

**1. How does Gulliver end up stranded in Lilliput?**

- a. He survives a shipwreck
- b. His crew abandons him
- c. He is dropped there by an enormous eagle
- d. He stops there for provisions and is trapped while he sleeps

**2. How do the Lilliputians offer Gulliver something to drink?**

- a. They break down their town reservoir
- b. They divert a river
- c. They summon the rains
- d. They roll out barrels of water or wine

**3. How does Gulliver earn the title of *Nardac* in Lilliput?**

- a. By capturing the Blefuscuan fleet
- b. By putting out the fire in the empress's quarters
- c. By showing lenience toward a group of soldiers who earlier attack him
- d. **By helping the Lilliputians construct a new palace**

**4. Instead of killing him, the Lilliputians decide on which of the following punishments for Gulliver?**

- a. Blinding him and slowly starving him to death
- b. Exiling him
- c. Cutting off his hands
- d. Poisoning him

**5. What is the line of doctrine over which the Blefuscudians and Lilliputians differ?**

- a. "All true believers shall break their eggs at the small end."
- b. "All true believers shall break their eggs at the big end."
- c. "All true believers shall break their eggs as they see fit."
- d. **"All true believers shall break their eggs at the convenient end."**

**6. Who is Gulliver's main caretaker in Brobdingnag?**

- a. The farmer
- b. The baker
- c. Reldresal
- d. Glumdalclitch
- e. Redresal

**7. Why is Gulliver exiled from the land of the Houyhnhnms?**

- a. He urinates on the queen's palace
- b. He steals from his Houyhnhnm master
- c. The Houyhnhnms decide that it is not right for a Yahoo to live among them
- d. The Houyhnhnms decide to exterminate the Yahoos

**8. Who are Gulliver's closest friends after he returns from his time with the Houyhnhnms?**

- a. His wife and children
- b. Mr. Bates
- c. Two horses
- d. Don Pedro de Mendez

**9. Where is the imaginary country of Brobdingnag?**

- a. Tasmania
- b. Stretching from Madagascar to Indonesia
- c. Between Chile and Easter Island
- d. Just north of Antarctica
- e. Between Japan and Northwestern America

**10. Who first discovers Gulliver in Brobdingnag?**

- a. The farmer
- b. A field worker
- c. Glumdalclitch
- d. Lord Munodi

**11. What does the farmer make Gulliver do in order to earn money?**

- a. Perform tricks for spectators
- b. Spy on neighboring farmers
- c. Work in the fields
- d. Hunt and kill rats

**12. Who is Gulliver's main enemy in the royal court of Brobdingnag?**

- a. The dwarf
- b. The king
- c. The queen
- d. Reldresal

**13. What human invention does Gulliver propose to the king of Brobdingnag – that the king finds revolting?**

- a. Gunpowder
- b. Christianity
- c. Lawyers
- d. Lying

**14. How does Gulliver leave Brobdingnag?**

- a. He builds himself a sailboat
- b. He is exiled
- c. He is carried away by a giant eagle
- d. He is taken back to England by Don Pedro

**15. Which of the following kinds of specialized language does Swift ridicule?**

- a. Legal and Political
- b. Scientific
- c. Poetic
- d. Culinary (food preparation)

**16. Which of the human societies that he visits does Gulliver find most appealing?**

- a. Brobdingnag
- b. England
- c. Blefuscu
- d. The land of the Liliputians
- e. The land of the Houyhnhms

**17. Which of the following adjectives best describe Gulliver's personality in the first three voyages?**

- a. Angry and violent
- b. Cynical and bitter
- c. Compliant and honest
- d. Deceitful and scheming

**18. Which of the following places does Gulliver visit last?**

- a. Brobdingnag
- b. Lilliput
- c. Houyhnhnmland
- d. Tasmania

**19. How does Gulliver leave Brobdingnag?**

- a. He builds himself a sailboat
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**20. When Gulliver first arrives in Brobdingnag, he hides in a \_\_\_\_.**

- A. House
- B. Field
- C. Cooking pot
- D. Wooden box

For questions 21-26, identify the part of speech in **bold**. (Repeats are possible)

21. **Gulliver** often sailed the unknown parts of the world.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb

22 Gulliver **often** sailed the unknown parts of the world.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb

23 Gulliver often **sailed** the unknown parts of the world.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. adverb

24 Gulliver often sailed the unknown **parts** of the world.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. adverb

25 Gulliver often sailed the unknown parts **of the world**.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. adverb

26 Gulliver often sailed the **unknown** parts of the world.

- a. Noun
- b. Prepositional phrase
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. adverb

27. Who said, "For years we've had two political groups, the big-endians and the small-endians."?

- A. Gulliver
- B. Gulliver's wife
- C. Glumdalclitch
- D. The King's advisor

28. The King of Brobdingnag thinks that political life in England is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Perfect
- B. Polite
- C. Terrible
- D. Clever

29. What does the farmer make Gulliver do in order to earn money?

- A. Perform tricks for spectators
- B. Spy on neighboring farmers
- C. Work in the fields
- D. Kill rats

30. There are two groups of people in Lilliput who argue about \_\_\_\_.

- A. Which color shoes to wear
- B. Which end to break their eggs
- C. Which language to speak
- D. Which king and queen to choose

31. In Brobdingnag, a monkey takes Gulliver \_\_\_\_.

- A. Over the fence
- B. Down the garden
- C. Up a tree
- D. On to the roof

32. How does Gulliver end up stranded in Lilliput?

- A. He survives a shipwreck.
- B. His crew abandons him.
- C. He is dropped there by an enormous eagle.
- D. He stops there for provisions and is trapped while he sleeps.

33. What is the line of doctrine over which the Blefuscudians and Lilliputians differ?

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- D. "All true believers shall break their eggs at the convenient end."

34. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS was written by

- a. Jameson Brands
- b. James Bates
- c. John Stillwell
- d. Jonathan Swift
- e. Jonathan Boswell

35. Who is Gulliver's main enemy in the royal court of Brobdingnag?

- A. The king
- B. The dwarf
- C. The queen
- D. Reldresal

36. *Satire* is

- A. A rhetorical device in which two seemingly contradictory words are used together for an effect
- B. A literary work that ridicules its subject through the use of specific techniques in order to make a comment about it
- C. A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things

37. An *oxymoron* is

- A. A contrast or discrepancy between expectation and reality
- B. A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things
- C. A rhetorical device in which two seemingly contradictory words are used together for effect

38. Big-endians and Small-endians represent

- A. Religious differences
- B. Income differences
- C. gender differences

39. *Parody* is

- A. To imitate the techniques and/or style of some person in order to ridicule the original
- B. To present the opposite of the normal order
- C. To present things that are out of place or are absurd in relation to the surroundings

40. *Metaphor* is

- a. A contrast between expectation and reality
- b. A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things – using IS as a connector.
- c. A rhetorical device in which two seemingly contradictory words are used together for an effect

**41. An example of a metaphor is**

- A. The bright flame flickered in the darkness.
- B. There are millions of things to do at Disneyworld.
- C. "Life is a journey, travel it well."

**42. Situational irony ...**

- A. Occurs when the intended meaning of a statement differs from the meaning that the words appear to express
- B. Involves an incongruity between what is expected or intended and what actually occurs
- C. Occurs in a narrative when the audience knows more about the circumstances than a character

**43. Hyperbole is a(n)**

- A. Extreme exaggeration
- B. Understatement
- C. Comparison between two unlike things

**44. An example of a hyperbole is**

- A. The bright flame flickered in the darkness.
- B. There are millions of things to do at Disneyworld.
- C. "Life is a journey, travel it well."

**45. Caricature means**

- A. To imitate the techniques of some person in order to ridicule the original
- B. To enlarge or exaggerate something beyond normal bounds so that it becomes ridiculous
- C. To present things that are out of place in relation to the surroundings

**46. Who is Gulliver's enemy in Lilliput?**

- a. Flimnap
- b. Hinnaptude
- c. Franklin
- d. Redresal

**47. How does Gulliver arrive on Lilliput?**

- a. He is dropped off there by a bird
- b. He can't remember
- c. He swims ashore after a shipwreck
- d. He and his crew land there

**48. How do the Lilliputians decide who will take a high position in the court?**

- a. A tight-rope jumping contest
- b. Foot races
- c. Thumb wrestling
- d. Elections are held

**49. What is Gulliver's sentence after he is found guilty of treason in Lilliput?**

- a. Having his eyes put out
- b. Tickling
- c. Execution
- d. Solitary confinement

**50. Who are the enemies of the Lilliputians?**

- a. The Blefuscudians
- b. The Laputians
- c. Human beings
- d. The Brobdingnags
- e. The Yahoos

**51. Why did the Lilliputians divide politically?**

- a. They wore different sized heels on their shoes
- b. They couldn't decide what to do with Gulliver
- c. They couldn't decide who should be emperor
- d. They cut their eggs at different ends

**52. When Gulliver awakens on the shore of Lilliput, what is his condition?**

- a. Healthy but without any memory
- b. Having a terrible headache from having too much drink
- c. Well-rested and comfortable
- d. Lying on his back tied up by hundreds of ropes

**53. What did Flimnap say about Gulliver in order to slander him?**

- a. That Gulliver hid the queen's brush
- b. That Gulliver was conspiring with the enemy
- c. That Gulliver was a god
- d. That Gulliver slept with his wife

**54. How did Gulliver scare the people of Lilliput?**

- a. He stomped his foot
- b. He fired his pistol
- c. He clapped his hands loudly
- d. He sneezed

**55. How does Gulliver get home from Blefuscu?**

- a. He is picked up by a large bird
- b. He doesn't
- c. He finds a boat floating off shore and repairs it
- d. He swims

**56. How does Gulliver learn to speak the Lilliputian language?**

- a. A young girl teaches him
- b. He reads their books
- c. Six scholars are employed to teach him
- d. He reads their newspapers

**57. Who wrote *Gulliver's Travels*?**

- a. Henry Fielding
- b. Alexander Pope
- c. Lemuel Gulliver
- d. Jonathan Swift
- e. John Dunne

**58. Why does Gulliver flee to Blefuscu?**

- a. The Lilliputians are going to execute him
- b. The Lilliputians are going to starve him to death
- c. The Lilliputians won't grant him his freedom
- d. The Lilliputians are going to put his eyes out

**59. How does Gulliver gain his liberty in Lilliput?**

- a. With his gentleness and good behavior
- b. He breaks free and finds that they cannot stop him.
- c. He never gains his liberty
- d. He signs an agreement promising to serve the government
- e. He tricks the Lilliputians into thinking that he will kill Laputians

**60. Which of the Lilliputians is the nicest to Gulliver?**

- a. Redresal
- b. The Empress
- c. The Emperor
- d. Flimnap

**61. How do the Lilliputians hurt Gulliver when they first find him?**

- a. They hit him with stones
- b. They let their animals bite him
- c. They shoot tiny arrows at him
- d. They pull his hair

**62. What is the punishment for the Lilliputians who bother Gulliver?**

- a. They are given into Gulliver's hands
- b. They are forced to walk the tight-rope
- c. Death
- d. They are put in prison

**63. How does Gulliver's time in Lilliput end?**

- a. He is given a grand boat filled with supplies
- b. He is convicted of treason
- c. He stays until he dies at the age of 83
- d. He is carried away by a whale
- e. He escapes to Blefuscu, then sails home

**64. When a question is posed in a way that makes it really not a question at all, but rather an assertion or a statement; that is**

- a. allusion
- b. understatement
- c. figurative language
- d. rhetorical questions

**65. When speech makes something seem smaller or less significant than it is in order to *ironically* emphasize how big or significant it is, we call that**

- a. allusion
- b. understatement
- c. figurative language
- d. rhetorical questions

66. When someone makes indirect reference to something else, that is

- a. allusion
- b. understatement
- c. figurative language
- d. rhetorical questions

**67. Language that is colorful, vivid, exaggerated, or poetic - in order to emphasized the beauty of the language is**

- a. allusional language
- b. understatement of language
- c. figurative language
- d. rhetorical questions in language
- e. numerical language

68. Gulliver in Houyhnmmland so hated the disgusting Yahoos that he began to find all humans REPUGNANT.

**What does *repugnant* mean?**

- a. Dirty and unwashed
- b. Rude uncooperative
- c. Violent and bloody
- d. Distasteful and unacceptable

**69. How long does Gulliver live among the Houynhnhnms?**

- a. 4 years.
- b. 5 years.
- c. 10 years.
- d. 7 years.

**70. The Lilliputions write that they will *EMANCIPATE* Gulliver. How do the Lilliputions define emancipation here?**

- a. To unchain
- b. To pay
- c. To punish
- d. To jail
- e. To kill

71. The emperor of Lilliput is sorry that he enslaved Gulliver. He claims that he will amply *recompense* Gulliver with honors, prizes and money for the harm. What does *RECOMPENSE* mean?
- To punish a person who has disobeyed in the past
  - To repay someone to make up for a past harm to that person
  - To free someone from jail or confinement
  - To blackmail someone
72. According to Gulliver, too much alcohol, too much food, and too much smoking have *PERNICIOUS* effects on human health. What does *PERNICIOUS* mean?
- Harmful
  - Helpful
  - Healthy
  - Interesting
73. What does *TONE* in literature mean?
- The speaker's attitude toward what he is describing or discussing
  - The setting within which the action of a story takes place.
  - The number of words used in the sentences of a narrative.
74. According to Gulliver, "In our supposedly civilized England, gold enslaves men's souls, bribery makes them dishonorable, and violence makes them hateful."
- contemptuous
  - affectionate
  - loyal and patriotic
  - gently critical, but ultimately favorable
75. The men of Europe are like *YAHOO*s. They are violent, odious, stupid, and coarse.
- Which word best describes the speaker's **tone** in the sentence above? What is Gulliver's tone?
- contemptuous
  - affectionate
  - loyal and patriotic
  - gently critical, but ultimately favorable
76. *Yahoos* are disgusting, hairy, dirty, violent, greedy representations of human beings. This makes them
- Paragons* of human beings in all their wonders
  - Emulators* of human beings in all their potential
  - Aspirants* to become human beings in excellence and virtue
  - Caricatures* of human beings in all their corruption
77. Lilliput represents England. The inhabitants are tiny, silly, stupid, and tricky. This picture of England is a/an
- Parody
  - Drama
  - Sermon
  - Epic
78. Swift makes fun of society in order to reveal problems of human existence. This form of literature is known as
- Drama
  - Comedy
  - Satire
  - Epic
79. Which literary device is the most general – embracing and including the others? Satire? Parody? Caricature?
- Satire
  - Parody
  - Caricature
80. "Gulliver is the man-mountain." This word-use device is
- Simile
  - Sarcasm
  - Metaphor
  - Drama
  - Setting

81. When was *Gulliver's Travels* written?

- a. 15<sup>th</sup> century
- b. 16<sup>th</sup> century
- c. 17<sup>th</sup> century
- d. 18<sup>th</sup> century
- e. 19<sup>th</sup> century

82. **When** did you say *Gulliver's Travels* was written? Be careful. Think!

- a. 1526.
- b. 1626
- c. 1726
- d. 1826
- e. 1926

83. If the author had satirized England directly, rather than satirizing Lilliput, what might have happened to him?

- a. People might not have read his book
- b. Only the French might have been interested in his book
- c. He might have been prosecuted for disloyalty to England
- d. He might have confused readers with a confusing set of references to England rather than Lilliput

84. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing politicians?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. affection
- e. Patriotism

85. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing European nations?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. affection
- e. Patriotism

86. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing children?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. affection
- e. Patriotism

87. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing European war?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. Love
- e. Patriotism

88. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing horses?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. Affection
- e. Patriotism

89. What **tone** does the author take when characterizing humans?

- a. Honor
- b. Worship
- c. Contempt
- d. Affection
- e. Patriotism

90. Gulliver “was like an insect” to the Brobdingnagians. Name the literary device.

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Understatement
- d. Subordination
- e. Nonsectarianism

91. **Stentorian**

- a. Interesting
- b. stubborn
- c. loud
- d. violent

92. **Repugnant**

- a. Violent
- b. loud
- c. hateful
- d. interesting
- e. tall

93. **Pernicious**

- a. Fat
- b. tall
- c. violent
- d. hurtful
- e. helpful

94. **Contempt**

- a. Love
- b. hate
- c. disrespect for something disliked
- d. respect for something liked
- e. careful action in difficult situations

95. **Recompense**

- a. Obesity
- b. repayment
- c. violence
- d. hurtfulness
- e. helpfulness

96. **Rhetorical Question**

- a. Stupid question of the sort asked by uncooperative people.
- b. Intelligent question
- c. A question that is really a statement – to make a point about something.
- d. A question that cannot be answered. “What is a crooked line that’s straight?”
- e. An interesting question

97. **Emancipation**

- a. Slavery
- b. freedom
- c. obligation
- d. a quest for something great
- e. nudity