

Wayesh Academy (H.S)

MCQ Notes for Class XI (SEM I)

Chapter : **Composed Upon Westminster Bridge**



1. Who is the author of “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”?

- A. John Keats
- B. William Wordsworth
- C. Robert Browning
- D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Answer: B. William Wordsworth

2. What is the form of the poem?

- A. Shakespearean sonnet
- B. Petrarchan sonnet
- C. Narrative poem
- D. Blank verse

Answer: B. Petrarchan sonnet

3. What type of poem is “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”?

- A. Narrative
- B. Lyric
- C. Dramatic poem
- D. elegy

Answer: B. Lyric

4. The poem was composed in which year?

- A. 1798
- B. 1802
- C. 1815
- D. 1820

Answer: B. 1802

5. The setting of the poem is:

- A. Tower of London
- B. Westminster Abbey
- C. Westminster Bridge
- D. River Thames at night

Answer: C. Westminster Bridge

6. Westminster Bridge is situated on –

- A. Rine
- B. Thames
- C. Mississippi
- D. Ganga

Answer: B. Thames

7. In the poem, “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”, the city refers to –

- A. Paris
- B. Liverpool
- C. London
- D. Kolkata

Answer: C. London

8. What time of day is described in the poem? Or. When was the poet crossing the Westminster Bridge?

- A. Afternoon
- B. Midnight
- C. Morning
- D. Evening

Answer: C. Morning

9. Who accompanied Wordsworth at the time of journey?

- A. S.T. Coleridge
- B. his sister Dorothy
- C. his friend
- D. all of them

Answer: B. his sister Dorothy

10. "Earth has not anything to show more fair." – What appears to be the fairest?

- A. the river
- B. the city
- C. the sun
- D. the towers

Answer: B. the city

11. "Earth has not anything to show more fair" is an example of:

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Irony

Answer: C. Hyperbole

12. The poet says, "Dull would he be of soul who could pass by" — what does this mean?

- A. Anyone passing by would be bored
- B. Only a dull person could ignore such beauty
- C. The poet dislikes the scene
- D. The place is boring

Answer: B. Only a dull person could ignore such beauty

13. "Dull would he be of soul." – What does the word 'dull' men?

- A. unintelligent
- B. bored

C. devoid of sense of beauty

D. monotonous

Answer: C. devoid of sense of beauty

14. What does the poet describe as “a sight so touching in its majesty”?

A. The stars

B. The river

C. The city of London in the morning

D. The countryside

Answer: C. The city of London in the morning

15. What does the city wear “like a garment”?

A. Rain

B. Sunlight

C. The beauty of the morning

D. Fog

Answer: C. The beauty of the morning

16. The beauty of the morning is silent and

A. bare

B. cover

C. secret

D. fare

Answer: A. bare

17. “This City now doth like a garment wear / The beauty of the morning” is an example of:

A. Simile

B. Metaphor

C. Personification

D. Symbolism

Answer: A. Simile

18. Which river is mentioned in the poem?

A. Severn

B. Thames

C. Clyde

D. Avon

Answer: B. Thames

19. According to the poet, what is absent in the city at that time?

A. Smoke

B. Sunlight

C. Silence

D. Beauty

Answer: A. Smoke

20. The air is described as:

A. Polluted

B. Dark

C. Silent and bare

D. Moist

Answer: C. Silent and bare

21. "All bright and glittering in the smokeless air" refers to:

A. London

B. The bridge

C. The countryside

D. The palace

Answer: A. London

22. "Glideth at his own sweet will" refers to:

A. The sun

B. The wind

C. The river

D. The bridge

Answer: C. The river

23. Which figure of speech is used in "The river glideth at his own sweet will"?

A. Simile

B. Metaphor

C. Personification

D. Hyperbole

Answer: C. Personification

24. What is the structure of the poem?

A. 3 quatrains and a couplet

B. 14-line iambic pentameter

C. Free verse

D. Ballad stanza

Answer: B. 14-line iambic pentameter

25. "Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!" — What emotion is expressed here?

- A. Anger
- B. Grief
- C. Peace
- D. Surprise

Answer: C. Peace

26. What literary device is used in the line “Ne’er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!”?

- A. Irony
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Oxymoron
- D. Alliteration

Answer: B. Hyperbole

27. The poem is an example of:

- A. Narrative poetry
- B. Romantic poetry
- C. Satirical poetry
- D. War poetry

Answer: B. Romantic poetry

28. Who is personified in the line “Never did sun more beautifully steep”?

- A. The sun
- B. The city
- C. The landscape
- D. Earth

Answer: A. The sun

29. The line “The very houses seem asleep” suggests:

- A. People are not home
- B. It’s nighttime
- C. The city is peaceful and quiet
- D. There is no electricity

Answer: C. The city is peaceful and quiet

30. The poet compares the calmness of the city to:

- A. A battlefield
- B. A sleeping countryside
- C. A thunderstorm
- D. A raging river

Answer: B. A sleeping countryside

31. The poem is inspired by a real-life experience of Wordsworth while:

- A. Sitting in a garden
- B. Traveling on a boat
- C. Crossing Westminster Bridge
- D. Walking through a forest

Answer: C. Crossing Westminster Bridge

32. “A calm so deep!” — the calm here is:

- A. Disturbing
- B. Beautiful and surprising
- C. Natural and ordinary
- D. Loud and busy

Answer: B. Beautiful and surprising

33. “Dear God! the very houses seem asleep” — the tone here is:

- A. Grateful and reverent
- B. Angry
- C. Indifferent
- D. Disappointed

Answer: A. Grateful and reverent

34. The sun is described as:

- A. Lazy
- B. Hiding
- C. Steeping the valley, rock, or hill
- D. Absent

Answer: C. Steeping the valley, rock, or hill

35. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

- A. ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- B. ABBA ABBA CDC DCD
- C. AABB CCDD EEFF GG
- D. ABAB BABA CDCD EE

Answer: B. ABBA ABBA CDC DCD

36. What does Wordsworth emphasize by describing the “smokeless air”?

- A. Industrial pollution
- B. Cleanliness of the city
- C. Purity of the morning scene
- D. Lack of wind

Answer: C. Purity of the morning scene

37. The phrase “still in the mighty heart” refers to:

- A. The ocean
- B. The city’s center
- C. A sleeping person
- D. A god

Answer: B. The city’s center

38. What emotion does the poem mainly evoke?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Tranquility and admiration
- C. Confusion
- D. Regret

Answer: B. Tranquility and admiration

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MCQ Notes for Class XI (SEM I)

Chapter : **The Bangle Sellers**



1. Who was the poet of the poem 'The bangle sellers'?

- A) Sarojini Naidu
- B) Kamala Das
- C) William Wordsworth
- D) WB Yeats

Answer: A) Sarojini Naidu

2. When was the poem 'The bangle sellers' published?

- A) 1902
- B) 1912
- C) 1918
- D) 1922

Answer: B) 1912

3. Who is the speaker in the poem?

- A) A bride
- B) A mother
- C) The bangle sellers
- D) A narrator

Answer: C) The bangle sellers

4. Where do the bangle seller sell their bangles?

- A) City market
- B) temple fair
- C) village
- D) train compartment

Answer: B) temple fair

5. "Our shining loads to the temple fair..." What does the 'shining loads' refer?

- A) loads of bangles
- B) loads of pearls
- C) loads of gold
- D) loads of silver

Answer: A) loads of bangles

6. What poetic device is used in "shining loads"?

- A) Imagery
- B) Oxymoron
- C) Irony
- D) Personification

Answer: A) Imagery

7. What does "temple fair" symbolise in the poem, 'The bangle sellers'?

- A) A place of war
- B) Cultural tradition and gathering
- C) A prison
- D) A school

Answer: B) Cultural tradition and gathering

8. What is the symbol of colourful bangles?

- A) sadness
- B) happiness
- C) depression
- D) suffering

Answer: B) happiness

9. What do “rainbow-tinted circles” suggest?

- A) Emptiness
- B) Diversity and beauty of life
- C) Pain and suffering
- D) Cycles of night and day

Answer: B) Diversity and beauty of life

10. “Rainbow-tinted circles of light?” What figure of speech is used in the line?

- A) simile
- B) metaphor
- C) imagery
- D) climax

Answer: B) metaphor

11. What do bangles symbolise in the poem?

- A) Different stages of womanhood
- B) Wealth and power
- C) Education
- D) Nature and seasons

Answer: A) Different stages of womanhood

12. The bangle sellers want bangles to be bought for –

- A) daughters
- B) wives
- C) daughters and wives
- D) happy daughters and happy wives

Answer: D) happy daughters and happy wives

13. What does the second stanza deal with in the poem ‘The Bangle Sellers’?

- A) Days after marriage
- B) Middle age
- C) Days before marriage
- D) Last days of life

Answer: C) Days before marriage

14. "Some are meet for a maiden's wrist." Here, "Meet for a maiden's wrist" means—

- A) Suitable for a young girl
- B) Made by a maiden
- C) Given by her mother
- D) Carried to school

Answer: A) Suitable for a young girl

15. Which bangles are fit for a maiden's wrist?

- A) Red and gold
- B) Purple and grey
- C) Silver and blue
- D) Green and white

Answer: C) Silver and blue

16. Silver and blue coloured bangles are compared to –

- A) shining loads
- B) rainbow-tinged circle
- C) Lustrous tokens
- D) mountain mist

Answer: D) mountain mist

17. "To the limpid glory of newborn leaves". What does the line signify?

- A) Passionate life
- B) carefree life
- C) Life after marriage
- D) early tender life

Answer: D) early tender life

18. What does the third stanza of the poem 'The Bangle Sellers' signify?

- A) The girl as a bride
- B) The youth of the bride
- C) The rituals of marriage
- D) Life after marriage

Answer: B) The youth of the bride

19. "Some are like fields of sunlight corn." What does the phrase 'fields of sunlight corn' signify?

- A) The happy life of a bride after marriage
- B) The happy life of a maiden before marriage

C) Miseries of a bride after marriage

D) lack of aspiration

Answer: A) The happy life of a bride after marriage

20. What literary device is used in “fields of sunlit corn”?

A) Simile

B) Metaphor

C) Alliteration

D) Hyperbole

Answer: B) Metaphor

21. “The flame of marriage fire.” What does the phrase indicate?

A) The sufferings of the bride after marriage

B) the passionate desire of the bride

C) rituals at the time of marriage

D) All of these

Answer: B) passionate desire of the bride

22. The bangles “tinkling, luminous, tender” reflect—

A) Joy and delicacy

B) Conflict

C) Pain

D) Boredom

Answer: A) Joy and delicacy

23. “Tinkling” refers to the—

A) Sound made by bangles

B) Shimmer of gold

C) Cry of the bangle seller

D) Laugh of the bride

Answer: A) Sound made by bangles

24. What does “luminous” mean in the poem?

A) Dull

B) Shining

C) Heavy

D) Colourless

Answer: B) Shining

25. “..... her bridal laughter and bridal tear.” What does the term ‘bridal laughter’ represent?

- A) smile of the bride
- B) Happiness of the parents of the bride
- C) happiness of the new bride
- D) custom of marriage

Answer: C) happiness of the new bride

26. What does the term 'bridal tear' represent in the poem, "The Bangle Sellers"?

- A) tear of the bride
- B) fear of the bride after marriage
- C) The pain of separation from her parents
- D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

27. What stage of life is represented by purple and gold-flecked grey bangles?

- A) Childhood
- B) Teenage
- C) Motherhood/mature womanhood
- D) Widowhood

Answer: C) Motherhood/mature womanhood

28. "Some are purple and gold flecked grey." The term 'gold flecked' has been described for

- A) bangles that are gold in colour
- B) bangles that have gold spots
- C) bangles that are made of gold
- D) all of these

Answer: B) bangles that have gold spots

29. Who buys the purple and grey bangles?

- A) A young girl
- B) A bride
- C) A mature woman/mother
- D) A dancer

Answer: C) A mature woman/mother

30. "For she who has journeyed through life midway" refers to—

- A) A teenager
- B) A middle-aged woman
- C) A bride
- D) A teacher

Answer: B) A middle-aged woman

31. Who is referred to as “serves her household in fruitful pride”?

- A) A teacher
- B) A woman
- C) A saint
- D) A princess

Answer: B) A woman

32. The phrase “fruitful pride” signifies—

- A) Failure
- B) Arrogance
- C) Fulfilment and fertility
- D) Greed

Answer: C) Fulfilment and fertility

33. The bangles for mature women reflect—

- A) Sadness
- B) Wisdom and devotion
- C) Rebellion
- D) Imprisonment

Answer: B) Wisdom and devotion

34. “And worships the gods at her husband’s side.” Who “prays at her husband’s side”?

- A) A widow
- B) A girl
- C) A mature woman
- D) A servant

Answer: C) A mature woman

35. “And worships the gods at her husband’s side.” How are the Indian women represented by this line?

- A) self-dependent
- B) loved by husband
- C) devoted to her husband
- D) religious woman

Answer: C) devoted to husband

36. The colour of the bangle changes with –

- A) different situation
- B) different ages
- C) different places

D) none of these

Answer: B) different ages

37. What is the theme of the poem?

A) Social injustice

B) Celebration of Indian womanhood

C) Nature's beauty

D) Politics

Answer: B) Celebration of Indian womanhood

38. What aspect of Indian life does the poem highlight?

A) Western values

B) Traditional womanhood and rituals

C) Colonisation

D) Modernism

Answer: B) Traditional womanhood and rituals

39. The poem uses bangles as a—

A) Fashion trend

B) Symbol of a woman's journey

C) Commercial item

D) Political tool

Answer: B) Symbol of a woman's journey

40. What is the significance of the bangles in the poem, "The Bangle Sellers"?

A) They represent wealth

B) They symbolise love and marriage

C) They are a source of income for the sellers

D) They represent freedom

Answer: B) They symbolise love and marriage

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MCQ Notes for Class XI (SEM I)

Chapter : **The Second Coming**



1. Who wrote the poem, “The Second Coming”?

- a) T.S. Eliot
- b) W.B. Yeats
- c) Virginia Woolf
- d) John Keats

Answer: b) W.B. Yeats

2. In which year was the poem “The Second Coming” composed?

- a) 1914
- b) 1921
- c) 1919
- d) 1930

Answer: c) 1919

3. What event heavily influenced the poem, “The Second Coming”? Or. While composing the poem, “The Second Coming”, W.B. Yeats was influenced by –

- a) The Russian Revolution
- b) The French Revolution
- c) World War I
- d) The Great Depression

Answer: c) World War I

4. “Turning and turning in the widening gyre”. What does the line refer to?

- a) The expansion of hope
- b) A bird circling above
- c) A spiralling motion or cycle of history
- d) A whirlpool in the sea

Answer: c) A spiralling motion or cycle of history

5. “Turning and turning in the widening gyre”. What is ‘gyre’?

- a) Rotational Motion
- b) Curvilinear Motion
- c) Spiralling Motion
- d) Circular Motion

Answer: c) Spiralling Motion

6. What does the phrase ‘widening gyre’ symbolise in the poem, “The Second Coming”?

- a) chaos
- b) order
- c) imbalance
- d) uphold

Answer: a) chaos

7. “The falcon cannot hear the falconer.” What does the line suggest?

- a) The falcon is under control
- b) The falcon is out of control
- c) The falcon ends the relation
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) The falcon is out of control

8. “Things fall apart;” – What is said to be falling apart in the poem?

- a) The state
- b) Civilisation
- c) The centre

d) The home

Answer: c) The centre

9. "Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;" What does the line suggest?

a) All things are unstable

b) All things are collapsing

c) All things are developing

d) All things are bound together

Answer: b) all things are collapsing

10. What is "loosed upon the world" mentioned in the poem, "The Second Coming"?

a) A flood

b) Anarchy

c) Love

d) Hope

Answer: b) Anarchy

11. "Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world." What does the line suggest?

a) The world is going to collapse

b) The world is under the grip of lawlessness

c) The world will get stability from anarchy

d) None of the above

Answer: b) The world is under the grip of lawlessness

12. "The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere". What does the line suggest?

a) imbalance

b) dreadful

c) peaceful

d) orderly

Answer: b) dreadful

13. What is said to be "drowned" in the poem, "The Second Coming"?

a) The truth

b) Innocence

c) The falcon

d) Hope

Answer: b) Innocence

14. "The ceremony of innocence is drowned;" – Where is 'the ceremony of innocence' drowned?

a) with the tide of the ocean

- b) with the tide of the river
- c) with the blood-dimmed tide
- d) none of these

Answer: c) with the blood-dimmed tide

15. "The ceremony of innocence is drowned;" – What does the phrase, 'the ceremony of innocence' refer to?

- a) life in ancient times
- b) life in the peaceful past
- c) life in the unrest world
- d) life in the modern world

Answer: b) life in the peaceful past

16. "The ceremony of innocence is drowned;" – What figure of speech is used in the line?

- a) simile
- b) metaphor
- c) personification
- d) climax

Answer: b) metaphor

17. What does the poet feel about the conviction of man?

- a) It is sustaining
- b) It is getting matured
- c) It is draining away
- d) None of these

Answer: c) It is draining away

18. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of _____"

- a) Anger
- b) Passion
- c) Violence
- d) Intensity

Answer: b) Passion

19. What is the poet sure about? Or. What "is at hand" mentioned in the poem, 'The Second Coming'?

- a) War
- b) A revolution
- c) The Second Coming
- d) Enlightenment

Answer: c) The Second Coming

20. "Surely the Second Coming is at hand." What does the phrase 'Second Coming' indicate?

- a) impending doom
- b) social upliftment
- c) prosperity
- d) political stability

Answer: a) impending doom

21. "When a vast image out of Spiritus Mundi troubles my sight" – What does the phrase "Spiritus Mundi" represent?

- a) rebirth of the Christ
- b) a metaphor of social upliftment
- c) a metaphor of chaos and anarchy
- d) visualisation of past, present and future

Answer: c) a metaphor of chaos and anarchy

22. Where does the poet visualise the image "Spiritus Mundi"?

- a) on the mountain
- b) in the sea
- c) in the desert
- d) in the sky

Answer: c) in the desert

23. "A shape with lion body and the head of a man" – What image does the poet refer to here?

- a) A sphinx-like figure
- b) A lion
- c) A turmoil state
- d) A crucified man

Answer: a) A sphinx-like figure

24. What is the gaze of the creature compared to?

- a) the moon
- b) the sun
- c) the stars
- d) all of the above

Answer: b) The sun

25. How is the gaze of the creature described?

- a) blank and dark
- b) blank and pitiless
- c) shining and merciful

d) shining and pitiless

Answer: b) blank and pitiless

26. What does the creature move slowly?

a) hand

b) palm

c) thigh

d) toe

Answer: c) thigh

27. How do the desert birds respond to the creature, “Spiritus Mundi”?

a) They fly away

b) They cry out

c) They circle overhead

d) They reel in the air

Answer: d) They reel in the air

28. “The darkness drops again” – What does the line indicate?

a) the poet enters into the darkness

b) the poet becomes blind

c) the poet comes to reality

d) anarchy comes again

Answer: c) the poet comes to reality

29. How many years did the ‘stony sleep’ continue?

a) two thousand years

b) two hundred years

c) twenty thousand years

d) twenty hundred years

Answer: a) two thousand years

30. “That twenty centuries of stony sleep” – what does the phrase ‘stony sleep’ refer to?

a) the Middle Ages

b) time since Christ

c) a golden age

d) the Neolithic age

Answer: b) time since Christ

31. What “vexed to nightmare” the sleeping centuries?

a) A rocking cradle

b) Human violence

c) A spiritual awakening

d) The beast's cry

Answer: a) A rocking cradle

32.".....were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle." – What does the 'rocking cradle' indicate?

a) swinging cradle

b) rebirth of Christ

c) cradle made of rock

d) none of the above

Answer: b) rebirth of Christ

33. How does the poet describe the 'rough beast'?

a) lion's body with woman's head

b) lion's body with man's head

c) man's body with lion's head

d) man's body with child's head

Answer: b) lion's body with man's head

34. What is "slouching towards Bethlehem"?

a) The Antichrist

b) The sphinx/ rough beast

c) Yeats himself

d) The spirit of war

Answer: b) The sphinx/ rough beast

35. How is the beast's movement described in the poem?

a) Graceful and holy

b) Slouching and menacing

c) Marching with pride

d) Floating like a ghost

Answer: b) Slouching and menacing

36. What does "Bethlehem" symbolise in the poem?

a) End of religion

b) Birth of a new era

c) Death of innocence

d) A return to purity

Answer: b) Birth of a new era

37. The poem's mood can best be described as:

- a) Peaceful
- b) Uplifting
- c) Apocalyptic
- d) Romantic

Answer: c) Apocalyptic

38. What poetic technique is dominant in the poem?

- a) Simile
- b) Irony
- c) Symbolism
- d) Onomatopoeia

Answer: c) Symbolism