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

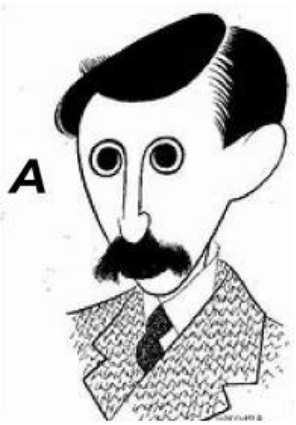
10. T.S. Eliot was a British-born poet who later became a U.S. citizen and won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

TRUE FALSE

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EXERCISE 2

Tap the correct answer.



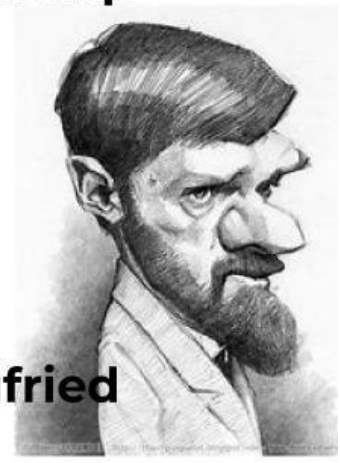
1. Which of the following themes is explored in *A Passage to India* by E.M. Forster?

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

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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

LIVEWORKSHEETS