

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Lecture

19

- ◆ The Ages of English Literature
- ◆ Literary terms
- ◆ Writer's Full & Short Names

The Ages of English Literature, Literary Terms

খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কবি/সাহিত্যিক

কবি / সাহিত্যিক	স্ত্রিচিত্র	কততম BCS-পরীক্ষায় এসেছে
01. William Shakespeare		46 th , 44 th , 43 th , 42 nd , 41 st , 40 th , 37 th , 36 th , 35 th , 29 th , 28 th , 16 th BCS.
02. Christopher Marlowe		40 th , 35 th BCS
03. Ben Jonson		37 th , 15 th BCS
04. John Milton		37 th , 15 th BCS
05. Jonathon Swift		12 th BCS
06. Alexander Pope		16 th BCS
07. Thomas Gray		36 th , 35 th BCS
08. William Blake		15 th BCS
09. William Wordsworth		36 th , 35 th BCS
10. S.T Coleridge		37 th , 36 th , 13 th BCS
11. Percy Bysshe Shelley		37 th , 28 th BCS
12. John Keats		15 th BCS
13. Charles Dickens		36 th , 29 th BCS
14. Alfred Lord Tennyson		36 th , 29 th BCS
15. Robert Browning		37 th , 17 th , 11 th BCS
16. George Bernard Shaw		36 th , 35 th , 12 th BCS
17. W.B. Yeats		36 th , 35 th BCS
18. T.S Eliot		36 th , 35 th , BCS
19. Ernest Hemingway		37 th , 35 th , 17 th , 13 th BCS
20. Robert Frost		37 th , 12 th , 11 th , 10 th BCS
21. John Millington Synge.		35 th BCS

Ages of English Literature

Name	Time	Century
The Old English Period	450 –1066	4 – 9 th Century
The Middle English Period	1066 –1485/ 1500	14 th Century
The Renaissance Period*	1500 –1660	15 th & 16 th Century
The Neo-Classical Period	1660 –1785/ 1798	17 th Century
The Romantic Period*	1798 –1832	<u>Early</u> 19 th Century
The Victorian Period	1832 –1901	19th Century
The Modern Period	1901– 1936/ 39	20 th Century
The Post-Modern Period	1936/ 39 – still now	21 st Century

Literary Terms

Drama (নাটক)	Magical performances on the stage (মঞ্চে নাটকীয় প্রদর্শনীকে Drama বলে।)
Plot (মূলঘটনা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main story of a play. ▪ The sequence of events in a poem.
Act (অঙ্ক)	Major division of the action of a play. একটি নাটকের প্রধান ভাগকে বলা হয় Act।
Comedy (হাস্যরসাত্মক)	It is a work or play which ending with happily.
Tragedy (বিয়োগাত্মক)	It is a serious play with sad ending.
Tragi-comedy (ট্রাজি-কমেডি)	The play which involves both tragic and comic sense is called Tragi-comedy. (যে নাটকে দুঃখ ও আনন্দ উভয় বিদ্যমান থাকে তাকে Tragi-comedy বলে।)
Climax (চরম পরিণতি)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A crisis in a drama. ▪ Climax হলো কোন গল্প বা নাটকের সর্বোচ্চ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবস্থা বা মুহূর্ত।
Catastrophe (চরম বিপর্যয়)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tragic end of dramatic events. ▪ বিয়োগাত্মক নাটকের সর্বশেষ পর্যায় বা পরিণতি/বিয়োগাত্মক সমাপ্তি (Tragic end)।
Soliloquy (স্বগতোক্তি)	A speech expresses by anyone about his personal thought to the audience loudly. (Speaker speaks alone.)
Protagonist (মূলচরিত্র)	The leading character of actor in a play. (নাটকের প্রধান বা মূল চরিত্র যাকে সাধারণ ভাবে নায়ক বলা হয়)
Melodrama (আবেগপ্রধান)	Violent and sensational themes is called melodrama. (যে নাটকে মূল বিষয় থাকে উত্তেজনা কর ও আবেগ প্রধান বা রম্য প্রধান।)
Machiavellian Character	A scheming (কুচক্রিক) person (Cunning person). নাটকের স্বার্থপর বা চতুর চরিত্র যে নিজের স্বার্থ হাসিলে প্রস্তুত থাকে।
Monologue (স্বাগত উক্তি)	A kind of speech in a play in which a character, who is alone on the stage, reveals his thoughts aloud. (একটি চরিত্র যখন মঞ্চে একাকি উচ্চস্বরে তার চিন্তা ভাবনা প্রকাশ করে তাকে Monologue বলা হয়।)
Alliteration (অনুপ্রাস বা পুনরাবৃত্তি)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repetition of the beginning consonant sounds. Ex. Puffs- Powders. ▪ শব্দের শুরুতে পাশাপাশি স্থাপিত একই ব্যঞ্জন বর্ণের উচ্চারণকে বলা হয় Alliteration।
Autobiography (আত্মজীবনী)	It is a story of his own life style.
Ballad (গীতিকবিতা)	Romantic pop song is called Ballad./A short narrative poems. (আনন্দময় গান বা কবিতা কে Ballad বলে।)
Blank Verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর)	Having no rhyming end. (যে কবিতার শেষে ছন্দ থাকে না তাকে অমিত্রাক্ষর বলে।)
Biography (জীবনী লেখা)	The History of a person's life by one else.
Dramatic Monologue (একক বক্তা)	A single persons speaking, specially in a poem, along with of without an audience.
Elegy (শোকগাথা)	It's a poem of sorrows/Lamentation/ mourning Death of Dear/ Immortality of the souls. (কোন ব্যক্তির দুঃখে কষ্টে মৃত্যুতে ব্যথায় ব্যথিত হয়ে যা লেখা হয় সেটাই শোক গাথা))
Fiction (কল্পনা)	A type of literature that describes imaginary events.

Hyperbole (অতিরঞ্জন)	An overstatement or exaggeration. Ex. He is go year old
Limerick (মজাদার ছড়া)	▪ A kind of short narrative poem ▪ A form of light verse.
Metaphor (রূপক)	An implicit comparison between two different things.
Simile (উপমা)	The comparison of unlike things using the words “like or as” is called simile.
Mock epic (উপহাসমূলক মহাকাব্য)	A long satirical poem dealing with a trivial theme.
Ode (গাথা কবিতা)	It's Subject very sessions or Agony but ending with very easily.
Sonnet (চতুর্দশপদী কবিতা)	A poem of the fourteen lines is called sonnet
Syntax (বাক্যতত্ত্ব)	It's related words and sentences.
Hyperbole (অতুল্যক্তি)	কোন বিষয়কে হাস্যকর করার জন্য অতিশয়োক্তি করা হয়।
Epitaph (সমাধিস্তম্ভ লিপি)	Inscriptions of a tomb or monument
Stanza (স্তবক)	Division of a poem
Fable (উপকথা)	A story that teaches a moral lesson.
Personification (ব্যক্তিত্ব আরোপ)	Treating non-living things as human.
Paradox (কূটাভাস)	A statement where contradictory things come together.

বিভিন্ন লেখকের প্রকৃত নাম, ছদ্মনাম, ডাকনাম :

Real Name (প্রকৃত নাম)	ছদ্মনাম (Pseudonym/Pen Name)
William Sydney Porter	O' Henry
G. B. Shaw	Lee
Eric Arthur Blair	George Orwell
Henry Fielding	Captain Hercules Vinegar
Mary Ann Evans	George Eliot
Jane Eyre	Currer Bell
Samuel Langhorne Clemens	Mark Twain
Jozef Teodor Konrad Nalecz Korzeniowski	Joseph Conrad
Voltaire	Froncois Marie Arnet
Anne Bronte	Acton Bell
Emily Bronte	Ellis Bell
Charles Dickens	Boz
Henrik Ibsen	Brynjolf Bjarme
Charles Lamb	Elia
Pearl S. Buck	John Sedges
Alexei Maximovich Peshkov	Maxim Gorky

ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের বিখ্যাত লেখকদের নামের পূর্ণরূপ :

Short Name (সংক্ষিপ্ত নাম)	Full Name (পূর্ণ নাম)
S. T. Coleridge	Samuel Taylor Coleridge
P. B. Shelley	Percy Bysshe Shelley
W. M. Thackeary	William Makepeace Thackeary
R. L. Stevenson	Robert Luise Stevenson
G. B. Shaw	George Bernard Shaw
W. B. Yeats	William Butler Yeats
T. S. Eliot	Thomas Stearns Eliot
D. H. Lawrence	David Herbert Lawrence
E. M. Forster	Edward Morgan Forster
J. M. Synge	John Millington Synge
W. H. Auden	Wystan Hugh Auden
E. A. Poe	Edger Allen Poe
C. G. Rossetti	Christina Gabriel Rossetti
J. K. Rowling	Joanne Kinan Rowling

F. R. Leavis	Frank Raymond Leavis
R. K. Narayan	Rasipuran Krishnaswani Narayan
D. G. Rossetti	Dante Gabriel Rossetti
F. D. Roosevelt	Franklin Delano Roosevelt
G. M. Hopkins	Gerard George Hopkins
H. A. Hitler	Herr Adolf Hitler
H. G. Wells	Herbert George Wells
H. J. Ibsen	Henrik Johan Ibsen
J. P. Sartre	Jean Paul Sartre
L. A. G. Strong	Leonard Alfred George Strong
O' Neill	Eugene O' Neill
C. L. Tolstoy	Count Leo Tolstoy
P. S. Buck	Pearl Sydenstricker Buck
R. W. Emerson	Ralph Waldo Emerson

BCS Previous Questions

- Which is not a poetry form?** [৪৬তম বিসিএস]
a. Sonnet b. Ballad c. Tale d. Epic Ans.c
- The poem "To His Coy Mistress" was written by:** [৪৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Andrew Marvell b. John Donne c. George Herbet d. Henry Vaughan Ans.a
- Put the right word in the blank.** [৪৫তম বিসিএস]
"He reached the _____ of his literary career.
a. abattoir b. acme c. admonish d. abdicate Ans.b
- Desdemona is a character in the following Shakespearean play:** [৪৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Macbeth b. Othello c. Hamlet d. King Lear Ans.b
- One whose attitude is 'eat, drink and be merry' is-** [৪১তম বিসিএস]
a. materialistic b. epicurean c. cynic d. stoic Ans.b
- 'Jacobean Period' of English Literature refers to-** [৩৮তম বিসিএস]
a. 1558-1603 b. 1625-1649 c. 1603-1625 d. 1649-1660 Ans.c
- Which period is known as "The Golden age of English Literature"?** [৩৮ তমবিসিএস]
a. The Victorian age b. The Elizabethan age c. The Restoration age d. The Eighteenth century Ans.b
- 'Restoration period' in English literature refers to-** [৩৭তম বিসিএস]
a. 1560 b. 1660 c. 1760 d. 1866 Ans.b
- The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as is known to be-** [৩৭তম বিসিএস]
a. metaphor b. simile c. alliteration d. personification Ans.b
- What is a funny poem of five lines called?** [৩৭ তমবিসিএস]
a. Quartet b. Limerick c. Sextet d. Haiku Ans.b
- The Climax of a plot is what happens-** [৩৬তম বিসিএস]
a. in the beginning b. at the height c. at the end d. in the confrontation Ans.b
- If a part of speech or writing breaks the theme, it is called-** [৩৩তম বিসিএস]
a. pomposity b. digression c. exaggeration d. anti-climax Ans.b
- A song embodying religious and sacred emotions'-** [৩০ তমবিসিএস]
a. Lyric b. Ode c. Hymn d. Ballad Ans.c
- In which century was the Victorian period?** [১৬তম বিসিএস]
a. 17th century b. 18th century c. 19th century d. 20th century Ans.c
- Which of the following age in literary history is the latest?** [১৫তম ও ১৩তম বিসিএস]
a. The Augustan Age b. The Victorian Age c. The Georgian Age d. The Restoration Age Ans.c
- সনেটের ক'টি অংশ?** [বাতিলকৃত ২৪ তমবিসিএস]
a. 3 b. 5 c. 2 d. 4 Ans.c
- Existentialism কী?** [১৮তম বিসিএস]
a. একটি দার্শনিক মতবাদ b. প্রাণবিদ্যার একটি তত্ত্ব c. ভূ-বিদ্যার একটি তত্ত্ব d. পদার্থবিদ্যার একটি তত্ত্ব Ans.a
- The 'Poet Laureate' is-** [১৫তম বিসিএস]
a. the best poet of the country b. a winner of the Noble Prize in poetry c. the Court Poet of England d. a classical poet. Ans.c

Students' Work

1. 'Ballad' is—
a. a kind of short narrative poem
c. a kind of short love poem
b. a kind of short condoling poem
d. a rhymic verse
Ans: a
2. 'সনেট' শব্দটির উদ্ভব হয়েছে যে ভাষা থেকে—
a. জার্মানি
b. ইংরেজি
c. ইতালি
d. ফ্রেঞ্চ
Ans: c
3. What is catastrophe?
a. The comical end of dramatic events
c. The comic tragic end of the play
b. The tragic end of dramatic events
d. None of the above
Ans: b
4. Which of the following means — 'a song of mourning'?
a. lyric
b. parody
c. elegy
d. ballad
Ans: c
5. Prosody signifies the systematic study of—
a. Drama
b. Short story
c. Novel
d. Versification
Ans: d
6. What is the meaning of the word 'Ballad'—?
a. a kind of short narrative poem
c. a kind of short patriotic poem
b. a kind of short Love poem
d. a kind of short condoling poem
Ans: a
7. What is an epic?
a. a long poem
c. a romance
b. a long prose compositions
d. a novel
Ans: a
8. Epic means—
a. A Long story - dealing with a brave deeds
c. A medium story - dealing with a trivial deeds
b. A short story - dealing with a brave deeds
d. A Long story - dealing with a funny deeds
Ans: a
9. An Elegy is /an—
a. poem expressing sadness
c. long narrative
b. monologue
d. eulogy
Ans: a
10. A sonnet is a kind of poem containing—lines.
a. 12
b. 14
c. 16
d. 10
Ans: b
11. Ode কী?
a. গীতিকাব্য
b. পত্রকবিতা
c. খণ্ডকবিতা
d. কোরাসগান
Ans: a
12. The word 'Limerick' means—
a. a form of light verse
b. a form of dramatic monologue
c. a kind of long narrative poem
d. a kind of historical play
Ans: a
13. A 'Prologue' is—?
a. A poem or speech at the end of a play.
c. A song of mourning
b. An introduction to a play or literary work.
d. The science versification
Ans: b
14. It is impossible to write a drama without a—
a. pen
b. director
c. plot
d. pencil
Ans: c
15. The hero or central character of a literary work is—
a. Villain
b. Protagonist
c. Antagonist
d. Chorus
Ans: b
16. Climax is related to—
a. Prose
b. Drama
c. Poetry
d. Novel
Ans: b
17. 'A short speech by a player at the end of a play' is called—
a. a memorandum
b. an epilogue
c. a prologue
d. a soliloquy
Ans: b
18. What is the meaning of 'Soliloquy'?
a. action of body
c. to memorireia part
b. action of speech
d. long self speech by an actor
Ans: d
19. Anglo-Saxon শব্দের অর্থ কী?
a. নবজীবন
b. মৃদুধ্বনি
c. নবধ্বপদী
d. দেবদূত
Ans: d
20. Which was the Oldest period in the English literature?
a. The Anglo-Saxon Period
c. The Middle English Period
b. The Anglo Norman Period
d. The Elibator Period
Ans: a
21. Who is the 1st poet in the History of English literature?
a. Geoffrey Chaucer
b. Caedmon
c. Jonnlyly
d. Alfred the Great
Ans: b
22. How many parts were there in 'Beowulf'?
a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. Four
Ans: b
23. Who is the Founder of English Prose ?
a. Caedmon
b. Cyneful
c. Alfred the Great
d. Alfric
Ans: c
24. Beowulf is a—
a. ATregedy
b. Comedy
c. Elegy
d. Epic
Ans: d

25. **Anglo-Saxon people were mainly—**
a. Warriors b. Hunters c. Travelers d. All Ans: d
26. **Who was the 1st Historian in English literature?**
a. King Alfred b. William Caxton c. Henry-I d. Venerable Bede Ans: d
27. **Which is the most remarkable work in Anglo- Saxon heroic poetry?**
a. Beowulf b. Auxiota c. Azax d. Criptonq Ans: a
28. **Which one of the following is the first long poem in English?**
a. The Seafarer b. The Wanderer c. Beowulf d. Auxiota Ans: c
29. **Who is called the ‘ Father of English Learning’?**
a. Venerable Bade b. Caedmon c. William Caxton d. Alfred the Great Ans: a
30. **‘Author of the Christ’- কাকে বলা হয়?**
a. Caedmon b. Cynewulf c. Geoffrey Chaucer d. Henry-I Ans: b
31. **Who is the ‘ Father of English Sacred Song’?**
a. King Alfred b. Venerable Bade c. John lyly d. Caedmon Ans: d

MCQ Episode

1. **‘Debut’ Means—**
a. conclusion b. contradiction c. gracious response d. first appearance Ans.d
2. **Writing one’s own life story is known as—**
a. Biography b. Autobiography c. Autography d. Life history Ans.b
3. **When a person writes the story of his own life it is called—**
a. an autobiography b. a biography c. a diary d. a chronology Ans.a
4. **Protagonis indicates—**
a. the villain in a play b. the clown in a play c. the leading character or actor in a play d. the stage director of a play Ans.c
5. **What is ‘Sonnet’—**
a. A prose of special nature b. A sacred poem of reputed poet c. A poem of fourteen lines d. A criticism of a poet Ans.c
6. **A sonnet is a poem having – lines.**
a. sixteen b. ten c. twelve d. fourteen Ans.d
7. **What is ‘Linguistics’?**
a. The study of history b. The study of literature c. The scientific study of language d. The study of prose Ans.c
8. **Elegy কী?**
a. historical poem b. figurative story c. enemy ক্রি d. song of Lamentation Ans.d
9. **What is an epic?**
a. a prose composition b. a romance c. a sonnet d. a long poem Ans.d
10. **What is the meaning the word ‘Dirge’ (গীত)?**
a. a kind of sonnet sequence b. a song expressing patriotic sentiment c. a long verse telling about an adventure d. a song expressing grief, lamentation and mourning Ans.d
11. **What is the meaning of the word ‘euphemism’?**
a. vague idea b. inoffensive expression c. verbal play d. wise saying Ans.b
12. **What is catastrophoy?**
a. The comical end of dramatic events b. The tragic end of dramatic events c. The comic and tragic end of the play d. none of the above Ans.b
13. **Allegorical means—**
a. poetry b. written in verse c. having symbolic meaning d. with timely significant Ans.c
14. **Which one is a Metaphor (রূপক)?**
a. He is as good as his father b. He is the star of the family c. The boy takes after his father d. She sing like a cuckoo Ans.b
15. **A ‘Prologue’ is—**
a. a poem or speech at the end of a play b. an introduction to a play or a literary work c. a song of mourning d. the science of versification Ans.b
16. **A closing speech in a play, often delivered after the completion of the main action is called—**
a. a monologue b. an epilogue c. a prologue d. dialogue Ans.b

17. **A long speech by one actor in a play or movie is called—**
 a. Dialogue b. Monologue c. Prologue d. Epilogue Ans.b
18. **Which one does not relate to literature—**
 a. Epilogue b. Monologue c. Demagogue d. Prologue Ans.c
19. **Which composition emphasizes on author's witnesses and experiences rather than his/her own personality of life?**
 a. Poem b. Paragraph c. Letter d. Memoir Ans.d
20. **What is trimeter?**
 a. a line of a poem consisting of three metrical feet
 b. a line of a poem consisting three syllables
 c. a poem consisting of three rhymes d. all are correct Ans.a
21. **Lines of a song or a poem repeated at the end of each verse is called a—**
 a. simile b. metaphor c. quatrain d. refrain Ans.d
22. **A 'dirge' is a song to be sung at—**
 a. weddings b. reunions c. funerals d. temples Ans.c
23. **A funny imitation of a poem—**
 a. Counterfeit b. Sonnet c. Caricature d. Parody Ans.d
24. **A story, with animals as the main characters, and a moral, is called a—**
 a. legend b. fiction c. parody d. fable Ans.d
25. **'Myth' means—**
 a. The story of the old time heroes b. The story of the civilization
 c. The story the childhood d. The story or the ancient history Ans.d
26. **Mythology is the study of various beliefs about—**
 a. monesters and fairies b. kings and queens
 c. gods and goddesses d. knights and acquires Ans.c
27. **'Poetic License' means—**
 a. freedom to write poetry b. freedom to read poetry
 c. freedom to change the normal rules of language in a special piece of writing
 d. doing what one likes Ans.c
28. **What is the salient feature of all literatures?**
 a. Artistic quality b. Sensuous quality
 c. Joyous/Suggestive quality d. Reflective quality Ans.a
29. **'Paradox' is—**
 a. A statement which is false b. A statement which is apparently self contradictory
 c. A statement which is apparently false d. A statement which is apparently true Ans.b
30. **A climax is—**
 a. a climbing apparatus b. point of greatest intensity
 c. a crisis in a drama d. the latest scene in a drama Ans.c

Home Work

1. **What is the full name of the great American short story writer O' Henry?**
 a. Walt Whitman b. William Sydney Porter
 c. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings d. Mark Twain Ans.b
2. **A name adopted by an author in his writings—**
 a. Pseudonym b. Nickname c. Nomenclature d. Tilte Ans.a
3. **Dr. Johnson's full name is—**
 a. Richard Johnson b. Samuel Johnson c. Mithbael Johnson d. Ben Jonson Ans.b
4. **What is the Pseudonym of G. B. Shaw?**
 a. Boz b. Lee c. bell d. Elia Ans.b
5. **What is the real name of George Eliot?**
 a. Mary Ann Evans b. Anne Bronte c. Emily Bronte d. Pearl S. Buck Ans.a
6. **T. S. Eliot is an English poet who is famous for his sensuousness. What do T. S. Stand for?**
 a. Thomas Stearns b. Thompson Simson
 c. Thomas Stewart d. Thomas Stephen Ans.a
7. **What is the full name of E. M. Forster?**
 a. Edward Martin Forster b. Edward Morgan Forster
 c. Edward MorisFether d. Edward ManroeFulkner Ans.b
8. **Which of the following is the full name of H. G. Wells?**
 a. Herbert George Wells b. Henry George Wealth
 c. Herick Geoffrey Wells d. Herbert Gymni William Ans.a

9. **What is the full name of P. B. Shelley?**
 a. Parky Buket Shelley
 c. Percy Bysshe Shelley
 b. PurkinBussell Shelley
 d. Paul Bulle Shelley
 Ans.c
10. **What is the elaboration of W. B. Yeats?**
 a. William Byron Yeats
 c. Walter Butler Yammy
 b. William Butler Yeats
 d. William Backet Eats
 Ans.b
11. **Which is known as Romantic Period of English literature?**
 a. 1550-1558
 b. 1649-1660
 c. 1798-1832
 d. 1910-1936
 Ans.c
12. **The Victorian age is named after—**
 a. King Victor I
 c. The Victors in the war against the French
 b. Victory of the British Empire
 d. Queen Victoria
 Ans.d
13. **Which of the following age in literary history is the latest?**
 a. The Anglo Saxon Age
 c. The Romantic Age
 b. The Renaissance Age
 d. The Victorian Age
 Ans.d
14. **1798-1832 সাল পর্যন্ত সময়কে ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের কোন কাল বলা হয়?**
 a. The Renaissance Period
 c. The Restoration
 b. The Elizabethan Age
 d. The Romantic Age
 Ans.d
15. **Which was the Oldest period in English Literature?**
 a. The Anglo-Norman
 b. Anlgo-Saxon
 c. Chacer's Period
 d. Middle
 Ans.b
16. **'Melodrama' is a kind of play of—**
 a. violent and sensational them
 c. philosophical themes
 b. historical themes
 d. pathetics themes
 Ans.a
17. **What is an epic?**
 a. An imaginary story
 b. a romance
 c. a novel
 d. a long poem
 Ans.d
18. **A Fantasy is—**
 a. An imaginary story
 b. A funny film
 c. A real life event
 d. A funny place
 Ans.a
19. **Readers who have eclectic tastes in literature—** [ঢাবি, ২০১০-২০১১]
 a. read strange books
 c. read books on just one topic
 b. read a wide variety of books
 d. do not read books
 Ans.b
20. **'Blank Verse' is a kind of verse?**
 a. having blanks in the verse
 c. having no significance
 b. having no rhyming end
 d. having no rhythmic flow
 Ans.b
21. **Blank Verse অর্থ কী?**
 a. অনুপ্রাস
 b. অমিত্রাক্ষর
 c. পয়ার শক্তি
 d. মহাকাব্য
 Ans.b
22. **A drama is a/an—**
 a. novel retold in dialogue
 c. fairy tale
 b. magical performances on the stage
 d. story translated into action
 Ans.b
23. **Which word does not relate to literature?**
 a. epilogue
 b. monologue
 c. prologue
 d. demagogue
 Ans.d
24. **Canto বলতে কি বোঝায়?**
 a. দীর্ঘ কবিতার একটি স্তবক
 c. মহাকাব্যের বিভাগ
 b. নাটকের অঙ্ক
 d. অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দে রচিত কবিতা
 Ans.a
25. **Epics are divided into — types.**
 a. six
 b. four
 c. two
 d. five
 Ans.c
26. **The word 'Limerick' means—**
 a. a from of light verse
 c. a kind of long narrative poem
 b. a form of dramatic monologue
 d. a kind of historical play
 Ans.a
27. **An epic based on performed by a — hero.**
 a. heroic deeds
 b. a narrative
 c. intervention
 d. trifle subjects
 Ans.a
28. **The only medium of literature is—**
 a. language
 b. painting
 c. sculpture
 d. architecture
 Ans.a
29. **Phoenix is—**
 a. an imaginary bullock
 c. a mythical bird regenerating from
 b. a mythical goat
 d. a dead mythical bird
 Ans.c