

**UGC NTA NET/JRF Exam, December-2019**  
**ENGLISH**  
**Solved Paper-II**

1. Which two concepts, developed by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu have become increasingly influential in cultural studies?

- (1) Dissemination
- (2) Gynesis
- (3) Cultural Capital
- (4) Habitus

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (1) and (3)                      (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (3) and (4)                      (d) (2) and (4)

**Ans: (c)** Pierre Bourdieu, French sociologist who was a public intellectual in the tradition of Emile Zola and Jean-Paul-Sartre. His concept of 'Habitus' and 'Cultural Capital' was influential in recent past modernist Humanities and social science.

**Cultural Capital :** In the field of sociology, cultural capital comprises that capital formed the foundation of social life and dictated one's position within the social order.

**Habitus :** Habitus is one of Bourdieu's most influential yet ambiguous concept. It refers to the physical embodiment of cultural capital, to the deeply ingrained habits, skills and dispositions that we possess due to our life experience.

2. Which combination in the following constitutes the trilogy *Qresteia*?

- (a) Agamemnon, The Persians, Eumenides
- (b) The Persians, The Suppliants, Agamemnon
- (c) Agamemnon, Choephoroe, Eumenides
- (d) Seven Against Thebes, Agamemnon, The Suppliants

**Ans: (c)** 'Qresteia' a trilogy of tragic drama's by the ancient Greek dramatist, Aeschylus. It is his last work and the only complete trilogy of Greek dramas that has survived.

The 'Qresteia' tells the story of the house of Atreus. Agamemnon, Choephoroe and Eumenides constitutes the trilogy Qresteia.

**Agamemnon :** The first play, Agamemnon, portrays the victorious return of that king from the Trojan war and his murder by his wife – Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus.

**Choephoroe :** The second play - Choephoroe takes its title from the Chorus of women servants who come to pour propitiatory offerings at the tomb of the

murdered Agamemnon. It details the revenge of Agamemnon's daughter Electra and his son, Orestes.

**Eumenides :** The third play, Eumenides opens at the shrine of Apollo at Delphi, where Orestes has taken sanctuary from the furies. At the command of the Delphic oracle, Orestes journeys to Athens to stand trial for his matricide.

3. How often did Richard Steele's *Tatler* appear every week and how many issues of *Tatler* in total were published?

- (a) Two times a week: 171 issues
- (b) Once a week: 151 issues
- (c) Three times a week: 271 issues
- (d) Three times a week: 261 issues

**Ans: (c)** The *Tatler*, a periodical launched in London by the essayist Sir Richard Steele in April 1709, appearing three times weekly until January 1711; a total of 271 issues, published in London by John Morphew and printed by John Nutt.

4. Given below two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

**Assertion (A) :** Only actual research develops research skills.

**Reason (R) :** Information is discrete, whereas knowledge consists of a network of connections.

**In the light of the above two statements choose the correct options:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Ans: (b)** Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

5. Following Plato, which two of the following statements about 'Phantasm' and 'Semblance' are correct?

- (1) 'Phantasm' is an image, while 'Semblance' is the real object
- (2) 'Phantasm' is the real object while 'Semblance' is only a resemblance.

- (3) Phantasm unlike semblance has the same proportions as the object.  
 (4) Semblance is 'unreal' but looks 'real' as compared to phantasm.

**Choose the correct option :**

- (a) (2) and (3)                      (b) (3) and (4)  
 (c) (1) and (2)                      (d) (4) and (1)

**Ans: (b)** In the 'Republic' Socrates says that painting (as well as tragedy) is an imitation of a phantasm or appearance as it appears rather than an imitation of reality or truth and Plato is clearly drawing on the distinction made in the sophists between the image of likeness that resembles the original it imitates and the semblance (Phantasma) that only mimics its modal without bearing any true resemblance. Plato's signs are of two sorts, image and simulacra (phantasm and semblance) both are governed by mimesis.

**6. Which of the following fictional characters is in the right Chronological order?**

- (a) Uncle Toby–Man Friday–Stephen Dedalus – Miss Havisham  
 (b) Stephen Dedalus – Man Friday – Uncle Toby – Miss Havisham  
 (c) Man Friday – Uncle Toby – Miss Havisham – Stephen Dedalus  
 (d) Miss Havisham – Uncle Toby – Stephen Dedalus – Man Friday

**Ans: (c)** Right chronological order of the fictional characters is option (c).

**Man Friday :** This character appears in Daniel Defoe's novel – Robinson Crusoe, published in 1719.

**Uncle Toby :** This character appears in Laurence Sterne's novel – The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman published in 1759.

**Miss Havisham :** This character appears in Charles Dickens's novel–Great Expectation, published in 1861.

**Stephen Dedalus :** This character appears in James Joyce's novel – A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, published in 1916.

**7. Which one of the following has two heroes with the same name?**

- (a) The Island of the Mighty  
 (b) The German Goddess  
 (c) Animal Farm  
 (d) Armadale

**Ans: (d)** 'Armadale' is a novel by Wilkie Collins, first published in November 1864 to June 1866. The novel has a convoluted plot about two distant cousins both name – Allan Armadale. The father of one had murdered the father of the others (the two fathers are also named Allan Armadale).

**8. The following is a list of key critical terms. Which is the right chronological order of their formulation?**

- (a) Langue – the unconscious – difference – heresy of paraphrase  
 (b) The unconscious – langue – heresy of paraphrase – difference  
 (c) Difference – langue – heresy of paraphrase – the unconscious  
 (d) Langue – difference – the unconscious – heresy of paraphrase

**Ans: (b)** The unconscious – langue – heresy of paraphrase – difference is the right chronological order of the critical terms formulation.

**9. Match the works with authors**

- (A) Homi Bhabha                      (i) Saving the Text  
 (B) Geoffrey Hartman                (ii) The Location of Culture  
 (C) Edward Said                      (iii) Desire in Language  
 (D) Julia Kristeva                    (iv) Culture and Imperialism

**Choose the correct option :**

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

**Ans: (b)** Option (b) is correctly matched–

(A)	Homi Bhabha	(ii)	The Location of Culture
(B)	Geoffrey Hartman	(i)	Saving the Text
(C)	Edward Said	(iv)	Culture and Imperialism
(D)	Julia Kristeva	(iii)	Desire in Language

**10. In the following list, which two journals relate to the field of post-colonial literature?**

- (1) Kunapipi  
 (2) Interventions  
 (3) Daedalus  
 (4) Clio

**Choose the correct option :**

- (a) (1) and (3)                      (b) (2) and (3)  
 (c) (3) and (4)                      (d) (1) and (2)

**Ans: (d) Kunapipi :** Journal of post colonial writing and culture was a biannual arts magazine with special but not exclusive emphasis on the new literature written in English. Kunapipi and Interventions are two journals relate to the field of post-colonial literature.

11. Which of the following stylistic features characterise spoken discourse?

- (1) Greater use of explicit connectives
- (2) Greater dependence on non-verbal connectives
- (3) Greater syntactic embedding
- (4) Greater use of fillers and repetitions

Choose the correct option;

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (3) and (4)
- (d) (2) and (4)

**Ans: (d)** Spoken discourse is the ongoing, situated interpretation of a speaker's communicative intentions, of which the addressee's expected and actual reactions are an integral part.

The context of spoken discourse the distinction between Text and Discourse.

**Text** –The connected sequence of verbal signs and non verbal signals in terms of which discourse is co-constructed by the participants in the act of communication.

**Discourse**–The hierarchically structured situated sequence of indexical, prepositional, utterance and illocutionary acts carried out in pursuance of some communicative goal, as integrated within a given context.

The following stylistic features (a) Greater dependence on non-verbal connectives (b) Greater use of fillers and repetitions are characterize of spoken discourse.

12. Of the five conditions of the Sublime, according to Longinus the most important condition is

- (a) Vigorous treatment of passions
- (b) Majesty of the structure
- (c) A lofty cast of mind
- (d) A wide range of thoughts

**Ans: (c)** Cassius Longinus was a rhetorician and philosophical critic. He composed a great number of works, on the 'Sublime' was written by him. He has given the five condition of the Sublime. Among them – A lofty cast of mind is the most important condition.

13. Which one of the following titles of Robert Browning's works means, 'to disport in the open air, to amuse oneself at random'?

- (a) Jacoseria
- (b) Andrea del Sarto
- (c) Abt Vogler
- (d) Asolando

**Ans: (d)** Robert Browning was an English poet and playwright whose mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets. 'Asolando' is famous work of Robert Browning, which means – To disport in the open air, to amuse oneself at random.

14. What is the Chronological order of the appearance of the following periodicals?

- (1) The Tatler
- (2) The Spectator
- (3) The Examiner
- (4) The Reflector

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (2), (1), (4), (3)
- (b) (3), (2), (1), (4)
- (c) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (d) (4), (1), (2), (3)

**Ans: (c)** The chronological order of the appearance of the periodicals is following:

**The Tatler (1709)** : The Tatler was a British literary and society journal begun by Richard Steele in – 1709.

**The Spectator (1711-1712)** : The Spectator was a daily publication founded by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele in England lasting from (1711-1712).

**The Examiner (1808)** : The Examiner was a weekly paper founded by Leigh Hunt and John Hunt in – 1808.

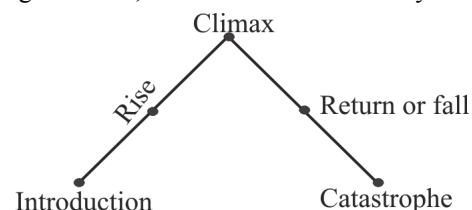
**The Reflector (1884)** : The Reflector is the student newspaper of Mississippi State University, founded in – 1884.

15. Which of the following is the proper explanation of the concept of "Freytag's Pyramid"?

- (a) Analysis of the plot of a drama
- (b) Analysis of the characters of a drama
- (c) Analysis of the theme of conflict between a woman and two men in drama
- (d) Analysis of the different types of drama

**Ans: (a)** 'Freytag's Pyramid' is one of the oldest dramatic structure, developed by Gustav Freytag. It is the analysis of the plot of a drama.

Freytag derives his five part model from the conflict of man against man, the hero and his adversary.



16. Which two principal kinds of melancholy are proposed by Robert Burton in Volume III of *Anatomy of Melancholy*?

- (1) 'Love'
- (2) 'Religious'
- (3) 'Morbid'
- (4) 'Psychic'

The correct option is

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (1) and (3)
- (c) (2) and (4)
- (d) (3) and (4)

**Ans: (a)** The 'Anatomy of Melancholy' was produced by the English clergyman 'Robert Burton'. The work is divided into three sections. The first considers the nature, symptoms and diverse causes of melancholy. The second section discusses cures such as exercise and diet, purging, blood-letting and potions. The third focuses on two particular types: Love melancholy and Religious melancholy.

17. Which two of the following novels belong to the Victorian Age in English Literature?

- (1) *Pendennis*
- (2) *The Way of All Flesh*
- (3) *The Battle of the Books*
- (4) *Barchester Towers*

Choose the correct option

- (a) (1) and (3)
- (b) (2) and (4)
- (c) (3) and (4)
- (d) (1) and (4)

**Ans: (d)** '*Pendennis*' and '*Barchester Towers*' novels belong to the Victorian Age in English literature. The History of *Pendennis*: His fortunes and Misfortune, His friends and His greatest Enemy is a novel by the English author 'William Makepeace Thackeray'. '*Barchester Towers*' is the second novel in a series known as the "Chronicles of Barsetshire" published in 1857 written by Anthony Trollope.

18. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) *Langue* is the language system, and *Parole*, the individual usage
- (b) *Langue* is the language usage, and *Parole*, the individual system
- (c) *Langue* is the language in abeyance, and *Parole*, the individual application
- (d) *Langue* is the language collective, and *Parole*, the individual deviation

**Ans: (a)** '*Langue* and *Parole*' are linguistic terms distinguished by 'Ferdinand de Saussure' in his "Course in General Linguistics". *Langue* is the system. A sign is a basic unit of language while *Parole* is the use of system to produce speech and also to produce writing.

Language involves the principle of language while *Parole* refers to the concrete instances of the use of language. So, *Langue* is the language system and *Parole* is the individual use.

19. Which two of the following novels deal with the theme of apartheid?

- (1) *Purple Hibiscus*
- (2) *July's People*
- (3) *Cry, The Beloved Country*
- (4) *The Mimic Men*

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (1) and (3)
- (b) (2) and (4)
- (c) (2) and (3)
- (d) (1) and (4)

**Ans: (c)** Novels, '*July's People*' and '*Cry, The Beloved Country*' deal with the theme of apartheid. '*July's People*' is a 1981 novel by the South African writer 'Nadine Gordimer'. It is set in a near future version of South Africa, where Apartheid is ended through a civil war. '*Cry, The Beloved Country*' is a novel by 'Allan Paton' published in 1948. This novel is a social protest against the structure of the society that would later give rise to apartheid.

**Note**—Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning "separateness" or "The state of being apart"; literary — "Apartheid".

20. Given below are two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

**Assertion (A)** :The Primary component in novelistic forms is a plot that evolves coherently from its beginning to an end in which all complications are resolved.

**Reason (R)** : The novel is constituted by a multiplicity of divergent and contending social voices that achieve their full significance only in the process of their dialogic interaction both with each other and with the voice of the narrator.

In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Ans: (b)** Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**21. Match the types of writing with their descriptions :**

(A)	exegesis	(i)	writing about saints' lives
(B)	invective	(ii)	detailed explanation of a passage
(C)	hagiography	(iii)	a defence or justification of one's actions and beliefs
(D)	apology	(iv)	a bitterly critical attack of something

**Choose the correct option :**

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

**Ans : (a)** Option (a) is correctly matched the types of writing with their descriptions—

(A)	Exegesis	(ii)	Detailed explanation of a passage
(B)	Invective	(iv)	A bitterly critical attack of something
(C)	Hagiography	(i)	Writing about saint's lives
(D)	Apology	(iii)	A defence or justification of one's actions and beliefs

**22. In which of the following works is the character 'Ariel' an exclusion?**

- (a) The Tempest
- (b) Paradise Lost
- (c) The Rape of the Lock
- (d) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

**Ans: (d)** The character 'Ariel' appears in 'The Tempest', 'Paradise Lost' and 'The Rape of the Lock' whether in 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' Ariel is not listed. In 'The Tempest' Ariel helps Prospero reconcile with his enemies regain his throne and marry off his daughter. In John Milton's 'Paradise Lost' Ariel is one of the fallen angels who accompany Satan. In Alexander Pope's 'The Rape of the Lock' he is the comic protectors of the heroin Belinda.

**23. Which of the following is true of Aristotle's Critical Position?**

- (a) Writers are likely to be mere entertainers who appeal to the emotions and passions of the audience
- (b) Texts created by poets are almost inevitably inaccurate and defective as imitations
- (c) The best artistic texts will be both complex and unified: every part of the work will be essential to it and will be linked to every other part
- (d) Texts should be judged on the basis of how accurately they imitate philosophical

**Ans : (c)** Aristotle's 'Critical Position' – "The best artistic texts will be both complex and unified : Every part of the work will be essential to it and will be linked to every other part" is true.

**24. Which three of the following poets figure in William Dunbar's *Lament for the Makers*?**

- (1) Geoffrey Chaucer
- (2) John Gower
- (3) Robert Henryson
- (4) William Langland

**Choose the most appropriate option:**

- (a) (1), (2) and (4)
- (b) (1), (2) and (3)
- (c) (2), (3) and (4)
- (d) (1), (3) and (4)

**Ans: (b)** William Dunbar was a Scottish maker poet active in the late fifteenth and the early sixteenth century. He was closely associated with the court of King James IV. In his poem 'Lament for the Makers' there is reference of Geoffrey Chaucer, John Gower, Robert Henryson.

**Source :**

He has done petuously devour  
The noble Chaucer, of makaris flour,  
The Monk of Bery and Gower, all there

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In Dumfermelyne he has done roun  
with Maister Robert Henrisoun;

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**25. From whose work did John Milton take the epigraph to his *Areopagitica*?**

- (a) Sophocles
- (b) Euripides
- (c) Plato
- (d) More

**Ans: (b)** From Euripides's work Milton took the epigraph to his *Areopagitica*. Milton begins his arguement by praising parliament's history of defending liberty. *Areopagitica* protests against and calls for the repeal of the Licensing order of 1643, which required all books to be reviewed by the official censor before being published.

**26. Which of the following movements was Arthur Symons was referring to as 'an interesting**

disease' and 'an over-subtilizing refinement upon refinement'?

- (a) Celtic Revival
- (b) Romantic Movement
- (c) Decadence
- (d) Feminism

**Ans: (c)** Decadent movement was the view that art is totally opposed to nature in the sense both of biological nature and of the standard or natural norms of morality and sexual behaviour.

In England the ideas, moods and behaviour of the Decadence were manifested beginning in the 1860, in the poems of A.C. Swinburne and in 1890 by writers such as Oscar Wilde, Arthur Symons, Ernest Dowson.

Arthur Symons referred Decadence as an interesting disease and an over subtilizing refinement upon refinement.

27. Which of the following tales in *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* deals with the murder of a child by Jews?

- (a) "The Monk's Tale"
- (b) "The Second Nun's Tale"
- (c) "The Prioress's Tale"
- (d) "The Shipman's Tale"

**Ans: (c)** The 'Canterbury Tales' is a collection of 24 stories, that was published in 1400. The framing device for the collection of stories is a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas a Becket in Canterbury, Kent. The 30 pilgrims who undertake the journey gather at the Tabard Inn in South work, across the Thomas from London. In the Prioress's Tale describes how a widow's devout young son is abducted by Jew.

28. Which two of the following statements are applicable to feminist criticism?

- (1) Recuperate the female writers ignored by the canon
- (2) Fully endorse the social construction of gender
- (3) Valorize the traditional canon uncritically
- (4) Mostly reject the essentialising of 'male' and 'female'

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (1) and (4)
- (d) (1) and (3)

**Ans: (c)** Recuperate the females writers ignored by the canon and mostly rejected the essentialising of male and female statements are applicable to feminist criticism.

29. What is the order of publication of the following books of Noam Chomsky?

- (1) *Problems of Knowledge and Freedom*
- (2) *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*
- (3) *Syntactic Structures*
- (4) *Knowledge of Language*

**Choose the correct option :**

- (a) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (b) (2), (3), (4), (1)
- (c) (3), (2), (1), (4)
- (d) (1), (2), (3), (4)

**Ans: (c)** Avram Noam Chomsky was an American theoretical linguist. Sometimes called "the father of modern linguistic". The order of the publication of books Noam Chomsky is as following– Syntactic Structures (1957), Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1965), Problems of Knowledge and Freedom (1971) and Knowledge of Language (1986).

30. Who among the following theorists believes that the proliferation of television images is producing a cultural condition akin to 'historical amnesia'?

- (a) Jean Baudrillard
- (b) Ihab Hassan
- (c) Frederic Jameson
- (d) Daniel Bell

**Ans: (c)** Frederic Jameson is an American literary critic, philosopher and Marxist political theorist. Frederic Jameson believes that the proliferation of television images is producing a cultural condition akin to "historical amnesia".

31. Who among the following are associated with the 'Jazz Age'?

- (a) Ernest Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald
- (b) Scott Fitzgerald and John Dos Passos
- (c) John Dos Passos and Sherwood Anderson
- (d) Ernest Hemingway and Sherwood Anderson

**Ans: (a)** The 'Jazz Age' was a period in the 1920 and 1930, in which Jazz music and dance styles rapidly gained nationwide popularity in the United State. Ernest Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald are associated with Jazz Age.

32. In which one of the following Middle English poems is Hector a character?

- (a) *Troilus and Cressida*
- (b) *Piers Plowman*
- (c) *The Seafarer*
- (d) *Beowulf*

**Ans: (a)** Troilus and Cressida is an epic poem by Geoffrey Chaucer which retells in middle English the tragic story of the lovers Troilus and Cressida set against a backdrop of war during the Siege of Troy. 'Hector' is a character in this poem.

33. In the UNESCO definition a 'Pamphlet' is an unbound publication that is not a periodical and contains:

- (a) No fewer than 5 and no more than 48 pages
- (b) No fewer than 10 and no more than 68 pages
- (c) No fewer than 15 and no more than 64 pages
- (d) No fewer than 20 and no more than 80 pages

**Ans: (a)** UNESCO defines a pamphlet as 'a non periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public.'

34. Given below are two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R) :

**Assertion (A) :** Many modern British writers infused their works with an extreme sense of uncertainty, disillusionment and despair.

**Reason (R) :** *The Waste Land* ends in a flurry of random allusions.

**In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Ans: (b)** Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

35. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of publication of the following poems?

- (a) Lamia–Paradise Lost – Alastor – The Dunciad
- (b) The Dunciad–Alastor – Lamia – Paradise Lost
- (c) Alastor–The Dunciad – Paradise Lost – Lamia
- (d) Paradise Lost–The Dunciad – Alastor – Lamia

**Ans: (d)** The correct chronological order of publication of the poems is as following– Paradise Lost (1667) – The Dunciad (1728) – Alastor (1816) – Lamia (1820).

36. Which two of the following are autobiographical narratives?

- (1) Kanthapura
- (2) Meatless Days
- (3) Prison and Chocolate Cake
- (4) The God of Small Things

**The correct option is:**

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (1) and (3)
- (d) (3) and (4)

**Ans: (b)** 'Meatless Days' and 'Prison and Chocolate Cake' are autobiographical narratives. Meatless Days is a searing memoir of life in the newly created country of Pakistan. Meatless Days is an autobiography of Sara Suleri Goodyear. 'Prison and Chocolate Cake' is an autobiography of Nayantara Sehgal, an Indian writer and member of Nehru – Gandhi family.

37. Which two of the following works were published after 1947?

- (1) The Dark Room
- (2) Mr. Sampath: A Painter of Malgudi
- (3) Seven Summers
- (4) The Big Heart

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (3) and (4)
- (d) (1) and (4)

**Ans: (b)** 'Mr. Sampath: A Painter of Malgudi' and 'Seven Summers' are the following works were published after 1947. 'Mr. Sampath: A Painter of Malgudi' is novel by R.K. Narayan, published in 1949. 'Seven Summers' is a novel by Mulkraj Anand, published in 1951.

\* Seven Summers first drafted when Mulkraj Anand was a student at London University but not published till 1951.

38. Who among the following has written a series of poems entitled,, 'Very Indian Poems in Indian English'?

- (a) Vikram Seth
- (b) Arun Kolarkar
- (c) Nissim Ezekiel
- (d) Keki N Daruwalla

**Ans: (c)** 'Very Indian Poems in Indian English' is written by Nissim Ezekiel. The poem written in a very light is an 'Indian Poem' because the poet looks at the world around him through the eyes of a typical middle class Indian.

39. Who made the remark: "Great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree"?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Ezra Pound
- (c) W.B. Yeats
- (d) T.S. Eliot

**Ans: (b)** 'Ezra Pound' made the remark – "Great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree."

40. Which one of the following observations of 'Lost Generation', a term coined by Gertude Stein is correct?

- (a) German Jews who survived the Second World War and went to Israel
- (b) The American expatriates in Europe after the First World War
- (c) The Irish Freedom fighters of the early Twentieth Century
- (d) The Europeans living in America

**Ans: (b)** Many prominent American writers of the decade following the end of World War I, disillusioned by their war experiences and alienated by what they perceived as the crashiness of American culture and its puritanical repression are often tagged as the 'Lost Generation'.

41. Which cultural analyst has combined the study of different dimensions of youth culture with commentary on developments in cultural theory and politics?

- (a) Angela Mc Robbie
- (b) Donna Horraway
- (c) Linda Hutcheon
- (d) Julia Kristeva

**Ans: (a)** Angela Mc Robbie is a British cultural theorist, feminist and commentator whose work combines the study of popular culture, contemporary media practices and feminism through conceptions of a third person reflexive gaze. She combined the study of different dimensions of youth culture with commentary on development in cultural theory and politics.

42. Which of the following plays by T.S. Eliot is in the correct chronological order of publication?

- (a) Murder in the Cathedral – The Family Reunion – The Cocktail Party – The Confidential Clerk
- (b) The Cocktail Party – The Confidential Clerk – The Family Reunion – Murder in the Cathedral
- (c) The Family Reunion – The Cocktail Party – Murder in the Cathedral – The Confidential Clerk
- (d) The Confidential Clerk – Murder in the Cathedral – The Cocktail Party – The Family Reunion

**Ans : (a)** Correct chronological order of publication of T.S. Eliot's plays are as following–  
Murder in the Cathedral (1935) – The Family Reunion (1939) – The Cocktail Party (1949) – The Confidential Clerk (1954).

43. Given below are two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

**Assertion (A) :** Cultural Studies is simply the study of culture as a discrete entity divorced from its social and political context.

**Reason (R) :** Cultural Studies aim to understand Culture in all its complex forms and to analyse the Social and Political context within which it manifests itself.

**In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

**Ans: (d)** (A) is false but (R) is true.

44. Which term among the following will be applicable to a situation in which a character initiates a scheme which depends for its success on the ignorance of the person against whom it is directed?

- (a) Conflict
- (b) Intrigue
- (c) Ally
- (d) Foil

**Ans: (b)** The term 'Intrigue' is a situation in which a character initiates a scheme which depends for its success on the ignorance of the person against whom it is directed.

45. Match the author with the story:

(A)	Edgar Allan Poe	(i)	"The Fall of the House of Usher"
(B)	E.M. Forster	(ii)	"The Prophet's Hair"
(C)	Katherine Mansfield	(iii)	"The Garden Party"
(D)	Salman Rushdie	(iv)	"The Celestial Omnibus"

**Choose the correct option:**

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



**Ans: (c)** Option (c) is correctly matched–

(A)	Edgar Allan Poe	(i)	The Fall of the House of Usher
(B)	E.M. Forster	(iv)	The Celestial Omnibus
(C)	Katherine Mansfield	(iii)	The Garden Party
(D)	Salman Rushdie	(ii)	The Prophet's Hair

**46. Which three of the following writers are associated with 'kitchen sink drama'?**

- (A) Arnold Wesker  
 (B) John Arden  
 (C) Shelagh Delaney  
 (D) John Osborne

**Choose the most appropriate option:**

- (a) (A), (B) and (D)      (b) (A), (B) and (C)  
 (c) (B), (C) and (D)      (d) (A), (C) and (D)

**Ans: (d)** 'Kitchen sink drama' is a British cultural movement that developed in the late 1950 and early 1960, in theatre art novels, films and television play. Arnold Wesker, Shelagh Delaney and John Osborne are associated with 'Kitchen sink drama'.

**47. Which two of the following correctly describe the features of *Wuthering Heights*?**

- (A) Flash backs and time shifts  
 (B) Oedipal obsessions  
 (C) Magic and ritual  
 (D) Acute evocation of place

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (C)      (b) (B) and (D)  
 (c) (A) and (D)      (d) (C) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** 'Wuthering Heights' is a novel by 'Emily Bronte' published in 1847 under his pseudonym Ellis Bell. Flash backs and time shifts, Acute evocation of place describes the features of *Wuthering Heights*.

**48. In which of the following essays did Charles Lamb first use the pseudonym/persona Elia?**

- (a) "My First Play"  
 (b) "The Two Races of Men"  
 (c) "New Year's Eve"  
 (d) "The South Sea House"

**Ans: (a)** Charles Lamb first use the pseudonyms 'Elia' in his essay "My First Play".

**49. In the following list, which two actors belong to the Elizabethan period?**

- (A) Richard Burbage      (B) Will Kempe  
 (C) David Garrick      (D) John Kemble

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (C)      (b) (B) and (D)  
 (c) (A) and (B)      (d) (C) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** Richard Burbage and Will Kempe belongs to the Elizabethan period. They were actors in William Shakespeare's plays.

**50. How many syllables are there in the word intransigently?**

- (a) Three      (b) Six  
 (c) Five      (d) Four

**Ans: (c)** There are five syllables in the word – Intransigently.

**51. Which arrangement of D.H. Lawrence's novels is in the correct chronological sequence?**

- (a) Kangaroo – The Plumed Serpent – Sons and Lovers – The Rainbow  
 (b) Sons and Lovers – The Rainbow – Kangaroo – The Plumed Serpent  
 (c) The Rainbow – The Plumed Serpent – Kangaroo – Sons and Lovers  
 (d) The Rainbow – Kangaroo – The Plumed Serpent – Sons and Lovers

**Ans: (b)** Correct arrangement of D.H. Lawrence's novels are as following– Sons and Lovers – The Rainbow – Kangaroo – The Plumed Serpent.

**52. Which two names from R.M. Ballantyne's *Coral Island* are repeated in William Golding's reworking of the same text as *Lord of the Flies*?**

- (A) Ralph      (B) Roger  
 (C) Jack      (D) Simon

**The correct option is:**

- (a) (A) and (D)      (b) (A) and (C)  
 (c) (C) and (D)      (d) (B) and (D)

**Ans: (b)** The 'Coral Island : A Tale of the Pacific Ocean' is a novel written by Scottish author R.M. Ballantyne. It was the inspiration for William Golding's dystopian novel 'Lord of the Flies' (1954). Character Ralph and Jack appears in this novel.

**53. Which of the following set of characters in Charles Dickens' novels is in the right chronological order?**

- (a) Mr. Bounderby – David Copperfield – Mrs. Mann – Nathaniel Winkle  
 (b) David Copperfield – Mr. Bounderby – Nathaniel Winkle – Mrs. Mann  
 (c) Nathaniel Winkle – Mrs. Mann – David Copperfield – Mr. Bounderby  
 (d) Mrs. Mann – David Copperfield – Nathaniel Winkle – Mr. Bounderby

**Ans: (c)** Following set of characters in Charles Dickens' novels is in the right chronological order– Nathaniel Winkle – Mrs. Mann – David Copperfield – Mr. Bounderby.

54. Who said the following? "Discursive practices are not purely and simply modes of manufacture of discourse. They take shape in technical ensembles, in institutions, in behavioural schemes, in types of transmission and dissemination, in pedagogical forms that both impose and maintain them"

- (a) Roland Barthes
- (b) Michel Foucault
- (c) Homi K. Bhabha
- (d) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak

**Ans: (b)** Michel Foucault said the statement "Discursive practices are not purely and simply modes of manufacture of discourse. They take shape in technical ensembles, in institutions, in behavioural schemes, in types of transmission and dissemination, in pedagogical forms that both impose and maintain them."

55. Match the characters with the play:

- |               |                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Donalbain | (i) <i>King Lear</i>            |
| (B) Claudio   | (ii) <i>Macbeth</i>             |
| (C) Neerissa  | (iii) <i>Merchant of Venice</i> |
| (D) Goneril   | (iv) <i>Measure for Measure</i> |

Choose the correct option :

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

**Ans: (b)** William Shakespeare's following plays are correctly matched with character—

- |               |   |                          |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| (A) Donalbain | – | (ii) Macbeth             |
| (B) Claudio   | – | (iv) Measure for Measure |
| (C) Nerissa   | – | (iii) Merchant of Venice |
| (D) Goneril   | – | (i) King Lear            |

56. Who among the following proposed that the English language is 'man made', not 'woman made'?

- (a) Mary Haas
- (b) Dorothy L. Sayers
- (c) Dale Spender
- (d) Carol Chomsky

**Ans: (c)** 'Man Made Language' 1980 is a book by Australian feminist writer Dale Spender. She proposed that the English language is 'man made' not 'woman made'. In it she examines numerous areas of sexism as it appears in nature and in the use of the English language with particular focus on the way men and women talk and listen differently in couples and in mixed or single sex group.

57. Match the author with the text:

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Rita Kothari       | (i) The Queen's Hinglish          |
| (B) Probal Dasgupta    | (ii) The Indianization of English |
| (C) Braj B. Kachru     | (iii) Translating India           |
| (D) Baljinder K. Mahal | (iv) The Otherness of English     |
- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
  - (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
  - (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
  - (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)

**Ans: (b)** Correctly matched author with the text is as following—

- |                        |   |                                   |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Rita Kothari       | – | (iii) Translating India           |
| (B) Probal Dasgupta    | – | (iv) The Otherness of English     |
| (C) Braj B Kachru      | – | (ii) The Indianization of English |
| (D) Baljinder K. Mahal | – | (i) The Queen's Hinglish          |

58. Which of the following characters in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour Lost* over uses formal Latinate diction?

- (a) Holofernes
- (b) Dull
- (c) Costard
- (d) Moth

**Ans: (a)** Holofernes a school master in Shakespeare's 'Love's Labour Lost' over uses formal Latinate diction. 'Love's Labour Lost' is one of William Shakespeare's early comedy.

59. Match the periodicals with their writers/contributors

- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) <i>The Rambler</i>          | (i) Charles Dickens |
| (B) <i>Macmillan's Magazine</i> | (ii) Samuel Johnson |
| (C) <i>The Guardian</i>         | (iii) David Masson  |
| (D) <i>Bentley's Miscellany</i> | (iv) Richard Steele |
- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
  - (b) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
  - (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
  - (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)

**Ans: (c)** Correctly matched the periodicals with their writers/contributors is as following—

- |                          |   |                     |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| (A) The Rambler          | – | (ii) Samuel Johnson |
| (B) Macmillan's Magazine | – | (iii) David Masson  |
| (C) The Guardian         | – | (iv) Richard Steele |
| (D) Bentley's Miscellany | – | (i) Charles Dickens |

60. Which of the following books carried the additional title *Sermon on the Sea*?

- (a) The Religion of Man by Tagore
- (b) Essay on the Gita by Aurobindo
- (c) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule by Gandhi
- (d) Christ and Satyagraha by Elwin

**Ans : (c)** Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohan Das K. Gandhi in 1909. The book was banned in 1910, by British Government in India as a seditious text. This book carried the additional title 'Sermon on the Sea'.

61. Which two of the following poems can be categorized as poems belonging to the neo-classical period of English literature.

- (A) "The Ring and the Book"
- (B) "The Vanity of Human Wishes"
- (C) "Cato"
- (D) "Lamia"

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (B)                      (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (C) and (D)                      (d) (A) and (D)

**Ans: (b)** "The Vanity of Human Wishes" and "Cato" are the following poems can be categorized as poems belonging to the neo-classical period of English literature. Cato a tragedy is a play written by Joseph Addison in 1712 and first performed on 14 April, 1713. The Vanity of Human Wishes : The Tenth Satire of Juvenal imitated is a poem by the English author Samuel Johnson.

62. The key figures in the development of British cultural studies are

- (A) Richard Hoggart
- (B) Raymond Williams
- (C) Stuart Hall
- (D) Lawrence Grossberg

**The most appropriate option is:**

- (a) (A) and (B)                      (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (A), (B) and (C)                (d) (B), (C) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** The key figures in the development of British Cultural studies are – Richard Hoggart, Raymond Williams and Lawrence Grossberg.

63. Which two of the following are associated with Deconstruction?

- (A) Jacques Derrida
- (B) Raymond Williams
- (C) Paul de Man
- (D) Jonathan Dolli more

**Choose the correct option :**

- (a) (A) and (B)                      (b) (A) and (C)
- (c) (A) and (D)                      (d) (B) and (D)

**Ans: (b)** 'Deconstruction' as applied in the criticism of literature, designates a theory and practice of reading that questions and claims to "Subvert" or "Undermine" the assumption that the system of language is based on grounds that are adequate to establish the boundaries, the coherence or unity and the determinate meaning of literary text. Jacques Derrida and Paul de Man are associated with deconstruction.

64. What is the correct chronological order of the publication of the following?

- (A) German Grammar (Jacob Grimm)
  - (B) Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Zend, Greek Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic and German (Franz Bopp)
  - (C) An Investigation into the Origin of Old Norse or Icelandic Language (Rasmus Rask)
  - (D) Concerning the Conjugation System of the Sanskrit Language in Comparison with those of the Greek, Latin, Persian and German Languages (Franz Bopp)
- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)                (b) (B), (C), (D), (A)  
(c) (C), (D), (A), (B)                (d) (D), (C), (B), (A)

**Ans: (c)** The correct chronological order of the publication of the book is as following–

- (C) An Investigation into the Origin of Old Norse or Icelandic Language – Rasmus Rask.
- (D) Concerning the Conjugation System of the Sanskrit Language in Comparison with those of the Greek, Latin, Persian and German Languages – Franz Bopp.
- (A) German Grammar – Jacob Grimm.
- (B) Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Zend, Greek Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic and German – Franz Bopp.

65. Match the works with authors:

- (A) *Bodies that Matter*    (i) Camille Paglia
- (B) *A World of Difference*    (ii) Elaine Showalter
- (C) *A Literature of their Own*    (iii) Barbara Johnson
- (D) *Vamps and Tramps*    (iv) Judith Butler

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Ans: (c)** Correctly matched the works with authors is as following–

- (A) Bodies that matter    –    (iv) Judith Butler
- (B) A World of Difference –    (iii) Barbara Johnson
- (C) A Literature of their Own    –    (ii) Elaine Showalter
- (D) Vamps and Tramps    –    (i) Camille Paglia

66. How many tales and pilgrims are there in Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*?

- (a) 24 pilgrims and 23 tales
- (b) 23 pilgrims and 24 tales
- (c) 22 pilgrims and 24 tales
- (d) 24 pilgrims and 22 tales

**Ans: (\*)** Question remains cancelled and equal marks awarded to all candidates.

'The Canterbury Tales' is a collection of 24 stories that runs over 17000 lines written in middle English by Geoffrey Chaucer.

67. Match the theorist with the text:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| (A) John Fiske            | (i) <i>Distinction</i>                    |
| (B) Michel de Certeau     | (ii) <i>The Postmodern Condition</i>      |
| (C) Pierre Bourdieu       | (iii) <i>Reading the Popular</i>          |
| (D) Jean Francois Lyotard | (iv) <i>The Practice of Everyday Life</i> |

**Choose the correct option :**

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

**Ans: (a)** Correctly matched the theorist with the text is as following–

(A)	John Fiske	(iii)	Reading the Popular
(B)	Michel de Certeau	(iv)	The Practice of Everyday Life
(C)	Pierre Bourdieu	(i)	Distinction
(D)	Jean Francois Lyotard	(ii)	The Postmodern Condition

68. Which of the following describes Foucault's views on knowledge?

- (A) Knowledge is not metaphysical or transcendental
- (B) Knowledge is not a matter of perspective
- (C) Knowledge is not pure or neutral but is always from a point of view
- (D) Knowledge is unconstrained by regimes of power

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (D)
- (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (A) and (C)
- (d) (B) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** Michel Foucault was a French philosopher and historian, one of the most influential and controversial scholar of the past World War II period. Foucault describes his view on knowledge as following–

- (A) Knowledge is not metaphysical or transcendental.
- (C) Knowledge is not pure or neutral but is always from a point of view.

69. Match the following technological advancements impacting learning and teaching of language with their corresponding years:

(A)	Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)	(i)	2004
(B)	Streaming of Video on the Internet	(ii)	2003
(C)	My Space. com	(iii)	1991
(D)	Facebook	(iv)	1997

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Ans: (a)** Correctly matched the technological advancements impacting learning and teaching of language with their corresponding years is as following–

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) – 1991  
 Streaming of Video on the Internet – 1997  
 My Space. com – 2003  
 Facebook – 2004

70. Match the poet with the opening line of the poem

(A)	Shelley	(i)	I cry your mercy – pity love! aye, love!
(B)	Coleridge	(ii)	The world is too much with us
(C)	Keats	(iii)	O world, O life, O time
(D)	Wordsworth	(iv)	When true love burns desire is Love's pure flame

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Ans: (a)** Correctly matched poet with the opening line of the poem is as following–

(A)	Shelley	(iii)	O world, O life, O time
(B)	Coleridge	(iv)	When true love burns desire is Love's pure flame
(C)	Keats	(i)	I cry your mercy – pity love! aye, love!
(D)	Wordsworth	(ii)	The world is too much with us

71. In *Paradise Lost* Milton invokes his 'Heavenly Muse', 'Urania', at the beginning of which two books?

- (A) Book I (B) Book IV  
(C) Book IX (D) Book VII

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (A) and (D) (b) (B) and (C)  
(c) (C) and (D) (d) (B) and (D)

**Ans: (a)** 'Paradise Lost' is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th century English poet John Milton. In this epic Milton invokes 'Heavenly Muse', 'Urania' at the beginning of Book (I) and Book (VII).

72. Which among the following group of writers is labelled as 'University Wits'?

- (a) Thomas Lodge, Thomas Wilson, Walter Raleigh  
(b) John Fletcher, Ben Jonson, George Peele  
(c) Thomas Kyd, Francis Beaumont, John Lyly  
(d) Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe

**Ans: (d)** Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe are labelled as 'University Wits'.

73. Which of the following work by Henry Fielding begins as a parody of Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*?

- (a) Tom Jones (b) Don Quixote  
(c) Amelia (d) Joseph Andrews

**Ans: (d)** Joseph Andrews, in full – The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and of his friend Mr. Abraham Adams, novel written by Henry Fielding, published in 1742. It was written as a reaction against Samuel Richardson's novel 'Pamela' as Virtue Rewarded (1740). Joseph Andrews begins as a parody of 'Pamela'.

74. Which two of the following plays were written by Thomas Heywood?

- (A) *Gorboduc*  
(B) *The Play Called the Four P.P.*  
(C) *The Play of the Weather*  
(D) *The Spanish Tragedy*

Choose the correct option

- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)  
(c) (B) and (C) (d) (C) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** Thomas Heywood was an English writer, known for his plays, poems and collection of proverbs. 'The play called the Four PP' and 'The play of the Weather' is written by Thomas Heywood. 'The Play of the Weather' is an English interlude or morality play from early Tudor period.

75. Which two aspects of cultural diffusion in the Age of Globalization need to be addressed by pedagogy of language in general and of English in particular?

- (A) Uni directionality  
(B) Multidirectionality  
(C) Complex and extensive  
(D) Simplistic and abbreviated

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (B) and (C)  
(c) (C) and (D) (d) (D) and (A)

**Ans: (b)** Multidirectionality complex and extensive are the aspects of cultural diffusion in the age of Globalization need to be addressed by pedagogy of language in general and of English in particular.

76. Examples of poetic compounding are found in the work of which two modernist writers?

- (A) Graham Greene  
(B) James Joyce  
(C) Gerard Manley Hopkins  
(D) Stephen Spender

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (C) and (D) (b) (A) and (B)  
(c) (B) and (C) (d) (A) and (C)

**Ans: (c)** Examples of poetic compounding are found in the work of James Joyce and Gerard Manley Hopkins. James Joyce and Gerard Manley Hopkins are modernist writer.

77. Who among the following prose writers of the Romantic period authored "On Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts"?

- (a) Charles Lamb  
(b) Walter Savage Lander  
(c) Thomas De Quincey  
(d) Anne Radcliffe

**Ans: (c)** "On Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts" is an essay by Thomas De Quincey first published in 1827 in Blackwood's Magazine. In this provocative and blackly funny essay, Thomas De Quincey considers murder in a purely aesthetic light and explains how practically every philosopher over the past two hundred years has been murdered 'insomuch' that if a man calls himself a philosopher and never had his life attempted rest assured there is nothing in him.

78. Which of the following combinations best describes the typical methodology of literary research?

- (a) Direct, empirical and quantitative  
(b) Phenomenological, speculative and abstract  
(c) Textual, critical and historical  
(d) Synoptic, conceptual and speculative

**Ans: (c)** Textual, critical and historical combination best describe the typical methodology of literary research.

**79. Who are the co-editors of *Chutneyfying English: The Phenomenon of Hinglish*?**

- (A) Jamuna Kachru
- (B) Rita Kothari
- (C) Rupert Snell
- (D) Alastair Pennycook

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (D)                      (b) (A) and (B)
- (c) (B) and (C)                      (d) (B) and (D)

**Ans: (c)** Rita Kothari and Rupert Snell are the co-editors of *Chutneyfying English : The Phenomenon of Hinglish*.

**80. Which British administrator passed a resolution for the 'Promotion of European literatures and Science among the natives of India'?**

- (a) Lord Hastings                      (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Bentick                      (d) Lord Hardinge

**Ans: (c)** Lord Bentick was the British administrator who passed a resolution for the 'Promotion of European literature and science among the native of Indian.

**81. Which of the following plays by Ben Jonson ends with the performance of a puppet play in imitation of Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*?**

- (a) *The Alchemist*
- (b) *Volpone*
- (c) *Bartholomew Fair*
- (d) *Every Man in His Humour*

**Ans: (c)** 'Bartholomew Fair' is a Jacobean comedy in five acts by Ben Jonson. The play 'Bartholomew Fair' ends with the performance of a puppet play in imitation of Marlowe's - 'Hero and Leander'.

**82. Which of the following periods of English Literature is also called 'Puritan Interregnum'?**

- (a) The Neoclassical Period
- (b) The Caroline Age
- (c) The Restoration
- (d) The Commonwealth Period

**Ans: (d)** The Interregnum was the period between the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649 and the arrival of his son Charles II in London on 29 May 1660 which marked the start of the Restoration. During the Interregnum, England was under various forms of republican government. The period between 1649-1660 is known as - Commonwealth Period or Puritan Interregnum in the history of English literature.

**83. Given below are two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R)**

**Assertion (A) :** Dialects are the broad range of social as well as regional varieties.

**Reason (R) :** A dialect describes variations not only at the phonological level, but also at the levels of lexis and syntax.

**In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option:**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Ans: (b)** Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**84. Which of the following arrangements of prose-pamphlets is in the right chronological order?**

- (a) *The Shortest Way with Dissenters – A Modest Proposal – Areopagitica – Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- (b) *A Modest Proposal – The Shortest Way with Dissenters – Areopagitica – Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- (c) *Areopagitica – The Shortest Way with Dissenters – A Modest Proposal – Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- (d) *Areopagitica – Reflection on the Revolution in France – The Shortest Way with Dissenters – A Modest Proposal*

**Ans: (c)** Correct arrangements of prose-pamphlets is in the right chronological order as follows:  
*Areopagitica – The Shortest Way with Dissenters – A Modest Proposal – Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

**85. Which one of the following novels by Kingsley Amis represents its protagonist as an 'angry young man'?**

- (a) *I Like it Here*
- (b) *Lucky Jim*
- (c) *The Biographer's Moustache*
- (d) *The Great Man*

**Ans: (b)** *Lucky Jim*, best – selling novel by Kingsley Amis, published in 1954. It was Amis first novel and won the 1955 Somerset Maugham Award for fiction. The novel features the anti hero Jim Dixon, a junior faculty member at a provincial university who despises the pretensions of academic life. Amis represents Jim Dixon as a "angry young man".

86. Which of the following is a collaborative work of W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood?

- (a) *Letters from Iceland*
- (b) *The Dance of Death*
- (c) *The Ascent of F6*
- (d) *The Orators*

**Ans: (c)** The Ascent of F6, a poetic drama by W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, published in – 1936 and performed in 1937. The play is a tragedy in Two Acts.

87. Which two aspects of cultural diffusion in the Age of Globalization need to be addressed by pedagogy of language in general and of English in particular?

- (A) Uni directionality
- (B) Multidirectionality
- (C) Complex and extensive
- (D) Simplistic and abbreviated

**Choose the correct option:**

- (a) (A) and (B)                      (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (C) and (D)                      (d) (D) and (A)

**Ans: (\*)** Question remains cancelled and equal marks awarded to all candidates.

88. What does Socrates mean when in Plato's *Ion*, he says "Poets are nothing but the interpreters of gods"?

- (a) The poets are the markers of their poems.
- (b) The poets are acutely aware of gods in composing their poems.
- (c) The poets are divinely possessed when they compose their poems.
- (d) The poets first hear what gods say then put that into words.

**Ans: (c)** According to Socrates "Poets are nothing but the interpreters of gods" means – The poet are divinely possessed when they compose their poems.

89. Which of the following descriptions delineate *Roman a Clef* (Novel with key)?

- (a) A novel depicting the life of an artist from childhood to maturity
- (b) A novel using the altered names of the actual people of the time
- (c) A novel describing historical incidents with fictional characters
- (d) A novel giving the effect of realism by highlighting the social problems of the time

**Ans: (b)** 'Roman a Clef', French for novel with a key is a novel about real life events that is overlaid with a façade of fiction. This novel delineate – A novel using the altered names of the actual people of the time.

90. Which one of W.M. Thackeray's novels has the following as the closing sentence? "Which of us is happy in this world? Which of us has his desire? or having it, is satisfied"?

- (a) *The Luck of Barry Lyndon*
- (b) *Pendennis*
- (c) *Vanity Fair*
- (d) *The History of Henry Esmond*

**Ans: (c)** 'Vanity Fair' is an English novel by William Makepeace Thackeray, which follows the life of Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley amid their friends and families during and after the Napoleonic Wars. Closing sentence of the novel is– 'Ah! Vanitas Vanitatum! which of us is happy in this world? Which of us has his desire? or having it is satisfied? Come, Children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out.

**Direction : Read the following poem and answer the questions :**

#### HOME IS SO SAD

Home is so sad. It stays as it was left, Shaped to the comfort of the last to go As if to win them back. Instead, bereft of anyone to please, it withers so, Having no heart to put aside the theft.

And turn again to what is started as, A joyous shot at how things ought to be. Long fallen wide. You can see how it was : Look at the pictures and the cutlery. The music in the piano stool. That Vase.

91. How was the home before it became 'sad'?

- (a) It was as it would be
- (b) It was as it shall be
- (c) It was as it should be
- (d) It was as it could be

**Ans: (c)** It was as it should be.

92. Why is the 'home' 'Sad'?

- (a) Because it has waited in vain
- (b) Because it remains unchanged
- (c) Because its joy has faded
- (d) Because it is devoid of residents

**Ans : (a)** Home is sad because it has waited in vain.

93. There is a 'thief' in the poem. Who is that thief?

- (a) The time that ticks away
- (b) The fate that overpowers
- (c) The tenant who leaves
- (d) The past that beckons

**Ans : (c)** In the poem 'Thief' is the tenant who leaves.

94. Why has the 'home' 'withered'?

- (a) Because everything has to fade sooner or later
- (b) Because it has no longer the reason to be what it was
- (c) Because it is an organic entity in any case
- (d) Because it has been betrayed categorically

**Ans: (b)** Home has withered because it has no longer the reason to be what it was.

**Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

Lying is an accursed vice. It is only our words which bind us together and make us human. If we realized the horror and weight of lying, we would see that it is more worthy of the stake than other crimes. I find that people normally waste time quite inappropriately punishing children for innocent misdemeanours formenting them for thoughtless actions which lead nowhere and leave no trace. It seems to me that the only faults which we should vigorously attack as soon as they arise and start to develop are lying and, a little below that, stubbornness. Those faults grow up with the children. Once left the tongue acquire the habit of lying and it is astonishing how impossible it is to make it give it up. That is why some otherwise decent men are object slaven to it. One of my tailors is a good enough fellow, but I have never heard him once speak the truth, not even when it would help him, if he did so.

95. It is suggested in the passage that the tailor does never speak the truth because

- (a) He cannot keep the word he gives
- (b) He does not know lying is a crime
- (c) He thinks lying will help him
- (d) He is a slave of his profession

**Ans: (a)** The tailor does never speak the truth because he cannot keep the word he gives.

96. 'Lying' is a fault that should be punished only

- (a) When the first lie is uttered
- (b) When it becomes convenient
- (c) When it becomes stubborn
- (d) When it begins to turn into a habit

**Ans: (d)** 'Lying' is a fault that should be punished only when it begins to turn into a habit.

97. According to the author "thoughtless actions"

- (a) Torment others
- (b) Are strictly not misdemeanours
- (c) Mean nothing and are soon forgotten
- (d) Are punishments for children

**Ans: (c)** According to the author "thoughtless actions" mean nothing and are soon forgotten.

98. How does 'lying' affect human relationships?

- (a) It makes the relationships 'human'
- (b) It reduces the affinity among people
- (c) It promotes togetherness among diverse people
- (d) It does not affect at all as it is merely words

**Ans: (b)** 'Lying' affect human relationships as it reduces the affinity among people.

**Direction: Read the following passage and answer the question**

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way – in short, the period was far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

99. The Age described in the above passage is best described as the Age of

- (a) Parallelisms
- (b) Inconsistencies
- (c) Contraries
- (d) Anomalies

**Ans: (c)** The Age described in the above passage is best described as the age of contraries. These lines are extracted from the opening line of Charles Dickens novel – 'A Tale of Two Cities'.

**Direction: Read the following passage from Antigone and answer question**

**Creon** : And yet wert bold enough to break the law.

**Antigone**: Yea, for these laws were not ordained by Zeus.

And she who sits enthroned with gods below.

Justice, enacted not these human laws.

Nor did I deem that thou, a mortal man,

Could'st by a breath annual and override.

The immutable unwritten laws of Heaven.

100. The three kinds of laws implicit in Antigone's response are:

- (a) Human, unwritten, written
- (b) Of Gods, of Zeus, of Justice
- (c) Of Gods, of Justice, of Man
- (d) of Man, of Heaven, of Zeus

**Ans : (c)** The three kinds of laws implicit in Antigone's responses are – Of Gods, of Justice, of Man.