
2. Bring out the cruelty of Athenian court
3. Write about the complications created by the love juice
4. Describe Titania’s love for the ass-headed Bottom
5. Trace the lack of intellectual content in the love affair of the play A Midsummer Night’s Dream
6. Wood is the symbol of chaos-justify
7. Trace the elements of romance in the play
8. Write a short note on the King and Queen of the fairy world
9. What is the traditional role of Puck?
10. What is the history of the fairies, sprits and elves?
11. What is the role of the fairies in the play?
12. Write a short note on the minuscule size of the fairies
13. What are the powers that the fairies have?
14. Trace the similarities in the story of the interlude to the story of Lysander and Hermia

**10 MARKS**

1. Write an essay on different kinds of love pictured in the play A Midsummer Night’s Dream.

2. Write an essay on Shakespeare’s treatment of fairy world.

3. Justify A Midsummer Night’s Dream as tragedy

**UNIT –II**

**HENRY IV PART I**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

1. At what tavern do Falstaff and friends congregate?
2. The Boar’s Head b) The Sow’s Ear c) The Pearl & Swine d) The Ford of Sevens
3. Who was king before Henry IV?
4. Richard III b) Richard II c) Henry III d) Edward III
5. Why does Harry say he is spending so much time with Falstaff?
6. To learn the old man’s secrets of thievery b) To escape his father, whom he hates c) To trick Hotspur into thinking that he is a drunkard d) To lower expectations, so that when he chooses to act kingly, he will impress everyone all the more
7. Why does Kate confront Hotspur?

a) He has not eaten well, slept well, or made love to her for two weeks b) He is plotting against her secret lover, Prince

c) He is having an affair with Mistress Quickly d) he is prefers his horses to her

1. How do the Percys justify their rebellion?

a) They say that Henry is a cruel and sadistic king b) They say that Henry has wasted the wealth of England fighting the Saracens c) They say that Henry attained the throne through witchcraft d) They say that Henry is ungrateful for the role they played in helping him seize the throne

6) Where does the final battle of the play take place?

1. Falkrik b) Yorktown c) Shrewsbury d)Shropshire

7) In the battle, what does Falstaff carry in place of a pistol?

a) A dagger b) A skin of wine c) A purse full of gold to bribe his enemies d) Nothing

8) Who kills Hotspur?

a) Kate b) Falstaff c) King Henry d) Harry

9) Why does Henry decide to execute Worecester?

a) He deviously chose not to convey Henry’s peace offering to Hotspur b) He stole Henry’s daughter and held her for ransom

c) He is in league with France to overthrow England d) He is Saracen

10) Approximately when was the play written?

a) 1564 b) 1582 c) 1596 d) 1612

11) What is Glyndwr’s nationality?

a) Irish b) Welsh c) Scottish d) Saxon

12) What is the Douglas’s nationality?

a) English b) Welsh c) French d) Scottish

13) To what family does Hotspur belong?

a) Percy b) Woodville c) Lancaster d) Plantagenet

14) Who is John of Lancaster?

a) Harry’s older brother b) Harry’s brother-in-law c) Harry’s younger brother d) Harry’s nephew

15) With whom does Harry trick Falstaff during the robbery?

a) Hotspur b) Poins c) Bardolph d) Gadshill

16) Where did Gadshill get his name?

a) From a church b) From a theater poster c) From the queen herself d) From a place where he has staged many robberies

17) How does Falstaff survive the battle?

a) By fighting fiercely b) By playing dead c) By hiding underwater d) By fleeing to France

18) What is Falstaff’s favourite literary device?

a) The mixed metaphor b) The metonym c) the pun d) Prosopopoeia

19) What is Falstaff’s first name?

a) John b) James c) Joesph d) Jasper

20) Which capive does Hotspur wish to have released?

a) Bollingbroke b) York c) Edmund of Norville d) Mortimer

21) How does the Archbishop of York feel about the king?

a) He loves him as a brother b) He tolerates him, but only because Henry’s reign is so profitable to the church

c) He pretends to love him while secretly hoping for the rebels to defeat him

d) He is an active participant in the rebellion against the king

1. Why does Hotspur’s father say he will not go to battle?

a) It cannot be won b) He is too sick c) He is wracked with grief over his wife’s suicide d) He has recently discovered that Henry is his cousin

23) How did Henry obtain the crown?

a) He inherited it from his father b) He won it in a jousting tournament c) He took it in a revolution d) He was given it by the Archbishop of Canterbury after the death of Lord Hastings

24) Which of the following traits do Harry and Hotspur have in common?

a) Age b) Love for Kate c) Quick temper d) Sexual promiscuity

25) Who kills Falstaff?

a) Harry b) Hotspur c) The Douglas d) Falstaff does not die in the play

26) Who are the three characters with the most lines?

a) King Henry, Prince Hal, Poins b) Falstaff, Hotspur, Prince Hal c) Falstaff, King Henry, Worecester

27) How many characters are involved in swordfights?

a) Five b) Six c) Seven

28) How does Hotspur die?

a) Killed in battle by Prince Hal b) Killed in battle by King Henry c) Stabs himself

29) Which “drawer” (tavern waiter) do Prince Hal and Poins make fun of in act II, scene IV?

a) Francis b) Dick c) Tom

30) How many characters named Henry are in the play?

a) Four b) Three c) One

31) Whom does the Earl of Douglas kill?

a) Sir Walter Blunt b) Prince Hal c) King Henry

32) Whom is Mortimer’s first name?

a) Edmund b) Eddie c) Edgar

33) What does Prince Hal say Falstaff’s ring is made of?

a) Silver b) Copper c) Gold

34) Who has the longest speech in the play?

a) Duke of York b) Prince Hal c) King Henry

35) How many of Prince Hal’s brothers appear in this play?

a) None b) One c) Two

36) How do you spell Owen Glendower’s first name in Welsh

a) Owen b) Own c) Owain

37) What is commonly believed to be Sir John Falstaff’s original name?

a) Sir James Falstaff b) Sir John Oldcastle c) Sir Jonah Falstaff

38) Why did Shakespeare change the original character’s name to Sir John Falstaff?

a) The relatives of the original got angry b) He held a poll of fellow actors in his company c) No reason has been discovered

39) Which rebel greatly admires Hal?

a) Worecester b) Douglas c) Hotspur d) Vernon

40) How was Douglas captured?

a) He was drugged into a magical sleep b) Hal defeated him in the battle c) Bardolph

**2 MARKS**

1. Bring out the historical source for the play Henry IV Part I?
2. What was the belief of the Elizabethens regarding the King?
3. Name the plays that come under the Second Tetrology?
4. What does the main plot of the play Henry IV Part I deal with?
5. What does the under plot deal with?
6. How are the two plots united?
7. How are the characters in the play grouped?
8. Who plays the minor role in the play?
9. Name the characters that who come under the Kings group?
10. Name the characters that who form the Rebel group?
11. Name the group that forms the comic characters?
12. Who is considered to be an immortal comic figure in Shakespeare’s play?
13. Name the sons of King Henry?
14. Why does the King urge for peace?
15. Who was the uncle of Hotspur?
16. Where was the Second meeting of council to be held?
17. What was the exclusive plan of Poins?
18. Why was Hotspur annoyed by reading the letter?
19. Why is Hotspur unable to agree with the contents of the letter?
20. Why was Lady Percy disturbed?
21. Who is considered to be hero of the play?
22. What is the nick name given to young Henry Percy?
23. What is the theme of the play?
24. What does Henry IV deal with?
25. Who is considered to be the price of humorist?
26. What is the significance of blazed eyes and meteors?
27. Why did the King postpone the planned journey for the Crusades?
28. Where was Falstaff when he expressed his woes?

**5 MARKS**

1. Write a note on the The Earl of Northumberland as a traitor?
2. How did the Earl of Worcester prove to be a prudent character?
3. Write a note on the character of Owen Glendower?
4. Sketch the part played by Poins, Gadshill, Bardolph, Mrs. Quickly.
5. How does King Henry prove to be a practical man and a man of action?
6. Write a note on the soliloquies of Prince Henry revealing his noble character?
7. Write a note on the deviations from history made by Shakespeare in Henry IV Part I?
8. How does Prince Henry prove to be a hero of epic stature?

**10 MARKS**

1. Sketch the character of King Henry IV
2. Sketch the character and part played by Henry(Harry),Prince of Wales
3. Write an essay on the character of Harry Percy, Hotspur?
4. Write an essay on the character of Sir John Falstaff?
5. “The world of ‘Henry IV’ is a world of Outrage, violence and Bloodshed”
6. Write an essay on the Epical Elements in Henry IV.
7. The Theme of the Play Henry IV is the contention between vice and virtue for the soul of the Prince. Discuss
8. Write an essay on the Inter-linking of the serious and the comic in Henry IV Part I
9. Write an essay on The Comic-under Plot: Its Purpose and Significane
10. Discuss the Comic characters and the Role in Henry IV Part I
11. “Falstaff is Witty in Himself as Well as a Cause of Wit in others.” Discuss
12. “Prince Henry is the Hero of the Play”. Elucidate
13. “The Play, Besides Being the History of a Rebellion, is a Descant on the Theme of Honour”. Discuss
14. ‘King Henry IV’ is a Satire on Literary Affectations. Justify.

**UNIT –III**

**THE MERCHANT OF VENICE**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:**

1) What reason does Antonio give for being sad in the opening scene of the play?

a) He gives no reason b) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures

c) He ownes a fantastic sum of money to Shylock

2) The caskets that portia’s suitors must pick from are made of what materials?

a) gold silver and lead b) gold silver and brass c) gold silver and platinum

3) Which of the following is not a reason Shylock gives for hating Antonio?

a) Antonio is in love with Shylock’s daughter’ Jessica. b) Antonio has insulted Shylock in the past

c) Antonio hates Jews

4) Why does the prince of Morocco fear that Portia will dislike him?

a) He has a dark complexion b) He is barbaric c) He is stout

5) Who enters the court disguised as a young doctor of Law named Balthasar?

a) Portia b) Nerisa c) Jessica

6) What loophole in Shylock’s bond allows Portia to stop him from taking a pound of Antonio’s flesh?

a) Jewish law prohibits Shylock from practicing his trade on the Sabbath.

b) Shylock is entitled only to flesh, but not blood

c) Shylock forgot to sign the bond

d) There is no hard evidence that Antonio’s ships have sunk, and that he cannot pay the bond

7) How is Shylock punished for seeking to take Antonio’s life?  
 a) He is banished b) He is ordered to surrender all his property to the Church of Rome.

c) He must convert to Christianity and will his possessions to Jessica and Lorenzo upon his death.

d) He must work as Antonio’s servant for the remainder of his life.

8) What words does Shylock utter after accepting the court’s sentence?

a) A pox upon Venice b) These are most unlawfulaws c) Forgive me my sin d) I am not well

9) What does Bassanio offer the young law clerk who saves Antonio?

a) His gloves b) His wife c) The ring that Portia gave him d) The three thousand ducats originally due to Shylock

10) What does Lorenzo order when he learns that Portia is on her way to Belmont?

a) A banquet to welcome the lady of the house b) Music c) a ring to match the one she once gave to Bassanio d) Flowers

11) What does Portia vow to do when she learns that Bassanio no longer has the ring she gave him?

a) Never again speak to her husband b) Deny her husband children c) leave her husband d) Make her husband a cuckold

12) What news does Antonio receive at the play’s end?

a) Shylock has killed himself b) Some of the ships supposed were lost have arrived in port

c) The duke of Venice has changed his mind and finds Antonio guilty of forfeiture of Shylock’s bond.

d) His long lost brother has been found.

13) Why does Bassanio need to borrow money from Antonio?

a) To get ships out to sea b) To pay for his daughter’s wedding c) To court Portia, a rich heiress d) To pay off his debts

14) When Antonio borrows the money on behalf of Bassanio from Shylock, what is the moneylender’s terms?

a) An exorbitant rate of interest b) No interest, but a pound of Antonio’s flesh if the repayment is late

c) No interest, but Antonio’s daughter’s hand in marriage if the repayment is late

d) A pound of Bassanio’s flesh for every day the repayment is late

15) Shylock dislikes Antonio intensely because Antonio

a) Never repays his loans b) Publicly condemns Shylock for charging excessive interest

d) Refuses to haggle

16) What do the three caskets contain that Portia’s suitors must choose between before they can marry her?

a) Ducats, silver, and paper b) Jewels, silver, and lead c) Gold, silver, and tin d) Gold, silver, and lead

17) Bassanio chooses the lead casket, which contains

a) A portrait of Portia b) 3,000 ducats c) a deed to property d) a ring

18) Why does Antonio believe he will have to forfeit on the loan

a) He is disinherited by his family b) He is robbed c) His ships have been lost at sea d) He has been deceived by a friend

19) What does Portia (disguised as a lawyer) say that Shylock must not do when he cut off a pound of Antonio’s flesh?

a) Spill a drop of his blood b) Hurt him in any way c) Leave a single mark d) Make any noise

20) What does Portia (disguised as a lawyer) want as a “remembrance” for her legal services?

a) 3,000 ducats b) Half of Shylock’s wealth c) A ring d) One of Antonio’s ships

21) Who eventually leaves shylock?

a) Launcelot Gobbo and Jessica b) Lorenzo and Tubal c) Leonardo and Nerissa d) Balthasar and Stephano

22) What does Shylock bring with him to the courtroom?

a) A monkey b) Leah’s ring c) Jessica’s picture d) A knife and scales

23) Which of the female characters disguise themselves as boys during the course of the play?

a) None of them b) All of them c) Portia and Nerissa d) Portia and Jessica

24) Which of the following characters does not get married at the end of the play?

a) Portia b) Gratiano c) Antonio d) Jessica

**2 MARKS**

1. What causes do Salerio and Solanio suggest for Antonio’s melancholy?
2. What humorous advice does Gratiano offer Antonio?
3. Why does Bassanio want Antonio to loan him more money?
4. Why is Portia angry with her deceased father?
5. Why does Nerissa tell Portia she “need not fear” her unwelcome suitors?
6. What do Portia and Merissa think of Bassano?
7. Acoording to Shylock, why does he hate Antonio?
8. Why is Shylock indignant over Antonio’s request?
9. What is Antonio’s response to Shylock’s accusation?
10. In exchange for what does Shylock agree to lend Antonio and Bassanio the money?
11. Why does Morocco fear Portia will reject him at the outset?

12) What is Bassanio’s reservation about Gratiano accompanying him to Belmont?

13) What is Jessica’s dilemma concerning her father, Shylock?

14) How does Lorenzo plan to disguise Jessica in order for her to escape from her father?

15) Before going to dine with Antonio and Bassanio, what advice does Shylock give his daughter?

16) Why does Jessica not want Lorenzo to see her when he arrives at Shylock’s house?

17) What is Morocco’s rationale for choosing the gold casket?

18) What news has Salerio heard, making him anxious?

19) How does Solanio interpret Antonio’s sadness at Bassanio’s departure?

20) Which casket does Aragon choose, and why?

21) Why, since it won’t result in any financial gain, does Shylock insist on the terms of his bond with Antonio?

22) What news does Tubal bring Shylock?

23) Why does Portia want Bassanio to wait before facing the challenge of the three caskets?

24) Why does Bassanio select the lead casket?

25) What does the lead casket contain?

26) What does Portia claim will occur if Bassanio gives up the ring she gives him?

27) What does Gratiano reveal after Bassanio solves the riddle of the three caskets?

28) Why does Portia allow Bassanio to leave before they get married?

29) According to Antonio, why won’t the Duke be able to intercede on his behalf?

30) What does Portia decide to do at the end of Act III?

31) What does the Duke request of Shylock?

32) What reason does Shylock give for his wanting the pound of Antonio’s flesh?

33) Why does Antonio advise his friends to give up attempting to dissuade Shylock?

34) Why does Shylock believe the Duke must enforce the terms of the bond?

35) Why does Portia, disguised as the lawyer, initially conclude that Shylock’s bond must be adhered to?

36) Although she acknowledges Shylock’s right to a pound of Antonio’s flesh, how does Portia prevent the usurer from acting on it?

37) Why is Shylock stripped of his possessions?

38) Apart from the financial conditions, what does Antonio’s new arrangement demand of Shylock?

39) What does the disguised Portia demand from Bassanio for her services?

40) Why is Bassanio reluctant to give up the ring?

41) What message does Stephano deliver to Lorenzo and Jessica?

42) What opinion does Lorenzo hold of men who don’t like music?

43) What does Portia order her household not to do?

44) To whom does Nerissa claim to believe Gratiano gave his ring?

45) What does Portia threaten when Bassanio admits he gave the ring away?

46) What does Portia claim she will do if she encounters the doctor to whom Bassanio gave the ring?

47) How does Antonio attempt to placate Portia?

48) What does Portia offer Bassanio to seal the new promise?

49) What secret does Portia reveal to the company?

50) What good news does Portia tell Antonio?

**5 MARKS**

1. The Merchant of Venice is a play that contrast self interest and Versus Love
2. The Merchant of Venice pictures hatred as a cynical phenomenon – explain
3. Write a short note on laws of Venice
4. Bring out the importance of cross dressing in the play The Merchant of Venice
5. The Merchant of Venice is a play of filial piety – prove
6. Bring out the importance of Casket scene
7. What is Shylock’s dramatic function in the play?
8. Comment on the final act of the play
9. Discuss the relationship between Jessica and Shylock

**10 MARKS**

1. Trace the divine quality of mercy
2. Is the Lottery of the caskets a Test of character?
3. The Significance of the Caskets Scenes
4. Who is the Hero of the Play?
5. The Appropriateness of the Title
6. Improbablities in the play

**UNIT -IV**

**OTHELLO**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

1. Barbanito is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Senator b) Duke c) Soldier

1. Gratiano is a brother to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Barbanito b) Lodovuci c) Cassio

1. Lodovico is a kinsman to

a) Barbanito b) Cassio c) Cassio

1. Cassio is Othello’s

a) Lieutenant b) General c) Kinsman

1. Desedemona is the daughter of

a) Barbanito b) Lodovico c) Gratiano

1. Bianca is a misress to

a) Cassio b) Emilia c) Lago

1. Emilia is a wife to

a) Lago b) Cassio c) Othello

1. “I am not what I am” is said by

a) Lago b) Cassio c) Othello

1. Spinster is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Unmarried women b) Virgin c) Bachelor

1. Prattle is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Useless talk b) Clock c) Spectacles

1. Heather is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Non-christian b) Savage c) Cassio

1. Lago calls cassio a

a) Bookish theoric b) Bookie c) Book worm

1. Cyprus is an Island near

a) Italy b) Rome c) England

1. Rhodes is an island near

a) Cyprus b) Rome c) France

1. “Counter caster” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Cassio b) Lago c) Othello

1. Grange is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Lonely farm house b) Lonely palace c) Lonely Island

1. Gondolier is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Boatman b) Horse man c) Cowman

1. Sagittary is the name of an

a) Inn b) Island c) Hotel

1. Magnifico is a person of

a) Importance b) Crime c) Unimportance

1. Siginory is a goverment of the

a) Country b) Village c) World

1. Land carack is a large

a) Ship b) Boat c) Steamer

1. Janus is the Roman god of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Gates and doors b) Love and marriage c) War and victory

1. Guard age is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Guardianship b) Large ship c) Guardian

1. Cyprus is to be attacked by

a) Turkey b) Taiwan c) Taliban

1. Ottomites are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Turks b) Taliban c) Venetian

1. Montano is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Governor of Cyprus b) Governor of Rhodes c) Governor of Venice

1. Ottoman is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Turk b) Venetian c) Roman

1. Tented field is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Battle field b) Paddy field c) Wasteland

1. Mixture is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Magic drug b) cool drink c) divine food
3. Cannibals are people who eat
4. Human flesh b) dry meat c)vegetables
5. Anthropophagi is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Man eaters b) woman eaters c) child eaters
7. Cupid is the god of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Love b) war c) rain
9. Baboon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Monkey b) tarjan c)suvage
11. Locustus is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Fruit b) flower c) bird
13. Veronesa is the name of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Ship b) horse c) flower
15. Rouse is the large glass of\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Wine b) water c) syrup
17. Dane is a resident of
18. Denmark b) cyprus c) venice
19. Almain is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. German b) roman c) venetian
21. Hollander is a resident of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Holland b) Denmark c) island
23. Horologue is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. Clock b) beginning c) ending
25. Infirmity is \_\_\_\_\_\_
26. Weakness b) boldness c) greatness
27. Hydra is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. Nine-headed serpent b) ninety-headed serpent c) nine hundred-headed serpent
29. “I like not that” is uttered by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
30. Lago b) Emilia c) Bianca
31. A husband whose wife is faithless to him is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. Cuck old b) henpeck c) chastes
33. Poppy and Mandragona are drugs used to induce\_\_\_\_\_\_
34. Sleep b) hunger c) sex
35. Aspics is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
36. Poisonous snake b) poisonous fly c) sexy picture
37. Crusade is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
38. Portuguese gold coin b) silver coin c) brass coin
39. A nervous disease manifested by sudden unconsciousness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
40. Epilepsy b) malaria c) diabetic
41. Sycamore is a large tree that symbolizes
42. Sorrow b) happiness c) cunningness
43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree is the symbol of disappointment in love
44. Willow b) Neem c) Banian
45. Rapier is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
46. Sword b) armour c) shee
47. Coxcomb is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
48. Fool b) intelligent c) Insane
49. Othello was a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
50. Black negro b) black Indian c) black African
51. Othello’s native is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
52. Morocco b) Nigeria c) Maldives
53. Othello has seen medicinal gums dropping from trees in \_\_\_\_\_
54. Arabia b) Europe c) Africa
55. From his speeches we understand Othello as a born
56. Poet b) liar c) prate
57. Roderigo loves\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
58. Desedemona b) Emilia c) Bianca
59. For lago, Roderigo is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
60. Fool b) intelligent c) prattle
61. Othello respects Barbanito for his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
62. Age b) money c) daughter
63. Barbanito accuses Othello for enciting his daughter with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
64. Magic tricks b) magical syrup c) mesemerizing
65. Othello’s life full of \_\_\_\_\_\_
66. Travel and adventure b) love and romance c) tricks and magic
67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_attracts Desedemona to Othello.
68. Othello’s adventures life b) Othello’s sense of humor c) Othello’s physical beauty
69. Othello is promoted and appointed as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
70. Governor of Cyprus b) governor of Rhodes c) governor of Venice
71. The major disparity between Desedemona and Othello is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
72. Age and column b) nationality c) ststus
73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_visits Cyprus in disguise
74. Roderigo b) Gratiano c) Lodovico
75. Lago invites Roderigo to Cyprus for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
76. Money b) love c) friendship
77. The Turkish fleet is destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
78. Storm b) Othello c) Cassio
79. Cassio cannot resist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
80. Drink b) sex c) anger
81. Montano is wounded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
82. Cassio b) Roderigo c) lago
83. Lago advises Cassio to seek the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_for his reinstating.
84. Desedemona b) Emilia c) Othello
85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_takes Cassio to Desedemona.
86. Emilia b) lago c) cloton
87. Cassio stealthily goes away from the gardern when talking the gardern when talking to Desedemona because\_\_\_\_\_\_
88. Othello enters b) Bianca enters c) Emilia enters
89. “He erred in ignorance and not in cunning” is said by \_\_\_\_\_\_
90. Desesdemona b) Emilia c) lago
91. Othello has dismissed Cassio because it is a\_\_\_\_\_\_
92. Policy matter b) matter of jealousy c) matter of sin
93. Cassio is not only the friend of Othello but he also been a \_\_\_\_\_\_
94. Go between b) pimp c) general
95. The handkerchief of Desedemona is picked by
96. Emilia b) Bianca c) Cassio
97. Emilia gives the handkerchief of Desedemona to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
98. Lago b) Othello c) Desedemona
99. Lago plants Desedemona’s kerchief in \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom.
100. Cassio’s b) Othello’s c) Desedemona’s
101. Lago says that he has seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_using Desedemona’s handkerchief.
102. Cassio b) Gratiano c) Barbanito
103. The handkerchief was given to Desedemona as a \_\_\_\_\_-
104. Token of love b) token of marriage c) token of friendship
105. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_gives the handkerchief to Bianca to copy its pattern.
106. Cassio b) lago c) Emilia
107. Othello overhears the conversation between
108. Lago and Cassio b) lago and Emilia c) lago and Desedemona
109. Lago and Cassio discuss about \_\_\_\_\_ when Othello overhears
110. Bianca b) Desedemona c) Emilia
111. Lodovico and Gratiano are messengers from \_\_\_\_\_
112. Venice b) Turkey c) Rhodes
113. Cassio is appointed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
114. Governor of Cyprus b) Lieutenant of the Duke c) Governor of Venice
115. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expresses joy on the promotion of Cassio
116. Desedemona b) Bianca c) Emilia
117. Desedemona seeks the help of \_\_\_\_after being accused as whore.
118. Lago b) Cassio c) Emilia
119. Roderigo has become a \_\_\_\_\_
120. Bankrupt b) savage c) animal
121. Desedemona asks Emilia to dress her in her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to go to the bed.
122. Wedding dress b) favourite dress c) sentimental dress
123. Desedemona has a premonition of approaching \_\_\_\_\_
124. Death b) love c) sex
125. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wounds Roderigo fatally.
126. Lago b) Cassio c) Bianca
127. Lago blames \_\_\_\_\_ for wounding Roderigo
128. Bianca b) Cassio c) Emilia
129. \_\_\_\_\_\_reveals the truth in handkerchief episode.
130. Emilia b) Bianca c) Cassio

**2 MARKS**

1) In Act I, Scene I what reason does Iago give for hating Othello? What are all of the charges that he makes against his general?

2) What reason does Roderigo give for hating Othello?

3) Why is Lago’s speech (lines 45-72) important in explaining what happens later?

4) Why should Roderigo pay particular attention to Iago’s speech?

5) What is Iago’s master plot to annoy Desdemona and Othello (Act I, Scene I)?

6) Find and list, with line numbers, all examples of Iago referring to sex in terms of animals in Act I.

7) Find and list, with line numbers, all references of Othello as the devil in Act One.

8) Compare the way Iago speaks to Brabantio with the way Roderigo speak to him. What may account for thisdifference?

9) How does Brabantio’s attitude toward Roderigo change during the course of Act I, Scene I?

10) What is Brabantio’s explanation of why his daughter has run off with Othello?

11) Scene I and many of the scenes in this play begin in the middle of a conversation. Why do you think Shakespeare would do this? What effect does it create for the audience?

12) The scene opens with Iago talking to Othello. How is he different around Othello than from what we saw in Scene I?

13) What is Othello so unconcerned about the warning that Iago is giving him? What is the warning?

14) What news does Cassio arrive with?

15) What does Brabantio accuse Othello of having done?

16) List, with page numbers, all of the times that magic, curses, or enchantments are mentioned. Who are they always mentioned with?

17) How does Othello answer the charges against him?

18) How does the Duke treat Othello? Keeping in mind that he is the most powerful person that we have met so far, what does this say about Othello?

19) List Brabantio’s accusations against Othello? .

20) How does the Duke react to these accusations? Why?

21) How does Othello answer these accusations?

22) List, with line numbers, all of the references to Othello’s skin color in this scene.

23) Who does Othello send to fetch Desdemona? What does this say about his relationship to this

Person?

24) Summarize the story Othello tells about his history of courting Desdemona.

25) Summarize the story Othello tells about his history of courting Desdemona.

26) What does Brabantio ask Desdemona when she arrives and how does she answer?

27) After hearing Desdemona’s response, what does Brabantio say to Othello and why?

28) What does Othello say that he needs to do or take care of before he leaves for Cyprus?

29) What does Desdemona want to do for a living arrangement when Othello goes to Cyprus?

30) Who does Othello entrust his wife to? What relationship do you see developing?

31) What doe Iago and Roderigo discuss when left alone on the stage?

32) Explain lago’s metaphor about a man and a garden. ( Line 320-334).

33) At the end of the scene, what do we find out is Iago’s *real* problem with Othello?

**5 MARKS**

1. How does the innocence of Desdemona serve to her tragic death?
2. Is Desdemona’s character contradictory?
3. Write briefly on the motiveless villainy of lago.
4. Bring out the cynical nature of lago
5. Consider lago as an incarnation of evil
6. Trace the diginity and self-control of Othello
7. Write briefly on Othello’s simplicity and hoe he proves himself a man of rash actions
8. Highlight the love of Othello for Desdemona
9. Highlight the significance of handkerchief
10. How does lago make Othello believe that Cassio has illegal contact with Desdemona?

**10 MARKS**

1. Consider ‘Othello’ as a tragedy
2. Trace the tragic qualities in Othello (or) Prove Othello as a tragic hero
3. Shakespeare’s teagedies rely on the individual hero –justify
4. ‘Othello’ is a tragedy pf passion – elucidate
5. “Shakespeare’s tragedy is concerned with the ruin or resortation of the soul and of the life of a man” – elaborate
6. “Character become destiny” in Shakespeare’s tragedies – prove

**UNIT - V**

**THE TEMPEST**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

1. Boatswain is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) a ship’s officer b) a boats man c) sea man

1. The captain of the ship is often called as the

a) Master b) Boatswain c) Captain

1. Alonso is the king of

a) Naples b) Milan c) Tunis

1. Sebastian is the brother of

a) Alonso b) Prospero c) Gonzalo

1. Antonio is the brother of

a) Prospero b) Alonso c) Gonzalo

1. Ferdinand is the son of

a) Alonso b) Prospero c) Antonio

1. Gonzalo is an old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Counselor b) Governor c) King

1. Cali ban is the son of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Sycorax b) Ariel c) Prospero

1. Caliban is a \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Slave b) Gentleman c) Lond

1. Trinculo is a \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Clown b) Butler c) Boatswain

1. Stephano is a\_\_\_\_\_

a) Butler b) Clown c) Boatswain

1. Miranda is the daughter of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Prospero b) Alonso c) Gonzalo

1. Prospero is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Duke of Milan b) King of Naples c) King of Tunis

1. Sycorax is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Evil witch b) Magician c) Friend of Prospero

1. Miranda is moved by the sight of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Shipwneck b) Caliban c) Ferdinand

1. Ariel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Prospero’s witch b) An evil witch c) Savage

1. Ariel has served for

a) Sycorax b) Caliban c) Alonso

1. Sycorax Imprisoned Ariel for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Disobedience b) Brutality c) Dishonor

1. Ariel is realeased from the clutches of Sycorax by \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Prospero b) Caliban c) Miranda

1. Prospero is intresed in studying\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Magic b) Philosophy c) Psychology

1. Prospero promises arid to set him free in

a) Two days b) Three days c) Four days

1. Coronet is a \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Small crown b) Musical instrument c) Ice cream

1. Cherubin is an \_\_\_\_\_

a) Angel b) Witch c) Magician

1. Neapalitan is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Native of Naples b) Native of Tunis c) Relative of Nepelean

1. Caliban is called a tortoise for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Laziness b) Streewdness c) Intelligence

1. Raven is a bird of

a) Ill-omen b) Good-omen c) Luck

1. The king, Alonso’s daughter is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Claribel b) Miranda c) Cannibal

1. Claribel is married to the king of \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Tunis b) Cyprus c) Venice

1. Ariel’s music did not make Antonio and Sebastain to sleep because they are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Wicked b) Drunk c) Good

1. Antonio wants to kill Alonso because he hates to give\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Tributes b) Respect c) His kingdom

1. Caliban mistakes trinculo to be a\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Spirit b) Human c) Monkey

1. Ferdinand calls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to witness his declaration of love

a) Heaven and earth b) Heaven and hall c) Hell and earth

1. Caliban complains that Prospero has robbed him of the\_\_\_\_\_

a) Island b) Treasury c)

1. Caliban requests tephano to kill

a) Prospero b) Miranda c) Ferdinand

1. The play eracted at the engagement Ferdinated and Miranda is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) The masque of Juno b) The masque of Jove c) The masque of Zeus

1. Venus is Goddess of

a) Love b) War c) Song

1. Cupid is the son of

a) Venus b) Jove c) Juno

1. Pluto is the king of

a) Under-world b) Haven c) Plantes

1. Ceres is the goddess of

a) Plenty b) Love c) War

1. prospero is the daughter of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Ceres b) Jove c) Venus

1. Iris is the messenger of

a) Juno b) kove c) venus

**2 MARKS**

1. Where is the scene of this drama placed?
2. Can you give a reason why Shakespeare begins this play with a storm?
3. What do you learn about Ferdinand?
4. What expression of the Realistic, the Romantic, and the Supernatural does Shakespeare give in this act?
5. What description of the island does Gonzalo give?
6. What does Ariel do for Gonzalo?
7. What task does Prospero impose upon Ferdinand?
8. Compare the love scene of Miranda and Ferdinand with that of Romeo and Juliet; in what are they alike; how do they differ?
9. Give as good a description as you can of Caliban
10. How does the action of the play progress in this act?
11. How does the author bring Prospero to release his prisoners?
12. What do you think of Prospero?
13. How does he present Ferdinand to his father again?
14. What do you think of The Tempest?
15. Why is it not a good play to be acted?
16. What do you learn from the epilogue?

**5 MARKS**

1. Write a note on the use of the supernatural in The Tempest
2. Discuss that the forgiveness and freedom are the motives of The Tempest
3. Trace the significance of Ariel’s speech on sin
4. Miranda is the combination of “the delicacy of innocence” with the “advantages of education”- Justify
5. What is the purpose of Phantom banquet?
6. What is the significance of the game of chess

**10 MARKS**

1. The Tempest as a mirror to contemporary life
2. The Masque-like element in “The Tempest”
3. The Love scences: Their Idyllic Charm
4. The Comic Underplot in the Tempest
5. The Title of the Play : its Aptness
6. Autobiographical Note in ‘Tempest’ Or Prospero as Shakespeare
7. Symbolism in The Tempest
8. The Three Unities
9. “Forgiveness and Reconciliation” as the Key-notes of the play