

authors recap

weeks 1-4

EXERCISE 1

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Rupert Brooke was known for his war poetry and died during World War I.

TRUE

FALSE

2. Siegfried Sassoon's poem *Glory of Women* criticizes the glorification of war by women back home.

TRUE

FALSE

3. Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* is set during World War II and explores the impact of the conflict on a soldier and his lover.

TRUE

FALSE

4. T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* is a long modernist poem that reflects the disillusionment of post-World War I society.

TRUE

FALSE

5. Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* focuses on the dark realities of imperialism in South America.

TRUE

FALSE

6. D.H. Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers* reflects his personal experiences and deals with themes of industrialization and family conflict.

TRUE

FALSE

7. E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India* critiques British colonialism and examines the cultural tensions between the British and Indians.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Rupert Brooke was a strong critic of war in his poetry, particularly in his poem *The Soldier*.

TRUE

FALSE

9. Siegfried Sassoon and Rupert Brooke both wrote anti-war poetry during World War I.

TRUE

FALSE

10. T.S. Eliot was a British-born poet who later became a U.S. citizen and won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

TRUE

FALSE

EXERCISE 2

Tap the correct answer.

1. Which of the following themes is explored in *A Passage to India* by E.M. Forster?

- A. The power of nature
- B. The clash between cultures
- C. The romance between colonizers and locals



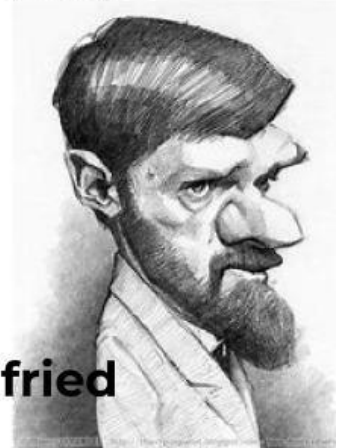
2. Joseph Conrad's writing style in *Heart of Darkness* is characterized by:

- A. Optimism and light imagery
- B. Psychological depth and ambiguity
- C. Linear storytelling and clear resolutions



3. D.H. Lawrence often focused on the relationship between:

- A. The individual and industrial society
- B. Love and religion
- C. Politics and war



4. Which of the following best describes Siegfried Sassoon's literary style?

- A. Satirical and anti-war
- B. Nationalistic and traditional
- C. Romantic and idealistic



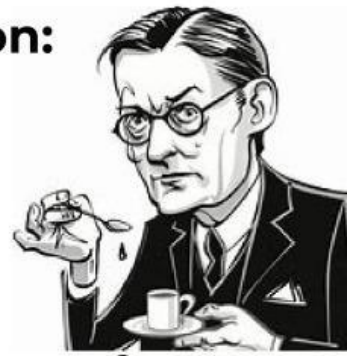
5. Ernest Hemingway is known for his:

- A. Complex, long sentences
- B. Use of symbolism without any dialogue
- C. Concise and minimalist prose style



6. T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* draws heavily on:

- A. Mythological and literary references
- B. Scientific discoveries of the time
- C. Pastoral themes and imagery



7. Which novel by E.M. Forster addresses issues of homosexuality, though it was not published during his lifetime?

- A. *A Room with a View*
- B. *Maurice*
- C. *Where Angels Fear to Tread*



8. Which best describes the tone of Rupert Brooke's war poetry?

- A. Pessimistic and reflective
- B. Patriotic and idealistic
- C. Detached and ironic

9. Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* ends with:

- A. A triumphant return from the war
- B. A tragic loss and disillusionment
- C. A marriage and a hopeful future

10. D.H. Lawrence faced controversy for his novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* because of its:

- A. Explicit content and portrayal of class relations
- B. Political views on industrialization
- C. Criticism of British colonialism