

UGC NTA NET/JRF Exam, December-2018

ENGLISH

Solved Paper-II

1. Match the writer with the work:

| (Writer) | (Name of work) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) George Pattenham | (i) Leviathan |
| (B) Thomas Sprat | (ii) The Practice of Piety |
| (C) Lewis Bayly | (iii) The Art of English Poesy |
| (D) Thomas Hobbes | (iv) The History of the Royal Society |

Code:

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
 (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
 (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)

Ans: (b)

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) George Pattenham | (iii) The Art of English Poesy |
| (B) Thomas Sprat | (iv) The History of the Royal Society |
| (C) Lewis Bayly | (ii) The Practice of Piety |
| (D) Thomas Hobbes | (i) Leviathan |

2. I. Allan Sealy's, The Trotter-Nama traces the history of the Anglo-Indian community in a chronicle of seven generations of the Trotter family, told by the seventh Trotter. This narrator is:

- (a) A forger of Indian miniatures
 (b) an accountant in the Indian army
 (c) a quack in the Indian outback
 (d) a collector of rare manuscripts

Ans: (a) Irwin Allan Sealy, first novel 'The Trotter Nama' was published in 1988 and tells the story of seven generations of an Anglo-Indian family 'Trotter family'. Trotter nama is the narrative of a great house built on fortunes made from Indigo and mines gradually declining into poverty. Seventh Trotter was a longer of Indian miniatures.

Irwin Allan Sealy's awards–

- (1) Sahitya Akademic Award (1991).
 (2) Padma Shri (2012),

3. 'Reality is that nothing happens. How many of the events of history have occurred, ask yourselves, for this and for that reason, but for no other reason, fundamentally, than the desire to make things happen? I present to you History, the fabrication, the diversion, the reality-obscuring drama.' Which postmodern novel thus subverts the truth claims of traditional historiography?

- (a) Michael Ondaatje's *The English Patient*
 (b) A.S. Byatt's *Possession*
 (c) John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman*
 (d) Graham Swift's *Waterland*

Ans: (d) Graham Swift's 'Waterland' (1983) novel is considered the author's premier novel. The title of the novel refers to its setting in The Fens in East Anglia. Waterland is concerned with the nature and importance of history as the primary source of 'New Historicism'. It also fall under the category of postmodern literature such as a fragmented narrative style in chronological order. The plot of the novel basically revolves around loosely interwoven themes and narrative including brother's jealousy for plotter/narrator's wife, resulting murder, abortion the girl, her subsequent inability to conceive, resulting in depression and kidnap of a baby.

In 1992, the book was made into a film.

Graham Swift's Notable works–

- (1) Shuttlecock (1981)
 (2) Waterland (1983)
 (3) Last Orders (1996)

Graham Swift's Notable Awards–

- (1) Memorial Prize (1983)
 (2) Booker Prize (1996)
 (3) James Tait Black memorial Prize (1996).

4. The en ending to denote the plural nouns as in (oxen children, brethren) has survived from the

- (a) Odd Middle-English pronouncing custom of plurals
 (b) Anglo-Norman case of making plural nouns
 (c) Middle English hymnals and chants in English parishes
 (d) Old English practice of making plural nouns

Ans: (d) Most singular nouns form the plural by adding 'S'.

Example– Boat – Boats, house – houses.

A singular Noun ending in S, X, Z, ch, sh makes the plural by adding – es

Example – Bus – Buses, Wish – Wishes, Pitch – Pitches, Box – Boxes.

A singular noun ending to a consonant Y then Y makes the plural by dropping the Y and adding – ies.

Example – Baby – Babies
 Diary – Diaries
 City – Cities.

All the above rules are Old English practice of making plural nouns.

5. What type of writing did Walter Pater define as "the special and opportune art of the modern world"?

- (a) The lyric (b) Comic drama
(c) Nonfiction prose (d) The novel

Ans: (c) Walter Horatio Pater (1839-1894), bigot on Christianity basically popular in works on Renaissance subjects in visited Florence, Pisa and Ravenn. Mainly Pater was a fictional writer, English Essayist, literary and art critic and one of the great stylists.

Walter Pater define Non fictional prose as 'the special and opportune art of the modern world.

Basically literary work is based on facts even though it may contain fictional elements.

His Non fictional works–

- (1) The Picture of Dorian Gray (1890)
(2) The Age of Innocence Edith Wharton's (1920) praised as a 'wonderful new volume.'
(3) The Renaissance (1873)
(4) Marius the Epicurean (1885).

6. Which of the following statement is true of *The Way of the World*?

- (a) *The Way of the World* failed on stage
(b) Millamant and Mirabell fail to obtain the consent of Millamant's aunt for their marriage.
(c) *The Way of the World* was performed and published in 1702.
(d) *The Way of the World* presents a heroine pretending to love an older man.

Ans: (a) William Congreve (1670-1729) was English playwright, written numerous plays, but vital impression of *The Way of the World* was, and regarded as one of the best Restoration comedy. Now days It occasionally performed. Initially, however the play struck many audience member as continuing the immorality of the previous decades.

It's setting was London, date premiered 1700 and published in 1702. Restoration comedy feature can be seen easily on the opposition of the witty, courtly rake and the dull witted man of business or the country bumpkin.

But the play 'The Way of the World' like another plays of Restoration did not found glory on the stage but failed on stage which attacks on aristocratic privilege.

7. Which of the following had the alternative title *Things as They Are*?

- (a) Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*
(b) Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*
(c) William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*
(d) Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*

Ans: (c) William Godwin's (1756-1836) 'The Adventures of Caled Williams' is known alternative title of *Things as They Are*. Godwin wrote what he saw as a tyrannical government.

William Godwin was an journalist, political philosopher and novelist as well as one of the first exponents of utilitarianism and the first modern proponent of anarchism.

Literary works–

(1) An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice (attack on political institution)

(2) *Things as They Are* (1794).

8. In Marlow's *Doctor Faustus*, what books does Valdes counsel Faustus to study in preparation for conjuring up spirits?

- (i) The works of Bacon and Abanus
(ii) The Hebrew Psalter and New Testament
(iii) The works of Ovid and Homer
(iv) The works of Baxter and Horst

The right combination according to the code is:

- (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (ii) (d) (i) and (iii)

Ans: (c) The Tragical History of the life and death of Doctor Faustus, commonly known as Docter Faustus is an Elizabethan Tragedy by Christopher Marlowe based on German Stories about the title character Faust. For the preparation of conjuring up spirits Faustus study The works of Bacon and Abanus as well as The Hebrew Psalter and New Testament.

Francis Bacon– A famous essayist and known as the father of essay.

Abanus Pietro d'Abano – An Italian philosopher, astrologer and physician.

The Hebrew Psalter– The first book of the Ketuvim, the third section of the Hebrew bible and consider as Old Testament.

The New Testament– The second book of the Christian biblical canon. It discusses the teaching and person Jesus.

9. Which of the following poems is quoted as the epigraph to *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry?

- (a) "The Big Sea"
(b) "I, too, Sing America"
(c) "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"
(d) "Harlem (A Dream Deferred)"

Ans: (d) An epigraph is an affective literary tool that some writers utilize to focus the reader toward the theme purpose or concerns behind the work.

The epigraph to *A Raisin in the Sun* is Cangston Hughes poem "Montage of a Dream Deferred" which was written as a critique of Harlem life. The eleven lines are a hypothesis about the ramifications of white society's actions to withhold equal opportunity from black citizens. Hughes main point is that there could be serious consequences when peoples frustrations accumulate to a point where they must either surrender to their dreams or allow circumstances to snuff out their aspirations.

10. Adherents of the fourteenth century religious movement associated with vernacular preaching, translation of New Testament into English, and challenges to the authority of priests and bishops were called

- (a) Lollards (b) Levellers
(c) Deists (d) Agnostics

Ans: (a) Lollard was the popular derogatory nickname given to those who were without an academic background, educated only in English, who were imitations of John Wycliffe's teaching and were certainly considerably energized by the translation of the Bible into the English language. Lollard had come to mean a Heretic in general by the mid 15th century. It was mainly a pre-protestant Christian religious movement that existed from the mid 19th century to the English Reformation. It was started by **John Wycliffe** a Roman Catholic theologian. The Lollards' demands were primarily for reform of Western Christianity.

11. What is an "implied reader"?

- (a) A reader who embodies all those predispositions necessary for a literary work to exercise its effect.
(b) The ideal audience envisioned by the author and to whom the work of literature is supposedly addressed.
(c) The ideal reader of a work of literature which is approximated over time by successive responses of generations of actual readers.
(d) The ideal "average" reader who can approach a work of literature with no preconceived ideas about the author's life, the time of composition, etc.

Ans: (a) The term "implied reader" coined by Booth in 1961. The term implied reader is a function of the work even though it is not presented in the work. The implied reader is ultimately one of the attributes of the concrete reader's reconstructed implied author. It follows that the implied reader is no less dependant on the reader's individual acts of reading, understanding and reconstructing than the implied author whose attribute it is.

Although an 'intended reader' is not fixed in the text but exists merely in the imagination of the author and who can be reconstructed only with the letter's statements or extra-textual information, does not form a part of the work.

12. Which post-War British poet ends a poem with the line, "Get Stewed : Books are a load of crap"?

- (a) Philip Larkin (b) Craig Raine
(c) Thom Gunn (d) Ted Hughes

Ans: (a) Philip Larkin's poetry 'A Study of Reading Habits' contained the printed lines and Larkin known as a British post war poet. It was written in August 1960 and published in 1964 volume THE WHITSUN

WEDDING, touches upon one of Philip Larkin's favourite themes in a more explicitly humorous way than many of his most famous poems.

Notes: Brunette Coleman was a pseudonym used by the poet and writer Philip Larkin. She is mainly a woman writer. The last stanza of poem.

Don't read much now: the dude who lets the girl down before The hero arrives, the chap whose yellow and keeps the store seem far to familiar. Get Stewed: Books are a load of crap.

13. Who among the following exemplified the role of the "peasant poet"?

- (i) John Clare
(ii) John Keats
(iii) William Cobbett
(iv) Robert Burns

The right combination according to the code is:

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iii)

Ans: (c) John Clare and Robert Burns are named as peasant poets. Under the influence of ideas about original genius, the image of the peasant poet was a pervasive part of literary culture and the standard means for representing acceptable working class literature.

John Clare Biographer Jonathan Bate, states that he was "the greatest labouring class poet that England has ever produced. No one has ever written more powerfully of nature of a rural childhood and of the alienated and unstable self."

Robert Burns also known as Rabbie Burns, the Bard of Ayrshire, Ploughman poet and various other names and epithets. He was widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland.

14. It was the first narrative on the life of a black woman slave to be published in England in 1831. It has profound influence on the abolition movement in Britain. Identify the book and its author

- (a) Harriet Jacobs – *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*
(b) Mattie Jane Jackson – *The Story of Mattie J. Jackson*
(c) Mary Prince – *The History of Mary Prince*
(d) Elizabeth – *Memoir of Old Elizabeth, a Coloured Woman*

Ans: (c) Mary Prince – *The History of Mary Prince*. Mary Prince (1788-1833) born in Bermuda to an enslaved family of African descent. She wrote her slave narrative 'The History of Mary Prince', which was published (1831) in London written on any black woman life. The first hand description of the brutalities of enslavement, release at a time when Bermuda was slave of British had a galvanizing effect on the anti slavery movement.

15. One of the most flexible metres, _____ is a five foot line. It was introduced by Geoffrey Chaucer in the fourteenth century and has since then become the commonest of metres in English poetry.

Fill in the blanks

- (a) Iambic (b) Pentameter
(c) Trochaic (d) Hexameter

Ans: (b) Pentameter, a line of verse consisting of five metrical feet on (in Greek and Latin verse) of two halves each of two feet and a long syllable.

It is a poetic meter. A poem is said to be written in a particular pentameter, which have the length of five feet. Foot is a combination of unstressed syllable and stressed syllable. Depending on the pattern of feet pentameter can be iambic (one of three two-syllable meters alongside trochaic and spondaic) or Dactylic (one of two three syllable meters alongside anapestic).

16. This poet was of the Auden generation and was only briefly a member of the Communist party. In his poem, "The Pylons", he averred that the Pylons are "Bare like nude giant girls that have no secrets". This prompted the label. Pylon Poets, for the new generation of poets who were happy to use the gas works or pistons of a steam-engine as poetic imagery. (Name the poet)

- (a) Stephen Spender
(b) Cecil Day Lewis
(c) Louis MacNeice
(d) Christopher Isherwood

Ans: (a) Stephen Spender (1909-1995) full name Sir Stephen Harold Spender CBE was an English poet, novelist and essayist who focused on themes of social Injustice and class variation struggle. He was appointed Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the United States Library of Congress in 1965.

Notable works–

- (1) The Pylons
(2) The Generous Days
(3) Nine Experiments
(4) Poems of Dedication
(5) Dolphins

Drama–

- (1) Trial of Judge
(2) The Oedipus Trilogy

Now over these small hills, they have built the concrete

That trails black wire

Pylons, those pillars

Bare like rude giant girls that have no secret.

17. Alas! what boots it with uncessant care
To tend the homely, slighted Shepherd's trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless Muse?
Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neaera's hair?

Who are Amaryllis and Neaera in the above extract from John Milton's "Lycidas"?

- (a) Amaryllis is a shepherdess mentioned in Shakespeare's romantic comedies, Neaera, a minor character in *Love's Labour's Lost*.
(b) Both were one-time lovers of Lycidas, the dead shepherd.
(c) Both were goddesses of love and war respectively appearing in Greek pastoral poetry.
(d) Amaryllis is a shepherdess mentioned in ancient pastoral poetry, notably in Virgil's *Eclogues*, Neaera, a nymph who appears in *Virgil's Eclogues*.

Ans: (d) Lycidas is a poem by John Milton, written in 1637 as a pastoral elegy.

Herodotus in his book IX mention an Athenian councilor in salamis, "a man named Lycids".

Amaryllis pointed out in lines 64-76 of Lycids. It is basically the character, in Roman literature, a stock female character, a natural pretty young women, who was usually a shepherdess. Amaryllis is mentioned in classical pastoral poetry and in later work such as Thomas Comlions "I Care Not for These Ladies" (1601) and also mention a shepherdess in an ancient pastoral poetry notably in Virgil's *Eclogues*:

Neaera a nymph who appears in Virgil's *Eclogues* and John Milton *Lycidas*.

18. *Evelina* was published in 1778

- (a) posthumously
(b) under a pseudonym
(c) using the name Fanny Burney
(d) anonymously

Ans: (d) "Evelina" or the 'History of a Young Lady's Entrance into The World' is a novel written by English author Fanny Burney and published in 1778. It was published anonymously; its authorship was revealed by the poet George Huddesford in what Burney called a 'Vile Poem'.

Anonymously writers hide their real name because of society influenced or to create secrecy for mysterious fame. In 18th century literature was the period of male chauvinist society so the ladies writers hide their name and used pseudonym on the place of their real name.

19. Who among the following are referred to as the "Scottish Chaucerians"?

- (i) Thomas Hoccleve
(ii) Robert Henryson
(iii) John Lydgate
(iv) William Dunbar

The right combination according to the code is:
Code:

- (a) (iii) and (iv) (b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

Ans: (d) Chaucer's influence on 15th century Scottish literature began toward the beginning of the century with King James I of Scotland. There were two phase of Chaucerianism, the first phase of Scottish followed by a second phase comprising the works of Robert Henryson, William Dunbar and Gavin Douglas. The first phase of Scottish Chaucerianism which purposefully and directly imitates the work of Chaucer while preserving the Scottish author's own uniqueness.

The second phase of Scottish Chaucerianism the poems Robert Henryson, William Dunbar and Gavin Douglas represent a more academic one, which adopts Chaucer style to the author's more individual and nationalistic purpose.

- 20. The enigmatic castle which K. attempts to reach in vain in Franz Kafka's *The Castle* belongs to**
- (a) Count Aloofoest (b) Count Strangewest
(c) Count Westwest (d) Count Eastwest

Ans: (c) Franz Kafka's (*The Castle*) is, in my humble opinion, one of the greatest existentialist fictions ever written. It contains all of the startle emotions existentially minded readers look for confusion, isolation, immobility, estrogenet and shadow mean of tragedy. The protagonist in the story K. who by all descriptions is a simple surveyor sent to measure the land cannot reach the count of the castle (Count Westwest).

Franz Kafka (1883-1924) was a German speaking Bohemian Jewish novelist and short story writer, widely regarded as major figures of 20th century literature.

Notable Works–

- (1) Die Uerwandlung (*The Meta Morphosis*) (1915)
(2) Rear Process (*The Trial*) (1925)
(3) Das Schloss (*The Castle*) (1926)
(4) Brief and Felice (*Letters to Noted Felice*) (1973)

- 21. S.T. Coleridge's "Dejection : An Ode" opens with an epigraph which is a reference to a ballad. Identify the ballad.**

- (a) "Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence"
(b) "Ballad of the Goodly Fere"
(c) "Ballad of the Gibbet"
(d) "La Belle Dame Sans Mercei"

Ans: (a) Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Dejection : An Ode" opens with an epigraph which reference to Sir Patrick Spence's popular ballad "Child Ballads" (No 58) and is of Scottish origin. It is a maritime ballad about a disaster at sea.

Coleridge wrote in his notebook about Hutchinson and possible poems "Can see nothing extraordinary in her – a poem nothing all the virtues of the mild and retired kind". The original draft was titled "Letter to Sara Hutchinson" and it became Rejection when he sought to published it.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1796-1834) was an English composer of classical and musician metable composition–

- (1) Ballade in D Minor (1895)
(2) Fife Fantasiestuke (1896)
(3) Two Romantic Pieces (1896)

- 22. Identify the Fireside poets of the US.**

- (a) Amy Lowell, Emily Dickinson, Phillis Wheatley
(b) William Cullen Bryant, H.W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes
(c) Marianne Moore, Elizabeth Bishop, Anne Seaton
(d) T.S. Eliot, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams

Ans: (b) The Fireside poets also known as the Schoolroom or Household Poets were a group of 19th century American poets associated with New England. For their domestic themes and messages of morality presented in conventional poetic forms deeply shaped their era until their decrease in popularity at early stage of 20th century these poets were very popular among readers and critics both in U.S. and elsewhere.

Overview, The group is typically thought to include Henry Wordsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russel Louzel and Oliver Wendell Holmes., who were popular not only in American poets but also rivaled that of British poets.

- 23. Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller* is narrated by**

- (a) Philip Foxe, an English highwayman
(b) Ben Lyte, a coarse Papist
(c) Jack Wilton, an English page
(d) Peter Marston, a sworn Calvinist

Ans: (c) Thomas Nashe's 'The Unfortunate Traveller' (1594) is a brutal and realistic tale of adventure narrated with speed and economy. The book describes the travels through Germany and Italy of its rouge hero and An English page Jack Wilton, who lives by his wits and witnesses all sort of historic events.

Thomas Nashe (1567-1601) was an Elizabethan playwright, poet, satirist and a significant pamphlets. He is known for his great novel *The Unfortunate Traveller*, his pamphlets including *Pierce Penniless* and his numerous defences of the Church of England.

Notable works–

- (1) *Summer's Last Will And Testament* (1600)
(2) *The Ishle of Dogs* (1597).

- 24. "The chapter on the Fall of the Rupee you may omit. It is somewhat too sensational. Even these metallic problems have their melodramatic side." The fall of the Indian rupee in the final decades of 19th century is referred to in one of Oscar Wilde's plays. Identify the play.**

- (a) *Lady Windermere's Fan*
- (b) *An Ideal Husband*
- (c) *The Importance of Being Earnest*
- (d) *A Woman of No Importance*

Ans: (c) The above lines are extracted from Oscar Wilde's play 'The Importance of Being Earnest' (1895).

Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (1854-1900) was an Irish poet and playwright. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880's he became one of London's most popular playwright in the early 1890s. He is best remembered for his epigrams and plays. His novel 'The picture of Dorian Gray' and the circumstances of his criminal conviction for homosexuality, imprisonment and early death at age 46.

He is coined a literary movement Aestheticism.

Notable Works–

- (1) The Importance of Being Earnest (1895)
- (2) The Picture of Dorian Gray (1890)

Magazine–

- (1) The Pall Mall Gazette

25. Which of the following would not be invoked to describe a form of new Historicist criticism?

- (a) Cultural materialism
- (b) Archaeology of social constructs
- (c) Geneology of patriarchal discourse
- (d) Post-structural recovery of authorial intent

Ans: (d) New Historicist Criticism is newly method adopted by Historicist Criticism in following rules and regulation–

- (1) A very expressive act is embedded in a network of material practices – Cultural Materialism.
- (2) That every act of unmasking, critique and opposition uses of the tools it condemns and risks falling prey to the practice it exposes :- Archaeology of social constructs.
- (3) That literary and non-literary texts circulate inseparably.
- (4) That no discourse imaginative or archival gives access to unchanging truths nor express inalterable human nature.
- (5) That a critical method and a language adequate to describe culture under capitalism participate in the economy they describe.

26. The titular figure of Federico Garcia Lorca's elegy "Lament for Ignacio Sanchez Mejias" was

- (a) a popular matador and writer
- (b) a spy who helped the revolutionaries during the Spanish Civil War
- (c) a popular priest and poet
- (d) a revolutionary who was associated with Che Guevara

Ans: (a) Federico Garcia Lorca's elegy "Lament for Ignacio Sanchez Mejias" on Lament for the Death of Bullfighter is a long elegy divided into four parts corresponding to four dramatic movements. It was written to commemorate and celebrated the death of a man who may considered the bravest and most gallant matador of Spain. Ignacio Sanchez Mejias was also Federico Garcia Lorca's great friend. In this poem there is complete identification between poet and speaker.

Federico Del Sagrado Carazon de Jesus Garcia Lorca (1898-1936) was a Spanish poet, playwright and theatre director.

Notable Works–

- (1) Impresiones y paisajes (Impression and Landscape)
- (2) Libro de poems (Book of poems 1921)
- (3) Primerar Canciones (1936)

Select Translations–

- (1) Poem of Deep Song
- (2) Crypsy Ballads
- (3) Sonnet of Dark Love

27. Early African-American texts like slave narratives were often described as *told to narratives as their 'authors' dictated their experiences. The persons who noted down these experiences are*

- (a) Translators
- (b) Slave-drivers
- (c) Abolitionists
- (d) Amanuenses

Ans: (d) Amanuensis–

A literary or artistic assistant in particular one who takes dictation on copies manuscript. Amanuensis word originally taken from Latin Amanu which means serves a manu (slave) at hand (writing) secretary and ensis means belonging to.

Early 17th century : Latin from (serves) a manu (slave) at hand (writing), secretary + -ensis 'belonging to'.

28. One of the less noticed and acknowledged distinction of *The Canterbury Tales* is that

- (a) it upheld the idea that we cannot divorce poetry from knowledge because poetry itself is an object of knowledge.
- (b) it alerted us to the term auctor, someone who is both 'an originator, or one who gives increase', the best description for Chaucer himself.
- (c) it married domesticity to divinity, the baker's loaf with the bread of life.
- (d) instead of revealing England's divisions, it reveled in its diversity.

Ans: (d) The Canterbury Tales considered as a first literary work following pentameter and express the diversity of England communism instead of Revealing England's divisions.

The Canterbury Tales is a collection of 20 stories that runs to over 17000 lines written by Geoffery Chaucer. Geoffery Chaucer was an English poet and known as the 'Father of English Literature' and he was the first

writer to be buried in poets corner of Westminster Abbey.

Notable Poems–

- (1) Troilus and Griseyde
- (2) The Nun's Priest's Tale
- (3) Parliament of Fowles
- (4) The House of Fame

Movies–

- (1) A Knight's Tale
- (2) The Canterbury Tales

29. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Butler English?

- (a) A pidgin, also called "Kitchen English" spoken by South Asians in Europe.
- (b) A minimal pidgin that emerged during colonial times in the Madras Presidency.
- (c) A dialect of English spoken by the descendants of Anglo-Indians.
- (d) Any non-grammatical variety of English used by menials in Commonwealth countries.

Ans: (b) Butler English, also known as Bearer English or Kitchen English is a dialect of English that first developed as an occupational dialect in the years of the Madras Presidency in India.

The name derives from its origin with Butlers, the head servants of British colonial households and the English that they used to communicate with their masters. Butler English persisted into the second half of the 20th century beyond the Independence of India and was subject to Providian influence in its phonology.

30. In the spring of 1941, Nikos Kazantzakis embarked on one of his most ambitious projects, a play known as Yangtze. What English/Greek title is it now known as?

- (a) Brobdingnag
- (b) Zoroaster
- (c) Buddha
- (d) Zorba

Ans: (c) Nikos Kazantzakis (1883-1957) was a Greek writer and known as a giant of Modern Greek literature. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in nine different years.

Yangtze is a river in China, but here Yangtze refers to the English Title Buddha, where writer talks about the considerable and hypothesis story of Buddha's life and his journey.

Notable Works–

- (1) Serpent and Lily (signed with the pen name Karma Nirvani) (1908)
- (2) One act play title 'Comedy' (1909).

31. During the Raj, the British viewed their rule in terms of a thankless duty to uplift the downtrodden and inculcate order into Oriental minds. The mission to civilize the "silent, sullen peoples" of the East was a burden imposed upon them by destiny.

The last observation is a fairly obvious allusion to

- (a) Rudyard Kipling's "The White Man's Burden"
- (b) Flora Annie Steel's "The Garden of Fidelity"
- (c) J.R. Ackerley's *Hindoo Holiday : An Indian Journal*
- (d) Maud Diver's *The English woman in India*

Ans: (c) J.R. Ackerley's *Hindoo Holiday : An Indian Journal*

32. Identify the character, a black-eyed dwarf who "constantly revealed a few discoloured fangs that were yet scattered in his mouth, and gave him the aspect of a panting dog".

- (a) Daniel Quilp in *The Old Curiosity Shop*
- (b) Mr. Crook in *Bleak House*
- (c) Mulberry Hawk in *Nicholas Nickleby*
- (d) Rigand in *Little Dorrit*

Ans: (a) The Old Curiosity Shop is one of the two novels which published along with short stories in Charles Dickens weekly serial 'Master Humphrey's Clock' from 1840 to 1841.

The character of a black eyed dwarf is Daniel Quilp. Who is one of the main antagonists in the novel. Quilp is a vicious, ill tempered and grotesque dwarf and is the villain of the novel.

Other characters of The Old Curiosity Shop – Nell Irent, Dick Swiveller, Kit Nubbles, Garel Father.

Charles John Huffam Dickens (1812-1870) was an English writer who figure out actually poverty problems and life sketches of fictional character. he regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian Era.

Notable Work–

- (1) A Tale of Two Cities (1859)
- (2) The Frozen Peep
- (3) Oliver Twist (1839)
- (4) David Copper Field (Autobiography) (1849-50)
- (5) Great Expectations (1860-61)
- (6) A Christmas Carol (1843)

33. "The good thing about words, "Hanif Kureishi remarks in "Loose Tongues", is that their final effect is incalculable. [...] You can never know what your words might turn out to mean for yourself or for someone else; or what the world they make will be like. Anything could happen. The problem with silence is that we know exactly what it will be like."

Kureishi, in sum, suggests:

- (i) There is always some risk involved in writing/speaking.
- (ii) It is better to avoid using words than to risk miscommunication.
- (iii) Words being predictable, are always open to misinterpretation.
- (iv) The unpredictable, in deed, is the strength of words.

Determine the correct combination according to the code:

Code:

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (ii) and (iv)

Ans: (c) Hanif Kureishi suggests that the writing of any work focus always risk because of society influence as well as contemporary writing pressure and the exact words of expressing emotions as in speaking. Sometime the word contained a different meaning considered by reader.

Hanif Kureishi is a novelist of Pakistani, British playwright, screenwriter and filmmaker.

Written Works–

- (1) The Buddha of Suburbia (1990)
- (2) The Black Album (1995)
- (3) Gabriel's Gift (2001)
- (4) The Body (2003)

Story Collections–

- (1) Love On Blue Time (1997)
- (2) Midnight All Day (1999)
- (3) Collected Essays Faber and Faber (2011).

34. **Arnold Wesker is associated with "kitchen-sink drama", a rather condescending title applied to the then new-wave realistic drama depicting the family lives of working-class characters, on stage and in broadcast plays. Two of the following plays begin with one character doing the dishes in a kitchen sink. Identify the pair.**

- (i) *The Kitchen*
- (ii) *Chicken Soup with Barley*
- (iii) *Roots*
- (iv) *Menace*

The right combination according to the code is:

- Code:**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) (ii) and (iv) | (b) (i) and (iv) |
| (c) (ii) and (iii) | (d) (i) and (ii) |

Ans: (c) Arnold Wesker first of a trilogy play *Chicken Shop with Barley* performed on stage at the Belgrade Theatre in Coventry in 1958. The two other plays of that trilogy – *Roots* and *I'm Talking About Jerusalem* also premiered. The play is split into three acts consisting each with two scenes. The plays are "Kitchen Sink" Play/drama traces the Jewish Khan family's downfall of their ideals in changeable world. Wesker explores how they struggle to maintain their conviction on the term of Jewish communist.

Sir Arnold Wesker was a widely known as English Dramatist and author of 50 plays, short stories containing four volumes, two volumes of essays.

Notable Works–

- (1) *Their Very Own and Golden City*
- (2) *The Wesker Trilogy*
- (3) *The Journalists*

Awards–

- (1) Italian Marzotto Prize
- (2) Frontier Lifetime Achievement Award.

35. **"We know now that a text is not a line of words releasing a single "theological" meaning (the "message" of the Author-God) but a multidimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash**

...Literature....by refusing to assign a "secret", an ultimate meaning, to the text (and to the world as text) liberates what may be called an anti-theological activity, an activity that is truly revolutionary since to refuse to fix meaning is, in the end to refuse God and his hypostases – reason, science, law."

The passage comes from which of the following essays?

- (a) "The Death of the Author" by Roland Barthes
- (b) "Discourse in the Novel" by Mikhail Bakhtin
- (c) "What is an Author?" by Michel Foucault
- (d) "Tradition and Individual Talent" by T.S. Eliot

Ans: (a) "The Death of the Author" the title is a reference to *Le Morte d'Arthur* an Arthurian legend stories, written by Sir Thomas Malory. Its author is French literary critic and theorist Roland Barthes (1915-1990).

Barthes argues in this essay political views, historical context, religion, ethnicity, psychology, biographical or personal attributes to distill meaning from the author's work.

Roland Barthes (1915-1980) French literary theorist, linguist philosopher and Semiotician.

Notable Works–

- (1) *Death of the author*
- (2) *Writing Degree Zero*
- (3) *Effect of Reality*

Movies–

- (1) *Let the sunshine in*
- (2) *Desire In Motion*
- (3) *A Eespera*
- (4) *Un Passatempo*

36. **"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
_____ in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last _____ of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That _____ and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is _____ no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."**
Fill in the blanks. Choose the set that carries the correct words.

- (a) Creeps, moment, struts, seen
- (b) Moves, syllable, frowns, heard
- (c) Walks, breath, creeps, shown
- (d) Creeps, syllable, struts, heard

Ans: (d) Creeps in this pretty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time;
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more; It is a tale.

37. **Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the code given below:**

Assertion (A) : Gender studies do not see an urgent need to help us navigate the various pitfalls of racism, ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, and plain ignorance that flow from using "culture" as an explanatory tool.

Reason (R) : Issues relating to women's rights, gender roles, sexuality and family obligations are centrally implicated in the so-called clash of civilizations between Christianity or Secularism, and Islam.

Code:

- (a) (R) does not follow logically from (A).
- (b) (A) is only partly addressed in (R).
- (c) (R) is (A) and vice versa.
- (d) (A) and (R) are most logically related.

Ans: (a) (R) does not follow logically from (A).

38. In Thomas Moore's *Utopia* (Book II), the reader is told that in this new world there are few mistakes in marriage because

- (a) there is an extensive courtship period preceding the actual wedding.
- (b) the family gods are invoked before finalizing the nuptials.
- (c) there is a community get together where prospective husbands and wives announce wedding plans endorsed by elders.
- (d) prospective husbands and wives see one another naked before agreeing to the match.

Ans: (d) *Utopia* (1516) in Latin, a socio political satire and fictional work of Thomas Moore. In *Utopia*, Moore's describe a imaginative world which have not any earthly problem and the phenomena of each aspects is heavenly. The life sketches of marriage never satisfy wife and husband. They have to naked one another before knowing.

His Works (CW– Couplet Work)

- (1) *Utopia* (1516) (CW4)
- (2) *Responsio ad Lutherum* (1523) (CW 7)
- (3) *Against Erith* (1532) (CW 7)
- (4) *Apology* (1533) (CW 9).

39. In which of his novels does Italo Calvino construct his narrative through a tarot pack of cards and re-interpret the Western canon providing new versions of *Oedipus Rex*, *Faust*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*?

- (a) *The Castle of Crossed Destinies*
- (b) *The Path to the Nest of Spiders*
- (c) *Invisible Cities*
- (d) *Our Ancestors*

Ans: (a) *The Castle of Cross Destinies* (1973), written by Italian writer Italo Calvino's his inspiration turns the seventy-eight tarot-cards to an entirely new use that links image and word to the purposes of narrative : a band of travelers, trapped in an ominous castle in the heart of a wood find themselves struck dumb and is only able to converse by using the tarot cards to tell each other how they came to the castle.

Halo Calvino (1923-1985) was an Italian Journalist and writer of short stories and novels.

Notable Works–

- (1) *Our Ancestors* trilogy, the *cosmicomics* collection of short stories.
- (2) *Invisible Cities*.
- (3) *The Baron in the Trees*.

Awards–

- (1) World Fantasy Award (1982)
- (2) Bagutto Prize (1959)
- (3) Viareggio Prize.

40. In imitation of which classical poet did Samuel Johnson write his *London* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes*?

- (a) Horace
- (b) Tasso
- (c) Juvenal
- (d) Homer

Ans: (c) *London* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes* wrote by Samuel Johnson in imitation of Roman poet Decimus Iunius Iuvenalis, known in English as Juvenal, active in the late first and early second century A.D.

Samuel Johnson known as Dr. Johnson was a poet, playwright, essayist, moralist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer.

Notable Works–

- (1) *A Dictionary of English Language* (1755).
- (2) *A Journey to the Western Isles* (1775).

41. Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian Era?

- (a) The Married Women's Property Rights Act
- (b) The Custody Act
- (c) The Women's Suffrage Act
- (d) A series of Factory Acts

Ans: (c) Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote in election. Most independent countries enacted women's suffrage in the interwar era, including Canada in 1917. Britain over 30 in 1918, over 21 in 1928, Germany, Poland in 1918 and the United States in 1920 (Voting Rights Act of 1965 secured voting rights for racial minorities).

Victorian Era considered was the period of Queen Victoria's reign. From 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.

The Married Women's Property Act - 1888.

The Custody Act/Custody of Infants Act – 1839.

A Series of Factory Acts – 1833.

42. The fault of Cowley and perhaps of all the writers of the metaphysical race is that of pursuing his thoughts to their ramifications, by which he loses the grandeur of generality; for of the greatest things the parts are little; what is little can be but pretty, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. Thus all the power of description is destroyed by a scrupulous enumeration; and the force of metaphors is lost, when the mind by the mention of particulars is turned more upon the original than the

secondary sense, more upon that from which the illustration is drawn than that to which it is applied.

(Life of Cowley, 1779)

What Dr. Johnson actually faults here is:

- The mind that goes astray toward the original.
- The force of metaphors that blunts description.
- The metaphysical insistence on the particular than the general.
- The metaphysical poets' tendency to saunter away.

Ans: (d) The Metaphysical Poets – The Term was coined by the Samuel Johnson to describe a loose group of 17 Century English poets, whose work was characterized by the inventive use of conceits and by a greater emphasis on the spoken rather than lyrical quality of their verse. Metaphysical poets called Baroque poets because of the diversity of style. The metaphysical style was established by John Donne.

43. Match the poem with the opening lines:

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------|---|
| A. | "Ode to Psyche" | (i) | "My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk." |
| B. | "Ode on a Grecian Urn" | (ii) | "No, no, go not to Lethe, neither twist Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine." |
| C. | "Ode to a Nightingale" | (iii) | "Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness, Thou foster-child of silence and slow time," |
| D. | "Ode on Melancholy" | (iv) | "O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement and remembrance dear," |

Code:

- (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)
- (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)

Ans: (c)

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------|---|
| A. | "Ode to Psyche" | (iv) | "O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, By sweet enforcement and remembrance dear," |
| B. | "Ode on a Grecian Urn" | (iii) | "Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness, Thou foster-child of silence and slow time," |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|------|---|
| C. | "Ode to a Nightingale" | (i) | "My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk." |
| D. | "Ode on Melancholy" | (ii) | "No, no, go not to Lethe, neither twist Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine." |

44. Why did Plato banish the poet from his ideal state?

- In representing the sensual aspects of reality, the poet fails to discern the transcendent reality behind mere appearance.
- Poetry deals with form, to the neglect of content.
- Poetry makes an artificial distinction between form and content.
- The poet can never produce a completely accurate replica of the reality it seeks to represent, and (moreover) the purpose of art is not to describe reality but to change it.

Ans: (a) Plato banished the poet from his ideal state because the actuality or reality in poet's works are not seen, poets use a lot of imaginations and ornaments to decorate the words and represent beyond reality. In representing the sensuous aspects of reality, the poet fails to discern the transcendent reality behind mere appearance.

45. Which interpretation of Keats's "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" best represents the mimetic perspective?

- The line is an ironic quotation of "beauty" and "truth" as "all we know on earth" suggests that reality is an illusory concept and that the primary function of art is to construct a world within an aesthetic reality of its own.
- A work of literature is "beautiful" insofar as it offers an accurate representation of its subject matter, with fully realized characters and vivid description of events.
- The author's arbitrary imposition of order upon the chaotic impressions of reality constitutes the only "truth" in a work of art.
- Those aspects of reality which we perceive to be "beautiful" are the only worthy subject matter of the artist, and it is the artist's job to observe closely and isolate those sublime elements from the flux of the mundane.

Ans: (b) Keats's 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' best interpretations. A work of literature is beautiful insofar as it offers an accurate representation of its subject matter, with fully realized characters and vivid description of events.

46. What comes "After great pain" in the famous Emily Dickinson poem?

- (a) A formal feeling
- (b) A concrete simplicity
- (c) The letting go
- (d) Substantial light

Ans: (a) Emily Dickinson poem "After Great Pain" A formal feeling comes.

After great pain, a formal feeling comes –
The nerves sit ceremonious like Tombs –
The Stiff Heart questions was it He, that bore;
And yesterday or centuries Before?

47. What is peculiar about the reference in the following to some poets names in the plural?

"It is a freezing, bleak day in January, and I am looking for poetry. I see a few Chaucers, a few Shakespeares, and a hardcover, three-dollar History of Modern Poetry published in 1987."

- (a) Synecdochic use; names for their respective works.
- (b) Usually refer to biographies of the poets in question.
- (c) Unusual; awkward metaphors no longer in use.
- (d) Standard reference to more texts of one poet/author.

Ans: (a) Peculiar reference–
Synecdochic use; names for their respective works.

48. Herr God, Herr Lucifer
Beware
Beware.

Out of the ash
I rise with my red hair
And I eat men like air.

Lines 4 and 5 in the above evoke:

- (a) The fairy-tale of a girl in the words
- (b) Christ's resurrection
- (c) The myth of the phoenix
- (d) The legend of the Lady of the Lake

Ans: (c) 'Lady Lazarus' by Sylvia Plath lines 4 and 5 talks about The myth of the phoenix. In Greek mythology, a phoenix is a long lived bird that cyclically regenerates or is otherwise born again. Associated with the sun, a phoenix obtains new life by arising from the ashes of its predecessor.

Sylvia Plath was an American poet, novelist and short story writer.

Notable Works–

- (1) The Bell Jar
- (2) Plath : Poems, Ariel
- (3) Lady Lazarus
- (4) The Collected Poems

Literary Movement–

- (1) Confessional Poetry (Early 1960)

Awards–

- (1) Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (1982)
- (2) Glascock Prize (1955).

49. In his essay "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time" (1864) Matthew Arnold contended that

- (a) Creative power should be ranked higher than critical power
- (b) Critical power should be ranked higher than creative power
- (c) Creative and critical powers are not comparable in any way
- (d) Creative and critical powers should be ranked equally

Ans: (a) "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time (1864) contended that creative powers should be ranked higher than critical power." It is written by Mathew Arnold.

Mathew Arnold (1822-1888) was an English poet and cultural critic who worked as an inspector of schools.

Important Works–

- (1) Dover Beach (1867)
- (2) The Scholar Gypsy (1853)
- (3) Thyrsis (1866)
- (4) Cultural And Anarchy (1869)
- (5) Literature and Dogma (1873).

50. Which of the following is not indebted in the Gothic genre?

- (a) Tobias Smollett's *Roderick Random*
- (b) William Beckford's *Vathek*
- (c) Ann Radcliffe's *The Italian*
- (d) Matthew Lewis's *The Monk*

Ans: (a) Tobias Smollett's 'Roderick Random' is a Picaresque novel published in 1748 and partially based on his experience as a novel Surgeon's mate in the Royal Navy especially during the battle of Cartagena de Indies in 1741.

51. Who among the ancients prescribed that poetry should both instruct and delight?

- (a) Plotinus
- (b) Longinus
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) Horace

Ans: (d) Horace prescribed that poetry should both instruct and delight.

Horace (65 BC – 8 BC) known in the English the leading Roman lyric poet during the time of Augustus.

Important Works–

- (1) Odes
- (2) The Art of Poetry.

52. "What is honour? A word. What is that word honour? Air. A trim reckoning? Who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible, then? Yes, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it.therefore. I'll none of it: Honour is a mere scutcheon; and so ends my catechism."
Which character in the following Shakespeare's dramas made this statement about honour?

- (a) Hotspur in *King Henry IV-Part I*
- (b) Claudius in *Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark*
- (c) Hamlet, in *Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark*
- (d) Falstaff in *King Henry IV-Part I*

Ans: (d) Shakespeare's drama King Henry IV Part I statement about honour.

Shakespeare was a famous dramatist, play writer, poet and popular for kings man. He is a great writer of Elizabethan Period.

Notable Works–

- (1) Macbeth (1606)
- (2) Hamlet (1599-1601)
- (3) King Lear (1605-06)
- (4) Othello (1603-04)

53. Match the following concepts with their definitions:

| (Concepts) | (Definitions) |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Collocation | (i) A semantic relationship of one-to-many |
| B. Corpus | (ii) A grid used in lexical analysis |
| C. Hyponymy | (iii) A combination of two lexical items in a grammatical pattern |
| D. Matrix | (iv) A large body of texts |

Code:

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
- (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)
- (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

Ans: (d)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| A. Collocation | (iii) A combination of two lexical items in a grammatical pattern |
| B. Corpus | (iv) A large body of texts |
| C. Hyponymy | (i) A semantic relationship of one-to-many |
| D. Matrix | (ii) A grid used in lexical analysis |

54. The following lines are W.B. Yeats's metaphor for an old man:

**A tattered coat upon a stick, unless
Soul clap its hands and sing, and
louder sing**

For every tatter in its mortal dress.

**Here, the aged man is _____, and his "soul
..... in its mortal dress," is _____.**

- (a) point, counterpoint
- (b) vehicle, tenor
- (c) tenor, vehicle
- (d) analogy, analogue

Ans: (c) The Aged man is tenor and his soul in its mortal dress is vehicle.

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) was an Irish poet, was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of

20th century literature. He helped to found the Abbey Theatre (1966). He also known as last Romantic poet.

Important Works–

- (1) When You are Old
- (2) The Cetic Twilight
- (3) Aedh Wishes for the Clothes.

55. In an ode, William Collins lamented the passing of a contemporary poet. The ode began with the line : "In yonder grave a Druid lies." Name the poet whose passing Collins laments.

- (a) James Thomson
- (b) Thomas Gray
- (c) William Cowper
- (d) Alexander Pope

Ans: (a) William Collins lamented the passing of a contemporary poet, "James Thomson". The Ode began with lines "In yonder grave a Druid lies."

56. Jonathan Swift arrived in London in 1710 and confronted a rapidly changing world in the new Tory ministry. His reactions to this world are vividly recorded in his *Journal to Stella*, a series of letters addressed to

- (i) Hester Vanhomrigh**
- (ii) Esther Johnson**
- (iii) Rebecca Dingley**
- (iv) Lady Mary Montagu**

The right combination according to the code is:

Code:

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (ii) and (iv)

Ans: (c) Journal to Stella a series of letters addressed to Esther Johnson and Rebecca Dingley. It consists of 65 letters to his friend. Esther Johnson, whom he called Stella and when he may have secretly married. Letters were written between 1710 and 1713, from various locations in England and though clearly intended for Stella's eyes were sometimes addressed to her companion Rebecca Dingley.

57. Match the Term with the Theorist :

| (Term) | (Theorist) |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Negritude | (i) Alice Walker |
| (B) Womanism | (ii) Jurgen Habermas |
| (C) Interpellation | (iii) Aime Cesaire |
| (D) Public Sphere | (iv) Louis Althusser |

Code :

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
- (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- (c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
- (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)

Ans: (d)

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Negritude | (iii) Aime Cesaire |
| B. Womanism | (i) Alice Walker |
| C. Interpellation | (iv) Louis Althusser |
| D. Public Sphere | (ii) Jurgen Habermas |

58. In this novel by Graham Greene a double agent uses classic works of fiction to encode secret information. "He put Clarissa Harlowe back in the bookcase" is the first clue to his treachery. Then he draws on *War and Peace* and *The Way We Live Now* as matrices for secretly transmitting information. Identify the novel.

- (a) *Our Man in Havana*
- (b) *The Human Factor*
- (c) *The Confidential Agent*
- (d) *The Man Within*

Ans: (b) The Human Factor is an espionage novel by Graham Greene, first published in 1978 and adopted for film 1979.

Henry Graham Greene (1904-1991) was an English novelist and one of the greatest writers of the 20th century.

Important Works–

- (1) *It's a Battlefield* (1934)
- (2) *Journey Without Maps* (1936)
- (3) *The Confidential Agent* (1939)
- (4) *A Gun for Sale* (1936)
- (5) *The Human Factor* (1978)

He was shortlisted in 1966 and 1967 for the Nobel Prize for Literature.

59. The Romantic period produced a fair amount of dramatic criticism. A notable example is "On the Knocking at the Gate in *Macbeth*."

Who is the author?

- (a) Thomas De Quincey
- (b) William Hazlitt
- (c) Edmund Kean
- (d) William Charles Macready

Ans: (a) 'On the Knocking At The Gate in *Macbeth*' is written by Thomas De Quincey. He was best known for his confessions of an English Opium-Eater. He also inaugurated the tradition of addiction literature in the west.

60. Who viewed Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge as representatives of a "sect of poets.... dissenters from the established systems in poetry and criticism" who constituted "the most formidable conspiracy against sound judgement in matters political"?

- (a) Ralph Vaughan
- (b) Francis Jeffrey
- (c) Francisco Franco
- (d) Henry Vaughan

Ans: (b) Francis Jeffrey, the author who is now before us, belongs to a sect of poets that has established itself in this country within these ten or twelve years. and is looked upon, we believe as one of its chief champions and apostles. The peculiar doctrine of this sect, it would not perhaps, be very easy to explain but, that they are dissenters from the established system in poetry and criticism.

Francis Jeffrey was a literary critic and Scottish Judge.

61. Match the Characters with the Play:

| (Character) | (Play) |
|----------------|------------------------|
| A. Dorimant | (i) The Plain Dealer |
| B. Lady Fidget | (ii) The Man of Mode |
| C. Malevole | (iii) The Country Wife |
| D. Vernish | (iv) The Malcontent |

Codes :

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

Ans : (c)

- (A) Dorimant – (ii) The Man of Mode
- (B) Lady Fidget – (iii) The Country Wife
- (C) Malevole – (iv) The Malcontent
- (D) Vernish – (i) The Plain Dealer

62. "Why don't we have a little game? Let's pretend that we're human beings and that we are actually alive."

This passage forms part of

- (a) John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*
- (b) Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party*
- (c) Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*
- (d) Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap*

Ans: (a) The passage is a part of John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*. This play focuses on the life and marital struggles of an intelligent and educated but disaffected young man of working class origin Jimmy Porter and his equally competent yet impressive upper middle class wife Alison.

John James Osborne was an English playwright screen writer and actor known for his excoriating prose and intense critical stance towards established social and political forms.

Important Books–

- (1) A better class of person
- (2) Almost a gentleman
- (3) An Autobiography
- (4) West of Suez

63. Nicholas Nickleby firmly established Charles Dickens as a dominant novelist of his time and the book as an unrivalled literary phenomenon. To celebrate the completion of the book, a painter noted that there had been nothing comparable to him since the days of Samuel Richardson. Identify the painter.

- (a) Leonard Woolf
- (b) Ernest Dawson
- (c) David Wilkie
- (d) John Cruickshank

Ans: (c) The painter is David Wilkie.

64. I have carried the manuscript of these translations about with me for days, reading it in railway trains, or on the top of omnibuses and in restaurants, and I have often had to close it lest some stranger would see how much it moved me. These lyrics – which are in the original, my

..... (Indian friends) tell me, full of subtlety of rhythm, of untranslatable delicacies of colour, of metrical invention – display in their thought a world I have dreamed of all my life long. The work of a supreme culture, they yet appear as much a growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes. A tradition, where poetry and religion are the same thing, has passed through the centuries gathering from learned and unlearned metaphor and emotion, and carried back again to the multitude the thought of the scholar and the noble. If the civilization of Bengal remains unbroken, if that common mind which – as one divines – runs through all, is not, as with us, broken into a dozen minds that know nothing of each other, something even of what is most subtle in these verses will have come, in a few generations, to the beggar on the roads.

- W. B. Yeats, from Introduction to Rabindranath Tagore's *Gitanjali*

In this passage, Yeats praises Indian culture primarily because it

- (a) has been flexible enough to survive a transition into the modern world.
- (b) embodies values and gives rise to art that can be shared by people of all classes.
- (c) reflects a marvelous eclecticism in drawing from many disparate cultures.
- (d) is accessible to Westerners though it is rooted in a different religious tradition.

Ans: (b) W.B. Yeats praises Indian culture primarily because it embodies values and gives rise to art that can be shared by people of all classes.

65. As a boy growing up in Squire Allworthy's estate, Tom gets one of the following characters into trouble. Identify the character.

- (a) Nightingale (b) Partridge
- (c) Black George (d) Blifil

Ans: (c) As a boy growing up in Squire Allworthy's estate, Tom gets one of the following characters into trouble the character is Black George.

66. In his *Practical Criticism* I.A. Richards suggests that there are several kinds of meanings and that the "total meaning" is a blend of contributory meanings which are of different types. He identified four kinds of meaning, or the total meaning of a word depends upon four factors. Choose the right combination as proposed by Richards.

- (a) Sound, Sense, Tone and Matter
- (b) Sense, Feeling, Tone and Intention
- (c) Sense, Feeling, Tone and Matter
- (d) Image, Feeling, Tone and Intention

Ans: (c) The right combination of word depends upon four factors– Sense, Feeling, Tone and Matter.

67. Which Walter Scott novel is set in France in the fifteenth century?

- (a) *Redgauntlet* (b) *Ivanhoe*
- (c) *The Antiquary* (d) *Quentin*

Ans: (d) Quentin Durward novel is set in France in the 15th century written by Walter Scott. It is a historical novel and story concerns a Scottish archer in the service of the French King Louis XI. The novel is published in 1823.

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) was a historical novelist, poet, playwright and historian.

Notable works–

- (1) Rob Roy
- (2) Old Mortality
- (3) The Lady of the Lake
- (4) The Heart of Midlothian.

68. David Malouf's novel *Ransom* is based on

- (a) an episode in the Trojan War
- (b) a war memoir by Edmund Blunden
- (c) a war poem by Yevgeny Yevtushenko
- (d) an episode in *The Mahabharata*

Ans: (a) Davis Malouf's novel *Ransom* is based on an episode in the Trojan War. In Greek Mythology the Trojan war was waged against the city of Troy by the Achaeans after Paris of Troy took Helen from her husband Menelaus, King of Sparta. The war is one of the most important events in Greek mythology and has been narrated through many works of Greek literature, most notably Homer's *Iliad*.

69. Match the author with the title:

- | (Author) | (Title) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Alan Paton | (i) <i>Open City</i> |
| B. Ngugi wa Thiong'o | (ii) <i>Cry, the Beloved Country</i> |
| C. Teju Cole | (iii) <i>A Grain of Wheat</i> |
| D. Wole Soyinka | (iv) <i>The Interpreters</i> |

Code:

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
- (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)

Ans: (c)

- (A) Alan Paton – (ii) *Cry, the Beloved Country*
- (B) Ngugi wa Thiong'o – (iii) *A Grain of Wheat*
- (C) Teju Cole – (i) *Open City*
- (D) Wole Soyinka (iv) *The Interpreters*.

70. Braj Kachru has observed a tendency among Indian-English speakers and writers to use hybridized lexical items. One example of this is

- (a) Ping-pong (b) Chaywallah
- (c) Jugirh (d) Lathi-charge

Ans: (d) Hybridized Items:

By a hybridized lexical item is meant here a lyrical item which comprises two or more elements at least one of which is from a South Asian language and one from English. The elements of hybrid formations may belong either to 'an open set' or to a 'closed system' in *leris* (Kachru 1983-153).

In this the first component – the modifier is from English and the head is from a South Asian Language (Kachru 1983-156). Consider for example, the following Bad Hindustani, Broken Hindustani, British Raj, Obscene Sarker, Big Paktar.
Example – Lathi Charge.

71. "Full many a lady

**I have eye'd with best regard: and many a time
The harmony of their tongues hath into bondage
Brought my too diligent ear, for several virtues
Have I liked several women; never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And put it to the foil, But you, O you,
So perfect and so peerless, are created
Of every creature's best."**

This passage admiring the perfect matching of inner and outward beauty of a woman is taken from

- (a) John Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*
- (b) Shakespeare's *Tempest*
- (c) Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*
- (d) Thomas Middleton's *Women Beware Women*

Ans: (b) Shakespeare's 'Tempest' is one of the last plays that Shakespeare wrote alone probably written in 1610-1611. By Tempest poet admiring the perfect matching of inner and outward beauty of a woman. It's another name is 'The Enchanted Island'.

72. **In traditional ELT methods and materials the native speaker is elevated and idealized against stereotyped non-native speakers. This tendency is dubbed _____ by Adrian Holiday.**

- (a) The near-native fallacy
- (b) Native speakerism
- (c) The non-native fallacy
- (d) The native-speaker bias

Ans: (b) Native Speakerism is a pervasive ideology within ELT, characterized by the belief that native speaker teachers represent a 'Western Culture' from which spring the ideals both of the English language and of English language teaching methodology.

73. **There are helpers and harmers among fellow-pilgrims in Christian's journey in *Pilgrim's Progress*. Who among the following is not a helper?**

- (a) Mr. Worldly Wiseman
- (b) The Interpreter
- (c) Good Will
- (d) The Evangelist

Ans: (a) Mr. Worldly Wiseman is also a character of Pilgrim's Progress played by Maurice O' Callaghan, Peter Thomas. The Pilgrim's Progress from This world to That which is to come is a 1678 Christian allegory written by John Bunyan. Mr. Worldly Wiseman a resident of a place called Carnal Policy, who persuades Christian to go out of his way to focuses salvation on the law and good deeds instead of faith and love in Jesus Christ. His real advice is from the world and not from God.

74. **Which of the following is the most accurate statement by W.E.B. Du Bois's famous articulation of the 'twoness' of black Americans?**

- (a) "This double consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others, is a peculiar sensation."
- (b) "This sense of always looking at one's self, a peculiar sensation through the eyes of others, is double consciousness."
- (c) "It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others."
- (d) "Through the eyes of others, this sense of always looking at one's self, we acquire the double-consciousness."

Ans: (c) The most accurate statement by W.E.B. Du Bois's "It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others."

75. **The term 'Digger' is associated with a group of agrarian communists who flourished in England in 1649-50 and were led by**

- (a) Laurence Clarkson
- (b) Gerrard Winstanley
- (c) John Liburne
- (d) George Fox

Ans: (b) The term 'Digger' any of a group of agrarian communist who flourished in England in (1649-50) and were led by Gerrard Winstanley. In April 1649 about so poor men assembled at St. George's Hill Surrey and began to cultivate the common land. This Diggers held that the English Civil War had been fought against the king and the great landowners. Now that Charles I had been executed land should be made available for the very poor to cultivate.

76. **What attitude towards death would you find in such poems as Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," Whitman's "Death Carol," and Kipling's "L'Envoi"?**

- (a) Despair
- (b) Hope
- (c) Resignation
- (d) Protest

Ans: (b) Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar", Whitman's "Death Carol" and Kipling's "L'Envoi" poetry contained Hope. Because all three poetries are optimistic contained items as well as thoughts.

77. **In which work does William Blake say that Milton was "a true poet and of devil's party without knowing it"?**

- (a) "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell"
- (b) "Songs of Innocence"
- (c) "London"
- (d) "The Chimney Sweeper"

Ans: (a) The marriage of Heaven and Hell is a book by William Blake. It is a series of texts written in imitation of biblical prophecy but expressing Blake's own intensely personal Romantic and revolutionary

beliefs. It opens with an introduction of a short poem "Rintrah roars and shakes his fires in the burden'd air." William Blake claims that John Milton as a true poet and his epic poem Paradise Lost. War of the Devil's party without knowing it. Milton's "Satan" was truly his Messiah, he also claims that.

78. The Norman Conquest was a significant landmark in English history. What French did the Normans speak and what was it known as?

- (a) They spoke Norman French (Anglo-Norman). Theirs was certainly not the standard French.
- (b) They spoke standard French (of mainland France). Their French was very sweet and musical.
- (c) They spoke a dialectal French (also called Anglo-Frisian), somewhat closer to the Parisian.
- (d) They spoke normal French, rather distinct from Anglo-Norman, another standard language.

Ans: (a) They spoke Norman French (Anglo-Norman). Theirs was certainly not the standard French. Hence option (a) is correct.

79. Which of the following statements on Rajmohan's Wife is not true?

- (a) His vivid description of the routine of Bengali households reveal a lot about the nineteenth century.
- (b) Bankim Chandra published it soon after serialization and was elated in seeing its first copy.
- (c) By common consent, *Rajmohan's Wife* is the first novel in English published by an Indian.
- (d) The novel was serialized in 1864 in a short-lived magazine in Calcutta.

Ans: (b) Bankim Chandra published it soon after serialization and was elated in seeing its first copy.

80. Deconstructionist critics argue that texts are never free from

- (a) the material conditions that determine the production and reception.
- (b) the equivocal and ironically unstable worldview of the author.
- (c) distortions inherent in the rhetoricity of language.
- (d) the interpretations bestowed by the totalizing critic.

Ans: (c) Deconstructionist critics believe meaning in literature is created during the act of reading a text. "If language is the ground of being then the world is infinite text, that is an infinite chain of signifiers always in play. Because human beings are constituted by language, they too, are texts." Texts are never free from distortions inherent in the rhetoricity of language.

81. 1992 demolition of the disputed structure in Ayodhya produced two controversial literary responses Identify them.

- (a) *Annals and Antiquities, Between Sunlight and Shadows*
- (b) *The Moor's Last Sigh, Lajja*
- (c) *Chronicles of a Riot Foretold, Shame*
- (d) *Out of Place, The Algebra of Infinite Justice*

Ans: (b) The Moor's last sigh is the fifth novel by Salman Rushdie, published in 1995. The book draws on a variety of real historical figures and events, including the surrender of Granada by Boabdil, the demolition of Babri Masjid, the 1993 Bombay Bombings the gangster and terrorist.

Lajja is a novel in Bengali by Taslima Nasrin, a writer of Bangladesh. Nasrin dedicated the book to the people of the Indian subcontinent beginning the text with the words, "let another name for religion be humanism." Lajja is a response of Taslima Nasrin to anti Hindu riots that erupted in parts of Bangladesh soon after the demolition of Babri Masjid in India on 6 December 1992.

82. Albert Camus borrows the following epigraph in his novel *The Plague* from _____

"It is as reasonable to represent one kind of imprisonment by another, as it is to represent anything that really exists by that which exists not."

- (a) Jeremy Bentham's *The Principles of Morals and Legislation*
- (b) Robert Burton's *The Anatomy of Melancholy*
- (c) Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*
- (d) James Hogg's *The Confessions of a Justified Sinner*

Ans: (c) Albert Camus (1913-1960), borrows the epigraph to his novel 'The Plague' from Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe'. Mainly Albert Camus was a French philosopher, author and journalist. His views contributed to the rise of the philosophy known as Absurdism.

Notable works-

- (1) The Stranger
- (2) The Myth of Sisyphus
- (3) The Rebel
- (4) The Plague.

Awards-

Nobel Prize (1957) at the age of 44 in 1957, the second youngest recipient in history.

83. Which ancient Greek writer's name is directly mentioned in Lord Byron's poem "The Isles of Greece"?

- (a) Aeschylus
- (b) Sappho
- (c) Euripides
- (d) Sophocles

Ans: (b) Lord Byron's poem "The Isles of Greece" is a personal lyric and elegy. Greek writer's burning Sappho name is directly mentioned. The ISLES of Greece, the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and,
Where grew the arts of war and peace-
Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprang!

84. What is the delicate balancing act of Andrew Marvell's "Horatian Ode"?

- (a) Celebrating Cromwell's victories while inviting sympathy for the executed King.
- (b) Celebrating the Restoration while regretting the frivolity of the new regime.
- (c) Praising Roman virtues while endorsing Christian beliefs.
- (d) Praising feminine virtues while mocking the fixation on chastity.

Ans: (a) Like 'To His Coy Mistress', "An Horatian Ode" operates on several levels. On the surface, it is conventional celebratory ode about a military and political hero, praising his exploits and virtues. One can infer from Marvell's other laudatory poems about Oliver Cromwell that the poet genuinely admired the lord protector : the tone of the poem is not openly ironic.

Andrew Marvell was an English metaphysical poet, satirist and politician who sat in the house of commons at various times between 1659 and 1678. During the Commonwealth period he was a colleague and friend of John Milton.

Notable works—

- (1) The Rehearsal Transposed
- (2) Mr. Smirke : On The Divine in Mode.

Pamphlet—

- (1) An account of the Growth of property.
- (2) Arbitrary Government in England.

85. Which of the following themes was not common to the works of Cavalier poets such as Thomas Carew, Sir John Denham, Edmund Waller, Sir John Suckling, James Shirley, Richard Lovelace, and Robert Herrick?

- (a) Courtly ideals of the good life
- (b) Carpe diem
- (c) Pious devotion to religious virtues
- (d) Loyalty to the king

Ans: (c) Option (c) Pious devotion to religious virtues. The Cavalier poets, members of the aristocracy, wrote in the 17th century and supported King Charles I who was later executed as a result of civil war. Cavalier poetry on the subject matter different from traditional poetry. Instead of talking issues like religion, philosophy and the arts, Cavalier poetry aims to express the joy and simple gratification of celebratory things much livelier than the traditional works of their predecessors. Most Cavalier works had allegorical and/or classical references.

86. Ah, what a trifle is a heart,
If once into love's hands it come!
All other griefs allow a part
To other griefs, and ask themselves but some;
They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us and never chaws;
By him as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, our hearts the fry.

—John Donne, 1633

Which sentence best paraphrases line 5 of the passage above?

- (a) Emotions can damage us, but none as severely as love.
- (b) Love trends to grab us and never let go.
- (c) Distress comes in many forms, but none lasts as long as heartache.
- (d) Unbidden pain afflicts us, but we are lured by love.

Ans: (d) The stanza is composed by John Donne poetry 'The Broken Heart'.

Line 5 means, unbidden pain afflicts us, but we are lured by love.

The speaker declares that any man who claims he has been in love for an hour is insane, not because love "decays" in so short a time, but because in an hour, love can "devour" ten men.

John Donne was an English poet and cleric in the Church of England. He is considered the preeminent representative of the metaphysical poets.

- (1) Biathanatos (1610)
- (2) Pseudo Martyr (1610)
- (3) Ignatius His Conclave (1611)
- (4) Devotions upon Emergent Occasions (1624).

87. _____ read Adam Bede with such pleasure that she not only keenly recommended it to her relatives but also commissioned two paintings of scenes from the novel.

- (a) Queen Victoria
- (b) George Eliot
- (c) Horace Nightingale
- (d) Margaret Cavendish

Ans: (a) Adam Bede, the first novel written by George Eliot was published in 1859. It was published pseudonymously (the pen name of Mary Ann Evans) was a well published and highly respected scholar her time.

The plot is founded on a story told to George Eliot by her aunt Elizabeth Evans, a Methodist preacher and the original of Dinoh Merris of the novel of a confession of child murder, made to her by a girl in prison. Victorian Era period consider from 1830 to 1901. From Reign of Queen Victoria to the death of Victoria. Queen Victoria introduced 'Adam Bede' George Eliot's novel to prince Albert immediately after re-reading it, she marked several philosophical passage in the margins. In May 1860 the Queen Victoria commissioned Edward Conbould to paint water colours of two scenes from the book.

88. The "grammar bullies" you read them in places like the *New York Times* – and they tell you what is correct.

Your must never use "hopefully, we will be going there on Thursday." That is incorrect and wrong and you are basically an ignorant pig if you say it. This is judgementalism. The game that is being played there is a game of social class. It has nothing do with the morality of writing and speaking and thinking clearly, of which George Orwell, for instance, talked so well.

To which famous essay of Orwell does the author refer here?

- (a) "Inside the Whale"
- (b) "Why I Write"
- (c) "Reflections on Gandhi"
- (d) "Politics and the English Language"

Ans: (d) "Politics and the English Language" is an essay by George Orwell that criticized the "ugly inaccurate". Style for Orwell was never simply a question of aesthetic; It was always inextricably linked to politics and to truth. All issues are political issues and political itself is a mass of lies, evasions, folly hatred and schizophrenia. When the general atmosphere is bad, language must suffer. Language is a political issue and slovenly use of language to hide unpleasant political facts. Bad English he believed, was a vehicle for oppressive ideology, and it is no accident that politics and the English Language' was written after the close of World War II.

Eric Arthur Blair Better known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic, whose work is marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice, opposition to totalitarianism and outspoken support of democratic socialism.

Notable works–

- (1) Shooting An Elephant.
- (2) Why I Write.
- (3) A Hanging.
- (4) Adam Bede.
- (5) Politics and the English Language.

89. Match the plays to their setting:

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|--|
| (A) | <i>Krapp's Last Tape</i> | (i) | A country road; A tree. |
| (B) | <i>Happy Days</i> | (ii) | Bare interior; Two small windows high up; grey light. |
| (C) | <i>Waiting for Godot</i> | (iii) | Expanse of scorched grass forming a low mound; blinding light. |
| (D) | <i>Endgame</i> | (iv) | A late evening in future; white light. |

Code:

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

Ans: (d) Correct Matching

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|--|
| (A) | <i>Krapp's Last Tape</i> | (iv) | A late evening in future; white light. |
| (B) | <i>Happy Days</i> | (iii) | Expanse of scorched grass forming a low mound; blinding light. |
| (C) | <i>Waiting for Godot</i> | (i) | A country road; A tree. |
| (D) | <i>Endgame</i> | (ii) | Bare interior; Two small windows high up; grey light. |

90. The following epitaph was written by Rudyard Kipling during the War of 1914-18.

HINDU SEPOY IN FRANCE

This man is his own country prayed we know not to what Powers.

We pray Them to reward him for his bravery in ours.

"Powers" here refers to _____. "Them" to _____, and "ours" to _____.

- (a) the Hindus, the French, the British
- (b) the military, the Hindu sepoys, Powers
- (c) the divine, Powers, our country
- (d) authorities, his compatriots, our country

Ans: (c) "Powers" here refers to – The divine Powers. "Them" and "Ours" refers to – Our Country.

Hindu Sepoy In France – The man in his own country we know not to what powers. We pray them to reward him for his bravery in ours.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) – Rudyard Kipling a English poet, short story writer and novelist chiefly remembered for his celebration of British imperialism tales and poems of British soldiers in India and his tales for children. Kipling received the 1907 Nobel Prize for Literature. He was born in Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency of British India was taken by his family to England when he was five years old. Kipling is best known for his works of fiction.

Notable works–

- (1) The Jungle Book (Stories collection which includes 'Rikki-Tikki-Tovi')
- (2) Just So Stories (1902)
- (3) Kim (1901) (A tale of Adventure)
- (4) The Man Who Would Be King (1888)
- (5) The White Man's Burden (1899).

91. Match the following authors with the novels:

(Name of Author) (Name of Novel)

- (A) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni (i) *Inheritance*
- (B) Anita Rau Badami (ii) *Listening Now*
- (C) Anjana Appachana (iii) *Sister of My Heart*
- (D) Indira Ganesan (iv) *The Hero's Walk*

Code:

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)
- (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)

Ans: (a)

(A) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni – (iii) *Sister of My Heart*

(B) Anita Rau Badami – (iv) *The Hero's Walk*

(C) Anjana Appachana – (ii) *Listening Now*

(D) Indira Ganesan – (i) *Inheritance*

92. Allen Tate once made a useful distinction between *structure* and *texture*. The distinction referred to

- (a) the main line of a narrative, argument, etc, and the rhetorical, stylistic, metaphorical and other devices respectively.
- (b) the rhetorical, stylistic, metaphorical and other devices, and the main line of a narrative, argument, etc, respectively.
- (c) the devices employed to enlighten objects and materials in a narrative, and the objects and material themselves, respectively.
- (d) objects and materials on which a narrative casts light, and the devices employed to enlighten them respectively.

Ans: (a) Allen Tate, An American poet and critic. Tate was a member of the Agrarian movement at Vanderbilt and later a New critic. Tate, primarily a poet and critic both of literature and in the realm of ideas where literature morals and politics exist side by side, was one of the theorists of the Fugitive Groups, and The Fathers could be taken as a dramatization in fiction of ideas of society and tradition. According to Allen Tate, structure is the main line of a narrative argument etc. while Texture is the rhetorical, stylistic, metaphorical and other deuces respectively.

93. Match the character with the work:

- | (Characters) | (Name of work) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Rupert Birkin | (i) <i>Sons and Lovers</i> |
| (B) Lydia Lensky | (ii) <i>Kangaroo</i> |
| (C) Miriam Leivers | (iii) <i>Women in Love</i> |
| (D) Richard Somers | (iv) <i>The Rainbow</i> |

Code:

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)
- (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)

Ans: (c) Correct Matching–

- (A) Rupert Birkin – (iii) Women in Love
- (B) Lydia Lensky – (iv) The Rainbow
- (C) Miriam Leivers – (i) Sons and Lovers
- (D) Richard Somers – (ii) Kangaroo.

94. What tone will be best suited to the following poem?

THE COMING OF WISDOM WITH AGE
Though leaves are many, the root is one;
Through all the lying days of my youth
I swayed my leaves and flowers in the sun;
Now I may wither into the truth.

- (a) Excitement
- (b) Exultation
- (c) Revulsion
- (d) Regret

Ans: (d) "The Coming of Wisdom With Age" is written by William Butler Yeats, on the last stage of his life. The four lines roughly correlate with the four quarters of life. And I think each quarter lived, he gets a little bit wiser, the wisdom he paid for with time. "Through all the lying days of my youth" is a

confusing line because the word lying could mean two different things. Lying as in untruthful or as in lazy? I think the last line says "Now I may wither into the truth" the word 'lying' is supposed to be untruthful. So we see poet has a deep regret in his heart.

95. "Search the heads of the greatest rivers in the world, you shall find them but bubbles of water."

Who is the author of this line?

- (a) Oscar Wilde
- (b) Francis Bacon
- (c) John Webster
- (d) R.B. Sheridan

Ans: (c) John Webster's 'The Duchess of Malfi' has been taken extracted lines.

John Webster was an English Jacobean dramatist best known for his tragedies. 'The White Devil' and 'The Duchess of Malfi' which are often regarded as masterpieces of the early 17th century English stage. His life and career overlapped William Shakespeare.

96. The title of Dylan Thomas's *Deaths and Entrances* was taken from

- (a) Rudyard Kipling's "A Death-Bed"
- (b) T.S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*
- (c) William Shakespeare's *Macbeth*
- (d) John Donne's "Death's Duell"

Ans: (d) Dylan Thomas's 'Deaths and Entrances' title was taken from John Donne's "Death's Duell". Death's Duell is the final sermon delivered by John Donne as the dean of St. Poul's Cathedral Donne received notice to preach the Sermon on the first Friday of Lent (12 Feb 1631) but preached the sermon on (25 Feb 1631). The Sermon was likely written out in full prior to Donne preaching it as it was subsequently prepared for publication. The act of preaching exhausted Donne to those he had preached to. It seemed as though he had delivered his own death Sermon.

97. *Mango Souffle*, India's first major gay themed film, is an adaptation of Mahesh Dattani's play

- (a) *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai*
- (b) *Do the Needful*
- (c) *Bravely Fought the Queen*
- (d) *Dance like a Man*

Ans: (a) Mango Souffle, first major gay themed film is an adaptation of Mahesh Dattani's play 'On a Muggy Night in Mumbai'.

A playwright of world stature – Mario Relich Wasafiri On a Muggy Night in Mumbai is the first contemporary Indian play to openly tackle gay themes love, partnership, trust and betrayal.

Mahesh Dattani is an Indian director, actor, playwright and writer.

Notable works–

- (1) Final Solution
- (2) Dance like a Man
- (3) Bravely Fought the Queen
- (4) Thirty days in September.

Directions: (Q. No. 98-100) Read the passage given below and answer the questions.

The following is an extract from a famous play. Read it carefully to answer questions that follow.

MAID : [From the hall doorway] Ma'am a lady to see you –

NORA : All right, let her come in.

[...The MAID shows in MRS. LINDE, dressed in travelling clothes, and shuts the door after her.]

MRS. LINDE : [In a dispirited and somewhat hesitant voice.] Hello, Nora.

NORA : [Uncertain.] Hello –

MRS. LINDE : You don't recognize me.

NORA : No, I don't know – but wait, I think – [Exclaiming.] What! What! Is it really you?

MRS. LINDE : Yes, It's me.

NORA : Kristine ! To think I didn't recognize you. But them, how could i? [More quietly.]

How you've changed, Kristine!

MRS. LINDE : Yes, no doubt I have. In nine – ten long years.

NORA : It is so long since we met! Yes, It's all of that. Oh, these last eight years have been a happy time, believe me. And so now you've come in to town, too. Made the long trip in the winter. That took courage.

MRS. LINDE : I just got here by ship this morning.

NORA : To enjoy yourself over Christians, of course. Oh, how lovely! Yes enjoy ourselves, we'll do that. But take your coat off. You're not still cold? [Helping her.] There now, let's get cozy here by the stove. No, the easy chair there ! I'll take the rocker here. [Seizing her hands.] Yes, now you have your old look again; it was only in that first moment. You're a bit more pale. Kristine – and maybe a bit thinner.

MRS. LINDE : And much, much older, Nora.

NORA : Yes, perhaps a bit older, a tiny, tiny bit; not much at all. [Stopping short, suddenly serious.] Oh, but thoughtless me, to sit here, chattering away. Sweet, good Kristine, can you forgive me?

MRS. LINDE : What do you mean, Nora?

NORA : [Softly] Poor Kristine, you've become a widow.

MRS. LINDE : Yes, three years ago.

NORA : Oh, I knew it, of course; I read it in the papers. Oh, Kristine, you must believe me; I often thought of writing you then, but kept postponing it, and something always interfered.

MRS. LINDE : Nora, dear, I understand completely.

NORA : No, it was awful of me, Kristine, You poor thing, how much you have gone through. And he left you nothing?

MRS. LINDE : No.

NORA : And no children?

MRS. LINDE : No.

NORA : Nothing at all, them?

MRS. LINDE : Not even a sense of loss to feed on.

NORA : [Looking incredulously at her.] But Kristine, how could that be?

MRS. LINDE : [Smiling wearily and smoothing her hair.] Oh, sometime it happens Nora.

NORA : So completely alone. How terrible hard that must be for you. I have three lovely children. You can't see them now; they're out with the maid.

[.....]

98. Identify the play of which this section is an excerpt.

- (a) *The Cherry Orchard* by Anton Chekhov
- (b) *Wit* by Margaret Edson
- (c) *The Importance of Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde
- (d) *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen

Ans: (d) 'A Doll's House' is a play by Henrk Ibsen that was first performed in 1879. It is genre is realistic and basically modern prose drama. The original language is Norwegian. It's theme The sacrificial role of women : parental and filial obligation; the unreliability of appearances. The symbol of drama got enormous popularity as 'The Christmas Tree', 'New Year's Day'.

Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906)

Henrik Ibsen considered by many to be the father of modern drama, "father of realism."

Notable Works–

- (i) A five act tragedy 'Catiline'.
- (ii) Brand
- (iii) Peer Gynt
- (iv) An Enemy of the People
- (v) Emperor and Galilean
- (vi) A Doll's House.

99. "Not even a sense of loss to feed on" implies that

- (a) Mrs. Linde is completely devoid of all feeling.
- (b) Mrs. Linde is sentimentally attached to an irretrievable past.
- (c) Mrs. Linde's severance from her tragic pair is total.
- (d) Mrs. Linde is given over to feeding on sorrow.

Ans: (c) This play is also 'A Doll's House' extract. Mrs. Linde's severance from her tragic pair is total.

100. Which of the following descriptions best applies to the above extract?

- (a) A chance meeting between old friends which leaves one puzzling over the inexplicable losses the other suffered.
- (b) A meeting of two friends – one married, the other unmarried after a gap of years.
- (c) The sense of loss inevitable with the passage of time and the imperceptible dissolution of the conventional marriage.
- (d) Friends comparing notes and counting losses in a meeting sudden and unanticipated.

Ans: (a) This play is also 'A Doll's House' extract. The best applies, A chance meeting between old friends which leaves one puzzling over the inexplicable losses the other suffered.