

**BA Sem VI
MCQs**

English Literature

Macbeth

Who kills Macbeth?

- Macduff
- Banquo
- Lady Macbeth
- Malcolm

3. Whom does Lady Macbeth frame for the murder of Duncan?

- Malcolm and Donalbain
- Duncan's drunken chamberlains
- The porter
- Macbeth

4. Who kills Banquo?

- Macduff
- Fleance
- Macbeth
- A group of murderers hired by Macbeth

5. Which of the following best describes Lady Macbeth's death?

- She dies offstage.
- She sleepwalks off of the palace wall.
- She declares her own guilt and stabs herself with a knife.
- Macduff slays her in revenge for his own wife's murder.

6. Who discovers Duncan's body?

- Lennox
- Ross
- Macduff
- Donalbain

7. Whom does Macbeth see sitting in his chair during the banquet?

- himself
- Banquo's ghost
- Duncan's ghost
- Lady Macbeth

8. What vision does Macbeth have before he kills Duncan?

- He sees a floating head urging him to spill blood.
- He sees a bloody axe lodged in Duncan's brow.
- He sees a pale maiden weeping in the moonlight.
- He sees a floating dagger pointing him to Duncan's chamber.

9. With whom are the Scots at war at the beginning of the play?

- Norway
- Denmark
- Poland
- Finland

10. Which nation's army invades Scotland at the end of the play?

- Norway
- France
- England
- Finland

11. Who is the goddess of witchcraft in the play?

- Aphrodite
- Hecate
- Minerva
- Mordred

12. Who kills Donalbain?

- Macbeth
- Malcolm
- A group of murderers hired by Macbeth
- No one

13. What happens to Lady Macbeth before she dies?

- She is plagued by fits of sleepwalking.
- She is haunted by the ghost of Duncan.
- She sees her children killed in battle.
- She sees her children killed by Macbeth.

14. Who kills Lord Siward's son?

- Duncan
- Lennox
- Macbeth
- Ross

15. Where are Scottish kings crowned?

- Edinburgh
- Scone
- London
- Dunsinane

16. Why is Macduff able to kill Macbeth despite the witches' prophecy?

- He kills the witches first.
- He receives a charm from Grinswindle.
- He is a powerful warlock himself.
- He was born by cesarean section.

17. Where is Duncan killed?

- In the battle with Norway
- In his bedchamber at Macbeth's castle
- In his bedchamber at Forres
- At Birnam Wood

18. Who flees Scotland to join Malcolm in England?

- Donalbain
- Ross
- Macduff
- Lennox

19. What was the weather like the night Duncan was murdered?

- Stormy and violent
- Calm and placid
- Foggy and ominous
- It was a night like any other night, according to Lennox

20. Who kills Lady Macbeth?

- Macbeth
- Macduff
- Lady Macduff
- Lady Macbeth

21. Who flees Scotland immediately after Duncan's death?

- Macbeth
- Malcolm and Donalbain
- Fleance
- Lennox

22. Who jokes that he works at "hell gate"?

- Macbeth
- Macduff
- The porter
- Duncan

23. What title is Macbeth given after his victory described in Act 1?

- Thane of Cawdor
- Thane of Ross
- King of Scotland
- Prince of Cumberland

24. Who tells Macduff that his family has been killed?

- Donalbain
- Macbeth
- Lady Macduff
- Ross

1. Who are the first characters to appear in this play? (a) Soldiers. (b) **Three Witches.** (c) Messengers. (d) Macbeth and Duncan.
2. What is the weather like at the beginning of the play? (a) Dark and misty. (b) Sunny and bright. (c) **Lightning and thunder.** (d) Torrential rain.
3. What do the witches vow to do at the beginning of the play? (a) **Meet again.** (b) Kill Macbeth. (c) Confuse the messengers. (d) Fool the soldiers.
4. When do the witches want to meet? (a) **After a mighty battle.** (b) At the turn of the year. (c) Before the sun sets. (d) The dawn before Macbeth's death.
5. Where does the sun seem to set at the beginning of the play? (a) The witches' cauldron. (b) The ocean. (c) The ground. (d) **The heath.**
6. Where is this play set? (a) England. (b) Wales. (c) Ireland. (d) **Scotland.**

7. Who do the witches plan to meet after parting in Act 1, Scene 1? (a) Duncan. (b) **Macbeth**. (c) MacDonwald. (d) McBride. 1
8. What do the witches sense in the air in Act 1, Scene 1? (a) **Something murky**. (b) Something unexpected. (c) Something hopeful. (d) Something astonishing.
9. What are the witches anticipating at the beginning of the play? (a) The death of Macbeth. (b) **Something to happen on a larger scale**. (c) To meet their master. (d) The assassination of the king.
10. What do the witches say are their greatest pleasure in life? (a) Conjuring. (b) Killing. (c) Serving. (d) **Deceiving**.
11. How many witches are there? (a) **Three**. (b) Five. (c) Four. (d) Six.
12. What kind of land is featured in Act 1, Scene 1? (a) **Desert**. (b) Forest. (c) Cave. (d) Meadow.
13. Who of the following is NOT found in Act 1, Scene 2? (a) Malcolm. (b) **Macbeth**. (c) Lennox. (d) Duncan.
14. Where does Duncan decide to camp at the beginning of the play? (a) Florence. (b) Innerwith. (c) Triamond. (d) **Forres**.
15. Who does Duncan meet as he sets up camp at the beginning of the play? (a) One of the witches. (b) Malcolm. (c) A messenger. (d) A **wounded soldier**.

16. What title does Duncan hold? (a) General. (b) Magistrate. (c) Duke. (d) **King.**

17. What did Macbeth do to Macdonald? (a) Cut off his head. (b) **Ripped him in half with his sword.** (c) Poisoned him. (d) Stabbed him in the heart.

18. Who is the main enemy of Scotland at the time of this play? (a) England. (b) Germany. (c) Scandinavia. (d) **Norway.**

19. In Act 1, Scene 2, why does the sergeant not finish telling Duncan of the battle? (a) He is too overcome with emotion. (b) He falls asleep. (c) He dies. (d) **He faints from loss of blood.**

20. Who is assisting the main enemy of Scotland at the time of this play? (a) MacDuff. (b) Macbeth. (c) **The Thane of Cawdor.** (d) The Witches.

21. Who is sent for to help the wounded sergeant in Act 1, Scene 2? (a) A nurse. (b) **A surgeon.** (c) Another soldier. (d) Duncan. 3

What does Macbeth fear his future will be after finding out the source of the shrill cry in Act 5, Scene 5? (a) Great glory. (b) **Sadness and sorrow.** (c) Reigning and ruling. (d) Dusty death.

161. How does Macbeth hear that Birnam Wood is moving towards the castle? (a) He sees it in a dream. (b) A witch prophecies it to him. (c) **He sees it out his window.** (d) His sentry tells him.

162. How does Lady Macbeth die? (a) Mistaken for a witch by a servant. (b) Poison. (c) Captured by the enemy. (d) **Suicide.**

163. What does the army at Dunsinane do when they reach the castle? (a) Begin bombarding the castle. (b) Pound their drums. (c) Rest. (d) **Wait for Macbeth.**

164. What does Malcolm tell the army to do when they reach the castle at Dunsinane? (a) Put down their branches. (b) Get some good rest before the action begins. (c) **Wipe off their camouflage.** (d) Chant against Macbeth.

165. Who will lead the first assault on the castle in Act 5, Scene 6? (a) Siward. (b) **Macduff.** (c) Angus. (d) Malcolm.

166. Why is Macbeth afraid when the army reaches the castle when he has been so confident until then? (a) **The witches warnings are coming true.** (b) He didn't realize how large the army was. (c) He cannot find his good armor. (d) He feels helpless without his wife.

167. Where did the army get the boughs they are holding? (a) From the forests near their homes. (b) From trees at the castle. (c) **From Birnam wood.** (d) At Dunsinane.

168. What were the boughs held by the army used for? (a) Protection.. (b) Weapons. (c) **Camouflage.** (d) Shade.

169. Where is the army at Dunsinane from? (a) Wales. (b) **England.** (c) Scotland. (d) Ireland.

170. What does Macbeth decide he must do when he sees the army at his castle in Act 5, Scene 7? (a) Flee. (b) Make a stand. (c) **Fight.** (d) Surrender.

171. Who is the first person killed by Macbeth in the battle at his castle? (a) Angus. (b) Malcolm. (c) Lennox. (d) Young Siward.

172. How does Macbeth feel about his first killing in the battle in Act 5, Scene 7? (a) Confident. (b) Overwhelmed. (c) **Repentant.** (d) Furious.

173. Who wants to take revenge personally on Macbeth during the battle at the castle? (a) Donalbain. (b) General Siward. (c) **Macduff.** (d) Malcolm. 25

174. Why is Macbeth not afraid of the man sworn to take revenge on him? (a) He had a dream in which he defeated this man. (b) He knows he is stronger than the man. (c) He is full of confidence. (d) **The prophecy from the witches gives him courage.**

175. What does Macbeth say he will not do when he sees two angry and armed men approach him in the castle in Act 5, Scene 8? (a) Retreat. (b) Fall on his sword. (c) **Succumb to fear.** (d) Lose the battle.

176. How was Macduff born? (a) Extracted from his mother's dead corpse. (b) Stillborn, and then revived. (c) Born prematurely. (d)

Ripped from his mother's womb.

177. Why is Macduff's birth so important to the plot? (a) **Macbeth can not be killed by a man born naturally of a woman.** (b)

Macduff is related to Macbeth. (c) His unique birth gave him strength. (d) Macbeth and Macduff were born the same way.

178. What does Macduff call Macbeth as they fight? (a) A tyrant. (b) A child. (c) A pussycat. (d) **A fool.**

179. What brings Siward comfort when he hears of his son's death? (a) Macbeth was defeated. (b) **He died nobly.** (c) He honored his father. (d) He died quickly and painlessly.

180. Who is crowned king at the end of the play? (a) Siward. (b) **Malcolm.** (c) Macduff. (d) Donalbain.

She Stoops to Conquer

She Stoops to Conquer

1. What is the other title of "She Stoops to Conquer"?

Mistakes of a Night

4. How Marlow acted?

Sheepishly

7. Who composed prologue?

David Garrick

8. What is the paper started by Goldsmith?

The Bee

9. who is the old styled gentleman?

Mr. Hardcastle

10. Why did he hate the city life?

City demoralized the city life

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11. "Don't I look like cherry" who says?

Miss. Hardcastle

14. what are the stories that Hardcastle used to tell?

Prince Eugene and Duke of Malborough

15. who is the only character not happy at the end of the play?

Mrs. Hardcastle

16. Who enjoys "French frippery"?

Kate

17. Who recites the play's prologue?

Mr. Woodward

18. What does Mr. Hardcastle disdain most of all?

Town manners

20. Why does Mr. Hardcastle worry about Kate?

He worries the town manners have infected her

23. Who does Hardcastle hope Kate will marry at the beginning of the play?

Marlow

24. Who does Mrs. Hardcastle hope Tony will marry?

Constance Neville

27. Why is Constance excited to hear Marlow is visiting?

Hastings is with him

28. What is Constance's inheritance?

Jewels

29. Where does Tony drink with friends?

The Three Pigeons

35. Which character has a complicated relationship with his or her mother?

Tony

36. What happens when Marlow speaks to a "modest" woman?

They petrify him

37. Why must Hastings hide his identity?

He wants to elope with Constance.

45. How do you know Hardcastle is old-fashioned?

His house looks like an inn and he doesn't like the London fashion.

48. What agreement have Kate and her father made regarding her manner of dress?

Her father prefers plain clothing so she will wear fancy clothes when he is not around but will go plain when he is.

51. What is Neville's position in respect to Tony and his mother?

She hates Tony, but her aunt wants her to marry him for jewels and money. Miss Neville just wants to please her.

52. What practical joke does Tony play in the visitors from London?

Tells them they are too far from their destination and that they will need to stay overnight at an inn, but instead he takes them to the Hardcastle manor.

53. How can reader's accept the idea that Marlow and Hastings will believe the Hardcastle house to be an inn?

The house looks like an inn and Marlow and Hardcastle don't know each other. Also because in the evening Kate is dressed like a servant.

54. What important information does Constance give to the reader and Kate about Marlow?

That he is shy around women.

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54. . What does Kate think will be her father's reaction when he hears the whole story?

That he will laugh Marlow out of his resolve to leave.

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55. What does Mr. Hardcastle say to his daughter about Marlow that pleases her? Disturbs her?

Marlow is intelligent to be productive but he keeps to himself.

56. What does Kate's response reveal about her father's warnings?

She isn't going to let it bother her if Marlow doesn't love her.

57. What does this comment of Kate's reveal: "But I vow I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover?"

She can laugh at herself.

58. In the second scene, at the tavern, do you think the commoners are making fun of the gentry, or the playwright is making fun of people who put on airs?

The people who put on airs.

59. What manners of country living is Goldsmith showing to be incongruous or pretentious?

Kate is controlled by social class. Tony doesn't do much but uses intelligence yet not enough to live up to standards, Marlow can't be himself around women but Tony is treated with contempt. Mr. Hardcastle puts on great airs by knowing little.

60. Why are Hardcastle's servants so inept?

They aren't really servants.

61. Why does Marlow feel that he will never marry?

He cannot talk well with women of upper class.

62. What is comical of the scene between Hardcastle, Marlow, and Hastings?

Marlow and Hastings believe Hardcastle is an inkeeper, so they were stunned by his audacity.

63. How does Hastings find out about Tony's practical joke?

Meets Miss Neville and she explains.

64. Why is Constance reluctant to run off and elope with Hastings?

She wants her jewels from Miss Hardcastle before she leaves.

65. What is Kate's plan for Marlow?

She plans to keep up his delusion.

66. What does the maid question about Kate's plan?

Whether she can act the part of a barmaid.

67. What does Kate propose that her father and Sir Charles do?

Hide behind a screen while she meets with Marlow.

68. What does Jeremy, Marlow's servant, verify?

That Marlow ordered his servants to drink.

69. What has been established for Hastings in Act 3?

That he is in Hardcastle's house and not an inn.

70. What does Kate think will be her father's reaction when he hears the whole story?

That he will laugh Marlow out of his resolve to leave.

71. Does Mr. Hardcastle think he might change his mind about Marlow?

No, he trusts his first impression.

72. What is Hastings' double entendre about the calf brains on the menu?

Let your brains be knocked out, sir, I don't like them.

73. Mr. Hardcastle is furious with Marlow. What does he say out loud to himself about the young man? He is the most impudent piece of brass that ever spoke with a tongue.

74. After the meal problem is settled, what demands do Marlow and Hastings make?

That they go see to the making of their beds

75. What does Tony come running into the room to announce?

That he has Constance's jewels to give her.

76. What do Hastings and Marlow believe

That what Tony told them about the innkeeper is true

77. How does Kate as the barmaid rebuff Marlow.

By telling him how she thinks he acted with Miss Hardcastle exactly like it happened

78. Who enters while Kate is struggling to get her hand away from Marlow?

Mr. Hardcastle.

79. What funny comment does Hardcastle make to the audience about the behavior of Marlow and Hastings?

It may be modern modesty but looks like old-fashioned impudence.

80. What does Marlow say that Kate overhears?

That Miss Hardcastle is too grave and sentimental for him.

81. As Marlow kneels in front of Kate, what does his father say, coming out of hiding?

Charles, how you have deceived me!

82. What does Constance attempt to do?

Get Mrs. Hardcastle away by telling her a story about Tony.

83. Why does Mr. Hardcastle not go back into the house?

He is sure he heard two voices and wants to know who else is there.

84. What does Mrs. Hardcastle not recognize as Tony and Constance banter back and forth?

The sarcasm in their declarations of love for each other.

85. What does Sir Charles say will happen if what Kate has said turns out to be true?

All his happiness with his son shall come to an end.

86. What does Marlow say to Kate when he enters and sees her standing there?

That he has trifled with his heart and must go.

87. How does Kate respond to Marlow's declaration of love?

That she could not gain her happiness by lessening his.

88. What does Mrs. Hardcastle promise to give Constance right away

The jewels.

Background

Who is responsible for the hero's tragedy in a Shakespearean Tragedy –
Hero Himself

The theme of Shakespearean Comedy—
Love leading to marriage

Tragi-comedy—
Half tragedy and half comedy

Name of Shakespearean Theatre
The Globe

Tragic flaw that leads to the downfall of Hero
Hamartia

Purgation or purification of feelings
Catharsis

four great Shakespearean Tragedies

Hamlet....

Heroines are more important in---
Shakespearean Comedies

Shakespeare's birth place
Stratford on Avon

Which is not a history play
Julius Caesar

Who provided comic relief in Macbeth
Porter, drunk Chamberlain

Macbeth was first published in---
First folio of 1623

Source of history plays for Shakespeare
Chronicles of Holinshed

Tragic plot of Shakespearean tragedies
Three parts

Famous name for Existentialism
Jean Paul Sartre

She Stoops to Conquer was first produced

In the Great Shakespearean Tragedies the problem and goal are of
Spiritual order or humane ends

Tragedy of ordinary middle class and working class people
Domestic tragedy

The drama meant to be read in solitude
Closet drama

