

Novels, Society and History

Question 1.

Novels bring together many:

- (a) Languages
- (b) People
- (c) Cultures
- (d) Drawings

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cultures

Like the nation, the novel brings together many cultures.

Question 2.

The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of:

- (a) Men
- (b) Women
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Animals

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Women

The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of women in the eighteenth century.

Question 3.

The novels of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in:

- (a) Early seventeenth century
- (b) Early eighteenth century
- (c) Early nineteenth century
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Early nineteenth century

In the early nineteenth century.

Question 4.

Pride and prejudice was written by:

- (a) Charles Dicken
- (b) Jane Austen
- (c) Walter Scott
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Jane Austen
Jane Austen wrote Pride and Prejudice.

Question 5.
Jane Eyre was written by:
(a) Charles Dicken
(b) Jane Austen
(c) Walter Scott
(d) Charlotte Bronte

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Charlotte Bronte
Charlotte Bronte wrote Jane Eyre.

Question 6.
George Eliot was the pen-name of:
(a) Charles Dicken
(b) Jane Eyre
(c) Jane Austen
(d) Mary Ann Evans

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Mary Ann Evans
Mary Ann Evans pen-name was George Eliot.

Question 7.
Treasure Island was written in 1883 by:
(a) Charles Dicken
(b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) R.L. Stevenson
(d) Jane Austen

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) R.L. Stevenson
R.L. Stevenson wrote Treasure Island.

Question 8.
Jungle book was written in 1894 by:
(a) Charles Dicken
(b) Rudyard Kipling
(c) R.L. Stevenson
(d) Jane Austen

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Rudyard Kipling
Rudyard Kipling wrote Jungle Book.

Question 9.
G.A. Henty's historical adventure novels was for:
(a) Girls
(b) Boys
(c) Women
(d) Soldiers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Boys
G.A. Henty's historical adventure novel was for boys.

Question 10.
The novel Ramona was written by:
(a) Jane Austen
(b) G.A. Henty
(c) Helen Hunt Jackson
(d) Sarah C. Woolsey

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Helen Hunt Jackson
Helen Hunt Jackson wrote Ramona which was a love story about adolescent girls.

Question 11.
'What Katy did' was written by:
(a) Jane Austen
(b) G.A. Henty
(c) Helen Hunt Jackson
(d) Sarah C. Woolsey

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Sarah C. Woolsey
Sarah C. Woolsey wrote 'What Katy Did'.

Question 12.
The pen-name of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey was:
(a) Susan Coolidge
(b) George Eliot
(c) Susan Watt
(d) Helen H. Jackson

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Susan Coolidge

Susan Coolidge was the pen-name of Sarah C. Woolsey.

Question 13.

Henrietta Temple was translated into Malayalam by:

- (a) Chander Menon
- (b) Benjamin Disraeli
- (c) Ravi Verma
- (d) Satyendranath Bisht

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Chander Menon

Chandu Menon translated Henrietta Temple into Malayalam.

Question 14.

The first modern novel in Malayalam was:

- (a) Hanrietta Temple
- (b) Indukush
- (c) Indujana
- (d) Indulekha

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Indulekha

Indulekha was the first modern novel in Malayalam.

Question 15.

Pariksha-Guru was written by:

- (a) Chandu Menon
- (b) Srinivas Das
- (c) Satyendranath Bisht
- (d) Ravi Varma

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Srinivas Das

Srinivas Das wrote Pariksha-Guru. This book cautioned young men against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent loose morals.

Question 16.

Novel is born from print which is a:

- (a) Scientific invention
- (b) Modern invention
- (c) Mechanical invention
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mechanical invention

Novel was born from print which no doubt was a mechanical invention.

Question 17.

The novel first took firm root in England and:

- (a) Russia
- (b) USA
- (c) India
- (d) France

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) France

The novel first took firm root in England and France.

Question 18.

The novel which used the private and personal form of letters to tell its story was called:

- (a) Epistolary novel
- (b) Classic novel
- (c) Ballad
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Epistolary novel

The epistolary novel used the private and personal form of letters to tell its story.

Question 19.

The novel Pamela was written by:

- (a) Henry Fielding
- (b) Walter Scott
- (c) Samuel Richardson
- (d) Tom James

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Samuel Richardson

Pamela was written by Samuel Richardson which was a story through an exchange of letters between two lovers.

Question 20.

The novel Tom Jones was written by:

- (a) Henry Fielding
- (b) Walter Scott
- (c) Samuel Richardson
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Henry Fielding
Tom Jones was written by Henry Fielding in 1749.

Question 21.

In France publishers found that they could make super profits by:

- (a) Selling the novels
- (b) Hiring out novels for a week
- (c) Hiring out novels for a day
- (d) Hiring out novels by the hour

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) hiring out novels by the hour

In France, publishers found that they would make super profits by hiring out novels by the hour.

Question 22.

Pickwick Papers was written by:

- (a) Henry Fielding
- (b) Walter Scott
- (c) Charles Dickens
- (d) Samuel Richardson

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens wrote Pickwick Papers which was serialised in a magazine.

Question 23.

Leo Tolstoy wrote extensively on:

- (a) Modern life and community
- (b) Rural life and community
- (c) Urban life and community
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) rural life and community

Leo Tolstoy wrote extensively on rural life and community.

Question 24.

The novel Hard Times was written by:

- (a) Charles Dicken
- (b) Walter Scott
- (c) Samuel Richardson
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Charles Dicken
Hard Times was written by Charles Dickens.

Question 25.

Oliver Twist is the tale of a:

- (a) A rich boy who lived in a world of fantasy
- (b) Poor boy who lived in a world of petty criminals
- (c) Poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals
- (d) Middle class family who lived with his parents

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) poor orphan who lived
in a world of petty criminals
Oliver Twist is a tale of an orphan boy who lived in the world of petty criminals.

Question 26.

Germinal a novel was written by:

- (a) Emile Zola
- (b) Charles Dickens
- (c) Emile Scott
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Emile Zola
Emile Zola's Germinal is the life of a young miner in France and explaining the grim
condition's of miner's life.

Question 27.

The vast majority of readers of the novel:

- (a) Lived in villages
- (b) Lived in towns
- (c) Lived in the city
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) lived in the city
Novels could be bought by people who could afford them. Thus the vast majority of readers
of the novels lived in cities.

Question 28.

The novelist who wrote about traditional rural communities of England that were fast
vanishing was:

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Henry Scott

- (c) Leo Tolstoy
- (d) Thomas Hardy

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Thomas Hardy

Thomas Hardy. At that time the old rural culture with its independent farmers was dying out.

Question 29.

The Mayor of Casterbridge was written in:

- (a) 1880
- (b) 1884
- (c) 1886
- (d) 1888

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1886

The Mayor of Casterbridge was written by Hardy in 1886.

Question 30.

Novels also draw from different:

- (a) Styles of writing
- (b) Styles of languages
- (c) Styles of pictures
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Styles of languages

Novels also draw from different styles of languages.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. The first proper modern novel was written by Srinivas Das of Delhi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Pariksha-Guru was published in 1884.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. The world of colonial modernity seems to be both brightening and irresistible to the characters.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. The old world urged one to cultivate the 'healthy habit' of reading the newspapers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel-reading public in Marathi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. It was with the writing of Prem Chand that the Hind novel achieved excellence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Prem Chand started writing in Hindi and then shifted to Urdu.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. The novel Sewasadan deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. In the nineteenth century, the early Bengali novels lived in three worlds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. The first novels in Assam were written by missionaries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The most popular historical novelist in Tamil was R. Krishnamurthy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Chandu Menon portrayed Indulekha as a rural woman.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. Madhavan, the villain of the novel Indulekha was presented in ideal colours.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. The heroes and heroines in most of the novels were people who lived in the modern world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. Under colonial rule, many of the English-educated class found new Western ways of living and thinking attractive.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. Within the new culture of print, novels soon became immensely popular.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Detective and mystery novels often had to be printed again and again to meet the demand of readers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. The novel also assisted in the spread of silent reading.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. Reading a novel, during that time, was wastage of time.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Kathanjali started publication in 1939 and published short stories regularly.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. Some parents kept novels in the lofts in their houses, out of their children's reach.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. Rokeya Hossein started a girl's school in Calcutta.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Jane Austen wrote a satiric fantasy in English called *Sittana's Dream*.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. The novel *Padmarag* showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions:

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. In the twentieth century, Sailabala Ghosh Jaisankar could not write novels because her husband was against this.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Indirabai and Indulekha were written by members of the upper castes, and were primarily about upper caste characters.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Pothevi Kunjamba a writer from Kerala, wrote a novel called Saraswativijayam in 1894.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. Advaila Malla Burman's Titash Ekti Nadir Naam is an epic about the Mallas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. Vaikhom Muhammad Basheer was one of the early Muslim writers to gain wide re-known as a novelist in Hindi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. Basheer's short novels and stories were written in the ordinary language on conversation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

| Column-I | Column-II | Column-III |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Henry Fielding's Tom Jones was | (a) serialised | (A) six volumes |
| 2. Charles Dicken's Pickwick Papers was | (b) novels were | (B) young miner |
| 3. Emile Zola's Germinal was on the | (c) life of a | (C) women |
| 4. The novels of Jane Austen give a glimmers | (d) issued in | (D) about boys |
| 5. G.A. Hent/s historical adventure | (e) of the world of | (E) in a magazine |

▼ Answer

Answer:

| Column-I | Column-II | Column-III |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Henry Fielding's Tom Jones was | (d) issued in | (A) six volumes |
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| 3. Emile Zola's Germinal was on the | (c) life of a | (B) young miner |
| 4. The novels of Jane Austen give a glimmers | (e) of the world of | (C) women |
| 5. G.A. Hent/s historical adventure | (b) novels were | (D) about boys |

2.

| Column-A | Column-B |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay | (a) Chemmeen |
| 2. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai | (b) Rangbhoomi |
| 3. Bankim | (c) The gift of cow |
| 4. Prem Chand | (d) Anandamath |
| 5. Godan | (e) Anguriya Binimoy |

▼ Answer

Answer:

| Column-A | Column-B |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay | (e) Anguriya Binimoy |
| 2. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai | (a) Chemmeen |
| 3. Bankim | (d) Anandamath |
| 4. Prem Chand | (b) Rangbhoomi |
| 5. Godan | (c) The gift of cow |

3.

| Column-A | Column-B |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Epistolary | (a) a format in which the story is published in instalments. |
| 2. Serialised | (b) a form of representation through writing, drawing, painting, etc. |
| 3. Vernacular | (c) people of noble birth and high social |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| | position |
| 4. Satire | (d) the normal literary form of language |
| 5. Gentlemanly classes | (e) written in the form of a series of letters |

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

| Column-A | Column-B |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Epistolary | (e) written in the form of a series of letters |
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| 5. Gentlemanly classes | (c) people of noble birth and high social position |

Fill in the blanks

1. novelists did not simply popularise the domestic role of women.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Women

2. Love stories written for girls also first became popular during that period.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: adolescent

3. In the twentieth century writers like Joseph Conrad wrote novels that showed the darker side of occupation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: colonial

4. Banabhatta's Kadambari was written in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sanskrit

5. The earliest novel in was Baba Padmangi's Yamuna Paryatan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Marathi

6. Leading novelists of the century wrote for a cause.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: nineteenth

7. Novels began appearing in Indian languages during the period of colonial rule.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: south

8. The novel Indulekha was published in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1889

9. Srinivas Das's novel, published in was titled Pariksha-Guru.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1882

10. Pariksha-Guru reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: middle

11. The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel reading public in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Hindi

12. It was in the writing of that the Hindi novel achieved excellence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prem Chand

13. In the nineteenth century, the early novels lived in two worlds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bengali

14. The old merchant elite of patronised public forms of entertainment such as Kabirlarai.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Calcutta

15. Calcutta also helped in establishing a relationship with the past.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Novels.
