

UGC NET/JRF Exam, July-2018
ENGLISH
Solved Paper-II

Note : This paper contains hundred (100) objective type question of two (2) marks each. All question are compulsory.

1. Which narrative poem by Lord Tennyson presents the story of a fisherman turned merchant-sailor who, after a shipwreck, is marooned on a desert island?

- (a) "Crossing the Bar"
- (b) "Tithonus"
- (c) "Enoch Arden"
- (d) "Maud"

Ans: (c) 'Enoch Arden' is a narrative poem published in 1864 by Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892). The hero of the poem turned merchant sailor Enoch Arden on the offer of old captain, where on a desert island with two companions; both eventually die, living Arden alone there. In this poem Tennyson presents the story of a fisherman turned merchant sailor who after a shipwreck is marooned on a desert island.

2. In "Memorial Verses" Matthew Arnold pays tribute to three great poets. Who are they?

- (a) Goethe, Shakespeare, Wordsworth
- (b) Goethe, Shakespeare, Milton
- (c) Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth
- (d) Goethe, Wordsworth, Byron

Ans: (d) Matthew Arnold (1882-1888) composed 'Memorial Verses' in April 1850. In this poem he has paid tribute to – Goethe, Byron and Wordsworth. First stanza of this poem makes it clear–
Goethe in weimer sleeps, and Greece,
Long since, saw **Byron's** struggle cease,
But one such death remained to come;
The Last poetic voice is dumb
We stand today by **Wordsworth's** tomb.

3. Who among the following English playwrights wrote screenplays on novels such as Marcel Proust's *In Search of Lost Time*, John Fowles's *French Lieutenant's Woman*, and Margaret Atwood's *Handmaid's Tale*?

- (a) John Arden
- (b) Edward Bond
- (c) Harold Pinter
- (d) David Hare

Ans: (c) Harold Pinter (1930-2008) was a British playwrights. He directed or acted in – Radio, stage, television and field production of his own and other works. He wrote screen plays on novels such as 'Marcel Proust's' *In Search of Lost Time*, John

Fowles's *French Lieutenant's Woman* and Margaret Atwood's *Handmaid's Tale*.

Notable awards–

- Nobel Prize in Literature (2005)
- David Cohen Prize (1995)
- Laurence Olivier Award (1996)
- Companion of Honour (2002).

4. The years in English literary history between 1649 and 1660 are known as _____.

- (a) the Neo-classical period
- (b) the Commonwealth period
- (c) the Stuart period
- (d) the Jacobean period

Ans: (b) The year between 1649 and 1660 are known as Commonwealth period in the history of English literature.

The Neo-classical period (1660-1798), The Commonwealth period (1649-1660), The Stuart period (1603-1714), The Jacobean period (1567-1625).

5. In R. K. Narayan's *Swami and Friends*, which game offers Swami the best kind of emotional release from the strains and pressures of disagreeable circumstances?

- (a) cricket
- (b) football
- (c) tennis
- (d) hockey

Ans: (a) *Swami and Friends* (1935) is the first of a trilogy of novels written by R. K. Narayan (1906-2001). Swami is a good cricket bowler and pride himself on being nicknamed "Tate" after a famous cricket player.

The second and third books in the trilogy are *The Bachelor of Arts* (1937) and *The English Teacher* (1945).

6. William Blake expressed the importance of the particular when he said that "To Generalize is to be _____. To particularize is the alone Distinction of Merit." Fill in the blank.

- (a) an idiot
- (b) a poet
- (c) a dreamer
- (d) a skunk

Ans: (a) William Blake (1757-1827), in *Annotations to Sir Joshua Reynold's Discourse*, Quotes – "To Generalize is to be an idiot. To particularize is the Alone Distinction of Merit. General Knowledge are those knowledge that idiot possess.

7. Which of the following was not a dialect of Old English?

- (a) Irish (b) Northumbrian
(c) Mercian (d) Kentish

Ans: (a) Old English had four main dialects, starting from the mid 7th century associated with particular Anglo-Saxon kingdom : Mercian, Northumbrian, Kentish and West Saxon. Hence Irish was not a dialect of Old English.

8. Anthony Burgess's last novel, published in 1993, is called *A Dead Man in Deptford*. Who is the central character to whom the title refers?

- (a) Sir Walter Raleigh
(b) Sir Philip Sidney
(c) Christopher Marlowe
(d) Earl of Southampton

Ans: (c) 'A Dead Man in Deptford' is a novel by Anthony Burgess published in 1993. This novel depicts the life and character of Christopher Marlowe, a renowned playwright of the Elizabethan era. Marlowe is portrayed as a secretive, salutory and eventually isolated person. Burgess explores his sexual addiction and passion for the theatre.

9. Choose the correct chronological order :

- (a) William Caxton prints the first English book – William Shakespeare's First Folio – John Milton's Areopagitica – "Tottel's Miscellany" (Songs and Sonnets).
(b) "Tottel's Miscellany" (Songs and Sonnets) – William Shakespeare's First Folio – William Caxton prints the first English book – John Milton's Areopagitica.
(c) William Caxton prints the first English book – "Tottel's Miscellany" (Songs and Sonnets) – William Shakespeare's First Folio – John Milton's Areopagitica.
(d) William Shakespeare's First Folio – John Milton's Areopagitica – William Caxton prints the First English book – "Tottel's Miscellany" (Songs and Sonnets).

Ans: (c) Correct chronological order is– William Caxton (1422-1491) prints the first English book – "Tottel's Miscellany" (songs and sonnet-1557) – William Shakespeare's First Folio (1609) – John Milton's Areopagitica (1644).

10. What does the phrase *ut pictura poesis* from Horace's *Art of Poetry* mean?

- (a) "as in painting, so in poetry"
(b) "poetry beggars pictorial description"
(c) "as in poetry, so in painting"
(d) "picture above all poetry"

Ans: (a) "Ut pictura poesis" is a Latin phrase literally meaning – "As is painting, so is poetry". The statement occurs most famously in Horace's – *Ars Poetica*.

11. Who among the following is the author of *Account of the Augustan Age in England* (1759)?

- (a) John Gay (b) William Hazlitt
(c) Oliver Goldsmith (d) Samuel Johnson

Ans: (c) Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774) was a Irish novelist, playwright and poet. He is the author of "Accounts of the Augustan Age in England" (1759) and identifies it with the reign of Queen Anne and the era of Congreve, Prior and Bolingbroke.

12. In how many parts did Cervantes publish his novel, *Don Quixote*?

- (a) three (b) five
(c) two (d) twelve

Ans: (c) 'Don Quixote' is a Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes, published in two volume in 1605 and 1615. It basically known for his different type of genres (Novel, Parody, Satire, Farce, Psychological Fiction).

13. Lytton Strachey's *Eminent Victorians* carries biographical sketches of writers and public figures. Identify the list below that correctly mentions those Eminent Victorians.

- (a) Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Thomas Arnold and General Gordon.
(b) A.E.W. Mason, Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, Matthew Arnold, Robert Bridges.
(c) E.F. Benson, Cardinal Manning, Lord Tennyson, Beatrice Webb.
(d) George Harding, General Gordon, Robert Browning, Mrs Humphrey Ward.

Ans: (a) 'Eminent Victorians' is a book by Lytton Strachey (1880-1932), first published in 1918 and consisting of biographies of four leading figure – Cardinal Manning (1808-1892), Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), Thomas Arnold (1795-1892) and Charles George Gordon (1833-1855) from the Victorian era.

14. One of the following statements about the eponymous saint of Dryden's "Song for St. Cecilia's Day" is incorrect. Identify that statement.

- (a) St. Cecilia was a Roman lady, an early Christian martyr.
(b) St. Cecilia was an Armenian devotee of the Christian faith.
(c) St. Cecilia's festival is celebrated on 22 November in England.
(d) St. Cecilia was a patroness of music who was fabled to have invented the organ.

Ans: (b) A song for St. Cecilia Day, composed in 1687 is the first of two great odes written by poet laureate John Dryden. And set the music for the annual St. Cecilia's Day celebration held every November-22. St. Cecilia (a Roman lady) an early Christian Martyr and patron saint of music was honoured at public celebration. Hence option (b) St. Cecilia was an American devotee of the Christian faith is incorrect.

15. Which of the statements on Michael Roberts's *Faber Book of Modern Verse* (1936) is not true?

- (a) His anthology canonized modern poetry and poets for quite some decades.
- (b) The collection begins with the poems of Robert Bridges.
- (c) Roberts omitted the Georgian poets in his anthology.
- (d) Yeats, Eliot and Pound find a place in the *Faber Book* of 1936.

Ans: (b) 'The *Faber of Modern Verse*' an anthology published in 1936 by Michael Roberts (1902-1948), which did much to establish the reputation of a rising generation including W. H. Auden, Louis Mac Neice, William Empson and Dylan Thomson and to create a lineage for the previous generation of modernist. The collection begins with the poems of G. M. Hopkins. There were a lot of poets find a place in it.

16. Who among the following proposed that the First Gulf War had never taken place, it was simply a hyperreal, media-generated spectacle?

- (a) Richard Rorty
- (b) Jean-Francois Lyotard
- (c) Jean Baudrillard
- (d) Umberto Eco

Ans: (c) Jean Baudrillard was a French sociologist, political commentator and photographer. In his a collection of three short essays – The Gulf war did not take place in the French news paper – Liberation and British paper – The Guardian proposed that the First Gulf War had never taken place, it was simply a hyperrel, media-generated spectacle.

17. Sir Thomas Browne's *Urn Burial* was prompted by _____

- (a) the discovery of ancient burial-urns near Norwich.
- (b) the contemporary researches on burial rites in Norway.
- (c) the death of St. Francis of Assisi and his burial
- (d) the publication of the *English Book of Common Prayer*.

Ans: (a) Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682) was an author of varied works. 'Urn Burial' *Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial or a Discourse of the Sepulchral urns* was published in 1658, it was prompted by the discovery of ancient burial – urns near Norwich.

18. Identify from among the following list those that cannot be called War Fiction.

- (1) *A Modern Instance*
 - (2) *Catch - 22*
 - (3) *The Age of Innocence*
 - (4) *The Naked and the Dead*
- (a) (1) and (4)
 - (b) (2) and (3)
 - (c) (1) and (3)
 - (d) (2) and (4)

Ans: (c) A Modern Instance and The Age of Innocence are not war fiction. A modern Instance is a realistic novel written by – Dean Howells in 1882 while The Age of Innocence is a American novel by American author Edith Wharton in 1920.

19. Who among the following writers was not the one identified with The Movement of the 1950's England?

- (a) Roy Fuller
- (b) Kingsley Amis
- (c) Donald Davie
- (d) Philip Larkin

Ans: (a) The Movement of the 1950's England, Anger as a force in 1950s literature had its origins in a group known as the movement. Deeply English in outlook, the movement was a gathering of poets including – Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, Elizabeth Jennings, Thom Gunn, John Wain, D. J. Enright and Robert Conquest. Roy Fuller was not associated with the movement.

20. Which of the following novels does not belong to Nuruddin Farah's *Blood in the Sun* Trilogy?

- (a) *Maps*
- (b) *Knots*
- (c) *Gifts*
- (d) *Secrets*

Ans: (b) 'Blood in the Sun Trilogy' belong to Nuruddin Farah, a Somali novelist. Titles included in this trilogy are– *Maps* (1986), *Gifts* (1992) and *Secrets* (1998). *Knots* is not included in this trilogy.

21. In the following series, which one has all the poets correctly matched with their poems?

- (a) Ezekiel, "Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher"; Ramanujan, "Small-scale Reflections on a Great House", Dutt, "Sunset at Puri", Mahapatra, "Our Casuarina Tree."
- (b) Ezekiel, "Sunset at Puri", Ramanujan, "Small-scale Reflections on a Great House", Dutt, "Our Casuarina Tree", Mahapatra, "Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher".
- (c) Ezekiel, "Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher", Ramanujan, "Sunset at Puri", Dutt, "Our

Casuarina Tree", Mahapatra, "Small-scale Reflection on a Great House".

- (d) Ezekiel, "Poet, Lover, Bird Watcher", Ramanujan, "Small-scale Reflections on a Great House", Dutt, "Our Casuarina Tree", Mahapatra, "Sunset at Puri".

Ans: (d) Correctly matched poems with their poets are as follows—

Ezekiel – Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher.

Ramanujan – Small Scale Reflection on a great house.

Toru Dutt – Our Casuarina Tree.

Mahapatra's – Sunset at Puri.

Hence option (d) is correctly matched.

22. From among the following, identify the incorrect observation regarding Ferdinand de Saussure's seminal distinction between *langue* and *parole*.

- (a) *Parole* is the particular language system, the elements of which we learn as children, and which is codified in our grammars and dictionaries, whereas *langue* is the language-occasion (what A says to B).
- (b) A language consists in the interrelationship between *langue* and *parole*.
- (c) Saussure made this crucial distinction in a study called *A Course in General Linguistics* (1916).
- (d) *Langue* is the particular language-system, the elements of which we learn as children, and which is codified in our grammars and dictionaries, whereas *parole* is the language-occasion (what A says to B).

Ans: (a) Parole means speech. Langue and Parole are linguistic terms distinguished by Ferdinand De Saussure in his 'Course in General Linguistics'. *Parole* is the particular language system, the elements of which we learn as children, and which is codified in our grammars and dictionaries, whereas *langue* is the language-occasion. Hence option (a) is incorrect.

23. John Heywood wrote a farcical interlude called *The Four P's*.

Who were the Four P's?

- (a) a Palmer, a Pedlar, a Potheary, a Packer
(b) a Printer, a Pedlar, a Potheary, a Palmer
(c) a Pedlar, a Parson, a Palmer, a Potheary
(d) a Palmer, a Paradoner, a Potheary, a Pedlar

Ans: (d) John Heywood was an English playwright, actor and author. 'The Four P's' is a farcical interlude involves a debate – more a competition in fact between fourmen whose trades begin with the letter P (a Palmer, a Paradoner, a Potheary, a Pedlar).

Two are churchman – a Pardoner (an a Potheary) and the last is a Pedlar. Hence option (d) is correct.

24. In the mechanical drill method of second language acquisition:

- (1) The learner has the freedom to choose from many responses.
(2) The learner's response is totally controlled.
(3) Comprehension of the item by the learner is not required.
(4) Comprehension of the item by the learner is obligatory.

The right combination according to the code is:

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

Ans: (c) Option (2) and (3) both are correct. In the mechanical drill method of second language acquisition: The learner's response is totally controlled and Comprehension of the item by the learner is not required. Hence option (c) is correct.

Thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to that dust
It so much loves; and fill in the room
My heart keeps empty in thy Tomb.
Stay for me there; I will not fail
To meet thee in that hollow Vale.
And think not much of my delay;
I am already on the way.

25. Which of the following readings do you find appropriate to the spirit of the lines above?

- (a) In that interspace between the lines, the ending of one and the beginning of another there is a silent internal language, the poem's language-within-language, tacitly signally through the deployment of rhymed space.
- (b) Ageing and dying are of course helplessly passive; but here love makes them as though they were now also willing things in the husband eager to join his dead wife. Through simple intimate tones of their shared earthly life – stay for me, wait for me, I will not fail – he not only imagines her but imagines her thinking of him.
- (c) The lyric voice here can feel the poem speaking back to him – in the cold lineal stare of 'there was nothing in my belief' – even as his dead wife did not. It is as though the poem itself then demands his response, in order to be able to move from one line to another. To attempt that movement in keeping the poem's space alive, the lyric voice asserts, "I will not fail/To meet there in that hollow Vale."

- (d) My whole nature was so penetrated with grief and humiliation of such considerations that, even now, famous and caressed and happy as I am, I often forget in my dream that I have a dear wife who died, leaving me alone in this world. Even that I am a man, and now I wander desolately back to that time of our lives when my wife and shared moments of bliss.

Ans: (b) These lines are extracted from the poem of Henry King's 'The Exequy'. The poem takes the form of a lament for the speaker's dead wife. After reading we find appropriate to the spirit of the lines option (b)–

Ageing and dying are of course helplessly passive; but here love makes them as though they were now also willing things in the husband eager to join his dead wife. Through simple intimate tones of their shared earthly life – stay for me, wait for me, I will not fail – he not only imagines her but imagines her thinking of him.

26. Match the characters with the novels:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Arthur Seaton | (i) | Top Girls |
| (B) Marlene | (ii) | The Golden Notebook |
| (C) Anna Wulf | (iii) | The Swimming Pool Library |
| (D) Beckwith | (iv) | Saturday Night and Sunday Morning |

Code:

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

Ans: (b) Arthur Seaton – This character appears in Alan Sillitoe's novel 'Saturday Night and Sunday Morning' (1958).

Marlene – This character appears in – Caryl Churchill's play 'Top Girls' (1982).

Anna Wulf – This character appears in Doris Lessing's novel 'The Golden Notebook' (1962).

William Beckwith – This character appears in – Alan Hallinghurst's novel 'The Swimming Pool Library' (1988).

Hence option (b) is correct.

27. The very last passage of a novel is given below. Identify the novel.

"Welcome, O life, I go to encounter for the millionth time the reality of experience and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race."

April 27. Old father, old artificer, stand me now and ever in good stead."

- (a) To the light house
 (b) A Portrait of the Artist as a Young man
 (c) Maurice
 (d) Almayer's Folly

Ans: (b) The very last passage is given in the James Joyce's (1882-1941) novel 'A Portrait of the artist as a young man'. "Welcome, O life, I go to encounter for the millionth time the reality of experience and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race."

Hence option (b) is correct.

28. Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis* is about a utopian state called _____.

- (a) Asgard (b) Avalon
 (c) Bensalem (d) Baltia

Ans: (c) 'New Atlantis' is an incomplete utopian novel by Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626) published in 1627. It is about a utopian state – Bensalem.

Hence option (c) is correct.

29. The 1950's saw the rise of backlash against modernism and against New Romanticism that became known as The Movement. Which of the following little magazines came to be associated with The Movement?

- (1) Departure
 (2) New Verse
 (3) London Mercury
 (4) New Poems

The right combination according to the code is:

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

Ans: (c) Departure and New Poems magazines are associated with the movement. It was against modernism and New Romanticism.

Hence option (c) is correct.

30. The error of interpreting a literary work by referring to evidence outside of itself, such as the design and purpose of the author is called _____.

- (a) Affective fallacy
 (b) Intentional fallacy
 (c) Authorial fallacy
 (d) Synecdochic fallacy

Ans: (b) The error of interpreting a literary work by referring to evidence outside of itself, such as the design and purpose of the author is called – Intentional fallacy. This term was given by **W. K. Wimsatt and Monroe C Beardsley** in his book 'The Verbal Icon: Studies in the meaning of Poetry'.

Hence option (b) is correct.

31. A.R. Ammons parodies a famous poem in his "Swoggled"

I'd rather
be
suckled by
an
outworn pagan
than
get my horn
wreathed in
an
old triton.

Which poet, which poem?

- (a) John Keats, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer"
- (b) John Milton "On His Blindness"
- (c) William Wordsworth, "The World is Too Much with Us"
- (d) Elizabeth B. Browning, "How do I Love Thee...?"

Ans: (c) Archie Randolph Ammons (1926-2001) parodies – William Wordsworth's (1770-1850) – The World is Too Much with Us in his famous poem – Swoggled. Hence option (c) is correct.

32. Fanny Burney's *Evelina* carries the subtitle:

- (a) or a Naive Lady's Entrance into the World
- (b) or a Young Lady's Entrance into the World
- (c) or a Young Lady's Exit from the World
- (d) or a Bold Lady's Entrance into the Hall

Ans: (b) *Evelina* or 'The history of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World' – is a novel written by English author Fanny Burney (1752-1840) also known as Frances Burney or Madam d'Arblay and first published in 1778. Hence subtitle of *Evelina* is option (b).

33. What does Philip Sidney call poet-haters in his *Defence of Poesie*?

- (a) misogynists
- (b) misanthropes
- (c) misnomers
- (d) mysomousoi

Ans: (d) 'In Defence of Poesie' (1595), Philip Sidney has written - "First truly I note, not only in these mysomousoi poet – haters but in all that kind of people, who seek a praise by dispraising other, that they do prodigally spend a great many wondering words....." makes clear that Philip Sidney called poet haters – mysomousoi. Hence option (d) is correct.

34. Who, among the following, raises the following painful question of longing and belonging? "Where shall I turn, divided to the vein? I who have cursed

The drunken officer of British rule, how choose

Between this Africa and the English tongue I love?"

- (a) Derek Walcott
- (b) Louise Bennett
- (c) Kamau Brathwaite
- (d) Wole Soyinka

Ans: (a) In the following line – "Where shall I turn I love", Derek Walcott raises painful question of longing and belonging. These lines are taken from – Derek Walcott's poem 'A Far Cry from Africa' 'A From Cry From Africa' (1962) explores the bloody history of colonial Africa in Kenya. Hence option (a) is correct.

35. In the 1940's, a critic and a philosopher produced two influential and controversial paper called "The Intentional Fallacy" and "The Affective Fallacy".

Identify them.

- (1) Cleanth Brooks
- (2) Monroe C. Beardsley
- (3) William K. Wimsalt jr.
- (4) R.P. Blackmur

The right combination according to the code is:

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

Ans: (c) The term "The Affective Fallacy" and "The Intentional Fallacy" was coined by W. K. Wimsalt and Monroe C. Beardsley in 1946 as a principle of New Criticism. Hence option (c) is correct.

Affective Fallacy : The Affective fallacy is confusion between the poem and its results (what it is and what it does). It begins from the psychological effects of the poem and ends in impressionism and relativism.

Intentional Fallacy (1946) : "The intentional Fallacy is a confusion between the poem and its origin. It begins by trying to derive the standard of criticism from the psychological causes of the poem and ends in biography and relativism.

36. Philip Larkin's "Sad Steps" notices "The way the moon dashes through clouds that blow Loosely as cannot-smoke to stand apart...."

The poem alludes to:

- (a) Coleridge's "Dejection : An Ode"
- (b) The moonlit scenes in A Midsummer Night's Dream
- (c) Philip Sidney's Astrophel and Stella
- (d) T.S. Eliot's "Morning at the Window"

Ans: (c) Philip Larkin's poem 'Sad Steps' alludes Philip Sidney's (1554-1586) Astrophel and Stella (1591). 'Sad Steps' was completed by Philip Larkin (1922-1985) and published in his final volume of poetry, 'High Windows' (1974). Hence option (c) is correct.

37. Match the following opening lines with their respective titles:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) "I leant upon a coppice gate" | (i) "Thirteen Blackbirds" |
| (2) "A sudden blow : the great wings beating still" | (ii) "Sympathy" |
| (3) "Among twenty snowy mountains" | (iii) "The Darkling Thrush" |
| (4) "I know what the caged bird feels, alas...." | (iv) "Leda and the Swan" |

Code

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (a) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (b) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (c) (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (d) (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |

Ans: (b) Correctly matched opening lines with their respective titles are as follows—

- (1) I leant upon a coppice gate – The Darkling Thrush by Thomas Hardy.
 (2) A Sudden blow: the great wings beating still – Leda and the Swan by W.B. Yeats.
 (3) Among twenty snowy mountains – Thirteen Blackbirds by Wallace Stevens.
 (4) I know what the caged bird feels, alas – Sympathy by P.L.Danbar

Hence option (b) is correct.

38. Identify the titles that were published in the 1920' s.

- (1) Look, Stranger!
 (2) The Tower
 (3) The Waste Land
 (4) The Road to Wigan Pier

Code :

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

Ans: (b) Look Stranger! published in – 1936 by W.H. Auden

The Tower published in – 1928 by W.B Yeats

The Waste Land – 1922 by T.S. Eliot

The Road to Wigan Pier – 1937.

The Tower and The Waste Land were published in 1920's.

Hence option (b) is correct.

39. This novel is dedicated "To the railroad of bones" and has as its epigraph the line,

"I am the woman they give dead women's clothes to" from Christine Gelineau's "Inheritance".

Identify the novel.

- (a) African Psycho by Alain Mabanckou
 (b) The Chibok Girls by Helon Habila
 (c) The Underground Railroad by Colson Whitehead
 (d) The Book of Night Women by Marlon James

Ans: (d) "I am the woman they give dead women's clothes to" from Christine Gelineau's "Inheritance".

The books name – 'The Book of Night Women' was a line at the start of the book by the writer in 2009, the novel was published by Jamaican author – Marlon James, about a woman Lilith in the 18th century.

Hence option (d) is correct.

40. An English poet couldn't help the excitement that an historical event caused in his life-time:

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,

But to be young was very heaven.

Which poet? What "dawn"?

- (a) W. H. Auden; the Spanish Civil War
 (b) Lord Tennyson; the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's Reign
 (c) William Wordsworth; the French Revolution
 (d) William Blake; the Industrial Revolution

Ans: (c) William Wordsworth was inspired by the French Revolution, and his poetic Muses took flight spurred on by the spirit of youthful generosity and and enthusiasm and by a vision of the future which was full of hope. When this vision died poetic inspiration began to dry up with it. Of course this did not happen all at once. Hence option (c) is correct. This incident occurs in famous poem written by W. Wordsworth 'Prelude' (1798) Book 11 France.

41. Which novel by John Banville tells the story of a group of travelers who arrive on a small island and stumble upon the house of Prof. Kreutznaer whose relationship to a painting entitled *The Golden World* by a fictional Dutch artist named Vaublin plays a central role?

- (a) Ghosts (b) The Sea
 (c) The Ark (d) Eclipse

Ans: (a) Ghosts is a novel by Irish writer John Banville published in 1993. The novel is somewhat unconventional and non-linear in its construction. It tells the story of a group of traveler who arrives on a small island and stumble upon the house of Prof. Kreutznaer.

Hence option (a) is correct.

42. Identify the two plays, usually paired for their critique of the politics of language and acts of police interrogation.

- (a) Earthly Powers, The Wanting Seed
 (b) Chicken Soup with Barley, Roots
 (c) Left-handed Liberty, The Hero Rises
 (d) One for the Road, Mountain Language

Ans: (d) "One for the Road" is a comedic play by Willy Russel, written in 1976 and published in 1980. "Mountain Language" is a one act play written by Harold Pinter, first published in The Times Literary Supplement on 7-13 October 1988. Both plays usually paired for their critique of the politics of language and acts of police interrogation.
Hence option (d) is correct.

43. Semiotics originated mainly in the works of two theorists. They are:

- (1) Charles Sanders Peirce
- (2) Mikhail Bakhtin
- (3) Ferdinand de Saussure
- (4) Valentin Voloshinov

The right combination according to the code is

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

Ans: (c) Semiotics means – the study of sign and symbols and their use or interpretation. Charles Sanders Peirce and Ferdinand de Saussure are related to semiotics.

Hence option (c) is correct.

44. Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* was published in 1621 and expanded and altered in _____ subsequent editions.

- (a) two
- (b) four
- (c) six
- (d) five

Ans: (d) 'Anatomy of Melancholy' was published in 1621 and expanded and altered in five subsequent editions.

Hence option (d) is correct.

45. Which of the following magazines self-consciously created an identity for Vorticists, a group of painters, sculptors and writers?

- (a) Blast
- (b) The Egoist
- (c) The Criterion
- (d) New Age

Ans: (a) 'Blast' magazine self-consciously created an identity for Vorticists, a group of painter, sculptor and writers. Blast was the short lived literary magazine of the Vorticist Movement in Britain. Two editions were published the first on 2 July 1914 and published with a bright pink cover, referred to by Ezra Pound as the 'Great Magenta cover'd Opusculus'

**46. "In every cry of every Man,
In every Infant's cry of fear,
In every voice, in every ban..."
The figure of speech characterized by repetition of words or group of words at the beginning of consecutive sentences is called**

- (a) apostrophe
- (b) anaphora
- (c) incremental repetition
- (d) alliteration

Ans: (b) Anaphora is a figure of speech in which the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clause. In the given lines 'every' is repeated word.

Hence option (b) is correct.

47. At whose behest does the Redcrosse Knight undertake his quest in *The Faerie Queene*?

- (a) Gloriana's
- (b) Una's
- (c) Duessa's
- (d) Prosperine's

Ans: (*) Redcross Knight undertakes his quest at the behest of Duessa, who acts as a woman in danger to trap the Redcross Knight, because of some discrepancies in the options, NTA has dropped this question.

48. In which city did John Ruskin see a paradigm for Victorian Britain?

- (a) Vienna
- (b) Venice
- (c) Rome
- (d) Paris

Ans: (b) John Ruskin see a paradigm for Victorian Britain in Venice. Hence option (b) is correct.

49. Which novel of Kazuo Ishiguro is narrated by a Japanese widow living in England and draws on the destruction and rehabilitation of Nagasaki?

- (a) An Artist of the Floating World
- (b) The Unconsoled
- (c) A Pale View of Hills
- (d) When We Were Orphans

Ans: (c) A Pale View of Hills is the first novel by Nobel Prize winning author Kazuo Ishiguro. It is narrated by a Japanese widow living in England and draws on the destruction and rehabilitation of Nagasaki.

Hence option (c) is correct.

50. Which novel opens thus:

"Whether I shall turn out to be hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anyone else, these pages must show."

- (a) Tristram Shandy
- (b) Lady Audley's Secret
- (c) David Copperfield
- (d) Fitz-Boodles' *Confessions*

Ans : (c) David Copperfield Junior is the protagonist after which the 1850 Charles Dickens novel David Copperfield was named. Opening lines of this novel is – option (c) 'Whether I shall turn out to be hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anyone else, these pages must show. David Copperfield considered Charles Dickens autobiography.

Hence option (c) is correct.

51. Traces of Morality plays are discernible in a play like *Dr. Faustus*, traces such as _____.

- (a) vernacular songs adapting secular themes
- (b) its soliloquizing protagonist, Good and bad Angels and its final moral
- (c) its refrains from the Corpus Christi Carol, the complaint of Christ, the lower of mankind
- (d) its rhythmical prose, and the presence of larger narrative rhythm in the Morality plays

Ans : (b) Morality plays were dramatized allegories of a Christian representative life in the plot form of a quest for salvation, in which the crucial events are temptations, sinning and the climatic confrontation with death. These characteristic of the Morality plays are discernible in the play.
Hence option (b) is correct.

- 52. The branch of philosophy that asks the question, 'How do we know that we know is ____.**
- (a) ontology
 - (b) epistemology
 - (c) eschatology
 - (d) phenomenology

Ans : (b) Epistemology is the study of the nature of knowledge, justification and the rationality of belief. This branch of philosophy asks the question, 'How do we know what we know'.
Hence option (b) is correct.

- 53. The eighteenth century practice in England of bookselling was midway between direct patronage and impersonal sales. A patron paid half the cost of a book before publication and half of delivery. The author of the book received these payments directly. The patron's name appeared in the preface for the book published in this manner. This practice was known as ____.**
- (a) Subscription
 - (b) Contribution
 - (c) Pre-publication
 - (d) Remaindering

Ans : (a) This practice was known as subscription.
Hence option (a) is correct.

- 54. Oxford India has published a volume of Premchand translations in English, The Oxford India Premchand. Who among the following is not one of the translators?**
- (a) David rubin
 - (b) Alok Rai
 - (c) Gillian Wright
 - (d) Christopher King

Ans : (c) Gillian Wright is a translator and writer based in New Delhi. She has translated two classic novels of Hindi literature – Rag Darbari, A village divided by Rahi. So, she is not the translator of Prem Chand translation.

- 55. Which of the two novels of Jane Austen have the spa town of Bath as a primary location?**
- (i) Emma
 - (ii) Pride and Prejudice
 - (iii) Northanger Abbey
 - (iv) Persuasion
- The right combination according to the code is ____.**
- (a) (i) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i) and (ii)

Ans : (c) Jane Austen was a prolific novelist of romantic age. Her novel – Northanger Abbey and Persuasion have the spa town of Bath as a primary location.
Hence option (c) is correct.

- 56. In the communicative approach to ELT, the development of language learning or teaching involves a shift:**
- (i) from form-based to a meaning-based approach.
 - (ii) from an eclectic approach to a rigid method.
 - (iii) from teacher-centred to learner-centered classes.
 - (iv) from broad-based competence to specific needs.
- The right combination according to the code is ____.**
- (a) (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i) and (iii)

Ans : (d) In the communicative approach to EIT, the development of language learning or teaching involves as shift from based to meaning based approach and from teacher-centred to learner centred classes.
Hence option (d) is correct.

- 57. The four Moral Essays of Alexander Pope are addressed to carefully selected figures. Identify the correct group.**
- (a) Timons, Newton, Martha Blount, Wellington
 - (b) Lord Cobham, Robert Walpole, Houghton Hall, Chandos

- (c) Martha Blount, Lord Cobham, Bathurst, Burlington
- (d) William III, John Haydn Joseph Addison, John Dennis

Ans : (c) Martha Blount (1690-1762), Lord Cobham, Bathurst, Burlington is a group of four moral essay of Alexander Pope.
Hence option (c) is correct.

58. Bertolt Brecht's *Mother Courage and Her Children* presents the war-torn Europe as its protagonist as she follows troops with her canteen wagon.

What is the real name of Mother Courage?

- (a) Paula Danckert
- (b) Anna Fierling
- (c) Jane Vanstone
- (d) Jani Lauzon

Ans : (b) 'Mother Courage and Her Children' is a play written in 1939 by the German dramatist and poet Bertolt Brecht. The protagonist of the novel is Mother Courage whose real name is – Anna Fierling, also known as – Canteen Anna.
Hence option (b) is correct.

59. From among the following, identify the journal that publishes articles on English language teaching and learning.

- (a) University of Toronto Quarterly
- (b) Agenda
- (c) TESOL Quarterly
- (d) English Language Notes

Ans : (c) TESOL Quarterly journal publishes articles on English language teaching and learning.
Hence option (c) is correct.

60. Arrange the following elegies in English in chronological order.

- (a) "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" - "Adonais" - "Thyrsis" - "In Memoriam"
- (b) "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" - "Adonais" - "In Memoriam" - "Thyrsis"
- (c) "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" - "In Memoriam" - "Adonais" - "Thyrsis"
- (d) "Adonais" - "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" - "In Memoriam" - "Thyrsis"

Ans : (b) Correct chronological order of the elegies is as follows—
Elegy written in a Country Churchyard – 1757 by Thomas Gray.
Adonais – 1821 by P.B. Shelley.
In Memoriam – 1850 by Alfred Lord Tennyson.
Thyrsis – 1866 by Mathew Arnold.
Hence option (b) is correct.

61. Who is the only one of Milton's Contemporaries to be mentioned by name in *Paradise Lost*?

- (a) Francis Bacon
- (b) Johannes Vermeer
- (c) Gallileo
- (d) King Charles I

Ans : (c) Gallileo was the contemporary of John Milton has mentioned him as – Tuskan in his epic 'Paradise Lost'. Hence option (c) is correct.
Paradise Lost (1667) is a epic poem by John Milton written in Blank Verse.

62. K.S. Maniam is a major writer of Indian origin, writing in English, born and living in Malaysia. Identify two of his novels from the following list.

- (i) The Rice Mother
- (ii) The Return
- (iii) Touching Earth
- (iv) Between Lives

The right combination according to the code is ____.

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

Ans : (d) 'The Return' and 'Between Lives' are the novels of K. S. Maniam (Subramaniam Krishna).
The Rice Mother (2002) written by Rani Manicka.
The Return (1981) written by K.S. Maniam.
Touching Earth (2004) written by Rani Manicka.
Between Lives (2003) written by K.S. Maniam.

63. What did Thomas Percy collect in his *Reliques*?

- (a) medieval folklore and lyrics of the Midlands
- (b) old songs, ballads, and romances in English and Scots
- (c) Highland lore, mostly oral wisdom of the Scots
- (d) Romantic idylls, sonnets and odes

Ans : (b) The Reliques of Ancient English poetry is a collection of Ballads and popular song collected by Bishop Thomas Percy and published in 1765. Hence option (b) is correct.

64. Nirad Chaudhuri's *Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* concludes with an essay on the course of Indian history. But in the penultimate chapter Chaudhuri concludes the account of events in his life. How does this narrative end?

- (a) Chaudhuri ties the knot with his childhood sweetheart and moves from Calcutta to Delhi.
- (b) Chaudhuri obtains a job in the military accounts department and gives it up because he finds it soul-destroying.
- (c) Chaudhuri joins the editorial team of a Calcutta newspaper and is upset over the drudgery of a reporter's life.
- (d) Chaudhuri rushes to his ancestral village Bangram on receiving the news of the death of his uncle and recalls his past life.

Ans : (b) Nirad Chaudhuri's Autobiography of an unknown Indian ends with following lines— Chaudhuri obtains a job in the military accounts department and gives it up because he finds its soul-destroying.
Hence option (b) is correct.

65. In John Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, Amans, the lover makes his confession to the priest named _____.

- (a) Verito
- (b) Genius
- (c) Amor
- (d) Phoebe

Ans : (b) 'Confessio Amanti's was written in middle English by John Gower. It is a long poem of 33000 lines. Name of the priest is – Genius.
Hence option (b) is correct.
John Gower was an English poet, a contemporary of William LEngland and pearl poet and a person of friend of Geoffrey Chaucer.

66. In Eugene Ionesco's *Chairs*, the absurdity is not so much in the banal words that are uttered as _____.

- (a) in the large scale use of frightening stage props and lightning effects.
- (b) in the absurdist interpretation of them by character after character.
- (c) in the fact that they are spoken to an ever-growing number of empty chairs.
- (d) in the fact that they are spoken time and again by members of the audience.

Ans : (c) According to Eugene Ionesco's – the absurdity is not so much in the banal words that are uttered in the fact that they are spoken to an ever-growing number of empty chairs.
Hence option (c) is correct.

67. A half-sentence in Purchas his Pilgrimage triggered off "Kubla Khan". Whose work was *Purchas his Pilgrimage*?

- (a) Robert Herrick, the poet's
- (b) John Hakluyt's, the collector of traveller's tales
- (c) Samuel Purchas, the London Parson's
- (d) Edward Purchas, the globe-trotter's

Ans : (c) Purchas his Pilgrimage (1613) essentially a religious geography, was followed in 1619 by Purchas, his pilgrim the Histories of man, was the work of Samuel Purchas editor and publisher of travel literature.
Hence option (c) is correct.

68. Based on the life of a thirteenth-century troubadour, from among the following identify the work, that marked a catastrophic failure in Robert Browning's poetic career, earning him a reputation for impenetrable difficulty?

- (a) Paracelsus
- (b) Sordello
- (c) The Ring and The Book
- (d) Pauline

Ans : (b) Sordello is a narrative poem by the English poet Robert Browning. This poem marked a catastrophic failure in Robert Browning's poetic career. He is known for his dramatic monologue.
Hence option (b) is correct.

69. In *Tristram Shandy*, the Author's preface _____.

- (a) is hawked to the highest bidder.
- (b) appears in-between chapters 13 and 14 in Volume II.
- (c) is printed in italics in all editions.
- (d) appears in-between chapters 10 and 11 in Volume I.

Ans : (*) The mark has seen awarded to all the candidates against the question.
Tristram Shandy is a novel by Laurence Sterne. The life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman (1759) is a novel by Laurence Sterne (1713-1768). Tristram Shandy takes six volumes to cover the chain of events. It was written in 9 volumes.

70. Evelyn Waugh once complained that T.S. Eliot's *Poems, 1909-1925* was "marvellously good, but very hard to understand." The most pessimistic novel Waugh wrote was called _____ and he owed the title to ____.

- (a) Balck Mischief - "Sweeney among the Nightingales"
- (b) Scoop - "Morning At the Window"
- (c) Prancing Nigger - Ash Wednesday
- (d) A Handful of Dust - The Waste Land

Ans : (d) A Handful of Dust is a novel by the British writer Evelyn Waugh, first published in 1934. He owed the title to – The Waste Land.

71. During the years 1830 to 1850, the illusion of peace in Victorian England was broken by such incidents as _____.

- (a) the Revolution in France and the Chartist Movement in England
- (b) the General Strike of 1835 and the Rail Tragedy of 1847
- (c) the visionary libertarianism of poets and the lawless embodiment of revolution
- (d) the disaster of the Indian Mutiny and the incompetent bungling of the Crimean War

Ans : (d) The disaster of the Indian Mutiny and the incompetent bungling of the Crimean War was the incident during the year 1830 to 1850 that broken the illusion of peace in Victorian England.

Hence option (d) is correct.

72. Gulliver receives the following response when he boasts about his countrymen:

" the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the face of the earth." Whose response?

- (a) The King of Lilliput's
- (b) The King of Brobdingnag's
- (c) The Governor of Glubbubrib's
- (d) The first of the Houyhnhnms's he meets

Ans : (b) Gulliver receives the following response- "the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the face of earth" by the King of Brobdingnag.

Hence option (b) is correct.

Gulliver's Travels or Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, written in four parts by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745).

73. In the Inferno Dante, as he travels through the various circles of the hell finds Judas who is unable to speak. What is the reason behind this?

- (a) His tongue is transformed into a coiled snake.
- (b) His head is battered and so he cannot open his mouth.
- (c) Lucifer is chewing on his head.
- (d) His tongue is pulled out and nailed on the tree of sin.

Ans : (c) The reason why Judas was unable to speak in Dante's Inferno is that – Lucifer is chewing on his head. Hence option (c) is correct.

74. Assertion (A): Our reality is linguistic, a language mediated reality.

Reason (R): Our perception and understanding of reality are largely constructed by the words and other signs we use.

In the light of the statements above

- (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 : (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Hence option (a) is correct.

75. In his book, In Theory, Aijaz Ahmed words out the relations between the three entities:

- (a) Classes, Nations, Literatures
- (b) Regions, Nation, Languages
- (c) State, Religions, Gender
- (d) Literature, Print, Theory

Ans : (A) In his book, 'In Theory', Aijaz Ahmed works out the relations between the three entities- Classes, Nations, Literature.

Hence option (a) is correct.

76. In 1660, a group of 12 people including Robert Boyle and Christopher Wren formed what they called the Royal Society. In 1663, it became The Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge. What was the society's motto?

- (a) "In Him we trust"
- (b) "In the words of no one"
- (c) "Lighted to lighten"
- (d) "Love conquers all"

Ans : (b) The motto of – The Royal Society of London for improving Natural knowledge was – "In the words of no one".

Hence option (b) is correct.

77. Of whom did W.B. Yeats say that "We were the last Romantics"?

- (a) The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood
- (b) The Imagiste poets
- (c) His Friends in the Irish Literary Revival
- (d) Himself and his lady love, Maud Gonne

Ans : (c) "We were the last Romantics" was called by William Butler Yeats to his friends in the Irish Literary Revival and P.B. Shelley.

Hence option (c) is correct.

78. Who wrote *The Wandering Jew*, a poem in four cantos and the short lyric, "The Wandering Jew's Soliloquy"?

- (a) S.T. Coleridge
- (b) Lord Byron
- (c) Thomas Gray
- (d) P.B. Shelley

Ans : (d) 'The Wandering Jew' is a short lyric in four cantos was written by P.B. Shelley.
Hence option (d) is correct.

79. Where, according to T.S. Eliot, are we likely to find "not only the best, but the most individual parts of a poet's work"?

- (a) in the poet's juvenilia or rejected drafts.
- (b) in the best anthologies and scrap-books.
- (c) in those parts where the dead poets assert their immortality.
- (d) in those parts where the living poets depart from their ancestors.

Ans : (c) According to T.S. Eliot, are we likely to find "not only the best, but the most individual parts of a poet's work" in these parts where the dead poets asserts their immortality.
Hence option (c) is correct.

80. Which of the following is true of *The Canterbury Tales*?

- (a) Chaucer, the pilgrim, narrates *Sir Thopas' Tale* only.
- (b) Chaucer, the pilgrim, narrates *The Tale of Melibee* only.
- (c) Chaucer, the pilgrim, narrates both *Sir Thopas' Tale* and *The Tale of Melibee*.
- (d) Chaucer, the pilgrim does attempt to narrate an unnamed tale but abruptly stops due to the intervention of the other pilgrims.

Ans : (c) Option (c) is true about 'The Canterbury Tale' Chaucer, the pilgrim, narrates both sir Thopas' Tale and The Tale of Melibee.
Hence option (c) is correct.
Geofferey Chaucer considered the father of English Literature and The Canterbury Tales supposed 1st complete English work.

81. During the reign of Norman Kings, it was fashionable to speak _____ in upper-class circle in England.

- (a) Norse
- (b) Latin
- (c) Danish
- (d) French

Ans : (d) During the reign of Norman Kings, it was fashionable to speak French in upper class circle in England.

Because the literary of French community as well as their works in literature were very impulsive that time.
Hence option (d) is correct.

82. Who, among the following, collaborated with Purohit Swami in translating the Ten Principal Upanishads into English?

- (a) Christopher Fry
- (b) Aldous Huxley
- (c) Lawrence Durrell
- (d) W.B. Yeats

Ans : (d) W. B. Yeats collaborated with Purohit Swami in translating the Ten Principal Upanishads into English.

Hence option (d) is correct.

83. What unique distinction does Ben Jonson's "To Penshurst" have in the English literary canon?

- (a) It is the only distinguished poem in English addressed to the Lords of Penshurst.
- (b) It celebrates Philip Sidney's elevation to knighthood, Sidney being the youngest scion of the family.
- (c) It is one of the first English poems celebrating a specific place, a forerunner to Cooper's Hill and Windsor-Forest.
- (d) It is the first poem in an elegiac series that late Elizabethan poets began on the demise of the Lord of Penshurst.

Ans : (c) To Penshurst is a 102 line poetic letter written in heroic couplet. It is one of the first English poems celebrating a specific place, a forerunner to Cooper's Hill and Windsor-Forest. It is written by Ben Johnson (1572-1637). Ben Johnson is among the best known writers and theorist of English Renaissance literature second in reputation only to Shakespeare.

Hence option (c) is correct.

84. It is well known that in many of his plays, Tom Stoppard has consciously drawn upon earlier, often reputed, works. Match the following Stoppard plats with earlier works whose spirit seems to have informed them.

	List-I		List-II
A	Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Dead	i	Hamlet
B	Indian Ink	ii	A Passage to India

C	Inspector Hound	iii	The Mousetrap
D	Travesties	iv	Importance of Being Earnest

Code:

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

Ans : (*) The marks has been awarded to all the candidates against the question.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead is written by Tom Stoppard. The title is taken from – William Shakespeare tragedy 'Hamlet'.

85. After discovering the truth about his heinous crimes committed in the past, what does Oedipus request as his punishment?

- (a) exile
- (b) castration
- (c) decapitation
- (d) blindness

Ans : (a) After discovering the truth about his heinous crimes committed in the past, Oedipus request to exiled him. Hence option (a) is correct.

86. How does *Women in Love* open?

- (a) Rupert Birkin, Lawrence's alter ego, is taking a walk in the English Countryside.
- (b) The Brangwen sisters, Ursula and Gudrun, are "working and talking."
- (c) The wedding party gathers at shortlands, the Criches's home.
- (d) The last lesson is in progress, "peaceful and still" in Ursula's classroom.

Ans : (b) *Women in Love* is a novel by British author D. H. Lawrence. The novel opens with The Brangwen sisters, Ursula and Gudrun, are working and talking. Hence option (b) is correct.

87. Samuel Johnson has the following to say about an English poet:

"These images are marked by glittering accumulations of ungraceful ornaments: they strike, rather than please. The images are magnified by affectation: the language is laboured into harshness. The mind of the writer seems to work with unnatural violence- 'Double, double, toil and trouble'. He has a kind of strutting dignity, and is tall by walking on tiptoe. his art and his struggle are to visible, and there is too little appearance of ease and nature."

Identify the poet.

- (a) Thomas Gray
- (b) John Dryden
- (c) John Milton
- (d) Thomas Wyatt

Ans : (a) Samuel Johnson has said about Thomas Gray. Hence option (a) is correct.

88. "Take the smoking disclaimer issue" begins Vishal Bharadwaj. "Putting a disclaimer every time somebody smokes on screen is not an answer. If M.F. Hussain has painted a man with a cigar, would you have asked him to put the disclaimer, 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to health' on the painting"?

The point Bharadwaj makes with his rhetorical question is the following:

- (a) The smoking disclaimer is ineffectual because M.F. Hussain's painting wouldn't have carried it.
- (b) The smoking disclaimer on objects perceived as 'art' is simply superfluous.
- (c) The smoking disclaimer is ineffectual because 'art' entertains but does not instruct.
- (d) The smoking disclaimer on screen or on an M.F. Hussain painting distracts us from enjoying art.

Ans : (b) The point Bharadwaj makes with his rhetorical question is – The smoking disclaimer on objects perceived as 'art' is simply superfluous. Hence option (b) is correct.

89. According to _____, certain verbs actually 'perform' an act when they are uttered.

- (a) Speech Act theorists such as Austin and Searle.
- (b) Russian Formalists such as Shklovsky and Propp.
- (c) Language theorists such as Sapir and Whorf.
- (d) Cognitive linguists such as Lakoff and Johnson.

Ans : (a) According to Speech Act theorists such as Austin and Searle, certain verbs actually 'perform' an act when they are uttered. Hence option (a) is correct.

90. Haunted castles, strange noises, and an acceptance of the supernatural with all its trappings mark_____.

- (a) meta fiction
- (b) fantasy fiction
- (c) epistolary fiction
- (d) gothic fiction

Ans : (d) "Haunted Castles, strange noises, and an acceptance of the supernatural with all its trappings mark" are the characteristic of Gothic fiction. Hence option (d) is correct.

91. sure it waits upon
Some god o' th' island. Sitting on a bank,
Weeping again the King my father's wrack,
This music crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet air. Thence I gave followed it,
Or it hath drawn me rather.....
Which of the following statements on this passage are true?
- (a) These lines, spoken by Edgar in King Lear, are part of a long speech delivered on the heath.
- (b) These lines, spoken by Ferdinand in The Tempest, describe Ariel's music.
- (c) The passage reappears in an altered and ironic version in T.S. Eliot's Waste Land.
- (d) The passage reappears verbatim in W.H. Auden's Sea and the Mirror.
- The correct answer according to the code is ____.
- (a) (i) and (iv)
(b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv)
(d) (i) and (iii)

Ans : (b) Option (b) is correct. The above passage is taken from T.S. Eliot's 'Waste Land'. These lines are spoken by Ferdinand in the Tempest, described Ariel's music. Eliot has taken this reference in his Waste Land. Hence option (b) is correct.

92. Arrange the following plays of Shakespeare according to their periods (early, middle, late.....) of composition.
- (a) As You Like It, Love's Labours Lost, Antony and Cleopatra, The Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream.
- (b) Antony and Cleopatra, The Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream, Love's Labours Lost, As You Like It.
- (c) Love's Labours Lost, Midsummer Night's Dream, As You Like It, Antony and Cleopatra, The Tempest.
- (d) Midsummer Night's dream, Antony and Cleopatra, The Tempest. As You Like It, Love's Labours Lost.

Ans : (c) Option (c) is correct according to their periods (early, middle, late)–
Love's Labours Lost (1594-95), Midsummer Night's Dream (1595), As You Like It (1599-1600), Antony and Cleopatra (1606), The Tempest (1610-11). Hence option (c) is correct.

93. Who among the following is not a reader-response critic?
- (a) Maud Bodkin
(b) Hans-robert Jauss
(c) Stanley Fish
(d) Wolfgang Iser

Ans : (a) Maud Bodkin is not a reader response critic. She is famous for her 1934 book 'Archetypal Patterns in Poetry' Psychological studies of Imagination. Amy Maud Bodkin (1875-1967) was an English classical scholar writer on mythology and literary critic not a reader response critic. Hence option (a) is correct.

94. Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina's closing lines present.....
- (a) a sad reflection on the unfortunate suicide of Anna which should have been averted.
- (b) the enlivening freshness of a rain which has been threatening to break out.
- (c) Levin's affirmation that whatever happens to him, life is not meaningless but unquestionably meaningful.
- (d) Vronsky's lament over the death of Anna which ends on a positive note, affirming the human tendency to pass over the tragic events with hope.

Ans : (c) Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina's closing lines present " Levin's affirmation that whatever happens to him, life is not meaningless but unquestionably meaningful." Hence option (c) is correct.

95. Which of the following novels begins with a Prologue under the title "The Storming of Seringapatam", saying :I address these lines written in India-to my relatives in England"?
- (a) The Siege of Krishnapur by J.G. Farrell
(b) The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins
(c) The Sign of Four by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
(d) The Jewel in the Crown by Paul Scott

Ans : (b) The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins novel begins with a Prologue under the title "The Storming of Seringapatam", saying :I address these lines written in India-to my relatives in England" Hence option (b) is correct.

96. In "Gerontion", T.S. Eliot says:
 "..... has many cunning passages, contrived corridors/And issues, deceives with whispering ambitions,/ Guides us by vanities."

What is Eliot's subject?

- (a) History
- (b) Politics
- (c) State
- (d) Religion

Ans : (a) History has many cunning passage, contrived corridors/And issues, deceives with whispering ambitions./Guides us by vanities. This line appears in T. S. Eliot's famous poem 'Gerontion'.
 Hence option (a) is correct.

Read the following poem and answer questions 97 to 100.

THE MOUNTAIN

My students look at me expectantly.
 I explain to them that the life of art is a life
 of endless labor. Their expressions
 hardly change; they need to know
 a little more about endless labor.
 So I tell them the story of Sisyphus,
 how he was doomed to push
 a rock up a mountain, knowing nothing
 would come of this effort
 but that he would repeat it
 indefinitely. I tell them
 there is joy in this, in the artist's life,
 that one eludes
 judgment, and as I speak
 I am secretly pushing a rock myself,
 slyly pushing it up the steep
 face of a mountain. Why do I lie
 to these children? They aren't listening,
 they aren't deceived, their fingers
 tapping at the wooden desks-
 So I retract
 the myth; I tell them it occurs
 in hell, and that the artist lies
 because he is obsessed with attainment,
 that he perceives the summit
 as that place where he will live forever,
 a place about to be
 transformed by his burden: with every breath,

I am standing at the top of the mountain.
 Both my hands are free. And the rock has added
 height to the mountain.

97. Whose poetic voice is triggered right from the beginning?

- (a) of student's
- (b) of teacher's
- (c) of critics
- (d) of an observer's

Ans : (b) Of teacher's poetic voice is triggered right from beginning.
 Hence option (b) is correct.

98. The speaker brings up the story of Sisyphus specially by way of glossing _____.

- (a) art in life
- (b) life in art
- (c) endless labour
- (d) poetic expectation

Ans : (c) The speaker brings up the story of Sisyphus specially by way of glossing endless labour.
 Hence option (c) is correct.

99. In its context, the words "their fingers/tapping at the wooden desks", best represent the student's _____.

- (a) lack of protest
- (b) lack of interest
- (c) show of disrespect
- (d) show of impatience

Ans : (d) The words "their fingers/tapping at the wooden desks", best represent the student's show of impatience.
 Hence option (d) is correct.

100. Why does the speaker say that "the rock has added height to the mountain"?

- (a) because the speaker is already on the top of the mountain.
- (b) because both the hands of the speaker are now free.
- (c) because the mountain now seems largely incomprehensible.
- (d) because she feels that the immensity of the problem has grown.

Ans : (d) The speaker says that "the rock has added height to the mountain" because she feels that the immensity of the problem has grown.
 Hence option (d) is correct.