

DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B SCHOLAR BATCH

ENGLISH

EMILY DICKINSON (MCQS)









- Emily Dickinson
- written in (1862)
- ♦ 16 lines poem
- Rhyming Scheme for each quatrain
- Theme Death or Mystery of Death





Was like the Stillness in the Air

Between the Heaves of Storm - -





The Eyes around - had wrung them dry -

And Breaths were gathering firm

For that last Onset - when the King

Be witnessed - in the Room -



What portion of me be
Assignable - and then it was
Thereinterposed a Fly-



ENGLISH (Lit.)



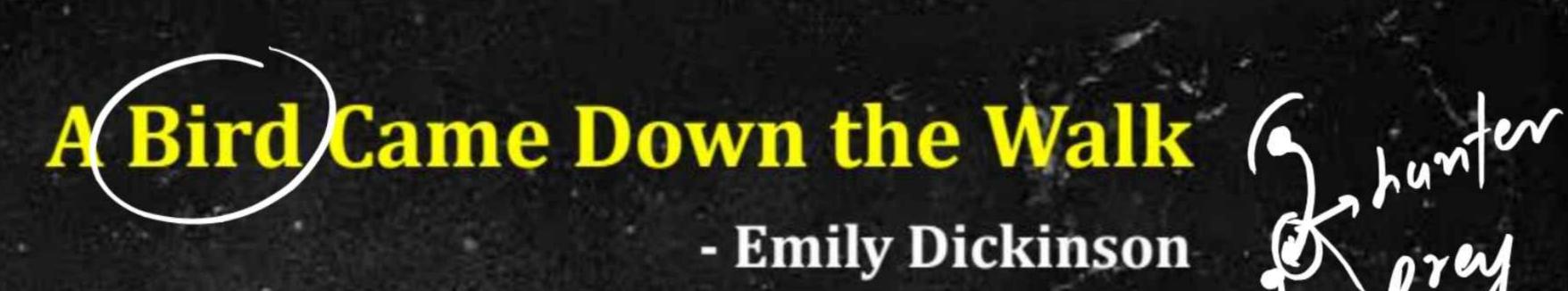
With Blue Juncertain - stumbling Buzz Between the light and me-And then the Windows failed - and then I could not see to see -











- 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







A Bird, came down the Walk) He did not know I saw He bit an Angle Worm in halves And ate the fellow, raw,





And then, he drank a Dew From a convenient Grass And then hopped sidewise to the Wall To let a Beetle pass -



He glanced with rapid eyes,

That hurried all abroad

They looked like frightened Beads, I thought,

He stirred his Velvet Head.



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







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

Smoothly

hunter







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.







- 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.



- 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







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







- 2. Emily Dickinson's poetry is known for its use which of the following stylistic features?
- Regular rhyme schemes
- b) Long, flowing lines
- Extensive use of metalhors. d) Free verse

Feghers.



- 3. Which of the following is a characteristic of Dickinson's poetic style?
- a) Extensive use of punctuation, especially commas
- Regular meter and rhyme
- Long, narrative poems
- (f) 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"
- 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
- aX"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"





- 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
- b) Most of her work was published posthumously
- c) She refused to write any poetry (X
- d) Her poetry was widely recognized in her lifetime





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

11/2/50 W love is like







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 X

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

d) She was a prominent political activist/

Sechion/



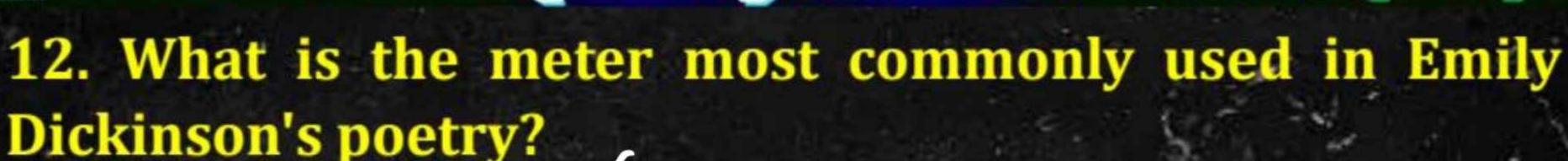
- 10. Emily Dickinson's correspondence with which individual helped in the preservation and publication of her poetry?
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b) Samuel Bowles
- c) Thomas Wentworth Higginson
- d) Walt Whitman



- 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







- A. lambic pentameter
- B. Dactylic hexameter
- G. 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?
- Ax It made her focus on public events and politics.
- B. It led to detailed observations of her immediate surroundings.
- It caused her to frequently collaborate with other poets.
- It resulted in poems that were primarily narrative in nature.







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









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

poetry?

A. Simile

Byperbole

C. Personification

D. Allegory



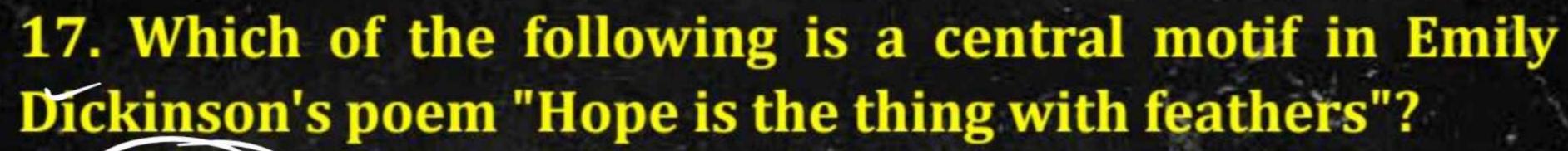


16. What is a common feature of the structure in many of Emily Dickinson's poems?

- They follow a strict sonnet form.
- B)They are written in long epic verses.
- Capitalization and punctuation.
- Description of the Description o







A. Despair

B. 6trength

D. Hope as a bird







18. In which year was she born?

- A. 1830
- B. 1833
- C. 1876
- D. 1889







- A. The nectar and the victorious army
- B. The nectar and the clive branch
- C. The olive branch and the laure
- D. The laurel and the victorious arm

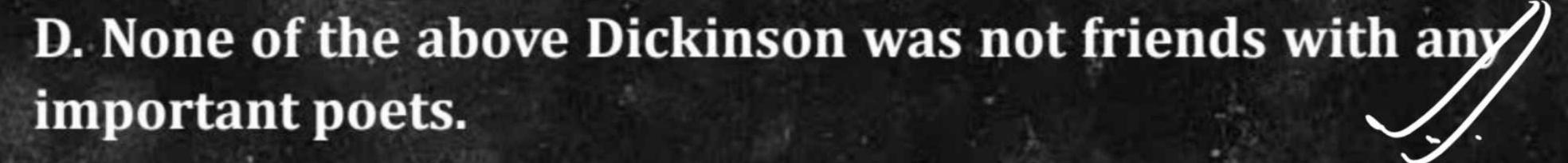






20. Which of the following poets was Dickinson's close friend and mentor in Amherst?

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- B. Walt Whitman
- C. William Blake







- 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 sup
- 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







23. Dickinson considered the speaker in her poems to be

A) an imaginary person.

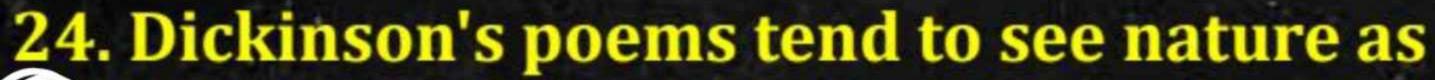
B. God.

C. herself.

D. no one







A both joyful and melancholy

B. joyful.

C. melancholy.

D. neither joyful or melancholy







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

A. a baby

B. a bird



D. None of these

