# THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**1) King Francis is described as 'hearty'. What does the word 'hearty' mean?**

(a) Generous (b) Soft-hearted (c) Good-natured (d) Jealous

**2) How does the poem describe the scene at the court?**

(a) It is a chaotic scene filled with tension.

(b) It is a peaceful scene with no excitement

(c) It is a regal and grand event where valour and love are on display.

(d) It is an ordinary scene with no special significance.

**3) The phrase 'ladies in their pride' means**

(a) The females of the pride of lions (b) The wives of king

(c) Jealous maids (d) Ladies, dressed in extraordinary clothes and ornaments

**4) And 'mongst them sat the Count de Lorge, with one for whom he sighed. What can be inferred about the Count's emotions for the lady?**

(a) The Count de Lorge is indifferent to the lady beside him

(b) The Count de Lorge is admiring the lions.

(c) The Count de Lorge is emotionally invested in the lady sitting next to him.

(d) The Count de Lorge is focused solely on the king.

**5) Which of the following is not the theme of the poem 'The Glove and the Lions'?**

(a) Vanity (b) Chivalry (c) Pride (d) Cruelty

**6) From the description of the nobles and ladies in the court, what can we infer about the nature of the gathering?**

(a) It was a casual, informal meeting with no sense of grandeur.

(b) It was a prestigious and a formal event where nobility and royalty were gathered.

(c) It was a secret meeting that the public was unaware of.

(d) It was a quiet gathering without much attention paid to the participants.

**7) What was the attitude of the king towards the 'royal beasts'?**

(a) Apathy (b) Disgust (c) Fearful (d) Empathy

**8) Why was it a 'gallant thing to see that crowning show'?**

(a) It required courage to see such a ferocious act.

(b) There was love, valour and royalty in the scene.

(c) It was the most brutal fight ever fought.

(d) It was being held for the first time in the king's court.

**9) What was the attitude of the king and his noble towards the 'royal beasts'?**

(a) Apathy (b) Empathy (c) Disgust (d) Fearful

**10) Who is the 'one for whom' 'he' sighed?**

(a) Count de Lorge (b) King Francis (c) Count de Lorge's beloved (d) The Queen

**11) What happens to the sand and mane in the pit during the fight?**

(a) They remain undisturbed.

(b) They are scattered in the air.

(c) They are caught in a 'thunderous smother'.

(d) They are cleaned up by the nobles.

**12) "The lions roared with horrid laughing jaws." Which of the following uses the same literary device as given in the above line from the poem, "The Glove and the Lions'?**

(a) The snowflakes glittered like diamonds.

(b) The caged bird sings with a fearful trill.

(c) My hands were icicles because of the cold weather.

(d) The smell of freshly brewed coffee woke me up.

**13) According to you, the state of the lion pit from the description of it being in a 'thunderous smother' represents that _____.**

(a) the pit is orderly and calm, with no disturbance

(b) the pit is filled with noise, chaos, and confusion due to the lions' struggle

(c) the lions are being carefully controlled by the king

(d) the pit is being cleaned by the nobles after the fight

**14) Which poetic device is used in the following line?**

**"The bloody foam above the bars came whisking through the air'**

(a) Hyperbole (b) Metonymy (c) Irony (d) Simile

**15) Which of the given option contains the figure of speech that appears in the following line from Leigh Hunt's poem 'The Glove and the Lions': 'ramped and roared the lions'?**

(a) Your eyes are like the diamond bright'

(b) 'Suddenly the black night showed its teeth in a flash of lightning'

(c) 'Rich gifts of raiment, grain or gold'

(d) 'pack up the moon and dismantle the Sun'

**16) Who is the 'beauteous lively dame' in the poem?**

(a) The Count de Lorge's friend.

(b) The woman the Count de Lorge is in love with.

(c) The king's daughter.

(d) A noble lady sitting beside the king.

**17) Why does the lady smile after dropping her glove in the arena?**

(a) To show her love for the count.

(b) To grab King Francis' attention.

(c) To suggest that de Lorge would do as she wants him to do.

(d) None of the above.

**18) Why did de Lorge throw the glove 'right in the lady's face'?**

(a) To show his love for her.

(b) To prove his bravery.

(c) To show how significant she is.

(d) To show his annoyance at her vanity.

**19) What is the lady's perception of the Count de Lorge?**

(a) She believes he is timid and unworthy of admiration.

(b) She thinks he is brave and capable of performing wondrous feats for her.

(c) She thinks he is indifferent to her.

(d) She believes he is not interested in proving his love.

**20) What does the phrase 'great glory will be mine' suggest about the lady's attitude?**

(a) She is humble and does not seek attention.

(b) She believes the test will prove her own worth and elevate her status.

(c) She thinks that the Count's actions will be a failure.

(d) She is indifferent to the outcome of the situation.

**21) Which of the following lines reflects Count de Lorge's valour?**

(a) Then threw the glove, but not with love.

(b) And 'mongst them sat Count de Lorge, with one for whom he sighed.

(c) He bowed, and in a moment leaped among the lions wild.

(d) I'll drop my glove, to prove his love

**22) What aspect of medieval age can be figured out from the poem?**

(a) Medieval ignorance (b) Medieval penchant for horror

(c) Cultural elegance (d) Noble lifestyle

**23) According to the king, what prompted lady's actions?**

(a) Deep love (b) Pride (c) Vanity (d) Faith

**24) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.**

**(i) Retrieving the glove, the angry Count flung it in her face.**

**(ii) While the lions were engaged in a vicious battle the count's beloved threw her glove into the arena**

**(iii) The Count realised that it was her vanity which prompted her to do this.**

**(iv) The king was enjoying the fight of the royal beasts.**

(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (d) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

**25)** ***And 'mongst them sat the Count de Lorge, with one for whom he sighed:***
***And truly 'twas a gallant to see that crowning show,***
***Valour and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.***
**Pick out the assonance from the above lines.**

(a) He sighed (b) Crowning show/valour

(c) Love, and king above (d) Royal beasts below

**26) 'He surely would do wondrous things to show his love for me.'**
**The line given above shows the primary characteristic of the lady's character is**

(a) superciliousness (b) self-depreciation

(c) superstitious nature (d) confidence in oneself

**27) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2).**
***Statement 1 : The lady's declaration that 'great glory will be mine' suggests a deep belief in her own importance and an expectation of public admiration.***
***Statement 2 : Her intention to use the Count de Lorge's love as a means of elevating her own status aligns with the theme of vanity in the poem.***

(a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.

(b) Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false.

(c) Statement 1 is false, but Statement 2 is true.

(d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.

**28) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2).**
***Statement 1 : The lady's actions were motivated by her love for the Count.***
***Statement 2 : She wanted to publicly test his devotion to gain personal glory.***

(a) Both are true and Statement 2 explains statement 1.

(b) Statement 2 is true, but Statement 1 is false.

(c) Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false.

(d) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are false

## EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

**Extract 1**

***King Francis was a hearty king, and loved a royal sport,***
***And one day as his lions fought, sat looking on the court;***
***The nobles filled the benches, and the ladies in their pride,***
***And 'mongst them sat the Count de Lorge, with one for whom he sighed:***

**(i) Describe the physical and literal setting of the poem.**

**Ans.** The poem 'The Glove and the Lions' by Leigh Hunt is set in a royal court during a dramatic event where King Francis and his nobles watch lions fighting in a pit. The arena is chaotic and intense, with the lions roaring. biting, and thrashing, creating a dangerous and wild atmosphere.

Literally, the poem is set in a medieval setting. This signifies the grandeur and ritual of courtly life. The setting symbolises power, prestige, and the interplay of human emotions such as love, vanity, and courage in a highly public and dramatic context.

**(ii) According to the poet, how is the king described? What are his characteristics?**

**Ans.** According to the poet, King Francis is described as a good-natured, jovial and kind, just ruler who enjoys grand displays of power and spectacle. His love for 'royal sport', such as lion fights, reflects his appreciation for majestic events.

The king although, a powerful monarch, comes across as a humorous leader, observing the funny side of events. His behaviour suggests confidence, control, and a sense of pride in the traditions and rituals of his court. These characteristics portray him as an example of a medieval monarch who relishes displays of valour and loyalty within his realm

**(iii) Who is the Count de Lorge? Why is he significant in this scene?**

**Ans.** Count de Lorge is a nobleman seated among the court audience, notable for being in love with one of the ladies. He is significant because his presence sets the stage for the later events, as his actions will serve to test his courage and loyalty in the eyes of the court.

**(iv) How does the poet's tone contribute to the depiction of the courtly scene?**

**Ans.** The poet's tone is grand and celebratory, emphasising the splendour of the event and the gallantry of the participants. Words like 'royal sport', 'gallant thing' and 'crowning show create an atmosphere of majesty and drama, aligning with the court's formal and ceremonial nature.

**(v) What is said to be a gallant show? Do you think that is gallant show has deeper implications? Why?**

**Ans.** The ferocious sport showcasing two angry lions in fight is said to be a gallant show because it provides entertainment to the royalty and his courtiers. It requires a brave heart to enjoy such a terrifying sport. The lion fight initially appears as a spectacle for entertainment, but it gains deeper significance as the events unfold. It becomes a test of courage and character for the Count de Lorge, bringing the themes of

valour, love, and vanity to the forefront. The lions symbolise raw strength and danger, against which human bravery and moral values are measured.

**Extract 2**

***Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws;***
***They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their paws;***
***With wallowing might and stifled roar they rolled on one another;***
***Till all the pit with sand and mane was in a thunderous smother;***
***The bloody foam above the bars came whisking through the air:***
***Said Francis then, "Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there."***

**(i) Where were the lions? Who all were watching them? Explain briefly the lions' fight as described in the first line of the extract.**

**Ans.** The lions were down below in the sand pit, fighting ferociously in the arena.

The people who were watching them were, aristocrats, lords and 'the ladies in their pride', the nobles and above all King Francis.

The lions were engaged in a viscious fight with one another. They were roaring, glaring and biting, creating a huge commotion.

**(ii) Evaluate the effectiveness of King Francis's remark in summarising the scene.**

**Ans.** King Francis humorously comments on the audience's safety who are watching the ferocious battle. His remark is both effective and ironic. It captures the danger of the pit, contrasting it with the safety of the spectators. His comment adds a touch of humour and relief, while also highlighting the gulf between human control and the wildness of nature.

**(iii) What are the figures of speech used in the stanza? Bring out and briefly explain.**

**Ans.** The stanza uses various figures of speech to bring the scene to life. Personification. ('horrid laughing jaws') emphasises the lions' ferocity. Simile ('gave blows like beams') highlights their strength, while metaphor ('bloody foam above the bars) symbolises the violent struggle. Alliteration and onomatopoeia (ramped and roared") enhance rhythm and sound. These devices vividly depict the thrilling, chaotic scene

**(iv) What does the phrase 'a wind went with their paws suggest about the intensity of the lions actions?"**

**Ans.** The phrase conveys the immense power and speed of the lions' movements. Their blows are so strong and swift that they generate a gust of wind, emphasising their physical might and the ferocity of their combat.

**(v) What did king Francis tell the audience? What is revealed about the king by his remark?**

**Ans.** King Francis watched the fierce battle between the raging lions and saw how dangerous the fight was Seeing the chaos and blood, he told the audience "We're better here than there," meaning they were safer watching from a distance rather than being in the pit. His remark shows that he was practical and why understanding the risk and danger of the situation also reveals his appreciation for bravery but not at the cost of foolish risks. His words contrast the violent scene below with the comfort of the royal court highlighting his wisdom and humour.

**Extract 3**

***De Lorge's love o'erheard the King, a beauteous lively dame***
***With smiling lips and sharp bright eyes, which always seemed the same;***
***She thought, the Count my lover is brave as brave can be;***
***He surely would do wondrous things to show his love of me;***
***King, ladies, lovers, all look on; the occasion is divine:***
***I'll drop my glove, to prove his love; great glory will be mine.***

**(i) Which King is being referred to in the above lines? What did the lady do? What was the immediate cause that triggered her thought?**

**Ans.** The king referred to in the above lines is King Francis

The lady in question is the one for whom the Count de Lorge sighs and is in love with. Inspired by the king's presence and the grandeur of the occasion, she decides to drop her glove into the lion pit to test her lover's bravery.

The immediate cause that triggered her thought was the king's words, which she overheard. She believed the Count to be brave and thought that this dramatic act would prove his love and bravery, giving her the opportunity to claim 'great glory'. This belief led her test of courage. to drop the glove, setting the stage for the Count's test of courage.

**(ii) How did the Count react to her action? What did he do later? Why?**

**Ans.** The Count bowed and, in a moment, leapt among the lions. His leap was swift, quick and returned even quicker.

He threw the glove at the lady's face with anger.

This reaction was because he understood her motives, which were not love but arrogance and vanity.

**(iii) Describe the fight between the lions in the pit.**

**Ans.** The ferocious lions ramped and roared with horrid laughing jaws. They bit, they glared and tore into one another. Their blows were powerful, like beams, and the wind seemed to move alongside their paws. They rolled over each other, and their manes were covered with sand and blood. It was a savage fight, and bloody foam whisked through the air.

**(iv) What message is the poet trying to convey through the poem?**

**Ans.** The poet shows that true love should not be tested through vanity or reckless challenges. The lady values pride and glory over genuine affection, proving her love is selfish. Through De Lorge's reaction, the poem teaches that bravery should have a purpose, and love should be based on trust, not foolish tests.

**(v) What does the glove symbolise for : (a) The Count (b) The Lady**
**How would you describe the Count's mood at the end of the poem?**

**Ans.** The glove symbolises the following for

(a) The Count - a challenge to prove his strength, valour, and chivalry.
(b) The Lady - a tool to seek the attention of all present/her vanity.

The Count was angry as he could see through the lady's cunning motive. He could figure out that the lady has casted a love-spell over him which made him undergo such dangerous actions. He is proud of his valour and strength in order to have proven his love in a public spectacle.

**Extract 4**

***She dropped her glove, to prove his love, then looked at him and smiled:***
***He bowed, and in a moment leaped among the lions wild:***
***The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regained his place,***
***Then threw the glove, but not with love, right in the lady's face.***
***"By God!" said Francis, "rightly done!" and he rose from where he sat:***
***"No love", quoth he, "but vanity, sets love a task like that".***

**(i) What was the lady's intention when she dropped her glove? How did the Count de Lorge respond to the lady's action?**

**Ans.** The lady's intention was to test the Count's love and bravery. By dropping her glove into the lion pit, she hoped to provoke him into proving his courage by risking his life to retrieve it, thus demonstrating his love for her to attain great glove.

The Count de Lorge quickly leapt into the lion pit, retrieved the glove, and returned to his place. However, instead of handing it back with affection, he threw it into the lady's face, showing that his actions were motivated by vanity, not love.

**(ii) Do you think Count de Lorge truly loved the lady? Justify your answer.**

**Ans.** Count de Lorge did not truly love the lady because true love is based on respect, not reckless tests. He retrieved the glove but threw it back angrily, showing he disliked her vain demand. His reaction proves he valued honour over blind devotion. King Francis approved, confirming that her test was about vanity, not love.

**(iii) What aspects of Count's nature are revealed in the extract?**

**Ans.** The Count's actions, bring him out as a supremely courageous nobleman and soldier who dares to jump into a chaotic bloody arena. This not only shows that he is brave and gallant but also brings out that he honours the chivalric norms of the medieval age. He can risk his life in the name of honour and pride

**(iv) Evaluate the effectiveness of King Francis's words in the context of the poem's theme.**

**Ans.** King Francis's words, "No love, but vanity, sets love a task like that", effectively highlights the poem's central theme of vanity versus true love His judgement underscores the idea that superficial acts, driven by the desire for recognition, are not true expressions of love. His comment reinforces the moral lesson that genuine love should not be proven through dramatic displays, but through sincerity and selflessness.

**(v) What do we infer about the traditions and values of the medieval setting of the poem? What message does it convey?**

**Ans.** The medieval setting of the poem The Glove and the Lions' reflects the chivalric ideals and values of the time, where bravery, honour, and valour were highly revered.

Chivalry demanded that knights demonstrate their courage and loyalty through acts of bravery, often in public displays.

The poem conveys a message that true love and valour should come from sincere emotion and integrity, rather than from seeking public recognition or glory. It critiques the idea of using dramatic, outward acts to prove one's worth, suggesting that such tests of character can be empty and misguided.

**Extract 5**

***And truly 'twas a gallant thing to see that crowning show,***
***Valour and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.***

**(i) Justify the title of the poem.**

**Ans.** The title of the poem, 'The Glove and the Lions', is highly significant and reflects the central elements of the poem. The glove acts as a symbol of test for love. The title captures both the literal action-the glove being dropped and the lions' fierce behaviour-and the underlying themes of the poem, such as vanity, pride. Thus, the title encapsulates the central conflict of the poem: the challenge of love tested through a dangerous, outward show of courage.

**(ii) The poet uses vivid imagery in the poem. List out one example from each of the following categories.**

- **Sight (Visual Imagery)**
- **Sound (Auditory Imagery)**
- **Smell (Olfactory Imagery)**

**Ans.** The poet uses vivid imagery to describe the chaotic nature of fight between the two beasts. Here are the examples:

**Sight (Visual Imagery)** : The whole scene of the fight in Stanza 2 of the poem creates vivid visual image of the fierce lions' fight, with the foam flying through the air, painting a graphic picture of the chaos and violence.

**Sound (Auditory Imagery)** : 'Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws'
This line uses auditory imagery to convey the loud terrifying sounds of the lions roaring and ramping which heightens the drama and intensity of the scene.

**Smell (Olfactory Imagery)** : The mention of bloody foam could evoke the smell of blood in the reader's mind adding to the vivid sensory experience of the fight

**(iii) Do you think the lady's challenge was justified? Justify your answer.**

**Ans.** No, the lady's challenge was not justified because intentionally tested the Count's love in a superficial and dangerous way. Instead of fostering genuine affection the test turned into a public spectacle, revealing the vanity and pride rather than love. True love should not be based on such dramatic and hazardous gestures but should come from a deeper, sincerer emotional connection.

**(iv) What impression do we get about : (a) The Lady (b) The Count (c) The King**

**Ans.** The characters in the ballad are interestingly unique.

(a) The Lady is portrayed as vain and calculating, seeking to prove her lover's bravery through a public challenge. She values glory and display over genuine love, using the glove to test the Count's devotion.

(b) The Count is brave warrior, motivated by the desire to impress others rather than by true affection for the lady. His quick actions and the way he throws the glove back at her highlight his anger on being tested.

(c) King Francis is wise and pragmatic, recognising the the Count's actions were driven by vanity, not love. His comment adds insight into the poem's critique of false heroism and superficial bravery.

**(v) Comment on the genre of the poem. Explain and justify your answer.**

**Ans.** The poem The Glove and the Lions' can be classifed as narrative poetry with elements of ballad. It tells a story with characters, a clear plot, and a moral lesson which are key characteristics of narrative poetry. The poem follows a structured plot-the lady drops her glove to test her lover's bravery, the Count's reaction and the King's commentary-leading to a clear resolution.

Moreover, the poem's rhyming pattern, along with the dramatic action and dialogue between the characters aligns with the traditional style of a ballad. Ballads often focus on themes of heroism, romantic love, and adventure, and include elements of chivalric values and moral lessons. In this case, the poem critiques superficial displays of bravery and vanity, reflecting on the true nature of love and courage.

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