



DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B

SCHOLAR BATCH

ENGLISH

EMILY DICKINSON
(MCQS)



LIVE

09-07-2024 07:00 PM



✓ **I Heard A Fly Buzz**

- Emily Dickinson

- ◆ written in 1862
- ◆ 16 lines poem
- ◆ Rhyming Scheme for each quatrain
- ◆ Theme - Death or Mystery of Death



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✓ I heard a Fly buzz when I died - *quite peace calm*
The Stillness in the Room
Was like the Stillness in the Air
Between the Heaves of Storm - -
Push



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✓ The Eyes around - had wrung them dry - squeez इज
And Breaths were gathering firm
For that last Onset - when the King death
Be witnessed - in the Room - God



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I willed my Keepsakes - Signed away

What portion of me be

Assignable - and then it was

There interposed a Fly -

Place | death



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With Blue - uncertain - stumbling Buzz
Between the light - and me -
And then the Windows failed - and then
I could not see to see -



A Bird Came Down the Walk

- Emily Dickinson

hunter
prey

- published posthumously in Poems in 1891
- 20 lines poem divided into five quatrains
- Rhyming Scheme for each quatrain ABCB
- Theme Beauty and brutality of nature



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hunter

A Bird, came down the Walk

He did not know I saw

He bit an Angle Worm in halves

And ate the fellow, raw



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And then, he drank a Dew
From a convenient Grass —
And then hopped sideways to the Wall
To let a Beetle pass —
little jump



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✓ He glanced with rapid eyes,
That hurried all abroad
They looked like frightened Beads, I thought,
He stirred his Velvet Head.

pearls



DSSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)



Like one in danger Cautious,
I offered him a Crumb,
And he unrolled his feathers,
And rowed him softer Home -

~ ~ ~



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Bird

Than Oars divide the Ocean,
Too silver for a seam,
Or Butterflies, off Banks of Noon,
Leap, plashless as they swim.

leap / pounce
smoothly

hunter
prey
Man
hunted



Emily Dickinson Biography

Complete Name - Emily Elizabeth Dickinson

Birth - December 10, 1830, Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.

Father - Edward Dickinson

Mother - Emily Norcross

Brother - William Austin

Sister - Lavinia Norcross

Death - May 15, 1886 (aged 55) Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.



Some Important Facts

1. His father was a lawyer in Amherst and a trustee of Amherst College.
2. her only publications during her lifetime were 10 of her nearly 1,800 poems, and one letter.
3. Dickinson spent seven years at the Academy, taking classes in English and classical literature, Latin, botany, geology, history, and arithmetic.
4. In Amherst Academy, she met people who became life long friend such as: Abiah Root, Abby Wood and Susan Huntington.



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5- When she was eighteen, Dickinson's family befriended a young attorney by the name of **Benjamin Franklin Newton**.

6- He gifted Ralph Waldo Emerson's first book of collected poems to **Emily**.

7- **Emily** entered into a state of **seclusion** after the deaths of **several friends** live much of her life in **isolation**.

8- She is known as the **Woman in White**.

9- In 1855, she visited Washington D.C to meet his father. First, they spent three weeks in Washington.



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10- ✓ Then she went to Philadelphia for ~~two weeks~~ to visit family. In Philadelphia, she met Charles Wadsworth, a famous minister.

11- Charles Wordsworth deeply influenced Emily.

12- In the late 1850s, Dickinson befriended Samuel Bowles, the owner and editor-in-chief of the Springfield Republican, and his wife, Mary.

13- On June 16, 1874, while in Boston, Edward Dickinson suffered a stroke and died



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14- A year later, on June 15, 1875, Emily's mother also suffered a stroke, but she died on November 14, 1882.

15- On May 15, 1886, Due to kidney disease, Emily Dickinson died at the age of 55.

(10) 1800

16- Most of her work was done in secret, she didn't share most of what she wrote.

(10) 1800

17- After her younger sister Lavinia discovered the collection of nearly 1800 poems, Dickinson's first volume was published four years after her death.

18- Dickinson wrote mostly about: Nature, (Love, Death, Immorality and God).



EMILY DICKINSON IMPORTANT MCQS

✓ 1. Which of the following themes is most commonly found in Emily Dickinson's poetry?

a) Adventure X

b) War X

c) Death ✓

d) Politics X



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2. Emily Dickinson's poetry is known for its use which of the following stylistic features?

- ~~a) Regular rhyme schemes~~
- ~~b) Long, flowing lines~~
- ☒ c) Extensive use of metaphors.
- ~~d) Free verse~~

Hope feathers.



3. Which of the following is a characteristic of Dickinson's poetic style?

a) Extensive use of punctuation, especially commas

~~b) Regular meter and rhyme~~

~~c) Long, narrative poems~~

d) Unconventional capitalization and punctuation



4. Which poem begins with the line "Because I could not stop for Death"?

- a) "Hope is the thing with feathers"
- b) "Because I could not stop for Death"**
- c) "I heard a Fly buzz - when I died -"
- d) "Success is counted sweetest"





5. Emily Dickinson's poetry often deals with themes of mortality. Which of the following poems is this? s an example of

- a) ~~"I'm Nobody! Who are you?"~~
- b) ~~"A Bird came down the Walk"~~
- d) ~~"Hope is the thing with feathers"~~
- c) "I felt a Funeral, in my Brain"

eternity



6. What is a common characteristic of the speaker's perspective in Dickinson's poems?

- a) Personal and introspective**
- b) Formal and academic
- c) Detached and objective
- d) Aggressive and confrontational



7. Which of the following is true about the publication of Dickinson's work?

- a) She published many poems during her lifetime ~~10~~
- b) Most of her work was published posthumously 7
- c) She refused to write any poetry ~~X~~
- d) Her poetry was widely recognized in her lifetime ~~X~~



8. In Dickinson's poem "Hope is the thing with feathers" what literary device is primarily used?

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Alliteration
- d) Hyperbole

like/souls

love is life



9. Which of the following best describes Emily Dickinson's lifestyle?

a) She was a socialite and frequently attended public events

b) She travelled extensively throughout her life

c) She lived a reclusive life, rarely leaving her home

d) She was a prominent political activist

Seclusion
isolation



10. Emily Dickinson's correspondence with which individual helped in the preservation and publication of her poetry?

~~a) Ralph Waldo Emerson~~

~~b) Samuel Bowles~~

c) Thomas Wentworth Higginson

d) Walt Whitman



11. Emily Dickinson's poetry is known for its unique style. Which of the following characteristics is NOT typically associated with her work?

A. Unconventional punctuation

B. Regular rhyme schemes

C. Use of slant rhyme

D. Short lines and stanzas



12. What is the meter most commonly used in Emily Dickinson's poetry?

A. Iambic pentameter ✓

B. Dactylic hexameter ✓

C. Common meter (alternating lines of iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter)

D. Free verse ✓



13. Emily Dickinson's reclusive lifestyle had a significant impact on her poetry. How did this seclusion influence her work?

- ☒ A. It made her focus on public events and politics.
- ☒ B. It led to detailed observations of her immediate surroundings.
- ☒ C. It caused her to frequently collaborate with other poets.
- ☒ D. It resulted in poems that were primarily narrative in nature.



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✓ 14. In her lifetime, how many of Emily Dickinson's poems were published?

A. Less than 10 (67)

B. Around 50

C. Approximately 150

D. Over 500

(1800)



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15. Which common literary device is frequently used by Emily Dickinson to convey deeper meanings in her poetry?

~~A. Simile~~

~~B. Hyperbole~~

C. Personification

D. Allegory

Death

He



16. What is a common feature of the structure in many of Emily Dickinson's poems?

~~A~~ They follow a strict sonnet form.

~~B~~ They are written in long epic verses.

☒ C They use short, compact stanzas with varied capitalization and punctuation.

~~D~~ They employ complex and varied stanzas with no consistent structure.



17. Which of the following is a central motif in Emily Dickinson's poem "Hope is the thing with feathers"?

A. Despair

~~B. Strength~~

~~C. Fear~~

D. Hope as a bird



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✓ **18. In which year was she born?**

A. 1830

B. 1833

C. 1876

D. 1889



19. What two images does Dickinson use to symbolize "success" in "Success is counted sweetest"?

- ~~A. The nectar and the victorious army~~
- B. The nectar and the olive branch
- C. The olive branch and the laurel
- D. The laurel and the victorious army



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20. Which of the following poets was Dickinson's close friend and mentor in Amherst?

A. Ralph Waldo Emerson

B. Walt Whitman

C. William Blake

D. None of the above Dickinson was not friends with any important poets.





21. In "Because I could not stop for Death, what does the speaker pass by during her carriage-ride with Death?"

A. A schoolyard, a college dance, and a parade

B. A schoolyard, a ripened field, and a setting sun

C. A setting sun, a scarecrow and a college dance

D. A ripened field, a battle, and a schoolyard



22. Where did Dickinson die?

- A. At her family home in Amherst**
- B. In a hospital in Rochester.**
- C. In a hotel in Washington, DC**
- D. At sea, while travelling to visit her nephew**

1830



23. Dickinson considered the speaker in her poems to be

- A. an imaginary person.**
- B. God.**
- C. herself.**
- D. no one**

*poems
↓
speaker*



24. Dickinson's poems tend to see nature as

- ☒ A. both joyful and melancholy
- B. joyful.
- C. melancholy.
- D. neither joyful or melancholy

Death → The end
|
Accept → sadness
||



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25. In Dickinson's poems, death sometimes takes the form of

A. a baby

B. a bird

☒ C. a lover

D. None of these

4+2
6