Q. Keats is generally regarded as one of the masters of?

Ans. The Ode

Q. A recurrent image in Keats' poetry is?

Ans. Fanny Brawne who was his beloved

Q. Keats met and fell in love with Fanny Brawne in?

Ans. 1818

Q. What words did Keats want to be written on his epitaph?

Ans. Here lies one whose name was writ in water

Q. Keats was the son of a?

Ans. Stable keeper

Q. Keats was apprenticed to a surgeon and licensed as?

Ans. Apothecary

Q. Keats gave up the field of medicine for poetry in?

Ans. 1817

Q. One of the themes of Keats' poetry is the conflict between?

Ans. Everyday world and eternity

Q. The earliest poetry of Keats consists mainly of long poems, some of them are?

Ans. Epics in style and concept

Q. Endymion was written in 1818. It is in?

Ans. Four books

Q. Endymion is derived in style and structure from?

Ans. Greek legends and myths

Q. The main theme of Endymion is?

Ans. Search for an ideal love and happiness beyond earthly possibility

Q. Hyperion written in 1820 tells about?

Ans. The downfall of the old gods and the rise of the new gods who are marked by their strength and beauty

Q. Keats' admiration for the middle ages is evident from?

Ans. His use of the ballad form

Q. What does Keats find in delight and pain?

Ans. He finds melancholy in delight and pleasure in pain

Q. Keats shared with both Wordsworth and Coleridge the view that great poetry grows from?

Ans. Deep suffering

Q. Keats' language expresses a range of?

Ans. Sense and impressions

Q. What is a recurrent feature in Keats' poetry?

Ans. Synaesthesia

Q. What is synesthesia?

Ans. It is crossing of senses e.g. bitter truth

Q. Keats' pursuit of the eternal truths of poetic truth and the imagination are expressed in?

Ans. Ode On A Grecian Urn

Q. The urn in Keats' Ode On A Grecian Urn represents?

Ans. Truth is beauty, beauty truth

Q. The Grecian Urn actually immortalize?

Ans. Human artistic activity

Q. Keats' work When I Have Fears That I May Cease To Be is a?

Ans. Sonnet. In it he depicts a desolate shore

Q. In Keats' Ode To Autumn the view of Autumn is?

Ans. Positive and life-affirming

Q. Keats died of Tuberculosis in?

Ans. Italy at the age of almost 26

Q. Escapism can be noticed in Keats' work?

Ans. Ode To The Nightingale

Q. Hellenistic influence on Keats was due to?

Ans. Greek literature, Greek mythology and Chapman dictionary

Q. Pure poet is the title given to?

Ans. Keats

Q. What is Negative Capability according to Keats?

Ans. The poet has no individuality of his own, he becomes one with the thing he is describing

Q. Shelley wrote which elegy on the death of Keats?

Ans. Adonis

Q. Keats belonged to a poor family. His mother and brother also died of?

Ans. Tuberculosis

Q. Which year is called the Living Year in Keats' life?

Ans. 1820 in which he brought out the last volume of his poems

Q. The qualities and characteristics of Greeks adopted by Keats in his poetry is called?

Ans. Hellenism

Q. The dominant passion and theme of Keats' poetry is?

Ans. Beauty

Q. The poetry which is devoted to the task of giving delight to senses is called?

Ans. Sensuous poetry. Keats also wrote sensuous poetry

Q. What characteristics of Keats' poetry are that of Greek poetry?

Ans. Pagan delight in nature, his manner of personifying the phenomena of nature and his interest in the subject-matter of the old Greeks

Q. The first and foremost quality of Keats' odes is?

Ans. Their unity of impression

Q. In which ode did Keats use Love, Ambition and Poesy as allegorical figures?

Ans. Ode On Indolence

Q. Who published Keats' sonnet O Solitude?

Ans. Leigh Hunt

Q. Which magazine criticized Keats' Endymion as nonsense?

Ans. Blackwood Magazine

Q. Keats translated which book?

Ans. Aeneid

Q. Keats was born in London but be died in?

Ans. Rome

Q. What caused the death of Keats' father?

Ans. He died as a result of injuries from a horse-riding accident

Q. Three Great Odes of Keats are?

Ans. Ode On Melancholy, Ode On A Grecian Urn and Ode to A Nightingale

Q. Lord Byron called Keats?

Ans. A tadpole of the lakes

Q. Who accompanied Keats when he went hiking in Scotland?

Ans. Charles Brown

Q. What kind of poems did keats write the most?

Ans. Odes

Q. What was Keats' final sonnet?

Ans. Bright Star Would I Were Steadfast As Thou Art.

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Ans. Bright Star Would I Were Steadfast As Thou Art. Bright start refers to his beloved Fanny

Q. Which poem of Keats has Porphyro as character?

Ans. The Eve Of St. Agnes. St. Agnes is the patron saint of virgins

Q. The opening line of Keats's poem Endymion is?

Ans. A thing of beauty is a joy forever

Q. Endymion is made up of?

Ans. 4 books

Q. Which sonnet sparked Keats' literary fame in 1816?

Ans. On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer

Q. What did Keats write about Homer?

Ans. Standing aloof in giant ignorance/of thee I hear

Q. In which poem does a wanton woman lead a knight into a despairing state of solitude?

Ans. La Belle Dame Sans Merci

Q. What is the name of Keats' seasonal poem?

Ans. To Autumn

Q. What is the name of the poem which Keats wrote regarding sleep?

Ans. To Sleep

Q. Who said Keats was a Greek?

Ans. Shelley

Q. How many narrative poems did Keats write?

Ans. Four

Q. What inspired Keats to write Ode On A Grecian Urn?

Ans. A Greek case

Q. Keats made acquaintance with Leigh Hunt in?

Ans. 1816

Q. Keats' Ode To Psyche consists of?

Ans. 67 lines

Q. Keats was seriously ill in?

Ans. 1820

Q. The whole of Keats' poetic history is contained in?

Ans. Four years

Q. Who said Keats is with Shakespeare?

Ans. Mathew Arnold

Q. A large number of Keats' sonnets are in the?

Ans. Italian form

Q. Hyperion by Keats shows the influence of?

Ans. Paradise Lost

Q. What did Tennyson write about Keats?

Ans. There is something of the innermost soul of poetry in almost everything he wrote

Q. Keats' poetic genius developed between?

Ans. 1815-1821

Q. The lifelong creed of Keats was?

Ans. A thing of beauty is a joy forever

Q. Who among the romantics dealt with the medieval life?

Ans. Keats, Coleridge and Walter Scott

Q. What is the theme of The Eve Of St. Agnes?

Ans. Love and adventure

Q. Keats wrote 4 narrative poems. The first narrative poem of Keats is?

Ans. Isabella

Q. The second narrative poem of keats is?

Ans. The Eve Of St. Agnes

Q. The third narrative poem of Keats is?

Ans. Lamia

Q. The fourth narrative poem of Keats is?

Ans. The Eve Of St. Mark

Q. Hyperion by Keats is?

Ans. An epic

Q. What did Robert Bridges say about Hyperion?

Ans. I cannot name an English poem of the same length which contains so much beauty as this

Q. Where did Keats meet Shelley?

Ans. In the house of Leigh Hunt

Q. What was Keats reading when he composed Ode On Melancholy?

Ans. Burton's Anatomy Of Melancholy

Q. Who said I shall be among the English poets after my death?

Ans. Keats

Q. Who wrote Ode To Fancy?

Ans. Keats

Q. Keats' hobby was?

Ans. Fighting

Q. Keats was deeply influenced by?

Ans. Spenser

Q. Next to Spenser, keats was influenced by?

Ans. Homer

Q. Who wrote Ode To Poets?

Ans. Keats

Q. Ode To Poets is addressed to?

Ans. Beaumont and Fletcher

Q. What personal fear does Keats touch upon in When I Fears?

Ans. Dying young

Q. Which characters die at the end of The Eve Of St. Agnes?

Ans. Beadsman and Angela

Q. In La Belle Dame Sans Merci, what does the beautiful lady do to the knight?

Ans. Sings him to sleep

Q. None of the characters in La Belle Dame Sans Merci are given names?

Ans. True

Q. In Ode To Psyche, Keats built the Greek Goddess a?

Ans. Shrine

Q. In Ode To A Grecian Urn, Keats ponders?

Ans. Life after death

Q. Two major themes of Ode To A Nightingale?

Ans. The power of imagination And an easy and painless death

Q. The poem Ode On A Grecian Urn describes?

Ans. How perfect art is when compared with natural things that change and grow old

Q. The 'Letters' of Keats were published in?

Ans. 1848