

Choose the best answer for each item.

1. More than one friendly whale has nudged a boat with such _____ that passengers have been knocked overboard.
 - a. enthusiasm
 - b. animosity
 - c. lethargy
 - d. serenity

2. Readers were so bored with the verbose and redundant style of the Victorian novelists that they welcomed the change to the _____ style of Hemingway.
 - a. prolix
 - b. consistent
 - c. florid
 - d. terse

3. Fossils may be set in stone, but their interpretation is not; a new find may necessitate the _____ of a traditional theory.
 - a. assertion
 - b. revision
 - c. formulation
 - d. validation

4. The linguistic _____ of the refugee children is reflected in their readiness to adopt the language of their homeland.
 - a. conservatism
 - b. inadequacy
 - c. adaptability
 - d. philosophy

5. Lucille is too much _____ in her writings: she writes a page when a sentence should suffice.
 - a. pleasant
 - b. lucid
 - c. verbose
 - d. efficient

6. It is remarkable that a man so in the public eye, so highly praised and imitated, can retain his _____.
 - a. idiosyncrasies
 - b. dogmas
 - c. humility
 - d. magniloquence

7. Breaking with established artistic and social conventions, Picasso was _____ genius whose heterodox works infuriated the traditionalists of his day.
 - a. a venerated
 - b. a trite
 - c. an iconoclastic
 - d. an uncontroversial

8. A tapeworm is an example of a _____ organism, one that lives within or on another creature, deriving some or all of its nutriment from its host.

- a. a protozoan
b. a parasitic
c. an exemplary
d. an autonomous
9. The mob lost confidence of him because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made.
a. tired of
b. renegade on
c. delivered on
d. retreated from
10. Emily Elizabeth Dickinson, received little honor in her lifetime but her poetic legacy has gained considerable fame _____.
a. anonymously
b. posthumously
c. prematurely
d. previously
11. Unlike the highly _____ Romantic poets of the previous century, Rudyard Kipling and his fellow Victorian poets were _____ and interested in moralizing.
a. emotional . . . didactic
b. sensitive . . . strange
c. dramatic . . . warped
d. rhapsodic . . . lyrical
12. Ana is an interesting _____, an infinitely shy person who, in apparent contradiction, possesses an enormously intuitive _____ for understanding people.
a. phenomenon . . . disinclination
b. caricature . . . talent
c. paradox . . . gift
d. aberration . . . disdain
13. Truculent in defending their rights of sovereignty under the Articles of the Confederation, the newly formed states _____ constantly.
a. apologized
b. squabbled
c. digressed
d. acquiesced
14. No real life hero of ancient or modern days can surpass James Bond with his nonchalant _____ of death and the _____ with which he bears torture.
a. veneration . . . guile
b. concept . . . terror
c. disregard . . . fortitude
d. impatience . . . fickleness
15. Surrounded by sycophants who invariably _____ in her singing, Zsa Zsa wearied of the constant adulation and longed for honest criticism.
a. assailed
b. thwarted

- c. reciprocated
- d. extolled

16. Despite the growing _____ of the Party list Representatives in the Philippine Congress, many political experts felt that the NGOs are still _____ in the government.

- a. decrease . . . inappropriate
- b. prominence . . . underrepresented
- c. skill . . . alienated
- d. number . . . misdirected

17. Although *Tagalogs* often use the terms *Bisaya* and *Cebuano* _____, people coming from the Southern part of the Philippines are profoundly aware of the _____ the two.

- a. unerringly . . . significance of
- b. confidently . . . origins of
- c. deprecatingly . . . controversies about
- d. interchangeably . . . dissimilarities between

18. There is nothing _____ or provisional about Bronte's early critical pronouncements; she deals _____ with what then radical new developments in poetry.

- a. tentative . . . confidently
- b. dogmatic . . . arbitrary
- c. imprecise . . . inconclusively
- d. shallow . . . superficially

19. This well-documented history is of importance because it carefully _____ the _____ accomplishments of the Filipino artists who are all too little known to the public at large.

- a. recognizes . . . negligible
- b. scrutinizes . . . illusory
- c. substantiates . . . considerable
- d. distorts . . . noteworthy

20. An experienced politician who knew better than to launch a campaign in troubled political waters, he intended to wait for a more _____ occasion before he announced his plans.

- a. provocative
- b. unseemly
- c. questionable
- d. propitious

ANSWER KEY

- 1. A – enthusiasm
- 2. D – terse
- 3. B – revision
- 4. C – adaptability
- 5. C – verbose
- 6. C – humility
- 7. C – an iconoclastic
- 8. B – a parasitic

9. C – delivered on
10. B – posthumously
11. A – emotional . . . didactic
12. C – paradox . . . gift
13. B – squabbled
14. C – disregard . . . fortitude
15. D – extolled
16. B – prominence . . . underrepresented
17. D – interchangeably . . . dissimilarities between
18. A – tentative . . . confidently
19. C – substantiates . . . considerable
20. D – propitious

LET English Reviewer: Literary Works and Authors

1. Identify the author of this literary work: MEN WITHOUT WOMEN
 - a. Ernest Hemingway
 - b. Benjamin Disraeli
 - c. Louis-Ferdinand Celine
 - d. E.M. Forster

2. PILGRIMS PROGRESS was written by:
 - a. John Bunyan
 - b. Jack London
 - c. Henry Fielding
 - d. Stendhal

3. DON QUIXOTE
 - a. Gustave Flaubert
 - b. Joseph Conrad
 - c. Miguel de Cervantes
 - d. D.H. Lawrence

4. Which of the following works by DANIEL DEFOE features a castaway who spends 28 years on a remote tropical island near Venezuela, encountering Native Americans, captives, and mutineers before being rescued?
 - a. Memoirs of a Cavalier
 - b. Robinson Crusoe
 - c. Moll Flanders
 - d. Captain Singleton

5. VANITY FAIR is a novel satirizing society in early 19th-century Britain. Who wrote this classic?
 - a. Daniel Defoe
 - b. Wikie Collins
 - c. Herman Melville
 - d. William Makepeace Thackeray

6. JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE NIGHT
 - a. Wikie Collins
 - b. Herman Melville

- c. Louis-Ferdinand Celine
- d. Franz Kafka

7. AS I LAY DYING

- a. William Faulkner
- b. Jerome K. Jerome
- c. Erskine Childers
- d. George Grosmith

8. THE TRIAL is a novel which tells the story of a man arrested and prosecuted by a remote, inaccessible authority, with the nature of his crime never revealed either to him or the reader. Who is the writer of this novel?

- a. Henry James
- b. Franz Kafka
- c. Thomas Hardy
- d. Fyodor Dostoevsky

9. THE GREAT GATSBY

- a. Ford Madox Fod
- b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- c. D.H. Lawrence
- d. Joseph Conrad

10. A PASSAGE TO INDIA is about the racial tensions and prejudices between indigenous Indians and the British colonists who rule India. Who wrote this novel?

- a. Virginia Woolf
- b. Oscar Wilde
- c. Jack London
- d. E. M. Forster

11. MRS. DALLOWAY is a novel that details a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway in post-World War I England. Who is its author?

- a. Virginia Woolf
- b. Charlotte Bronte
- c. Mary Shelley
- d. Emily Bronte

12. ULYSSES chronicles the passage of Leopold Bloom through Dublin during an ordinary day, 16 June 1904. The title alludes to Odysseus, the hero of Homer's Odyssey. Name the author of Ulysses.

- a. Anthony Trollope
- b. Kenneth Grahame
- c. Laurence Strene
- d. James Joyce

13. THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS features the adventures of Richard Hannay, an all-action hero with a stiff upper lip. Who wrote this novel?

- a. Honore De Balzac
- b. Samuel Richardson
- c. John Buchan
- d. Thomas Love Peacock

14. THE GOOD SOLDIER's original title was The Saddest Story, but after the onset of World War I, the publishers asked its author for a new title. What is the name of its author?

- a. Gustave Flaubert
- b. Henry Fielding
- c. Ford Madox Ford
- d. Samuel Richardson

15. THE RAINBOW is a novel with a frank treatment of sexual desire and the power it plays within relationships as a natural and even spiritual force of life. Who is its author?

- a. D. H. Lawrence
- b. Jonathan Swift
- c. Alexandre Dumas
- d. Daniel Defoe

16. IN THE SEARCH OF LOST TIME

- a. Laurence Sterne
- b. Marcel Proust
- c. Jack London
- d. Thomas Hardy

17. THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS is a classic of children's literature which was adapted partly on stage as Toad of Toad Hall in 1929. Name its author.

- a. Kenneth Grahame
- b. E.M. Foster
- c. Thomas Hardy
- d. Erskine Childers

18. NOSTROMO features Señor Gould, a native Costaguanero of English descent who owns the silver-mining concession in Sulaco. Name the author of this novel.

- a. Joseph Conrad
- b. Samuel Richardson
- c. George Elliot
- d. Thomas Hardy

19. THE CALL OF THE WILD is known for its dog protagonist. It is sometimes classified as a juvenile novel, suitable for children, but it is dark in tone and contains numerous scenes of cruelty and violence. Who wrote this novel?

- a. Oscar Wilde
- b. Jack London
- c. Henry James
- d. Kenneth Grahame

20. THE RIDDLE OF THE SANDS is an early example of the espionage novel, with a strong underlying theme of militarism. It has been made into a film and TV film. Who wrote this novel?

- a. Erskine Childers
- b. William Faulkner
- c. Jerome K. Jerome
- d. Honore De Balzac

21. JUDE THE OBSCURE, include themes such as class, scholarship, religion, marriage, and the modernisation of thought and society. Name its author.

- a. Samuel Richardson
- b. Franz Kafka
- c. Thomas Hardy
- d. Joseph Conrad

22. THE DIARY OF A NOBODY has spawned the word “Pooterish” to describe a tendency to take oneself excessively seriously. Who is the author of this novel?

- a. John Buchan
- b. George Grossmith
- c. Anthony Trollope
- d. Samuel Richardson

23. THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY is about a young man who sold his soul to the devil to ensure his portrait would age rather than himself. Which of the following is its author?

- a. Herman Melville
- b. Oscar Wilde
- c. Jonathan Swift
- d. Wikie Collins

24. THREE MEN IN A BOAT was initially intended to be a serious travel guide with accounts of local history along the route. Who wrote this novel?

- a. Benjamin Disraeli
- b. Jerome K. Jerome
- c. Laurence Stern
- d. Marcel Proust

25. DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE is about a London lawyer named Gabriel John Utterson who investigates strange occurrences between his old friend, Dr Henry Jekyll, and the misanthropic Edward Hyde. Who is its author?

- a. James Joyce
- b. Jack London
- c. Robert Louis Stevenson
- d. Stendhal

26. Which of the following is a work of SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS?

- a. Animal Farm
- b. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- c. The Scarlet Letter
- d. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

27. Which is a HENRY JAMES masterpiece?

- a. Vanity Fair
- b. The Portrait of Dorian Gray
- c. The Portrait of a Lady
- d. David Copperfield

28. Which novel features JOSEPHINE “JO” MARCH?
- Wuthering Heights
 - Little Women
 - Sense and Sensibility
 - Scarlet Letter
29. Which is an HONORE DE BALZAC novel?
- The Black Sheep
 - The Charterhouse of Parma
 - The Count of Monte Cristo
 - Dangerous Liaisons
30. Which of the following gothic authors wrote the THE INTERVIEW WITH A VAMPIRE?
- Anne Rice
 - Mary Shelley
 - Bram Stoker
 - Gaston Leroux

KEY TO CORRECTION AND EXPLANATION

1. A- Men Without Women (1927) is a collection of short stories written by American author Ernest Hemingway. The volume consists of fourteen stories, ten of which had been previously published in magazines. The story subjects include bullfighting, infidelity, divorce and death. “The Killers”, “Hills Like White Elephants” and “In Another Country” are considered to be among Hemingway’s best work.

2. A- The Pilgrim’s Progress from This World to That Which Is to Come is a Christian allegory written by John Bunyan and published in February, 1678. It is regarded as one of the most significant works of religious English literature, has been translated into more than 200 languages, and has never been out of print.

Pilgrim’s Progress is an allegory of a Christian’s journey (here represented by a character called ‘Christian’) from the “City of Destruction” to the “Celestial City”. Along the way he visits such locations as the Slough of Despond, Vanity Fair, the Doubting Castle, and the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

3. C – Don Quixote, fully titled The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha, is a novel written by Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes created a fictional origin for the story by inventing a Moorish chronicler for Don Quixote named Cide Hamete Benengeli. Published in two volumes a decade apart (in 1605 and 1615), Don Quixote is the most influential work of literature from the Spanish Golden Age in the Spanish literary canon.

4. B – ROBINSON CRUSOE was published in 1719, the story was likely influenced by the real-life Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish castaway who lived four years on the Pacific island called “Más a Tierra” (in 1966 its name was changed to Robinson Crusoe Island), Chile.

CAPTAIN SINGLETON (1720), is a bipartite adventure story whose first half covers a traversal of Africa, and whose second half taps into the contemporary fascination with piracy. It has been commended for its sensitive depiction of the close relationship between the eponymous hero and his religious mentor, the Quaker, William Walters, one which appears homoerotic to many modern readers.

MEMOIRS OF A CAVALIER (1720) is a work of historical fiction by Daniel Defoe, set during the Thirty Years’ War and the English Civil Wars.

The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders (commonly known as simply “MOLL FLANDERS”) is a novel written by Daniel Defoe in 1722.

5. D – Vanity fair refers to a stop along the pilgrim’s progress: a never-ending fair held in a town called Vanity, which is meant to represent man’s sinful attachment to worldly things. It was written by William Makepeace Thackeray and was first published in 1847.

6. C – *Journey to the End of Night* (*Voyage au bout de la nuit*, 1932) is the first novel of Louis-Ferdinand Céline. This semi-autobiographical work describes antihero Ferdinand Bardamu. His surname, Bardamu, is derived from the French words Barda—the “pack” carried by World War I soldiers—and mu, the past participle of the verb *mouvoir*, meaning to move. Bardamu is involved with World War I, colonial Africa, and post-World War I America (where he works for the Ford Motor Company), returning in the second half of the work to France, where he becomes a medical doctor and establishes a practice in a poor Paris suburb, the fictional La Garenne-Rancy.

7. A – *As I Lay Dying* is a novel by the American author William Faulkner. The novel was written in six weeks while Faulkner was working at a power plant, published in 1930, and described by Faulkner as a “tour-de-force.” It is Faulkner’s fifth novel and consistently ranked among the best novels of 20th century literature. The title derives from Book XI of Homer’s *The Odyssey*, wherein Agamemnon speaks to Odysseus: “As I lay dying, the woman with the dog’s eyes would not close my eyes as I descended into Hades.”

The novel is known for its stream of consciousness writing technique, multiple narrators, and varying chapter lengths; the shortest chapter in the book consists of just five words, “My mother is a fish.”

8. B – *The Trial* (German: *Der Prozeß*) is a novel by Franz Kafka, first published in 1925. Like his other novels, *The Trial* was never completed, although it does include a chapter which brings the story to an end. After his death in 1924, Kafka’s friend and literary executor Max Brod edited the text for publication.

9. B – *The Great Gatsby* is a novel by the American author F. Scott Fitzgerald. First published on April 10, 1925, it is set on Long Island’s North Shore and in New York City during the summer of 1922. It is a critique of the American Dream.

10. D – *A Passage to India* (1924) is a novel by E. M. Forster set against the backdrop of the British Raj and the Indian independence movement in the 1920s. It was selected as one of the 100 great works of English literature by the Modern Library and won the 1924 James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction. *Time* magazine included the novel in its “TIME 100 Best English-language Novels from 1923 to 2005”

11. A – *Mrs. Dalloway* (published on 14 May 1925) is a novel by Virginia Woolf. It was created from two short stories, “Mrs Dalloway in Bond Street” and the unfinished “The Prime Minister”, the novel’s story is of Clarissa’s preparations for a party of which she is to be hostess. With the interior perspective of the novel, the story travels forwards and back in time and in and out of the characters’ minds to construct an image of Clarissa’s life and of the inter-war social structure.

12. D – *Ulysses* is a novel by the Irish author James Joyce, first serialised in parts in the American journal *The Little Review* from March 1918 to December 1920, then published in its entirety by Sylvia Beach on 2 February 1922, in Paris. One of the most important works of Modernist literature, it has been called “a demonstration and summation of the entire movement”.

13. C – *The Thirty-Nine Steps* is an adventure novel by the Scottish author John Buchan, first published in 1915 by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh. It is the first of five novels featuring Richard Hannay, an all-action hero with a stiff upper lip and a miraculous knack for getting himself out of sticky situations.

14. C – *The Good Soldier: A Tale of Passion* is a 1915 novel by English novelist Ford Madox Ford. It is set just before World War I and chronicles the tragedies of the lives of two seemingly perfect couples. The novel is told using a series of flashbacks in non-chronological order, a literary technique pioneered by Ford. It also makes use of the device of the unreliable narrator, as the main character gradually reveals a version of events that is quite different from what the introduction leads you to believe. The novel was loosely based on two incidents of adultery and on Ford’s messy personal life.

15. A – *The Rainbow* is a 1915 novel by British author D. H. Lawrence or David Herbert Richards Lawrence. It follows three generations of the Brangwen family, particularly focusing on the sexual dynamics of, and relations between, the characters.

16. B – *In Search of Lost Time* or *Remembrance of Things Past* is a semi-autobiographical novel in seven volumes by Marcel Proust. His most prominent work, it is popularly known for its extended length and the notion of involuntary memory, the most famous example being the

“episode of the madeleine”. The novel is still widely referred to in English as Remembrance of Things Past, but the title *In Search of Lost Time*, a more accurate rendering of the French, has gained in usage since D.J. Enright’s 1992 revision of the earlier translation by C.K. Scott Moncrieff and Terence Kilmartin. The complete story contains nearly 1.5 million words and is one of the longest novels ever written.

17. A – *The Wind in the Willows* is a classic of children’s literature by Kenneth Grahame, first published in 1908. Alternately slow moving and fast paced, it focuses on four anthropomorphised animal characters in a pastoral version of England. The novel is notable for its mixture of mysticism, adventure, morality, and camaraderie.

18. A – *Nostromo* is a 1904 novel by Polish-born British novelist Joseph Conrad, set in the fictitious South American republic of “Costaguana.” It was originally published serially in two volumes of *T.P.’s Weekly*.

19. B – *The Call of the Wild* is a 1903 novel by American writer Jack London. The plot concerns a previously domesticated dog named Buck, whose primordial instincts return after a series of events leads to his serving as a sled dog in the Yukon during the 19th-century Klondike Gold Rush, in which sled dogs were bought at generous prices.

20. A – *The Riddle of the Sands: A Record of Secret Service* is a 1903 novel by Erskine Childers. It is a novel that “owes a lot to the wonderful adventure novels of writers like Rider Haggard, that were a staple of Victorian Britain”; perhaps more significantly, it was a spy novel that “established a formula that included a mass of verifiable detail, which gave authenticity to the story.

21. C – *Jude the Obscure*, the last of Thomas Hardy’s novels, began as a magazine serial and was first published in book form in 1895. The book was burned publicly by William Walsham How, Bishop of Wakefield, in that same year. Its hero, Jude Fawley, is a working-class young man who dreams of becoming a scholar. The two other main characters are his earthy wife, Arabella, and his cousin, Sue.

22. B – *The Diary of a Nobody*, an English comic novel written by George Grossmith and his brother Weedon Grossmith with illustrations by Weedon, first appeared in the magazine *Punch* in 1888 – 89, and was first printed in book form in 1892. It is considered a classic work of humour and has never been out of print.

The diary is the fictitious record of fifteen months in the life of Mr. Charles Pooter, a middle aged city clerk of lower middle-class status but significant social aspirations, living in the fictional ‘Brickfield Terrace’ in Upper Holloway which was then a typical suburb of the impecuniously respectable kind. Other characters include his wife Carrie (Caroline), his son Lupin, his friends Mr Cummings and Mr Gowing, and Lupin’s unsuitable fiancée, Daisy Mutlar.

23. B – *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is the only published novel by Oscar Wilde, appearing as the lead story in *Lippincott’s Monthly Magazine* on 20 June 1890, printed as the July 1890 issue of this magazine. Wilde later revised this edition, making several alterations, and adding new chapters; the amended version was published by Ward, Lock, and Company in April 1891. The title is sometimes rendered incorrectly as *The Portrait of Dorian Gray*.

24. B – *Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)*, published in 1889, is a humorous account by Jerome K. Jerome of a boating holiday on the Thames between Kingston and Oxford.

One of the most praised things about the novel is how undated it appears to modern readers — the jokes seem fresh and witty even today.

25. C – *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is the original title of a novella written by the Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson and first published in 1886. The work is known for its vivid portrayal of a split personality, split in the sense that within the same person there is both an apparently good and an evil personality each being quite distinct from the other.

26. D – Samuel Langhorne Clemens is well known by his pen name Mark Twain. He is noted for his novel *ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN* (1884).

UNCLE TOM’S CABIN; or, *Life Among the Lowly* is a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

ANIMAL FARM is a novel by Eric Blair, commonly known as George Orwell.

SCARLET LETTER is a novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne also known as Ashley A. Royce.

27. C – THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY is a novel by Henry James. It is one of his most popular long novels, and is regarded by critics as one of his finest.

The Portrait of a Lady is the story of a spirited young American woman, Isabel Archer, who “affronts her destiny” and finds it overwhelming. She inherits a large amount of money and subsequently becomes the victim of Machiavellian scheming by two American expatriates.

The Portrait of Dorian Gray is a novel by OSCAR WILDE. Vanity Fair was written by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERY.

28. B – Josephine “Jo” March is the protagonist of Little Women and is the autobiographical depiction of the writer, Louisa May Alcott, herself.

In Wuthering Heights, Emily Bronte featured CATHERINE EARNSHAW as the female protagonist. ELIZABETH BENNET hails from Jane Austen’s Pride and Prejudice while HESTER PRYNNE came alive in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s Scarlet Letter.

29. A – La Rabouilleuse (THE BLACK SHEEP), is a 1842 novel by Honoré de Balzac as part of his series La Comédie humaine. The Black Sheep is the title of the English translation by Donald Adamson published by Penguin Classics. It tells the story of the Bridau family, trying to regain their lost inheritance after a series of unfortunate mishaps.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO is an adventure novel by Alexandre Dumas.

THE CHARTERHOUSE PARMA is a novel published in 1839 by Stendhal.

DANGEROUS LIAISONS is play by Christopher James Hampton.

30. A – Gaston Leroux, a French novelist, wrote THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA. Bram Stoker is known for his novel DRACULA while Mary Shelley wrote FRANKENSTEIN during the Year without Summer in Europe. Anne Rice is the only non-classic writer in the options. She wrote THE INTERVIEW WITH A VAMPIRE IN 1973.