

# Doctor Faustus

1. Who is the author of Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Christopher Marlowe
- (B) William Shakespeare
- (C) Ben Jonson
- (D) John Webster

Ans: Christopher Marlowe

2. What type of play is Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Tragic Drama
- (B) Comedy
- (C) History Play
- (D) Romance

Ans: Tragic Drama

3. Doctor Faustus is based on a famous \_\_\_\_\_ legend.

- (A) German
- (B) French
- (C) Italian
- (D) Greek

Ans: German

4. What is the full name of the protagonist in the play?

- (A) Doctor John Faustus
- (B) Doctor Faustus
- (C) Heinrich Faustus
- (D) Johann Faust

Ans: Doctor John Faustus

5. In which field is Faustus highly accomplished at the beginning of the play?

- (A) Theology
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Law
- (D) Astronomy

Ans: Theology

6. What makes Faustus dissatisfied with traditional learning?

- (A) His desire for unlimited knowledge and power
- (B) His lack of wealth
- (C) His fear of failure
- (D) His hatred of books

Ans: His desire for unlimited knowledge and power

7. Which subject fascinates Faustus the most?

- (A) Necromancy
- (B) Philosophy
- (C) History
- (D) Grammar

Ans: Necromancy

8. Who introduces Faustus to the study of magic?

- (C) Mephistophilis and Lucifer
- (D) The bad Angel

Ans: Valdes and Cornelius

9. Which two characters represent the struggle within Faustus's soul?

- (A) Good Angel and Evil Angel
- (B) Robin and Rafe
- (C) Valdes and Cornelius
- (D) Lucifer and Mephistophilis

Ans: Good Angel and Evil Angel

10. Whom does Faustus first summon through his magical powers?

- (A) Mephistophilis
- (B) Lucifer
- (C) Beelzebub
- (D) Wagner

Ans: Mephistophilis

11. What is Mephistophilis?

- (A) A Devil
- (B) A Priest
- (C) A Scholar
- (D) An Angel

Ans: A Devil

12. Who is the ruler of Hell in Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Lucifer
- (B) Mephistophilis
- (C) Faustus
- (D) Belzebub

Ans: Lucifer

13. For how many years does Faustus agree to serve Lucifer?

- (A) 24 Years
- (B) 20 Years
- (C) 30 Years
- (D) 14 Years

Ans: 24 Years

14. With what does Faustus sign his contract?

- (A) Blood
- (B) Ink
- (C) Fire
- (D) Water

Ans: Blood

15. What mysterious words appear on Faustus's arm after signing the contract?

- (A) Homo, Fuge
- (B) Ave Maria
- (C) Deus Vult
- (D) Carpe Diem

Ans: Homo, Fuge

- (A) Man, Fly
- (B) Man, Pray
- (C) Man, Obey
- (D) Man, Learn

Ans: Man, Fly

17. Which devil remains Faustus's constant companion?

- (A) Mephistophilis
- (B) Lucifer
- (C) Beelzebub
- (D) Wagner

Ans: Mephistophilis

18. What does Faustus seek through his pact with Lucifer?

- (A) Knowledge and Power
- (B) Love and Happiness
- (C) Wealth and Fame
- (D) Political Authority

Ans: Knowledge and Power

19. Which deadly sin appears first in the Pageant of the Seven Deadly Sins?

- (A) Pride
- (B) Envy
- (C) Wrath
- (D) Sloth

Ans: Pride

20. How many deadly sins are presented before Faustus?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Eight

Ans: Seven

21. Who serves as Faustus's assistant and servant?

- (A) Wagner
- (B) Robin
- (C) Rafe
- (D) Cornelius

Ans: Wagner

22. Wagner is best described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Faustus's Servant
- (B) Faustus's Cousin
- (C) Faustus's Assistant
- (D) Faustus's brother in law

Ans: Faustus's Servant

23. Which city does Faustus visit to play tricks on the Pope?

- (A) Rome
- (B) Paris
- (C) London

Ⓓ Venice  
Ans: Rome

24. What magical trick does Faustus perform on the Pope?

- Ⓐ He Becomes Invisible
  - Ⓑ He Steals the Pope's Crown
  - Ⓒ He Burns the Palace
  - Ⓓ He Imprisons the Pope
- Ans: He Becomes Invisible

25. Which Holy Roman Emperor invites Faustus to his court?

- Ⓐ Charles V
  - Ⓑ Henry VIII
  - Ⓒ Philip II
  - Ⓓ Ferdinand I
- Ans: Charles V

26. Whose spirit does Faustus summon before Emperor Charles V?

- Ⓐ Alexander the Great
  - Ⓑ Julius Caesar
  - Ⓒ Hector
  - Ⓓ Napoleon
- Ans: Alexander the Great

27. What punishment does Faustus give to the Knight who mocks him?

- Ⓐ He Causes Horns to Grow on His Head
  - Ⓑ He Turns Him into a Beast
  - Ⓒ He Makes Him Blind
  - Ⓓ He Sends Him to Prison
- Ans: He Causes Horns to Grow on His Head

28. Which legendary beauty is summoned by Faustus?

- Ⓐ Helen of Troy
  - Ⓑ Cleopatra
  - Ⓒ Dido
  - Ⓓ Venus
- Ans: Helen of Troy

29. Which famous line is associated with Helen of Troy in the play?

- Ⓐ Was This the Face That Launched a Thousand Ships?
  - Ⓑ Sweet Helen, Make Me Immortal with a Kiss
  - Ⓒ O, What a World of Profit and Delight
  - Ⓓ Ah, Faustus, Now Hast Thou but One Bare Hour to Live
- Ans: Was This the Face That Launched a Thousand Ships?

30. Who repeatedly urges Faustus to repent?

- Ⓐ The Good Angel
- Ⓑ The Evil Angel

Ⓒ Wagner  
Ⓓ Valdes

Ans: The Good Angel

31. What prevents Faustus from sincerely repenting?

- Ⓐ Pride and Despair
  - Ⓑ Poverty and Hunger
  - Ⓒ Ignorance and Fear
  - Ⓓ Weakness and Illness
- Ans: Pride and Despair

32. What does the Old Man symbolize in the play?

- Ⓐ Christian Faith
  - Ⓑ Human Ambition
  - Ⓒ Renaissance Learning
  - Ⓓ Worldly Pleasure
- Ans: Christian Faith

33. Who remains spiritually strong despite the threats of devils?

- Ⓐ The Old Man
  - Ⓑ Wagner
  - Ⓒ Robin
  - Ⓓ Rafe
- Ans: The Old Man

34. What is Faustus's greatest tragic flaw?

- Ⓐ Overreaching Ambition
- Ⓑ Intellectual Pride
- Ⓒ Desire for Forbidden Knowledge
- Ⓓ Excessive Worldliness

Ans: Overreaching Ambition

35. Doctor Faustus is regarded as a \_\_\_\_\_ hero.

- Ⓐ Tragic
  - Ⓑ Comic
  - Ⓒ Magic
  - Ⓓ Epic
- Ans: Tragic

36. Which Renaissance ideal is embodied by Faustus?

- Ⓐ Humanism
  - Ⓑ Feudalism
  - Ⓒ Puritanism
  - Ⓓ Naturalism
- Ans: Humanism

37. What does Faustus ultimately fail to achieve?

- Ⓐ Spiritual Salvation
  - Ⓑ Fame
  - Ⓒ Wealth
  - Ⓓ Knowledge
- Ans: Spiritual Salvation

38. What does Mephistophilis reveal about Hell?

- Ⓐ Hell is a state of eternal suffering.
  - Ⓑ Hell does not exist.
  - Ⓒ A temporary punishment for sinners
  - Ⓓ Hell is a place of pleasure.
- Ans: Hell is a state of eternal suffering.

39. Which emotion dominates Faustus in the final scene of the play?

- Ⓐ Terror
  - Ⓑ Joy
  - Ⓒ Pride
  - Ⓓ Hope
- Ans: Terror

40. As midnight approaches, what does Faustus desperately beg for?

- Ⓐ More Time
  - Ⓑ Salvation
  - Ⓒ God's Mercy
  - Ⓓ Forgiveness
- Ans: More Time

41. At what time do the devils come to claim Faustus's soul?

- Ⓐ Midnight
  - Ⓑ Dawn
  - Ⓒ Noon
  - Ⓓ Sunset
- Ans: Midnight

42. Who finally carries Faustus away?

- Ⓐ Devils
  - Ⓑ Angels
  - Ⓒ Mephistophilis
  - Ⓓ Lucifer
- Ans: Devils

43. What do the scholars find after Faustus's death?

- Ⓐ His Mangled Limbs
  - Ⓑ His Treasure
  - Ⓒ His Library
  - Ⓓ His Contract
- Ans: His Mangled Limbs

44. What is the central theme of Doctor Faustus?

- Ⓐ Ambition and Damnation
  - Ⓑ Love and Marriage
  - Ⓒ War and Peace
  - Ⓓ Revenge and Justice
- Ans: Ambition and Damnation

45. To which literary period does Doctor Faustus belong?

- Ⓐ Renaissance
  - Ⓑ Victorian
  - Ⓒ Romantic
  - Ⓓ Modernist
- Ans: Renaissance

46. Doctor Faustus is written primarily in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Blank Verse  
 (B) Heroic Couplet  
 (C) Free Verse  
 (D) Rhymed Couplet

Ans: Blank Verse

47. What lesson does the Chorus emphasize at the end of the play?

- (A) Avoid Excessive Ambition  
 (B) Avoid more Wealth  
 (C) Avoid Magic  
 (D) Avoid more Learning

Ans: Avoid Excessive Ambition

48. Doctor Faustus is an outstanding example of a \_\_\_\_\_ tragedy.

- (A) Renaissance  
 (B) Classical Greek  
 (C) Medieval  
 (D) Modern

Ans: Renaissance

49. What is the ultimate fate of Doctor Faustus?

- (A) He Is Damned and Taken to Hell  
 (B) He Repents and Receives Salvation  
 (C) He Is Pardoned by God  
 (D) His Soul Is Saved Through Intercession

Ans: He Is Damned and Taken to Hell

50. What moral warning does Marlowe convey through the fall of Faustus?

- (A) Uncontrolled ambition leads to destruction.  
 (B) Wealth brings happiness.  
 (C) Knowledge is dangerous.  
 (D) Religion is unnecessary.

Ans: Uncontrolled ambition leads to destruction.

51. Which university is associated with Faustus at the beginning of the play?

- (A) Wittenberg  
 (B) Oxford  
 (C) Cambridge  
 (D) Heidelberg

Ans: Wittenberg

52. Which branch of learning does Faustus reject first in his opening soliloquy?

- (A) Logic  
 (B) Magic  
 (C) Astronomy  
 (D) Theology

Ans: Logic

53. Which Roman author is quoted by Faustus while studying logic?

- (A) Aristotle  
 (B) Ovid  
 (C) Virgil

- (D) Horace  
 Ans: Aristotle

54. Which field does Faustus dismiss as insufficient despite its usefulness?

- (A) Medicine  
 (B) Magic  
 (C) History  
 (D) Poetry

Ans: Medicine

55. According to Faustus, what is the chief limitation of medicine?

- (A) It Cannot Make Humans Immortal  
 (B) It Is Difficult to Learn  
 (C) It Brings Little Wealth  
 (D) It Depends on Religion

Ans: It Cannot Make Humans Immortal

56. Which academic discipline does Faustus consider too concerned with trivial disputes?

- (A) Law  
 (B) Medicine  
 (C) Theology  
 (D) Magic

Ans: Law

57. Which book does Faustus turn to before embracing necromancy?

- (A) The Bible  
 (B) The Iliad  
 (C) The Odyssey  
 (D) The Aeneid

Ans: The Bible

58. What mistaken conclusion does Faustus draw from Scripture?

- (A) That all humans are inevitably damned  
 (B) That Heaven does not exist  
 (C) That sin is rewarded  
 (D) That knowledge is evil

Ans: That all humans are inevitably damned

59. Who appears immediately after Faustus decides to pursue magic?

- (A) The Good Angel and the Evil Angel  
 (B) Wagner and Robin  
 (C) Lucifer and Mephistophilis  
 (D) Mephistophilis

Ans: The Good Angel and the Evil Angel

60. What does the Evil Angel encourage Faustus to seek?

- (A) Honor, Wealth, and Power  
 (B) Repentance and Faith  
 (C) Wisdom and Humility  
 (D) Charity and Service

Ans: Honor, Wealth, and Power

61. What does the Good Angel advise Faustus to do?

- (A) Abandon Magic and Think of Heaven  
 (B) Abandon logic and take magic  
 (C) Abandon medicine and take heaven  
 (D) Travel Around the World

Ans: Abandon Magic and Think of Heaven

62. What does Faustus hope to gain through necromancy?

- (A) Supernatural Power  
 (B) Religious Salvation  
 (C) Political Freedom  
 (D) Academic Degrees

Ans: Supernatural Power

63. Who first informs Lucifer about Faustus's interest in magic?

- (A) Mephistophilis  
 (B) Belzebub  
 (C) Valdes  
 (D) Cornelius

Ans: Mephistophilis

64. Why does Mephistophilis initially appear before Faustus?

- (A) Because Faustus Conjures Him  
 (B) Because Lucifer Sends Him Immediately  
 (C) Because Faustus dislikes Him  
 (D) Because of Divine Command

Ans: Because Faustus Conjures Him

65. In what form does Mephistophilis first appear?

- (A) A Dragon  
 (B) A Lion  
 (C) A Monk  
 (D) A Scholar

Ans: A Dragon

66. Why does Faustus ask Mephistophilis to change his appearance?

- (A) The First Form Is Too Frightening  
 (B) He Wants a More Powerful Devil  
 (C) He Dislikes Dragons  
 (D) He Wants to Test Him

Ans: The First Form Is Too Frightening

67. Into what form does Mephistophilis transform himself?

- (A) A Franciscan Friar  
 (B) A King  
 (C) A Soldier  
 (D) A Merchant

Ans: A Franciscan Friar

68. According to Mephistophilis, why is he in Hell?

- (A) Because He Rebelled Against God
- (B) Because He Failed Lucifer
- (C) Because He Was Defeated by Faustus
- (D) Because He Broke a Contract

Ans: Because He Rebelled Against God

69. What does Mephistophilis say about Hell?

- (A) Hell Has No Limits
- (B) Hell Is Only Underground
- (C) Hell Is Temporary
- (D) Hell Is Empty

Ans: Hell Has No Limits

70. Which quality most clearly blinds Faustus to the truth about Hell?

- (A) Pride
- (B) Kindness
- (C) Patience
- (D) Loyalty

Ans: Pride

71. What does Lucifer promise Faustus in exchange for his soul?

- (A) Twenty-Four Years of Service
- (B) Eternal Service
- (C) More power and more knowledge
- (D) Kingship

Ans: Twenty-Four Years of Service

72. Why does Faustus hesitate before signing the contract?

- (A) His Blood Congeals
- (B) He Changes His Mind
- (C) He Sees a Good Angel
- (D) Wagner Interrupts Him

Ans: His Blood Congeals

73. What does the congealing of Faustus's blood symbolize?

- (A) A Warning from God
- (B) It is Natural
- (C) Because of Night
- (D) Human Ignorance

Ans: A Warning from God

74. Who orders fire to be brought to Faustus so that he can sign the deed?

- (A) Mephistophilis
- (B) Wagner
- (C) Valdes
- (D) Cornelius

Ans: Mephistophilis

75. What is Faustus promised immediately after signing the contract?

- (A) The Fulfillment of His Desires
- (B) Power and money only
- (C) Immortality

(D) Marriage with Helen

Ans: The Fulfillment of His Desires

76. What subject does Faustus ask Mephistophilis to explain first?

- (A) Astronomy and the Universe
- (B) Helen
- (C) Troy War
- (D) Politics

Ans: Astronomy and the Universe

77. Which question does Mephistophilis refuse to answer?

- (A) Who Created the Universe?
- (B) Who sent him?
- (C) Who is the ruler of Hell?
- (D) What will happen after 24 years?

Ans: Who Created the Universe?

79. What does Faustus begin to realize about his bargain?

- (A) It May Not Bring True Happiness
- (B) It Guarantees Salvation
- (C) It Makes Him a King
- (D) It Gives Him Eternal Life

Ans: It May Not Bring True Happiness

80. Who distracts Faustus whenever he begins to think about repentance?

- (A) Lucifer and Mephistophilis
- (B) Wagner and Robin
- (C) The Scholars
- (D) The Pope

Ans: Lucifer and Mephistophilis

81. Why does Lucifer show Faustus the Seven Deadly Sins?

- (A) To Entertain and Distract Him
- (B) To Teach Morality
- (C) To Encourage Repentance
- (D) To Test His Knowledge

Ans: To Entertain and Distract Him

82. Which of the Seven Deadly Sins represents excessive self-love?

- (A) Pride
- (B) Envy
- (C) Wrath
- (D) Gluttony

Ans: Pride

83. What does Faustus say after watching the Pageant of Sins?

- (A) He Is Delighted by the Show
- (B) He Wants to Repent
- (C) He Fears Lucifer
- (D) He Rejects Magic

Ans: He Is Delighted by the Show

84. Which country does Faustus visit during his travels across Europe?

- (A) Italy

(B) Russia

(C) India

(D) China

Ans: Italy

85. Why does Faustus travel around the world?

- (A) To Gain Experience and Entertainment
- (B) To Gain money and wealth
- (C) To meet the Pope
- (D) To Become a famous man

Ans: To Gain Experience and Entertainment

86. What power allows Faustus to play tricks on others?

- (A) Invisibility
- (B) Flight Without Magic
- (C) Immortality
- (D) Prophecy

Ans: Invisibility

87. Who becomes one of the comic imitators of Faustus's magical practices?

- (A) Robin
- (B) Valdes
- (C) Cornelius
- (D) The Old Man

Ans: Robin

88. What is the purpose of the comic scenes involving Robin and Rafe?

- (A) Comic Relief
- (B) Political Satire
- (C) Religious Instruction
- (D) Historical Explanation

Ans: Comic Relief

89. Which church leader becomes the victim of Faustus's tricks?

- (A) The Pope
- (B) The Archbishop of Canterbury
- (C) The Bishop of London
- (D) The Cardinal of France

Ans: The Pope

90. What does Faustus steal while invisible in Rome?

- (A) Food and Dishes
- (B) Gold and Jewelry
- (C) Religious Books
- (D) Magic Books

Ans: Food and Dishes

91. How do the church officials react to Faustus's tricks?

- (A) They Curse the Invisible Spirit
- (B) They Capture Him
- (C) They Praise Him
- (D) They Ignore Him

Ans: They Curse the Invisible Spirit

92. What quality of Faustus is revealed by his tricks in Rome?

- (A) Misuse of Power
- (B) Wisdom
- (C) Compassion
- (D) Humility

Ans: Misuse of Power

93. What does Emperor Charles V ask Faustus to do?

- (A) Summon Alexander the Great
- (B) To defeat his enemy
- (C) Predict the Future
- (D) Cure a Disease

Ans: Summon Alexander the Great

94. Why is the Emperor impressed by Faustus?

- (A) His Magical Abilities
- (B) His Military Skills
- (C) His Wealth
- (D) His Religious Knowledge

Ans: His Magical Abilities

95. What does the skeptical Knight do at the Emperor's court?

- (A) He Mocks Faustus
- (B) He Praises Faustus
- (C) He Challenges the Emperor
- (D) He Helps Faustus

Ans: He Mocks Faustus

96. How does Faustus punish the Knight?

- (A) By Giving Him Horns
- (B) By Turning Him into a Beast
- (C) By Making Him Blind
- (D) By Sending Him Away

Ans: By Giving Him Horns

97. What do the horns symbolize in the play?

- (A) Humiliation
- (B) Wisdom
- (C) Courage
- (D) Nobility

Ans: Humiliation

98. Which theme is reinforced by the Knight episode?

- (A) The Abuse of Supernatural Power
- (B) Religious Devotion
- (C) Social Equality
- (D) Political Reform

Ans: The Abuse of Supernatural Power

99. As the years pass, how does Faustus generally use his powers?

- (A) For Trivial Entertainment
- (B) For Scientific Discovery
- (C) For Human Welfare

(D) For Religious Reform

Ans: For Trivial Entertainment

100. What irony lies at the heart of Faustus's career?

- (A) Great Power Produces Little Achievement
- (B) Knowledge Leads to Salvation
- (C) Magic Creates Happiness
- (D) Ambition Brings Success

Ans: Great Power Produces Little Achievement

101. What request does a horse-courser make to Faustus?

- (A) To Buy a Horse
- (B) To Learn Magic
- (C) To Borrow Money
- (D) To Summon Spirits

Ans: To Buy a Horse

102. What warning does Faustus give the horse-courser?

- (A) Never Ride the Horse into Water
- (B) Never Feed the Horse at Night
- (C) Never Sell the Horse
- (D) Never Leave the Horse Alone

Ans: Never Ride the Horse into Water

103. What happens when the horse-courser ignores Faustus's warning?

- (A) The Horse Turns into Straw
- (B) The Horse Dies
- (C) The Horse Disappears
- (D) The Horse Becomes a Devil

Ans: The Horse Turns into Straw

104. Why does the horse-courser return to Faustus?

- (A) To Demand His Money Back
- (B) To Thank Him
- (C) To Learn Magic
- (D) To Challenge Him

Ans: To Demand His Money Back

105. What trick does Faustus play on the horse-courser?

- (A) He Pretends His Leg Has Been Torn Off
- (B) He Turns Invisible
- (C) He Summons a Devil
- (D) He Changes Shape

Ans: He Pretends His Leg Has Been Torn Off

106. What does the horse-courser episode reveal about Faustus?

- (A) He Uses His Powers Frivolously
- (B) He Becomes More Religious
- (C) He Gains Wisdom
- (D) He Helps Society

Ans: He Uses His Powers Frivolously

107. What gift does Faustus provide for the Duchess of Vanholt?

- (A) Grapes
- (B) Gold
- (C) Pearls
- (D) Roses

Ans: Grapes

108. Why is the Duchess amazed by Faustus?

- (A) He Produces Fresh Grapes in Winter
- (B) He Predicts the Future
- (C) He Summons Helen
- (D) He Defeats an Enemy

Ans: He Produces Fresh Grapes in Winter

109. Which quality of Faustus is highlighted by the Vanholt episode?

- (A) Magical Skill
- (B) Religious Devotion
- (C) Political Wisdom
- (D) Military Strength

Ans: Magical Skill

110. As the end of the contract approaches, what becomes Faustus's greatest concern?

- (A) The Fate of His Soul
- (B) His Wealth
- (C) His Reputation
- (D) His Travels

Ans: The Fate of His Soul

111. What emotion increasingly dominates Faustus near the end of the play?

- (A) Fear
- (B) Joy
- (C) Pride
- (D) Hope

Ans: Fear

112. Who advises Faustus to seek God's mercy?

- (A) The Old Man
- (B) Wagner
- (C) Robin
- (D) Valdes

Ans: The Old Man

113. How does Faustus respond to the Old Man's advice?

- (A) He Wavers Between Hope and Despair
- (B) He Immediately Repents
- (C) He Laughs at Him
- (D) He Ignores Him Completely

Ans: He Wavers Between Hope and Despair

114. Why is the Old Man important in the play?

- (A) He Represents Spiritual Strength
- (B) He Teaches Magic
- (C) He Serves Lucifer
- (D) He Guides Faustus's Travels

Ans: He Represents Spiritual Strength

115. What does Mephistophilis threaten to do if Faustus repents?

- (A) Tear Him to Pieces
- (B) Take His Wealth
- (C) Destroy His Books
- (D) Exile Him

Ans: Tear Him to Pieces

116. Why does Faustus fail to repent successfully?

- (A) He Lacks the Courage and Faith to Trust God's Mercy
- (B) God Refuses to Forgive Him
- (C) The Angels Abandon Him
- (D) He Forgets His Sins

Ans: He Lacks the Courage and Faith to Trust God's Mercy

117. Whom does Faustus summon shortly before his death?

- (A) Helen of Troy
- (B) Alexander the Great
- (C) Julius Caesar
- (D) Dido

Ans: Helen of Troy

118. Why does Faustus summon Helen of Troy?

- (A) To Distract Himself from Despair
- (B) To Marry Her
- (C) To Impress the Emperor
- (D) To Gain More Power

Ans: To Distract Himself from Despair

119. What does Helen symbolize in the play?

- (A) Earthly Beauty and Temptation
- (B) Religious Faith
- (C) Political Authority
- (D) Wisdom

Ans: Earthly Beauty and Temptation

120. Which famous speech does Faustus deliver when Helen appears?

- (A) Was This the Face That Launched a Thousand Ships?
- (B) Friends, Romans, Countrymen
- (C) To Be or Not to Be
- (D) Paradise Lost

Ans: Was This the Face That Launched a Thousand Ships?

121. What does Faustus ask Helen to make him?

- (A) Immortal Through Her Kiss
- (B) A King
- (C) A Saint
- (D) A Scholar

Ans: Immortal Through Her Kiss

122. What irony is present in Faustus's desire for immortality?

- (A) He Seeks It Through an Illusion
- (B) He Already Possesses It
- (C) He Rejects It
- (D) He Receives It from God

Ans: He Seeks It Through an Illusion

123. What does the Old Man urge Faustus to do one last time?

- (A) Repent
- (B) Travel Abroad
- (C) Study Magic
- (D) Summon Spirits

Ans: Repent

124. How does Faustus react to thoughts of damnation?

- (A) With Terror and Despair
- (B) With Confidence
- (C) With Joy
- (D) With Indifference

Ans: With Terror and Despair

125. What literary device is strongly used in Faustus's final soliloquy?

- (A) Dramatic Monologue
- (B) Comic Dialogue
- (C) Satire
- (D) Allegory

Ans: Dramatic Monologue

126. What does Faustus wish would stop moving in his final hour?

- (A) Time
- (B) The Earth
- (C) The Stars
- (D) The Sea

Ans: Time

127. What does Faustus beg the heavens to do?

- (A) Stop the Clock
- (B) Open the Gates of Heaven
- (C) Destroy Lucifer
- (D) Forgive Mephistophilis

Ans: Stop the Clock

128. Why does Faustus wish the night would never end?

- (A) To Delay His Damnation
- (B) To Gain More Power
- (C) To Continue His Studies
- (D) To Escape the World

Ans: To Delay His Damnation

129. What does Faustus fear most at the end of the play?

- (A) Eternal Punishment
- (B) Poverty
- (C) Loneliness
- (D) Failure

Ans: Eternal Punishment

130. What does Faustus wish would happen to his soul?

- (A) Be Dissolved into Nothingness
- (B) Become a Devil
- (C) Rule Hell
- (D) Return to Earth Forever

Ans: Be Dissolved into Nothingness

131. Which doctrine is reflected in Faustus's fear of eternal punishment?

- (A) Christian Theology
- (B) Humanism
- (C) Rationalism
- (D) Materialism

Ans: Christian Theology

132. What sound is heard as Faustus's final hour approaches?

- (A) The Clock Striking
- (B) Thunder Only
- (C) Church Bells
- (D) Trumpets

Ans: The Clock Striking

133. What happens when the clock strikes twelve?

- (A) Devils Enter to Claim Faustus
- (B) Angels Save Faustus
- (C) The Contract Ends Peacefully
- (D) Lucifer Disappears

Ans: Devils Enter to Claim Faustus

134. What is Faustus's final cry directed toward?

- (A) God and Mercy
- (B) Lucifer
- (C) Wagner
- (D) Helen

Ans: God and Mercy

135. What ultimately causes Faustus's downfall?

- (A) Unchecked Ambition
- (B) Lack of Intelligence
- (C) Poverty
- (D) Weak Education

Ans: Unchecked Ambition

136. Doctor Faustus is often regarded as a Renaissance version of which type of hero?

- (A) Tragic Hero
- (B) Epic Hero
- (C) Comic Hero

① Pastoral Hero

Ans: Tragic Hero

137. Which Renaissance belief is reflected in Faustus's desire for knowledge?

- ① Human Potential Is Limitless
- ② Fate Controls Everything
- ③ Knowledge Is Dangerous
- ④ Religion Is Unnecessary

Ans: Human Potential Is Limitless

138. Which medieval belief remains important throughout the play?

- ① Divine Judgment
- ② Democracy
- ③ Nationalism
- ④ Individual Freedom

Ans: Divine Judgment

139. What conflict lies at the center of Doctor Faustus?

- ① Ambition Versus Salvation
- ② Love Versus Duty
- ③ War Versus Peace
- ④ Nature Versus Society

Ans: Ambition Versus Salvation

140. Which character serves as Faustus's tempter throughout the play?

- ① Mephistophilis
- ② Wagner
- ③ The Old Man
- ④ The Good Angel

Ans: Mephistophilis

141. Which character represents the possibility of redemption?

- ① The Old Man
- ② Robin
- ③ Valdes
- ④ The Knight

Ans: The Old Man

142. What does Mephistophilis symbolize?

- ① Temptation and Damnation
- ② Wisdom and Learning
- ③ Justice and Mercy
- ④ Honor and Courage

Ans: Temptation and Damnation

143. What do the Good Angel and Evil Angel symbolize?

- ① The Internal Moral Struggle of Faustus
- ② Political Conflict
- ③ Religious Authority
- ④ Social Class Division

Ans: The Internal Moral Struggle of Faustus

144. Which theme is most dominant in Doctor Faustus?

- ① The Consequences of Overreaching Ambition
- ② Romantic Love
- ③ National Identity
- ④ Social Equality

Ans: The Consequences of Overreaching Ambition

145. Why is Doctor Faustus considered a morality play as well as a tragedy?

- ① It Teaches a Moral Lesson About Sin and Redemption
- ② It Focuses on Political Reform
- ③ It Celebrates Human Achievement
- ④ It Promotes Scientific Progress

Ans: It Teaches a Moral Lesson About Sin and Redemption

146. Which element of medieval drama appears in Doctor Faustus?

- ① Allegorical Characters
- ② Chorus of Soldiers
- ③ Realistic Dialogue Only
- ④ Historical Narrative

Ans: Allegorical Characters

147. What lesson does the Chorus emphasize in the Epilogue?

- ① Avoid Ambition Beyond Human Limits
- ② Seek Magical Knowledge
- ③ Reject Education
- ④ Fear All Learning

Ans: Avoid Ambition Beyond Human Limits

148. What does Faustus sacrifice in exchange for temporary power?

- ① His Soul
- ② His Wealth
- ③ His Family
- ④ His Kingdom

Ans: His Soul

149. Why does Doctor Faustus remain one of the greatest tragedies in English literature?

- ① It Portrays the Fall of a Brilliant but Flawed Man
- ② It Celebrates Magical Power
- ③ It Focuses on Political History
- ④ It Glorifies Rebellion

Ans: It Portrays the Fall of a Brilliant but Flawed Man

150. What is the ultimate message of Doctor Faustus?

- ① Ambition Without Moral Restraint Leads to Destruction

② Knowledge Should Always Be Avoided

③ Magic Is Greater Than Religion

④ Power Guarantees Happiness

Ans: Ambition Without Moral Restraint Leads to Destruction

151. Which literary movement is most closely associated with Doctor Faustus?

- ① Renaissance Humanism
- ② Romanticism

③ Realism

④ Modernism

Ans: Renaissance Humanism

152. What does Faustus represent as a Renaissance scholar?

- ① The Desire for Unlimited Knowledge
- ② Religious Devotion
- ③ Political Authority
- ④ Social Reform

Ans: The Desire for Unlimited Knowledge

153. Which quality initially makes Faustus admirable?

- ① His Intellectual Brilliance
- ② His Wealth
- ③ His Military Skill
- ④ His Noble Birth

Ans: His Intellectual Brilliance

154. What transforms Faustus from a respected scholar into a tragic figure?

- ① His Obsession with Power
- ② His Poverty
- ③ His Lack of Education
- ④ His Old Age

Ans: His Obsession with Power

155. What is the significance of the twenty-four-year contract?

- ① It Symbolizes Temporary Earthly Pleasure
- ② It Guarantees Eternal Happiness
- ③ It Represents Political Power
- ④ It Reflects Historical Reality

Ans: It Symbolizes Temporary Earthly Pleasure

156. Which quality prevents Faustus from accepting God's mercy?

- ① Despair
- ② Courage
- ③ Wisdom
- ④ Patience

Ans: Despair

157. According to the play, what is the greatest danger of excessive ambition?

- ① Spiritual Ruin
- ② Physical Weakness

© Financial Loss

© Social Isolation

Ans: Spiritual Ruin

158. What does Faustus value more than salvation?

© Knowledge and Power

© Friendship

© Family

© Justice

Ans: Knowledge and Power

159. Which aspect of Faustus's character makes him a tragic hero?

© He Possesses a Fatal Flaw

© He Is Completely Evil

© He Never Makes Mistakes

© He Is a Villain

Ans: He Possesses a Fatal Flaw

160. What is Faustus's fatal flaw?

© Overreaching Ambition

© Greed

© Jealousy

© Laziness

Ans: Overreaching Ambition

161. Which classical concept can be applied to Faustus's downfall?

© Hubris

© Catharsis

© Irony

© Satire

Ans: Hubris

162. What does hubris mean in relation to Faustus?

© Excessive Pride

© Religious Faith

© Moral Discipline

© Social Status

Ans: Excessive Pride

163. What does Faustus's tragedy teach about human limitations?

© They Should Be Recognized and Respected

© They Should Always Be Ignored

© They Are Unimportant

© They Can Easily Be Overcome

Ans: They Should Be Recognized and Respected

164. Which force constantly competes for Faustus's soul?

© Good and Evil

© Love and Hate

© Wealth and Poverty

© War and Peace

Ans: Good and Evil

165. What do the Good Angel and Evil Angel represent?

© Faustus's Inner Conflict

© Political Rivalry

© Religious Institutions

© Historical Change

Ans: Faustus's Inner Conflict

166. Why is Mephistophilis considered a tragic figure as well?

© He Is Conscious of His Eternal Suffering

© He Wishes to Become Human

© He Is More Powerful Than Lucifer

© He Escapes Hell

Ans: He Is Conscious of His Eternal Suffering

167. What warning does Mephistophilis repeatedly give Faustus?

© The Reality of Hell

© The Importance of Wealth

© The Value of Friendship

© The Need for Education

Ans: The Reality of Hell

168. Why is Faustus unable to learn from Mephistophilis's warnings?

© His Ambition Blinds Him

© He Does Not Understand English

© He Distrusts Magic

© He Rejects Knowledge

Ans: His Ambition Blinds Him

169. What does the contract with Lucifer symbolize?

© The Sale of the Soul for Worldly Gain

© Religious Conversion

© Political Loyalty

© Social Advancement

Ans: The Sale of the Soul for Worldly Gain

170. What does Helen of Troy symbolize in the final acts?

© Illusion and Temptation

© Christian Faith

© Justice

© Redemption

Ans: Illusion and Temptation

171. Which theme is reflected in Faustus's attraction to Helen?

© The Seduction of Worldly Beauty

© The Power of Friendship

© Religious Duty

© Social Equality

Ans: The Seduction of Worldly Beauty

172. What does the Old Man symbolize throughout the play?

© Hope of Salvation

© Political Authority

© Human Weakness

© Magical Knowledge

Ans: Hope of Salvation

173. Why is the Old Man unaffected by devils?

© His Faith Is Strong

© He Knows Magic

© He Serves Lucifer

© He Is Immortal

Ans: His Faith Is Strong

174. What contrast exists between Faustus and the Old Man?

© Despair Versus Faith

© Wealth Versus Poverty

© Youth Versus Age

© Knowledge Versus Ignorance

Ans: Despair Versus Faith

175. What is one major irony in Doctor Faustus?

© A Scholar Chooses Damnation Instead of Wisdom

© A King Loses His Throne

© A Devil Seeks Salvation

© An Angel Commits Sin

Ans: A Scholar Chooses Damnation Instead of Wisdom

176. Why is Faustus's use of magic ultimately disappointing?

© It Produces Trivial Results

© It Saves His Soul

© It Makes Him King

© It Brings Eternal Happiness

Ans: It Produces Trivial Results

177. What does Faustus mainly use his supernatural powers for?

© Entertainment and Tricks

© Scientific Research

© Religious Reform

© Public Welfare

Ans: Entertainment and Tricks

178. What does this misuse of power reveal about Faustus?

© His Moral Decline

© His Wisdom

© His Compassion

© His Discipline

Ans: His Moral Decline

179. Which literary device is prominent in Faustus's final speech?

© Soliloquy

© Satire

© Dialogue

© Allegory

Ans: Soliloquy

180. What feeling is evoked in the audience by Faustus's downfall?

- (A) Pity and Fear
- (B) Joy and Excitement
- (C) Anger and Hatred
- (D) Pride and Confidence

Ans: Pity and Fear

181. Which Aristotelian concept is achieved through Faustus's tragedy?

- (A) Catharsis
- (B) Hubris
- (C) Hamartia
- (D) Peripeteia

Ans: Catharsis

182. What does catharsis mean in tragedy?

- (A) Emotional Purification
- (B) Intellectual Growth
- (C) Political Awareness
- (D) Social Reform

Ans: Emotional Purification

183. Which element of tragedy is represented by Faustus's fatal flaw?

- (A) Hamartia
- (B) Catharsis
- (C) Irony
- (D) Symbolism

Ans: Hamartia

184. What is hamartia in Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Overreaching Ambition
- (B) Poverty
- (C) Old Age
- (D) Lack of Education

Ans: Overreaching Ambition

185. What does Faustus's final realization reveal?

- (A) The Consequences of Sin
- (B) The Power of Wealth
- (C) The Value of Magic
- (D) The Importance of Fame

Ans: The Consequences of Sin

186. Which theme dominates the closing scenes of the play?

- (A) Damnation and Despair
- (B) Love and Marriage
- (C) War and Politics
- (D) Comedy and Celebration

Ans: Damnation and Despair

187. What is Marlowe's attitude toward excessive ambition?

- (A) Critical
- (B) Supportive

(C) Neutral

(D) Indifferent

Ans: Critical

188. What does Faustus's downfall suggest about the misuse of knowledge?

- (A) It Can Lead to Destruction
- (B) It Guarantees Success
- (C) It Creates Happiness
- (D) It Leads to Salvation

Ans: It Can Lead to Destruction

189. Which statement best describes Faustus's character?

- (A) Brilliant but Flawed
- (B) Evil from the Beginning
- (C) Completely Innocent
- (D) Morally Perfect

Ans: Brilliant but Flawed

190. Why does Doctor Faustus remain relevant today?

- (A) It Explores Universal Human Ambition
- (B) It Focuses Only on Medieval Religion
- (C) It Describes Historical Events
- (D) It Celebrates Magic

Ans: It Explores Universal Human Ambition

191. What does Faustus sacrifice for temporary power and pleasure?

- (A) Eternal Salvation
- (B) His Education
- (C) His Reputation
- (D) His Citizenship

Ans: Eternal Salvation

192. Which conflict is most important in Doctor Faustus?

- (A) The Conflict Between Ambition and Morality
- (B) The Conflict Between Nations
- (C) The Conflict Between Rich and Poor
- (D) The Conflict Between Science and Art

Ans: The Conflict Between Ambition and Morality

193. What does the play suggest about repentance?

- (A) It Remains Possible Until the End
- (B) It Is Impossible After Sin
- (C) It Has No Value
- (D) It Is Reserved for Saints

Ans: It Remains Possible Until the End

194. Why is Faustus unable to benefit from the possibility of repentance?

- (A) He Cannot Overcome His Despair
- (B) He Lacks Intelligence

(C) He Has No Opportunity

(D) He Never Hears of God

Ans: He Cannot Overcome His Despair

195. What role does the Chorus play in the drama?

- (A) It Provides Commentary and Moral Guidance
- (B) It Performs Magic
- (C) It Represents Lucifer
- (D) It Controls the Plot

Ans: It Provides Commentary and Moral Guidance

196. What lesson does the audience learn from Faustus's fate?

- (A) Ambition Must Be Guided by Moral Responsibility
- (B) Knowledge Should Be Rejected
- (C) Religion Is Unnecessary
- (D) Magic Solves Human Problems

Ans: Ambition Must Be Guided by Moral Responsibility

197. Which quality could have saved Faustus?

- (A) Genuine Faith
- (B) Greater Intelligence
- (C) More Wealth
- (D) Political Influence

Ans: Genuine Faith

198. What does Doctor Faustus ultimately demonstrate about human nature?

- (A) Desire Without Restraint Can Be Destructive
- (B) Ambition Always Leads to Success
- (C) Knowledge Guarantees Happiness
- (D) Power Brings Inner Peace

Ans: Desire Without Restraint Can Be Destructive

199. Why is Doctor Faustus considered a masterpiece of Renaissance tragedy?

- (A) It Combines Human Aspiration with Moral Consequences
- (B) It Focuses Only on Historical Events
- (C) It Rejects Classical Ideas
- (D) It Celebrates Political Power

Ans: It Combines Human Aspiration with Moral Consequences

200. What is the ultimate message of Doctor Faustus?

- (A) The Pursuit of Power Without Moral Limits Leads to Ruin
- (B) Knowledge Is Always Evil
- (C) Magic Is Superior to Religion
- (D) Human Beings Cannot Change Their Fate

Ans: The Pursuit of Power Without Moral Limits Leads to Ruin

201. Who is regarded as the central tragic figure in Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Faustus
- (B) Mephistophilis
- (C) Lucifer
- (D) Wagner

Ans: Faustus

202. What motivates Faustus to pursue necromancy?

- (A) His Desire for Unlimited Power
- (B) His Religious Faith
- (C) His Love of Adventure
- (D) His Financial Problems

Ans: His Desire for Unlimited Power

203. Which Renaissance ideal ultimately leads to Faustus's downfall?

- (A) Excessive Individualism
- (B) Religious Obedience
- (C) Social Equality
- (D) Political Loyalty

Ans: Excessive Individualism

204. What does Faustus's rejection of theology suggest?

- (A) His Spiritual Arrogance
- (B) His Religious Devotion
- (C) His Humility
- (D) His Compassion

Ans: His Spiritual Arrogance

205. Why is Faustus often called an overreacher?

- (A) He Attempts to Exceed Human Limits
- (B) He Travels Widely
- (C) He Defeats Powerful Enemies
- (D) He Gains Political Influence

Ans: He Attempts to Exceed Human Limits

206. Which force repeatedly calls Faustus toward redemption?

- (A) Divine Grace
- (B) Political Power
- (C) Human Wisdom
- (D) Social Influence

Ans: Divine Grace

207. What is the significance of the Good Angel?

- (A) It Represents Faustus's Conscience
- (B) It Represents Lucifer
- (C) It Represents Knowledge
- (D) It Represents Ambition

Ans: It Represents Faustus's Conscience

208. What is the significance of the Evil Angel?

- (A) It Encourages Sin and Ambition
- (B) It Encourages Repentance
- (C) It Offers Salvation
- (D) It Teaches Morality

Ans: It Encourages Sin and Ambition

209. What does Faustus's contract symbolize?

- (A) A Rejection of Spiritual Values
- (B) A Search for Wisdom
- (C) A Commitment to Learning
- (D) A Desire for Justice

Ans: A Rejection of Spiritual Values

210. Which quality does Faustus value more than eternal salvation?

- (A) Earthly Power
- (B) Friendship
- (C) Family
- (D) Charity

Ans: Earthly Power

211. What does Mephistophilis reveal about separation from God?

- (A) It Is the Greatest Torment
- (B) It Leads to Freedom
- (C) It Creates Happiness
- (D) It Brings Knowledge

Ans: It Is the Greatest Torment

212. Why is Mephistophilis's description of Hell important?

- (A) It Serves as a Warning to Faustus
- (B) It Encourages Faustus
- (C) It Supports Magic
- (D) It Praises Lucifer

Ans: It Serves as a Warning to Faustus

213. What does Faustus's refusal to heed warnings demonstrate?

- (A) Blind Ambition
- (B) Religious Faith
- (C) Intellectual Discipline
- (D) Moral Strength

Ans: Blind Ambition

214. Which aspect of Faustus's character is most responsible for his tragedy?

- (A) Pride
- (B) Kindness
- (C) Patience
- (D) Generosity

Ans: Pride

215. What is the dramatic function of the Seven Deadly Sins?

- (A) To Distract Faustus from Repentance
- (B) To Teach Religious Virtues
- (C) To Explain History

- (D) To Reward Faustus

Ans: To Distract Faustus from Repentance

216. Which deadly sin is most strongly associated with Faustus himself?

- (A) Pride
- (B) Sloth
- (C) Gluttony
- (D) Envy

Ans: Pride

217. What does Faustus gradually realize during the play?

- (A) His Bargain Has Brought Misery
- (B) His Powers Are Unlimited
- (C) He Can Escape Lucifer
- (D) He Has Achieved Happiness

Ans: His Bargain Has Brought Misery

218. What prevents Faustus from embracing hope?

- (A) Despair
- (B) Ignorance
- (C) Poverty
- (D) Weakness

Ans: Despair

219. Why is despair dangerous in Christian theology?

- (A) It Causes People to Reject God's Mercy
- (B) It Leads to Wealth
- (C) It Encourages Learning
- (D) It Promotes Humility

Ans: It Causes People to Reject God's Mercy

220. Which character offers the clearest example of Christian virtue?

- (A) The Old Man
- (B) Wagner
- (C) Robin
- (D) Valdes

Ans: The Old Man

221. What does the Old Man encourage Faustus to trust?

- (A) God's Mercy
- (B) Magical Power
- (C) Political Authority
- (D) Human Reason

Ans: God's Mercy

222. What does Faustus ultimately choose over repentance?

- (A) Despair
- (B) Faith
- (C) Hope
- (D) Forgiveness

Ans: Despair

223. What does the appearance of Helen symbolize for Faustus?

- (A) Final Temptation
- (B) Spiritual Redemption
- (C) Intellectual Achievement
- (D) Political Success

Ans: Final Temptation

224. Why is Helen considered an illusion rather than a source of salvation?

- (A) She Represents Earthly Beauty Only
- (B) She Is a Religious Figure
- (C) She Teaches Morality
- (D) She Saves Souls

Ans: She Represents Earthly Beauty Only

225. What tragic mistake does Faustus make at the end of the play?

- (A) He Places His Trust in Illusion Instead of God
- (B) He Refuses Knowledge
- (C) He Rejects Magic
- (D) He Abandons Learning

Ans: He Places His Trust in Illusion Instead of God

226. What does Faustus's final speech reveal most clearly?

- (A) His Deep Terror of Damnation
- (B) His Satisfaction with Life
- (C) His Confidence in Lucifer
- (D) His Joy in Knowledge

Ans: His Deep Terror of Damnation

227. What does Faustus wish would happen to time?

- (A) It Would Stop
- (B) It Would Move Faster
- (C) It Would Reverse
- (D) It Would Disappear Forever

Ans: It Would Stop

228. What does Faustus's fear at the end prove?

- (A) He Understands the Consequences of His Actions
- (B) He Has Lost His Intelligence
- (C) He No Longer Believes in Hell
- (D) He Has Become Courageous

Ans: He Understands the Consequences of His Actions

229. What is the purpose of Faustus's final soliloquy?

- (A) To Express His Inner Torment
- (B) To Praise Lucifer
- (C) To Teach Magic
- (D) To Explain History

Ans: To Express His Inner Torment

230. Which theme is emphasized by Faustus's desperate struggle against time?

- (A) The Inevitability of Judgment
- (B) The Power of Wealth
- (C) The Value of Fame
- (D) The Importance of Politics

Ans: The Inevitability of Judgment

231. Why is Faustus unable to escape his fate?

- (A) His Contract and Persistent Sin Bind Him
- (B) He Lacks Intelligence
- (C) He Is Physically Weak
- (D) He Has No Friends

Ans: His Contract and Persistent Sin Bind Him

232. What does the Chorus emphasize in the Epilogue?

- (A) The Danger of Unchecked Ambition
- (B) The Value of Magic
- (C) The Importance of Travel
- (D) The Power of Wealth

Ans: The Danger of Unchecked Ambition

233. What lesson should scholars learn from Faustus's fate?

- (A) Knowledge Must Be Guided by Wisdom
- (B) Knowledge Should Be Avoided
- (C) Religion Is Unnecessary
- (D) Power Is Everything

Ans: Knowledge Must Be Guided by Wisdom

234. What does Faustus's tragedy suggest about human ambition?

- (A) It Must Be Balanced by Moral Responsibility
- (B) It Should Never Exist
- (C) It Guarantees Success
- (D) It Is Always Evil

Ans: It Must Be Balanced by Moral Responsibility

235. Which literary tradition influenced Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Morality Plays
- (B) Pastoral Poetry
- (C) Realist Novels
- (D) Gothic Fiction

Ans: Morality Plays

236. Which element connects Doctor Faustus to medieval drama?

- (A) Allegorical Characters
- (B) Scientific Realism
- (C) Psychological Naturalism
- (D) Political Satire

Ans: Allegorical Characters

237. What role does the Chorus perform in the play?

- (A) Moral Commentator
- (B) Comic Entertainer
- (C) Political Advisor
- (D) Magical Guide

Ans: Moral Commentator

238. Which Renaissance belief is challenged by Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Unlimited Human Potential
- (B) Religious Faith
- (C) Moral Discipline
- (D) Divine Justice

Ans: Unlimited Human Potential

239. How does Marlowe portray the pursuit of forbidden knowledge?

- (A) As Both Attractive and Dangerous
- (B) As Entirely Beneficial
- (C) As Completely Useless
- (D) As Morally Neutral

Ans: As Both Attractive and Dangerous

240. Which statement best describes Faustus's tragic journey?

- (A) From Great Promise to Complete Ruin
- (B) From Poverty to Wealth
- (C) From Ignorance to Wisdom
- (D) From Weakness to Strength

Ans: From Great Promise to Complete Ruin

241. Why does Doctor Faustus continue to attract modern readers?

- (A) It Explores Timeless Human Desires
- (B) It Focuses Only on Medieval Religion
- (C) It Describes Historical Battles
- (D) It Promotes Magic

Ans: It Explores Timeless Human Desires

242. Which universal human desire is most strongly represented by Faustus?

- (A) The Desire for Power
- (B) The Desire for Wealth Alone
- (C) The Desire for Comfort
- (D) The Desire for Fame Alone

Ans: The Desire for Power

243. What makes Faustus both admirable and tragic?

- (A) His Great Potential and Fatal Flaw
- (B) His Wealth and Status
- (C) His Courage and Strength
- (D) His Popularity and Fame

Ans: His Great Potential and Fatal Flaw

244. What does Faustus's downfall demonstrate about moral choices?

- (A) They Have Lasting Consequences
- (B) They Are Unimportant
- (C) They Can Always Be Ignored
- (D) They Depend on Luck

Ans: They Have Lasting Consequences

245. Which concept best summarizes Faustus's character?

- (A) Ambitious Overreacher
- (B) Humble Saint
- (C) Comic Fool
- (D) Political Leader

Ans: Ambitious Overreacher

246. What is the relationship between knowledge and morality in the play?

- (A) Knowledge Without Morality Is Dangerous
- (B) Knowledge Replaces Morality
- (C) Morality Prevents Knowledge
- (D) Knowledge and Morality Are Unrelated

Ans: Knowledge Without Morality Is Dangerous

247. What is Marlowe's warning to his audience?

- (A) Do Not Sacrifice Your Soul for Earthly Gain
- (B) Reject All Learning
- (C) Avoid Ambition Completely
- (D) Fear Every Form of Knowledge

Ans: Do Not Sacrifice Your Soul for Earthly Gain

248. What ultimately destroys Faustus?

- (A) His Own Choices
- (B) His Enemies
- (C) His Poverty
- (D) His Lack of Education

Ans: His Own Choices

249. Which statement best captures the moral of Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Ambition Without Wisdom Leads to Destruction
- (B) Knowledge Always Brings Happiness
- (C) Magic Solves Human Problems
- (D) Success Guarantees Salvation

Ans: Ambition Without Wisdom Leads to Destruction

250. What is the ultimate significance of Doctor Faustus in English literature?

- (A) It Is a Masterpiece of Renaissance Tragedy
- (B) It Is a Historical Chronicle
- (C) It Is a Political Satire
- (D) It Is a Religious Sermon

Ans: It Is a Masterpiece of Renaissance Tragedy

251. Which quality initially distinguishes Faustus from ordinary people?

- (A) Exceptional Intelligence
- (B) Great Wealth
- (C) Noble Birth
- (D) Military Power

Ans: Exceptional Intelligence

252. What is Faustus's attitude toward traditional academic disciplines?

- (A) He Finds Them Insufficient
- (B) He Reveres Them Completely
- (C) He Refuses to Study Them
- (D) He Teaches Them Exclusively

Ans: He Finds Them Insufficient

253. Which branch of learning does Faustus value most at the beginning of the play?

- (A) Magic
- (B) Theology
- (C) Law
- (D) Medicine

Ans: Magic

254. What does Faustus hope magic will enable him to do?

- (A) Command Nature and Spirits
- (B) Achieve Salvation
- (C) Become a Priest
- (D) Live a Quiet Life

Ans: Command Nature and Spirits

255. Which Renaissance characteristic is reflected in Faustus's ambitions?

- (A) Confidence in Human Potential
- (B) Fear of Knowledge
- (C) Rejection of Learning
- (D) Religious Withdrawal

Ans: Confidence in Human Potential

256. What does Faustus's pact with Lucifer represent?

- (A) Moral Corruption
- (B) Spiritual Growth
- (C) Social Progress
- (D) Political Reform

Ans: Moral Corruption

257. Why does Faustus ignore repeated warnings?

- (A) His Pride Overpowers His Judgment
- (B) He Cannot Understand Them
- (C) He Distrusts Everyone
- (D) He Is Forced by Others

Ans: His Pride Overpowers His Judgment

258. What does the play suggest about the misuse of freedom?

- (A) It Can Lead to Self-Destruction
- (B) It Guarantees Success
- (C) It Brings Wisdom
- (D) It Creates Happiness

Ans: It Can Lead to Self-Destruction

259. What is the ultimate consequence of Faustus's choices?

- (A) Eternal Damnation
- (B) Political Exile
- (C) Financial Ruin
- (D) Social Isolation

Ans: Eternal Damnation

260. Which idea is central to Christian theology in Doctor Faustus?

- (A) Salvation Through Repentance
- (B) Wealth as Virtue
- (C) Power Through Magic
- (D) Knowledge Above Faith

Ans: Salvation Through Repentance

261. Why is Faustus unable to embrace salvation?

- (A) He Cannot Overcome Despair
- (B) He Lacks Knowledge
- (C) He Is Too Poor
- (D) He Is Too Old

Ans: He Cannot Overcome Despair

262. What role does conscience play in Faustus's life?

- (A) It Constantly Warns Him
- (B) It Supports His Ambition
- (C) It Disappears Completely
- (D) It Encourages Evil

Ans: It Constantly Warns Him

263. Which character most clearly reflects Faustus's conscience?

- (A) The Good Angel
- (B) Wagner
- (C) Robin
- (D) Valdes

Ans: The Good Angel

264. What does the Evil Angel symbolize?

- (A) Temptation
- (B) Redemption
- (C) Wisdom
- (D) Justice

Ans: Temptation

265. What is the significance of Faustus's final hour?

- (A) It Reveals the Truth About His Choices
- (B) It Brings Him Victory
- (C) It Gives Him More Power

Ⓓ It Ends His Contract Successfully  
Ans: It Reveals the Truth About His Choices

266. Which aspect of the play reflects medieval morality drama?

- Ⓐ The Struggle Between Good and Evil
- Ⓑ Realistic Dialogue
- Ⓒ Historical Accuracy
- Ⓓ Political Debate

Ans: The Struggle Between Good and Evil

267. What does Faustus learn too late?

- Ⓐ Earthly Power Cannot Replace Salvation
- Ⓑ Magic Guarantees Happiness
- Ⓒ Wealth Solves All Problems
- Ⓓ Knowledge Is Meaningless

Ans: Earthly Power Cannot Replace Salvation

268. Which quality could have changed Faustus's fate?

- Ⓐ Humility
- Ⓑ Ambition
- Ⓒ Curiosity
- Ⓓ Confidence

Ans: Humility

269. Why does Marlowe portray Faustus sympathetically?

- Ⓐ He Is Humanly Flawed Rather Than Purely Evil
- Ⓑ He Is Completely Innocent
- Ⓒ He Never Sins
- Ⓓ He Achieves Great Success

Ans: He Is Humanly Flawed Rather Than Purely Evil

270. What does Faustus's downfall reveal about temptation?

- Ⓐ It Often Appears Attractive
- Ⓑ It Is Always Obvious
- Ⓒ It Never Succeeds
- Ⓓ It Leads Directly to Happiness

Ans: It Often Appears Attractive

271. Which theme is emphasized by Faustus's inability to repent?

- Ⓐ The Danger of Despair
- Ⓑ The Importance of Wealth
- Ⓒ The Value of Politics
- Ⓓ The Power of Fame

Ans: The Danger of Despair

272. What does Mephistophilis's suffering demonstrate?

- Ⓐ Separation from God Is Painful
- Ⓑ Devils Enjoy Hell
- Ⓒ Evil Brings Happiness

Ⓓ Sin Has No Consequences  
Ans: Separation from God Is Painful

273. What is the significance of the comic scenes in the play?

- Ⓐ They Contrast with Faustus's Tragedy
- Ⓑ They Replace the Main Plot
- Ⓒ They Glorify Magic
- Ⓓ They Teach History

Ans: They Contrast with Faustus's Tragedy

274. Why are Robin and Rafe important?

- Ⓐ They Parody Faustus's Use of Magic
- Ⓑ They Save Faustus
- Ⓒ They Defeat Lucifer
- Ⓓ They Promote Religion

Ans: They Parody Faustus's Use of Magic

275. What does Faustus's career suggest about worldly success?

- Ⓐ It Cannot Guarantee Fulfillment
- Ⓑ It Ensures Happiness
- Ⓒ It Leads to Salvation
- Ⓓ It Solves Moral Problems

Ans: It Cannot Guarantee Fulfillment

276. Which statement best describes Faustus's tragic error?

- Ⓐ He Values Temporary Gain Over Eternal Welfare
- Ⓑ He Rejects Knowledge
- Ⓒ He Fears Ambition
- Ⓓ He Distrusts Magic

Ans: He Values Temporary Gain Over Eternal Welfare

277. What does the final scene emphasize most strongly?

- Ⓐ Divine Judgment
- Ⓑ Political Authority
- Ⓒ Social Status
- Ⓓ Economic Power

Ans: Divine Judgment

278. Why is Faustus considered a Renaissance hero?

- Ⓐ He Pursues Knowledge Beyond Conventional Limits
- Ⓑ He Leads a Nation
- Ⓒ He Wins Great Battles
- Ⓓ He Defends Religion

Ans: He Pursues Knowledge Beyond Conventional Limits

279. What turns Faustus's heroic qualities into weaknesses?

- Ⓐ Excessive Ambition
- Ⓑ Lack of Education
- Ⓒ Physical Weakness

Ⓓ Poverty  
Ans: Excessive Ambition

280. Which concept best explains Faustus's refusal to accept limits?

- Ⓐ Hubris
- Ⓑ Catharsis
- Ⓒ Allegory
- Ⓓ Satire

Ans: Hubris

281. What does Doctor Faustus suggest about human freedom?

- Ⓐ People Are Responsible for Their Choices
- Ⓑ Fate Controls Everything
- Ⓒ Knowledge Determines Destiny
- Ⓓ Wealth Ensures Success

Ans: People Are Responsible for Their Choices

282. Which character acts as Faustus's closest supernatural companion?

- Ⓐ Mephistophilis
- Ⓑ Lucifer
- Ⓒ The Good Angel
- Ⓓ The Old Man

Ans: Mephistophilis

283. Why does Mephistophilis remain a memorable character?

- Ⓐ He Combines Power with Suffering
- Ⓑ He Achieves Salvation
- Ⓒ He Defeats Lucifer
- Ⓓ He Rules Heaven

Ans: He Combines Power with Suffering

284. Which theme is illustrated by Faustus's fascination with Helen?

- Ⓐ The Power of Illusion
- Ⓑ The Value of Wisdom
- Ⓒ The Importance of Justice
- Ⓓ The Need for Charity

Ans: The Power of Illusion

285. What does Helen ultimately fail to provide?

- Ⓐ Redemption
- Ⓑ Beauty
- Ⓒ Pleasure
- Ⓓ Admiration

Ans: Redemption

286. What does Faustus seek in Helen that only God can provide?

- Ⓐ Salvation
- Ⓑ Wealth
- Ⓒ Fame
- Ⓓ Knowledge

Ans: Salvation

287. What is the dramatic purpose of Faustus's final soliloquy?

- Ⓐ To Reveal His Psychological Suffering
- Ⓑ To Celebrate Magic
- Ⓒ To Praise Lucifer
- Ⓓ To Teach Theology

Ans: To Reveal His Psychological Suffering

288. Which emotion dominates Faustus's final speech?

- Ⓐ Despair
- Ⓑ Pride
- Ⓒ Joy
- Ⓓ Hope

Ans: Despair

289. What does the play suggest about the pursuit of forbidden knowledge?

- Ⓐ It Carries Serious Risks
- Ⓑ It Guarantees Success
- Ⓒ It Is Always Beneficial
- Ⓓ It Leads to Wisdom Alone

Ans: It Carries Serious Risks

290. Which aspect of Doctor Faustus appeals most to modern readers?

- Ⓐ Its Exploration of Human Ambition
- Ⓑ Its Political Commentary
- Ⓒ Its Historical Accuracy
- Ⓓ Its Scientific Ideas

Ans: Its Exploration of Human Ambition

291. What is the relationship between Faustus and Lucifer?

- Ⓐ Master and Servant by Contract
- Ⓑ Father and Son
- Ⓒ Teacher and Student
- Ⓓ King and Subject

Ans: Master and Servant by Contract

292. Why is Doctor Faustus considered both medieval and Renaissance?

- Ⓐ It Combines Christian Morality with Humanist Ambition
- Ⓑ It Rejects Both Traditions
- Ⓒ It Focuses Only on Religion
- Ⓓ It Focuses Only on Humanism

Ans: It Combines Christian Morality with Humanist Ambition

293. Which lesson does Marlowe most clearly teach?

- Ⓐ Great Ability Must Be Guided by Moral Wisdom
- Ⓑ Ambition Should Always Be Avoided
- Ⓒ Knowledge Is Dangerous in All Forms
- Ⓓ Religion Is Superior to Learning

Ans: Great Ability Must Be Guided by Moral Wisdom

294. What does Faustus's story reveal about human desire?

- Ⓐ It Can Become Self-Destructive When Uncontrolled
- Ⓑ It Always Leads to Success
- Ⓒ It Is Easily Satisfied
- Ⓓ It Has No Consequences

Ans: It Can Become Self-Destructive When Uncontrolled

295. Which phrase best summarizes Faustus's life?

- Ⓐ A Brilliant Mind Ruined by Pride
- Ⓑ A Poor Man Seeking Wealth
- Ⓒ A Hero Defeating Evil
- Ⓓ A Scholar Achieving Salvation

Ans: A Brilliant Mind Ruined by Pride

296. What is the central conflict in Doctor Faustus?

- Ⓐ Ambition Versus Spiritual Responsibility
- Ⓑ Love Versus Duty
- Ⓒ Wealth Versus Poverty
- Ⓓ Tradition Versus Innovation

Ans: Ambition Versus Spiritual Responsibility

297. Why does Faustus remain a powerful tragic character?

- Ⓐ His Weaknesses Are Deeply Human
- Ⓑ He Is Completely Evil
- Ⓒ He Always Makes Correct Decisions
- Ⓓ He Never Changes

Ans: His Weaknesses Are Deeply Human

298. What ultimately destroys Faustus's hopes?

- Ⓐ His Own Choices and Actions
- Ⓑ His Enemies
- Ⓒ His Education
- Ⓓ His Family

Ans: His Own Choices and Actions

299. Which statement best captures the theme of Doctor Faustus?

- Ⓐ Uncontrolled Ambition Leads to Ruin
- Ⓑ Knowledge Always Brings Happiness
- Ⓒ Magic Is the Source of Success
- Ⓓ Wealth Is the Key to Power

Ans: Uncontrolled Ambition Leads to Ruin

300. What is the ultimate significance of Faustus's tragedy?

Ⓐ It Warns Against Sacrificing Eternal Values for Temporary Rewards

Ⓑ It Encourages the Pursuit of Magic

Ⓒ It Celebrates Rebellion Against God

Ⓓ It Rejects Human Knowledge

Ans: It Warns Against Sacrificing Eternal Values for Temporary Rewards