

101. Stentorian

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

102. Repugnant

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

103. Pernicious

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

104. Contempt

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

105. Recompense

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

106. 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

107. Emancipation

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

108. 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

109. 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 wine

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

- a. By capturing the Blefuscudian 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**

111. 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

112. 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.”**

113. Who is Gulliver’s main caretaker in Brobdingnag?

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

114. 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

115. 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

116. 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

117. Who first discovers Gulliver in Brobdingnag?

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

118. 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

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

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

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

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

121. 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

122. Which of the following kinds of specialized language does Swift NOT ridicule?

- a. Legal
- b. Political
- c. Culinary

123. 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

124. 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

125. Which of the following places does Gulliver visit last?

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

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127. When Gulliver first arrives in Brobdingnag, he hides in a ____.

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

128. Who said, "For six years we've had two political groups, the High-Heels and the Low-Heels"?

- A. Gulliver
- B. Gulliver's wife
- C. Reldresal
- D. The King of Blefuscu

129. The King of Brobdingnag thinks that political life in England is ____.

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

130. 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

131. 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

132. In Brobdingnag, a monkey takes Gulliver ____.

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

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

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

136. *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

137. 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

138. Big-endians and Small-endians represent

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

139. *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

140. *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

141. 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."

142. 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

143. *Hyperbole* is a(n)

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

144. 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."

145. *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

146. Who is Gulliver's enemy in Lilliput?

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

147. 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

148. 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

149. 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

150. Who are the enemies of the Lilliputians?

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

151. 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

152. 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

153. 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

154. 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

155. 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

156. 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

157. Who wrote *Gulliver's Travels*?

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

158. 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

159. 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

160. Which of the Lilliputians is the nicest to Gulliver?

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

161. 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

162. 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

163. 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

164. 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

165. 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

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

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

167. 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

168. 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

169. How long does Gulliver live among the Houynhnms?

- a. 4 years.
- b. 3 years.
- c. 10 years.
- d. 7 years.

170. The Lilliputians will *EMANCIPATE* (unchain) Gulliver if he 1. avoids stepping on them. 2. Avoids public places 3. Agrees to serve the king. How do the Lilliputians define emancipation here?

- a. A dictionary definition of emancipation
- b. Listing the conditions he must meet in order to be unchained

171. 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?

- a. To punish a person who has disobeyed in the past
- b. To repay someone to make up for a past harm to that person

172. According to Gulliver, too much alcohol, too much food, and too much smoking have *PERNICIOUS* effects on human health. What does *PERNICIOUS* mean?

- a. Harmful
- b. Helpful
- c. Healthy
- d. Interesting

173. What does *TONE* in literature mean?

- a. The speaker's attitude toward what he is describing or discussing
- b. The setting within which the action of a story takes place.
- c. The number of words used in the sentences of a narrative.

174. According to Gulliver, "In our supposedly civilized England, gold enslaves men's souls, bribery makes them dishonorable, and violence makes them hateful."

- A contemptuous
- B affectionate
- C loyal and patriotic
- D gently critical, but ultimately favorable

175. 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?

- A contemptuous
- B affectionate
- C loyal and patriotic
- D gently critical, but ultimately favorable

176. *Yahoos* are disgusting, hairy, dirty, violent, greedy representations of human beings. This makes them

- a. *Paragons* of human beings in all their wonders
- b. *Emulators* of human beings in all their potential
- c. *Aspirants* to become human beings in excellence and virtue
- d. *Caricatures* of human beings in all their corruption

177. Lilliput represents England. The inhabitants are tiny, silly, stupid, and tricky. This picture of England is a/an

- a. Parody
- b. Drama
- c. Sermon
- d. Epic

178. Swift makes fun of society in order to reveal problems of human existence. This form of literature is known as

- a. Drama
- b. Comedy
- c. Satire
- d. Epic

179. Which literary device is the most general – embracing and including the others? Satire? Parody? Caricature?

- a. Satire
- b. Parody
- c. Caricature

180. "Gulliver is the man-mountain." This word-use device is

- a. Simile
- b. Sarcasm
- c. Metaphor
- d. Drama
- e. Setting

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

- a. 15th century
- b. 16th century
- c. 17th century
- d. 18th century
- e. 19th century

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

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

183. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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