

UGC NTA NET/JRF Exam, June-2020

ENGLISH

Solved Paper-II (Shift-I)

1. The deductive method differs from the inductive method in drawing its conclusions from
- (a) Verification (b) Particular instances
(c) Applications (d) General Truths

Ans: (d) Deductive method: starts from a theory. To prove it, we use some information, to test that theory. This method usually termed as general-to-specific approach.

Inductive method: starts from specific to general (theory). We reach to some conclusion from some specific point to generalize. This method is also called as 'Bottom-Up' approach.

2. Which one of the following journals publishes articles related to critical theory exclusively?
- (a) Salmagundi (b) Diacritics
(c) Callaloo (d) Grand Street

Ans: (b) (i) Salmagundi— is a US quarterly periodical, featuring cultural criticism, fiction and poetry, along with transcripts of symposia and interviews with prominent writers and intellectuals.

(ii) Diacritics— is a quarterly peer-reviewed academic journal established in 1971. This journal publishes original work in around critical theory, broadly conceived.

(iii) Callaloo— The premier journal of literature, art and culture of the African Diaspora, publishes original work by and about writers and visual artists of African descent-worldwide. It was established in 1976 by Charles Rowell.

(iv) Grand Street— was an American magazine which appeared from 1981 to Fall 2004. It was described by **The New York Times** as "one of the most revered literary magazines of the postwar era".

3. Which one of the following assumptions best expresses the position of Post-Structuralism criticism?
- (a) Definite structures underlie empirical events
(b) Language is representational
(c) Apprehension of reality is a construct
(d) Knowledge operates according to procedures that are axiomatic

Ans: (c) Post-Structuralism is a late-twentieth century development in philosophy and literary theory, particularly associated with the work of Jacques Derrida. It originated as a reaction against structuralism, which first emerged in Ferdinand de Saussure's work on linguistics. By the 1950s structuralism had been adapted in anthropology (Levi-Strauss). Psychoanalysis (Lacan) and Literary theory (Barthes), and there were hopes that it could provide the framework for rigorous account in all areas of the human sciences. Post-structuralism decenters the subject. The deletion of the author leave the readers as the focal point of post-structural criticism. An interesting aspect of post-structuralism is the currency of the term "discourse".

4. Which one of the following is correct Saussure's analysis of language?

- (a) *La langue* is the system of a language
(b) *Parole* focuses on language as a system at a particular time
(c) *La langue* is the particular instance of speech and writing
(d) *Parole* is study of language over a period of time

Ans: (a) Saussure says that language is really a borderland between thought and sound, where thought and sound combine to provide communication. Spoken language includes the communication of concepts by means of sound-images from the speaker to the listener. Language must be considered as a social phenomenon, a structure system that can be viewed synchronically (as it exists at any particular time). Saussure's theory of language, the linguistic system in each individual's brain is constructed from experience.

5. Who among the following theorists particularly emphasizes the social and historical dimensions of a texts reception?

- (a) Wolfgang Iser (b) Stanley Fish
(c) Hans Robert Jauss (d) Pierre Bourdieu

Ans: (c) Reception theory is a version of reader response literary theory that emphasized each particular reader's reception or interpretation in making meaning from a literary text. Hans Robert Jauss's version of reception theory was introduced in late 1960s, a period of social, political and intellectual instability in West Germany. Jauss's reception theory focused on the reader rather than the author or text.

6. Which one among the following is a set of the Metaphysical Poets?

- (a) John Dryden, George Herbert and Alexander Pope
(b) Henry Vaughan, John Dryden and John Donne
(c) John Donne, Henry Vaughan and Andrew Marvell
(d) Samuel Johnson, T.S. Eliot and Herbert Grierson

Ans: (c) The term 'Metaphysical poet' was coined by the critic Samuel Johnson. Metaphysical poetry is marked by the use of elaborate figurative languages, original conceits, paradoxes and philosophical topics. The best known metaphysical poet is John Donne. He is followed by others such as Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvell and George Herbert.

7. Which one of the following statements is true about Aristotle's poetics?

- (a) He asserted the value of poetry by integrating rhetoric and imitation (mimesis)
(b) He asserted the value of poetry by focusing on both rhetoric and imitation (mimesis)

- (c) He asserted the value of poetry by giving preference to rhetoric over imitation (mimesis)
- (d) He asserted the value of poetry by focusing on imitation (mimesis) rather than rhetoric

Ans: (d) In the opening sentence of the 'Poetics' Aristotle tells us that he is going to deal with poetry itself, its kind and their powers and so on. He then turns to a discussion of imitation or representation. Aristotle suggests to distinguish poetry from painting, music and dancing which are also imitation. So the statement the value of poetry by focusing on imitation (mimesis) rather than rhetoric is true.

8. **Who said of the blank verse quoting an unnamed critic that it is ".....verse only to the eye", adding further that it "has neither the easiness of prose, nor the melody of numbers"?**
- (a) John Dryden
 - (b) Alexander Pope
 - (c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - (d) Samuel Johnson

Ans: (d) Samuel Johnson wrote **Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets** in 1779-81. In this, he comprises the quote while describing about Milton. Milton wrote the lines as the ending paragraph of his **Paradise Lost**. Johnson describes that the variety of pauses, so much boasted by the lovers of blank verse, changes the measures of an English Poet to the periods of a disclaims; and these are only a few skilful and happy readers of Milton who enable 'Blank Verse', said an ingenious critic, 'seems to be verse only to the eye'.

9. **Poetry according to Sir Philip Sidney is of three kinds. They are :**
- (a) religious dramatic romantic
 - (b) classical romantic neo-classical
 - (c) philosophical imaginative narrative
 - (d) religious philosophical imaginative

Ans: (d) Sidney penned several major works of the Elizabethan era, including '**Astrophel and Stella**', the first Elizabethan sonnet cycle and **Arcadia**, a heroic prose romance. He was also known for his literary criticism, known as **The Defense of Poesy**. Sidney has described about 'Poetry' in his work 'An Apology for Poetry' and describes that poetry is of three kinds. They are: (a) Religious poetry (b) Philosophical Poetry (c) Poetry as an imaginative treatment of life and nature. He also describe poetry as an art of imitation, a representing, counterfeiting or figuring forth; to speak metaphorically, a speaking picture, with this end – to 'teach and delight'.

10. **In Anxiety of Influence which of the following definitions is given by Harold Bloom to explain the term, 'clinamen'?**
- (a) poetic hyperbole
 - (b) poetic misprision
 - (c) poetic sublime
 - (d) poetic supplement

Ans: (b) 'The Anxiety of Influence : A Theory of Poetry' is a 1973 book by Harold Bloom. It was the first in a series of books that advanced a new "revisionary" or antithetical approach to literary criticism. Bloom's central thesis is that poets are hindered in their creative process by the ambiguous

relationship they necessarily maintain with precursor poets.

Clinamen– Bloom defines this as "poetic misreading or misprision proper". He took the word 'Clinamen' from "Lucretius", who refers to swerves of atoms that makes change possible.

11. **Who among the following is known to have popularized the term 'glocalization'?**
- (a) Ronald Robertson
 - (b) Francis Fukuyama
 - (c) John Urry
 - (d) John Tomlinson

Ans: (a) Glocalization is a combination of the words "globalization" and "localization". The term is used to describe a product or service that is developed and distributed globally but is also adjusted to accommodate the user or consumer in a local market. The term was popularized by the sociologist Roland Robertson and coined according to him, by Japanese economist to explain Japanese global marketing strategies.

12. **Who among the following coined the dictum, "the medium is the message"?**
- (a) Raymond Williams
 - (b) Erving Goffman
 - (c) Marshall McLuhan
 - (d) John Fiske

Ans: (c) "The medium is the message" is a phrase coined by the Canadian communication theorist Marshall McLuhan and introduced in his **Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man**, published in 1964. McLuhan proposes that a communication medium itself, not the messages it carries, should be the primary focus of study. He showed that artifacts as media affect any society by their characteristics, or content. McLuhan uses the term 'message' to signify content and character. The content of the medium is a message that can be easily grasped and the character of the medium is another message which can be easily overlooked.

13. **Who among the following presented the concept of 'multi-acculturality' of the sign, saying that signs possess an 'inner dialectical quality' and 'evaluative accent'?**
- (a) Roland Barthes
 - (b) Stuart Hall
 - (c) Jacques Derrida
 - (d) Valentin Voloshinov

Ans : (d) Valentin Mikolaevich Voloshinov, was a Soviet/Russian linguist, whose work has been influential in the field of literary theory and Marxist theory of ideology. In Voloshinov's view, the meaning of verbal signs is the arena of continuous class-struggle : a ruling class will try to narrow the meaning of social signs, making them "uni-accultural", but the clash of various class-interests in times of social unrest will make clear the "multi-acculturality" of words. By virtue of his belief that the "struggle for meaning" coincides with class struggle, Voloshinov's theories have much in common with those of Italian Communist Antonio Gramsci, who shared an interest in linguistics. Voloshinov's work can also be seen to prefigure many of the concerns of post-structuralism.

14. On December 11, 1823 Rammohan Roy addressed a letter to the British authority which pleaded for modern western education and is considered historically important for the introduction of English education in India. Who was the letter addressed to?

- (a) Lord Amherst (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Macaulay (d) Lord Bentick

Ans: (a) Ram Mohan Roy was an ardent advocate of western education through the medium of English. Then in 1821, Mr. H.H. Wilson, a great orientalist rooted the idea of establishing a Sanskrit College in Calcutta. Ram Mohan opposed this proposal. In the later, dated 11 December 1823, Lord Amherst, he wrote "we now find that the government is establishing a Sanskrit school under Hindu Pundits to impart knowledge as is already current in India....".

15. Which British administrator sought "to make everything as English as possible in a country which resembles England in nothing", as recorded by Sir Thomas Munro?

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

Ans: (c) Sir Thomas Munro, 1st Baronet was a Scottish soldier recorded the given lines about British administrator Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Cornwallis was British Army general and official. In the United States and the United Kingdom he is best remembered as one of the leading British generals in the American War of Independence. In India, he helped to enact the Cornwallis Code and the Permanent Settlement.

16. Who among the following was the first Director of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad (now EFL University)?

- (a) Prof. V.K. Gokak
(b) Prof. C.D. Narasimhaiah
(c) Prof. C.J. Daswani
(d) Prof. K. R. S. Iyengar

Ans: (a) English and Foreign Languages University known as EFLU. It is a university for English and Foreign language located in Hyderabad. EFLU was founded in 1958 as the Central Institute of English by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Prof. V.K. Gokak was the first director of the central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

17. Which one of the following best explains the term 'paralanguage'?

- (a) The ways in which people ask what they mean by the words they use
(b) The ways in which people show what they mean other than by the words they use
(c) The ways in which words carry meanings unintended by the speaker
(d) The ways in which the silence underlying speech communicates wrong meanings

Ans: (b) Paralanguage is the non-lexical component of communication by speech, for example intonation, pitch and speed of speaking, hesitation noises, gesture, and facial expression.

18. Which two of the following oppositions are best evoked by Hamlet's utterance – "To be or not to be"?

1. between life and death
2. between action and emotion
3. between affirmation and confirmation
4. between doing and abstaining from doing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans: (a) 'To be or not to be' is the opening phrase of a soliloquy uttered by Prince Hamlet – in the so called "nunnery scene" of the play Hamlet, Act 3, Scene 1. Hamlet says because he is questioning the value of life and asking himself whether it's worthwhile hanging in there. He is extremely depressed at this point and fed up with everything in the world around him and he is contemplating putting an end to himself.

19. Who among the following linguists proposed the terms 'competence and 'performance'?

- (a) Noah Webster (b) Steven Pinker
(c) Roman Jakobson (d) Noam Chomsky

Ans: (d) A distinction introduced by Chomsky in to linguistic theory but of wider application. Competence refers to a speaker's knowledge of his language as manifest in his ability to produce and to understand a theoretically infinite number of sentences most of which he may never see or hear before. Performance refers to the specific utterances including grammatical mistakes and non-linguistic features like hesitations accompanying the use of language.

20. Which one of these statements defines the scope of semiotics?

- (a) Semiotics studies the sound systems of a language
(b) Semiotics is a study of sign systems
(c) Semiotics studies human sign system only
(d) Semiotics is a study of non-human sign systems only

Ans: (b) Semiotic literary criticism, also called literary semiotics, is the approach to literary criticism informed by the theory of signs or semiotics. Semiotics is a key tool to ensure that intended meanings (of for instance a piece of communication or a new product) are unambiguously understood by the person on the receiving end. A semiotic system, in conclusion, is necessarily made of at least three distinct entities: signs, meanings and code.

21. Which according to Thomas Hobbes is the only 'science' God has bestowed on mankind, that informs the structure of his monumental work *Leviathan*?

- (a) Astronomy (b) Architecture
(c) Occult sciences (d) Geometry

Ans: (d) *Leviathan* or *The Matter, Forme and Power of a Commonwealth Ecclesiastical and Civil* is a book written by Thomas Hobbs and published in 1651. In this book's chapter (IV) 'Of Speech' Thomas Hobbs has given the reference – "And therefore in geometry, (which is the only science that it hath pleased God hitherto to bestow of man kind), men begin at settling the significations of their words....."

22. As mentioned in "My First Acquaintance with Poets" which poet does William Hazlitt describe as the "only person I ever knew who answered the idea of a man of genius"?
- (a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth
(c) Byron (d) Shelley

Ans: (a) "My First Acquaintance with Poets" is an essay written by William Hazlitt in *The Liberal* in 1823. As a painter paints a picture portraying all the nuances on his canvas, Hazlitt depicts all the minute details of the Romantic age and gives a beautiful depiction of two representative bards of the age. Hazlitt gives a comprehensive sketch of a period in the life of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

23. Which one of the following essays holds that "As a method, realism is a complete failure"?
- (a) Virginia Woolf, "The Mark on the Wall"
(b) Oscar Wilde, "The Decay of Lying"
(c) D. H. Lawrence, "Why the Novel Matters"
(d) Mary McCarthy, "My Confession"

Ans: (b) "The Decay of Lying – An Observation" is an essay by Oscar Wilde included in his collection of essays titled *Intentions Annotated*, published in 1891. This is a significantly revised version of the article that first appeared in the January 1889 issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. Some of the important quotes are—
→ "Life imitates Arts for more than art imitates life".
→ "Paradox though it may seem – and paradoxes are always dangerous things – it is none the less true that life imitates arts for more than art imitates life".

24. Which of the following novels is structured into a poem of 999 lines preceded by a Foreword, followed by a Commentary and an Index?
- (a) *Ragtime* (b) *Pale Fire*
(c) *The Inner Side of the Wind* (d) *Hourglass*

Ans: (b) "Pale Fire" is a 1962 novel by Vladimir Nabokov. It consists of a long poem and a commentary on it by an insane pedant. The 999 line poem in heroic couplets upon which the novel is centred is the masterwork of an academic, John Shade. The Nabokov authority Brian Boyd has called it "Nabokov's most perfect novel", and the critic Harold Bloom called it "The surest demonstration of its own genius".

25. Which among the following novels includes a questionnaire for the reader such as "Do you like the story so far? Yes () No ()"?
- (a) *Mantissa* by John Fowles
(b) *Waterland* by Graham Swift
(c) *Snow White* by Donald Barthelme
(d) *If on a Winter's Night a Traveller* by Italo Calvino

Ans: (c) "Snow White" is a post modernist novel by author Donald Barthelme published in 1967 by Athenaeum Books. The book inverts the fairy tale of the same name by highlighting the form by discussing the different expectations and compromises the characters makes to survive in their world. This is done through Barthelme's fragmentary rhetoric and discourse, by shifting perspectives from the seven "dwarves" or Snow White herself, as well as the wicked step-mother "Jane".

26. What is the subject of Ivan's controversial essay in *Brothers Karamazov*?
- (a) Transubstantiation (b) The evils of clergy
(c) The Eucharist (d) Ecclesiastical courts

Ans: (d) "The Brothers Karamazov" is the final novel by Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky. Fyodor Dostoevsky's final novel, *The Brothers Karamazov*, has rightly earned its place among the greatest books of all time. In the novel when Zaslav returns to his cell, Fyodor is relishing his attack on Miusov, who flatters himself as an intellectual in the enlightened, European style. The conversation turns to Ivan's recent editorial on the ecclesiastical courts, the one that caused such a scandal before he left Moscow to return to his father's home.

27. Which one of the following Sherlock Holmes stories refers to a significant event in English history?
- (a) "The Musgrove Ritual"
(b) "The Speckled Band"
(c) "The Solitary Cyclist"
(d) "The Red-Headed League"

Ans: (a) "The Adventure of the Musgrove Ritual" is a short story by Arthur Conan Doyle, featuring his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The story was originally published in "The Strand Magazine" in the United Kingdom in May 1893, and in Harper's weekly in the United States on 13th May 1893. It was collected in *The Memoirist* of Sherlock Holmes. **The Adventure of the Musgrove Ritual** shares elements with two Edgar Allan Poe Tales : "The Gold Bug" and "The Cask of Amontillado".

28. Harold Skimpole is a character in :
- (a) *Bleak House* (b) *Dombey and Son*
(c) *Great Expectations* (d) *Oliver Twist*

Ans: (a) **Bleak House** is a novel by Charles Dickens, first published as a 20-episode serial between March 1852 and September 1853. The novel has many characters and several sub-plots and is told partly by the novels heroine, Esther Summerson and the partly by omniscient narrator Harold Skimpole who is a friend of Jarndyce "in the habit of sponging his friends" (Nuttall). He is irresponsible, selfish, amoral and without remorse.

29. Who is the author of "A Fragment" (1819), one of the earliest vampire stories in English?
- (a) P.B. Shelley (b) Lord Byron
(c) Bram Stoker (d) Mary Shelley

Ans: (b) "A Fragment of a Novel" is an unfinished 1819 vampire horror story written by Lord Byron. The story also known as "A Fragment" and "The Burial : A Fragment", was one of the first in English to feature a vampire theme. The main character was Augustus Darvell. John William Polidori based his novella "The Vampyre" (1819) originally attributed in print to Lord Byron himself. The story was the result of the meeting that Byron had in the summer of 1816 with Percy Bysshe Shelley where a "ghost writing" contest was proposed. This contest was also what led to the certain of **Frankenstein** according to Shelley's 1818 Preface to the novel.

30. **Lala Kanshi Ram is a character in :**
 (a) Arun Joshi's *The Apprentice*
 (b) Chaman Nahal's *Azadi*
 (c) Anita Desai's *Fire on the Mountain*
 (d) Kamala Markandaya's *A Handful of Rice*

Ans: (b) Chaman Nahal commonly known as C. Nahal, also known as Chaman Nahal Azadi, was an Indian born writer of English Literature. He was widely considered as one of the best exponents of Indian writing in English and is known for his work, *Azadi*, which is set on India's Independence and her partition. He is also known for his depiction of Gandhi as a complex character with human failings.

31. **Which of the following poems by Philip Larkin deals with the trauma of a rape victim who says "Even so distant, I can taste the grief"?**
 (a) "Deceptions" (b) "Faith Healing"
 (c) "Sad Steps" (d) "Wild Oats"

Ans: (a) "Deceptions" is written by Larkin after reading about an incident of a rape of a girl. He used a rape victim's statement from a magazine named "London Labour and the London Poor" of the 1840s as an epigraph. Larkin feels the agony suffered by the victim and consoles her. 'Deceptions' is a two stanza poem that is made up of one set of nine lines and another set of eight.

32. **In which of the Bog poems does Seamus Heaney speak about the "perishable treasure" of a body "Murdered forgotten, nameless, terrible"?**
 (a) "Bog Queen" (b) "Grauballe Man"
 (c) "Punishment" (d) "Strange Fruit"

Ans: (d) In "Strange Fruit" the last of Seamus Heaney's bog poem, the body of a murdered bog girl is also presented as a document of ancient violence and human cruelty.
 "Here is the girl's head
 Murdered, forgotten, nameless terrible,
 Beheaded girl, out staring axe"

33. **Which book of *Paradise Lost* incorporates the speech rhythms of Adam and Eve's marital quarrel?**
 (a) Book 4 (b) Book 6
 (c) Book 7 (d) Book 9

Ans: (d) "Paradise Lost" is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th century English poet John Milton. After tempted by Satan Eve eats the fruit of forbidden tree. Eve's first fallen thought is to find Adam and to have him eat of the forbidden fruits so that they might be equal. She finds him nearby. Adam realizes that if she is to be doomed, then he must follow. He eats the fruit. In Book IX Milton explains that their appetite for knowledge has been fulfilled, and their hunger for God has been quenched. Angry and confused, they continued to blame each other for committing the sin, while neither will admit and fault. Their shameful and tearful argument continues for hours.

34. **Who among the following wrote *Mazeppa*, a long narrative poem about a seventeenth-century military leader of Ukraine?**
 (a) William Cowper (b) Lord Byron
 (c) P.B. Shelley (d) S. T. Coleridge

Ans: (b) "Mazeppa" is a narrative poem written by Lord Byron in 1819. It is based on a popular legend about the early of Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709), who later becomes Hetman (military leader) of Ukraine, **The Cultural Legacy of Mazeppa** was revitalized with the independence of Ukraine in 1991.

35. **Which one of the following statements is appropriately true of Harold Pinter's plays?**
 (a) Menace is in the air and it leads to bloody violence
 (b) Menace is in the air and it is realized through the female characters
 (c) Menace is in the air, but it is not pinned down, or explained
 (d) Menace is in the air and anarchy follows in a systematic manner

Ans: (c) Harold Pinter is known for his magnificent use of language, thus his style of writing was named after him "Pinteresque". His use of colloquial language, numerous cliché's, unpolished grammar and illogical syntax create dialogues that reflect day-to-day speech. 'A comedy of menace' is a play in which the laughter of the audience in some or all situations is immediately followed by a feeling of some impending disaster. 'A Pinter Pause' is a radical device that Pinter frequently incorporated into his plays. In Pinter script, an eclipse is denoted by three dots and was used by the playwright to indicate slight hesitation.

36. **To which mythological character is Faustus compared in the Prologue of *Dr. Faustus*?**
 (a) Perseus (b) Theseus
 (c) Icarus (d) Achilles

Ans: (c) 'The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus', is an Elizabethan tragedy by Christopher Marlowe, based on German stories about the title character. The story's protagonist was compared to the Greek myth of Icarus, a boy whose father, Daedalus, gave him wings made out of feathers and beeswax. Dr. Faustus can be categorized as a hero, only he would be a Tragic Hero. Dr. Faustus has elements of both Christian morality and classical tragedy but deep down the story is a tragedy in Christian terms, because he gives in to temptation and is damned to hell.

37. **Who makes the following speech in Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*?**
"Astride of a grave and a difficult birth. Down in the hole, lingeringly, the grave-digger puts on the forceps."
 (a) Estragon (b) Lucky
 (c) Vladimir (d) Pozzo

Ans: (c) "Waiting for Godot" is a play by Samuel Beckett in which two characters, Vladimir (Didi) and Estragon (Gogo), engage in a variety of discussions and encounters while awaiting Godot, who never arrives. It is Beckett's translation of his own original French-language play. This speech "Astride of a grave and a difficult birth....." is spoken by Vladimir.

38. Which of the following are the major themes in William Congreve's *The Way of the World*?

- (a) jealousy and revenge
- (b) love and intrigue
- (c) intrigue and death
- (d) love and loyalty

Ans: (b) "The Way of the World" is a play premiered in early March 1700 in the theater in Lincoln's Inn Fields in London. It is widely regarded as one of the best Restoration comedies. The setting of play is in London. In many ways, the play can be thought of as a competition between Mirabell and Fainall to deceive the other by means of opposing schemes to gain control of Lady Wishfort and her fortune. So the basic theme is of Jealousy, Deceit and Intrigue. The title is a flippant expression meaning the way people behave.

39. What game do the characters play in Act II of Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party*?

- (a) A game of chess
- (b) A game of cards
- (c) Blind man's buff
- (d) Musical chairs

Ans: (c) "The Birthday Party" is the first full length play by Harold Pinter, in 1957. Pinter began writing 'The Birthday Party' in the summer of 1957 while touring in Doctor in the House. He later said : "I remember writing the big interrogation scene in a dressing room in Leicester". In the play Goldberg, McCann, Lulu, Meg and Stanely decided to play 'blind man's buff' game.

40. *The Duchess Malfi* is based on :

- (a) a French romance
- (b) an Italian novella
- (c) a German fable
- (d) a Scottish chronicle

Ans: (b) "The Duchess of Malfi" is a Jacobean revenge tragedy written by John Webster in 1612-1613, published in 1623, the play is loosely based on events that occurred between 1508 and 1513, surrounding Giovanna d'Aragona, 'Duchess of Malfi' (d. 1511), whose father, Enrico d'Aragona, Marquis of Gerace, was an illegitimate son of Ferdinand I of Naples. As in the play, she secretly married Antonio Beccadelli di Bologna after the death of her first husband Alfonso I Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi. Jacobean drama continued the trend of stage violence and horror set by Elizabethan tragedy, under the influence of Seneca. It is based on an Italian novella.

41. Which two of the following strictly follow the parameters of documentation prescribed by the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook*?

- 1. Nunberg Geoffrey, editor. *The Future of the Book*. U of California P, 1996.
- 2. Puig, Manuel. *Kiss of the Spider Woman*. Trans. Thomas Colchie, London: Vintage, 1991.
- 3. Nunberg Geoffrey, ed. *The Future of the Book*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1996.
- 4. Puig, Manuel, *Kiss of the Spider Woman*. Translated by Thomas Colchie, Vintage Books, 1991.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) The Modern Language Association, the authority on research and writing, takes a fresh look at documenting source in the eight edition of the *MLA Handbook*. The *Future of the Book* and *Kiss of the Spiderwoman*, Translated by Thomas Colchie strictly follow the parameters of documentation prescribed by the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook*.

42. A research hypothesis is :

- 1. a proposition which is always true
- 2. a provisional explanation of anything
- 3. a theory which will be disproved by evidence
- 4. a statement which is assumed to be true for the sake of argument

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) A hypothesis is a concept or idea that you test through research and experiments. In other words, it is a prediction that can be tested by research. If you want to test a relationship between two or more things, you need to write hypothesis before you start your experiment or data collection. So it can be said that 'A research hypothesis is a specific, clear and testable proposition or predictive statement about the possible outcome of a scientific research study based on a particular property of a population, such as presumed differences between groups on a particular variable or relationship between variables'.

43. Which two of the following aspects are to be scrupulously followed to avoid the trap of plagiarism?

- 1. subjectivity
- 2. acknowledgement
- 3. citation
- 4. interpretation

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) To avoid plagiarism in research work it is very important to acknowledge the work of others with proper citation in the Bibliography section of the thesis.

44. Which two texts among the following are linked to literary feminism?

- 1. *A Small Place*
- 2. *The Yellow Wallpaper*
- 3. *Emma*
- 4. *A Room of One's Own*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) "The Yellow Wallpaper" is a short story by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, published in 1892 in the New England Magazine. It is regarded as an important early work of American feminist literature for its illustration of the attitude towards mental and physical health of women in the 19th century.

"A Room of One's Own" is an extended essay by Virginia Woolf, first published in September 1929. The work is based on two lectures Woolf delivered in October 1928 at Mewnhan College and Girton College, women's constituent colleges at the University of Cambridge.

45. Who among the following feminist theorists posited a separate realm of female experience captured in a style of writing different from men's?

1. Elaine Showalter
2. Luce Irigaray
3. Kate Millett
4. Simone de Beauvoir
5. Helene Cixous

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 2 and 5 only

Ans: (d) 'Lucy Irigaray' is a Belgian born French feminist, philosopher, linguist, psycholinguist, psychoanalyst and cultural theorist who examined the uses and misuses of language in relation to women. 'Helene Cixous' is a professor, French feminist writer, poet, playwright, philosopher, literary critics and rhetorician. Cixous is best known for her article "The Laugh of the Medusa" which established her as one of the early thinkers in post-structural feminism.

46. Which of these statements describe correctly the basic assumption of Structuralism?

1. Structuralism is concerned with signs and signification.
2. A structuralist theory considers only verbal conventions and codes.
3. Structuralism began in the works of Jacques Derrida that influenced the 20th-century literary criticism.
4. Structuralism challenges the long-standing belief that literature reflects a given reality.
5. All signs are arbitrary but without them we cannot comprehend reality.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 5 only (b) 1, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 5 only

Ans: (b) Structuralism is a method of interpreting and analyzing such a things as language, literature and society, which focuses on contrasting ideas or elements of structures and attempts to show how they relate to the whole structure. It sought to analyze the adult mind (defined as the sum total of experience from birth to present) in terms of the simplest definable components and then to find the way in which these components fits together in complex form.

47. Which two terms among the following are associated with formalist criticism?

1. aura
2. actant
3. narratee
4. defamiliarization
5. foregrounding

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 4 and 5 only

Ans: (d) Formalist literary criticism focuses on the text as the mayor artifact worthy of study rather than, say, the author him or herself, the historical time period during which the text was written, how the text responds to gender roles or class concerns during the period, or anything else that exists outside of the text's world itself. The term 'defamiliarization' and 'foregrounding' are associated with formalist criticism.

48. Who among the following believed that rhyme is not an integral part of poetry?

1. William Wordsworth
2. Horace
3. Samuel Daniel
4. Philip Sidney

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) Sidney's notion of "Fore-Conceit" means that a conception of the work must exist in the poet's mind before it is written. Free from the limitations of nature and independent from nature, poetry is capable of "making things either better than Nature bringeth forth, or quite a new, forms such as never were in Nature.

Horace believed that poetry is not mere imitation alone. He said that a poet 'often mingles facts with fancy, putting on something of his own'. He didn't like too much fancy on the part of the poet and added that 'fiction composed to please should be very near to the truth'.

49. Who among the following are the two great masters of the French language that T.S. Eliot contrasts with Dryden and Milton in "The Metaphysical Poets"?

1. Francois Villon
2. Jean Racine
3. Charles Baudelaire
4. Arthur Rimbaud

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans: (c) Eliot's essay 'The Metaphysical Poets' was first published as a review of J.G. Gierson's edition of Metaphysical lyrics and poems of the 17th Century. In this essays Eliot had given the reference of two great master of the French language as following-

"In French literature the great master of the seventeenth century Racine and the great master of the nineteenth –Baudelaire- are in some ways more like each other than they are like anyone else. The greatest.....Milton and Dryden, triumph with a dazzling....."

50. Which two terms from among the following are specifically linked to the work of Pierre Bourdieu?

1. habitus
2. consciousness
3. desire
4. distinction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) Pierre Bourdieu was a French sociologist, anthropologist, philosopher and public intellectors. Bourdieu developed a theory of the action, around the concept of 'habitus' which exerted a considerable influence in the social sciences. 'Habitus' refers to the physical embodiment of cultural capitals to the deeply ingrained habits, skill and disposition that we pass due to our life experience. In 'Distinction', Bourdieu reveals how social class determines individual tastes in things like art food and music.

51. Macaulay's Minute of 1835 sought to:

1. promote European literature and science among the natives.
2. impart knowledge of English literature and science through translated texts.
3. encourage branches of native learning by more useful studies.
4. stop expenditure on the publication of oriental works and spend funds only on English education.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (a) On 2nd February 1835, British historian and politician Thomas Babington Macaulay presented his 'Minute on Indian Education' that sought to establish the need to import English Education to Indian 'native'. He promotes English literature and not Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian literature. He did not favor the use of the mother tongue as the medium of education. He gave strong support to English as the medium of education. Macaulay spent four years in India, where he devoted his efforts to reforming the Indian criminal code, putting the British and natives on an equal legal footing, and to establishing an educational system based upon the British model, which involved introducing Indians to European ideas.

52. Which two of the following statements are applicable to 'metalinguage'?

It is :

1. a technical language which describes the properties of language.
2. known as a 'first-order' language.
3. a 'second-order' language that replaces 'first-order' language with metaphors.
4. a 'second-order' language.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) A metalanguage is a language used to describe another language, often called the object language. Expressions in a metalanguage are often distinguished from those in the object language by the use of italics, quotation marks or writing on separate line. The term metalanguage or 'language about language' is used increasingly in the language teaching literature. Some writers use the term to refer to technical and semi-technical linguistic terminology, such as verb complement and sentence.

53. "Hari wrote a poem on the mountains". Which two of the following are admissible statements about the above sentence?

1. The sentence is an example of lexical ambiguity.
2. The sentence is an example of structural ambiguity.
3. The sentence involves two deep structures.
4. The sentence involves two surface structures.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) 'Structural or syntactic ambiguity' is the potential of multiple interpretations for a piece of written or spoken language because of the way words or phrases are organized. Deep structure and surface structure concepts are used in linguistics, specifically in the study of syntax in the Chomskyan tradition of transformational generative grammar. The deep structure of a linguistic expression is a theoretical construct that seeks to unify several related structures.

54. Which two of the following events are described in Samuels Pepys's *Diary*?

1. The Plague in London
2. The Great Fire of London
3. The War of Spanish Succession
4. Essex Rebellion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (a) Samuel Pepys's (1633-1703) was an administrator of the navy of England and Member of Parliament, who is most famous for the diary he kept for a decade while still a relatively young man. The eventual publication of the diary revealed Pepys as an exceptionally skilled recorder of the political events of his time and also everyday life. Pepys's record of contemporary events such as 'The Plague in London' and 'The Great Fire of London' has become an important source for historians seeking an understanding of life in London during the mid 17th century. On 1st January 1660 Samuel Pepys made his first diary entry, one that would lead to a further decade of recording everyday trivialities mixed with important events and battles.

55. Which two of the following inspired the rise of the periodical essay?

1. Robert Burton
2. Francois Rabelais
3. Francis Bacon
4. Michel de Montaigne

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

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

Ans: (c) A periodical essay is an essay published in a magazine or journal in particular, an essay that appears as part of a series. The 18th century is considered the great age of the periodical essay in English. The term "periodical essay" appears to have been first used by George Colman the Elder and Bonnell Thornton in their magazine 'The Connoisseur' (1754-56). Periodicals were aimed at middle class people who were literate enough and could afford to buy the editions regularly.

56. Which two of the following works does Walter Pater regard as examples of "great art" in his essay "Style"?

1. *Iliad*
2. *The Divine Comedy*
3. *Les Miserables*
4. *Faust*

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) Walter Horatio Pater was an English essayist, literary and art critic and fiction writer, regarded as one of the great stylists. His works on Renaissance subjects were popular but controversial in his times. His famous 'Appreciations, with an Essay on Style' was published in 1895. The divide comedy and Les Miserables are regarded as examples of "great art" in his essay "Style".

57. According to his essay "Civil Disobedience", what two things did Thoreau learn from the night he spent in jail?

1. He concluded that the State is ultimately weak.
2. He realized that captivity inspires courage.
3. He realized that the neighbours are only friends during good times.
4. He concluded that captivity brings wisdom about human affairs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) Resistance to Civil Government, called Civil Disobedience for short, is an essay by American transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau that was first published in 1849. Thoreau expounded his anarchistic view of government, insisting that it an injustice of government is "of such a nature that it requires injustice to another [you should] break the law [and] let your life be a counter friction to stop. In "Civil Disobedience" Thoreau's basic premise is that a higher law than civil law demands the obedience of the individual. Human law and government are subordinate. In cases where the two are at odds with one another, the individual must follow his conscience and it necessary disregard human law.

58. Which two of the following are the titles of the sections in Thomas De Quincey's "The English Mail – Coach"?

1. The Glory of Mobility
2. The Vision of Sudden Death
3. The Glory of Motion
4. The Vision of Unexpected Truth

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) "The English Mail – Coach" is an essay by the English author Thomas De Quincey. A "Three part masterpiece" and 'one of his most magnificent works', it first appeared in 1849 in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, in the October and December issues. Part I – "The Glory of Motion"
Part II – "The Vision of Sudden Death"
Part III – "Dream Fugue, Founded on the Preceding Theme of Sudden Death".

59. Which two of the following books are explorations of the art of the novel by novelists?

1. *The Brief Compass*
2. *The Naïve and the Sentimental Novelist*
3. *The Visionary Company*
4. *Testaments Betrayed*

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) "The Naïve and the Sentimental Novelist" is written by a Turkish novelist, screen writer, academic and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature, Ferit Orhan Pamuk.

"Testaments Betrayed" is written by Milan Kundera. Milan is a Czech writer who went into exile in France in 1975, becoming a naturalized French citizen in 1981. "Testaments Betrayed" is written like a novel : the same characters appears and reappear throughout the nine parts of the book, as do the principle themes that pre-occupy the author.

60. The lives of which of the following writers have been the subject matter of novels by Anthony Burgess?

1. Milton
2. Marlowe
3. Shelley
4. Keats

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) John Anthony Burgess Wilson, (1917-1993), was an English writer and composer. His novel about the murder of Christopher Marlowe, "A Dead Man in Deptford" was published in 1993. In 1958, Anthony Burgess wrote the book English Literature : A Survey for Students. In this book is one of Burgess's earliest published description of Keats.

61. Which two rivers are mentioned by Andrew Marvell at the beginning of "To His Coy Mistress"?

1. The Ganges
2. Thames
3. Humber
4. The Jhelum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) "To His Coy Mistress" is a Cavalier poem written by Andrew Marvell. It was published posthumously in 1681. It is a non-stanzaic iambic tetrameter poem rhyming as couplets. In this poem two rivers are mentioned as Ganga and Humber, following lines makes it clear-
"Thou by the Indian Gange's side
Shouldst rubies find; I by the tide
of Humber would complain. I would"

62. Which two poems in the following list are examples of dramatic monologue?

1. Alfred Tennyson, "Ulysses"
2. Philip Larkin, "Church Going"
3. Carol Ann Duffy, "Medusa"
4. Katherine Philips "A Married State"

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) "Ulysses" is written as a dramatic monologue : the entire poem is spoken by a single character, whose identity is revealed by his own words. The lines are in blank verse, or unrhymed iambic pentameter, which serves to impart a fluid and natural quality to Ulysses' speech.

"Medusa" first appeared in Carol Ann Duffy's 1999 collection 'The world's wife'. "Medusa" is told in the first person as a dramatic monologue by a woman who is insecure and worried that her husband is cheating on her.

63. Which two of the following poems are by Robert Browning?

1. "Locksley Hall"
2. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin"
3. "The Lady of Shalott"
4. "Two in the Campagna"

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" has the theme of 'agreements, once made, should be honored'. On one level, The Pied Piper is a simple, poetic morality tale, though many have viewed the work as a commentary on death, desire and the role of the artist in society.

"Two in the Campagna" refers to an area in the countryside around Rome. In this, Browning engages with themes of love, human limits and nature.

64. Which two of the following dramatists are associated with the Epic Theatre?

1. Fernando Arrabal
2. Bertolt Brecht
3. Arnolt Bronnen
4. James Saunders

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans: (b) "Epic theatre" is a theatrical movement arising in the early 20th century. Epic theatre emphasizes the audience's perspective and reaction to the piece through a variety of techniques. Bertolt Brecht's method can be summed up as a process. It begins with the construction of the Fabel, which then leads to initial blockings in the form of the Scenes Arrangements. James Saunders' early plays led to him being considered one of the leading British exponents of the Theatre of the Absurd.

65. Which two characters/speakers among the following exhibit the studious abstraction of scholars?

1. Shylock
2. Hamlet
3. Il Penseroso
4. Mosca

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) 'Hamlet' was a university student at Wittenberg and has a "studious temperament", illustrated by the fact that he is eager to get back to school.

"Il Penseroso" is "the thoughtful person" whose night is filled with meditative walking in the woods and hours of study in a "Lonely Tower".

66. Match List I with List II

| List I Terms | List II Theorists |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. arche-écriture | I. Julia Kristeva |
| B. cyborg | II. Donna Haraway |
| C. genotext | III. Friedrich Schleiermacher |
| D. hermeneutic circle | IV. Jacques Derrida |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (b) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
(c) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Ans: (a)

- Jacques Derrida → Arche-writing (archi-écriture in french)
- Donna J. Haraway → Cyborg manifesto
- Julia Kristeva → genotext
- Friedrich Schleiermacher → hermeneutic circle.

67. Match List I with List II

| List I Terms | List II Theorists |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Superreader | I. Michel Foucault |
| B. Biopower | II. Mikhail Bakhtin |
| C. Bricolage | III. Michael Riffaterre |
| D. Chronotope | IV. Claude Levi-Strauss |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II (d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Ans: (b)

- Michael Riffaterre → Superreader
- Michel Foucault → Biopower
- Claude Levi-Strauss → Bricolage
- Mikhail Bakhtin → Chronotope

68. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Critics | Text |
| A. Horace | I. <i>A Defence of Rhyme</i> |
| B. John Dryden | II. <i>Timber: or, Discoveries</i> |
| C. Samuel Daniel | III. <i>Ars Poetica</i> |
| D. Ben Jonson | IV. <i>Of Dramatic Poesy</i> |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Ans: (c)

- "Ars Poetica" is a poem written by Horace C. 19 BC.
- "Of Dramatic Poesy" is a work by John Dryden in 1668.
- "Timber or Discoveries" is composed by Ben Jonson in 1641.
- "A Defence of Rhyme" is written by Samuel Daniel in 1503.

69. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|----------------------|---|
| Author | Test |
| A. Michel de Certeau | I. <i>Distinction</i> |
| B. John Fiske | II. <i>Reading the Romance</i> |
| C. Pierre Bourdieu | III. <i>Understanding Popular Culture</i> |
| D. Janice Radway | IV. <i>The Practice of Everyday Life</i> |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III (b) B-III, C-IV, D-I, A-II
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (d) B-III, C-I, D-IV, A-II

Ans: (c)

- "The Practice of Everyday Life" is a book by Michel de Certeau that examines the ways in which people individualize mass culture. It was originally published in French in 1980.
 - "Understanding Popular Culture" is a book by John Fiske who was an American philosopher and historian. Fiske differentiates between mass culture. The book was published in 1989.
 - "Reading the Romance" is a book by Janice Radway that analyzes The Romance novel genre using reader-response criticism, first published in 1984.
- "Distinction" is a 1979 book by Pierre Bourdieu, based upon the author's empirical research from 1963 until 1968.

70. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Linguist | Concept |
| A. Paul Grice | I. language death |
| B. Edward Sapir | II. linguistic signs |
| C. Ferdinand de Saussure | III. linguistic relativity |
| D. Nancy Dorian | IV. cooperative principle |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Ans: (b) Paul Grice – Cooperative Principle
Edward Sapir – Linguistic Relativity
Ferdinand de Saussure – Linguistic Signs
Nancy Dorian – Language Death

71. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Word Borrowed | Source Indian Language |
| A. Mongoose | I. Tamil |
| B. Loot | II. Malayalam |
| C. Curry | III. Hindi/Urdu |
| D. Betel | IV. Marathi |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (b) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(c) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Ans: (a)

- 'Mongoose' is a Marathi word.
- 'Loot' is usually comes under Hindi Vocal or sometimes under Urdu.
- 'Curry' is a traditional word of Tamil region.
- 'Betel' is a Malayalam word.

72. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|------------------------|---|
| Essayist | Essay |
| A. George Orwell | I. "On the Artificial Comedy of the Last Century" |
| B. Michel de Montaigne | II. "Why I Write" |
| C. Charles Lamb | III. "A Modest Proposal" |
| D. Jonathan Swift | IV. "On the Cannibals" |

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-III, D-I (b) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (d) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Ans: (b)

- "On the Artificial Comedy of the Last Century", written by Charles Lamb shows that Restoration Comedies "are a world of themselves almost as much as fairy land".
- "Why I Write" is an essay by George Orwell detailing his personal journey to becoming a writer.
- "A Modest Proposal" is a Juvenalian satirical essay by Jonathan Swift.
- "On the Cannibals" is an essay by Michel de Montaigne, describing the ceremonies of Brazil.

73. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Author | Text |
| A. Thomas Pynchon | I. <i>G.</i> |
| B. Howard Jacobson | II. <i>V</i> |
| C. Anthony Burgess | III. <i>J</i> |
| D. John Berger | IV. <i>M/F</i> |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-III (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Ans: (b)

- "V" is the debut novel of Thomas Pynchon, published in 1963.
- "J" is a 2014 novel by Howard Jacobson.
- "M/F" is a 1971 novel by Anthony Burgess.
- "G" is a 1972 novel by John Berger, set in Pre-First World War Europe and its protagonist, named "G".

74. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Lines | Poems |
| A. Monuments of unaging intellect | I. "Leda and the Swan" |
| B. In the foul rag-and-bone shop of the heart | II. "Adam's Curse" |
| C. So mastered by the brute blood of the air | III. "Sailing to Byzantium" |
| D. As weary-hearted as that hollow moon | IV. "The Circus Animals' Desertion" |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Ans: (c)

- Monuments of unaging intellect is a line of "Sailing to Byzantium".
- In the foul rag-and-bone shop of the heart is from "The Circus Animals Desertion".
- So mastered by the brute blood of the air is from "Leda and the Swan".
- As weary-hearted as that hollow moon lines are taken from "Adam's Curse".

75. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Author | Work |
| A. John Keats | I. <i>Alastor</i> |
| B. William Wordsworth | II. <i>Songs of Experience</i> |
| C. P. B. Shelley | III. <i>Lamia</i> |
| D. William Blake | IV. <i>The Excursion</i> |

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(c) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Ans: (b)

- John Keats – *Lamia*
- William Wordsworth – *The Excursion*
- P. B. Shelley – *Alastor*
- William Blake – *Songs of Experience*

76. Arrange the following terms in the chronological order of emergence

- A. Heresy of Paraphrase
B. Stream of Consciousness
C. Practical Criticism
D. Defamiliarization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) • Stream of Consciousness (1890)

- Defamiliarization (1917)
- Practical Criticism (1929)
- Heresy of Paraphrase (1949)

77. Arrange the following critical works in their chronological order of publication:

- A. "Preface to Lyrical Ballads"
B. "A Defence of Rhyme"
C. "Life of Cowley"
D. "The Frontiers of Criticism"

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) • A Defence of Rhyme (1503)

- Life of Cowley (1779-1781)
- Preface to Lyrical Ballads (1800)
- The Frontiers of Criticism (1956)

78. Arrange the following in the chronological order of publication:

- A. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*
B. *Course in General Linguistics*
C. *Semiotics and the Philosophy of Language*
D. *How to Do Things with Words*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) • 'Course in General Linguistics' by Saussure, published in 1916.

- 'How to Do Things with Words' by J.L. Austin, published in 1962.
- 'Aspects of the Theory of Syntax' written by Noam Chomsky, first published in 1965.
- 'Semiotics and the Philosophy of Language' by Umberto Eco, originally published in 1984.

79. Arrange the following in the chronological order of publication:

- A. *Advancement of Learning*
B. *The Origin of Species*
C. *On Heroes and Hero Worship*
D. *The Lives of the Poets*

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

Ans: (c) • 'Advancement of Learning' is a 1605 book by Francis Bacon.

- 'Lives of the Poets' is a work by Samuel Johnson, published in 1779.
- 'On Heroes and Hero Worship' is a book by Thomas Carlyle, published in 1841.
- 'The Origin of Species' by Charles Darwin is published in 1859.

80. Arrange the following 18th century magazines in the chronological order of publication:

- A. *The Critical Review*
B. *The Monthly Review*
C. *The Gentleman's Magazine*
D. *The Rambler*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) • 'The Gentleman's Magazine' was a monthly magazine by Edward Cave in January 1731.

- 'The Monthly Review' (1749-1845) was an English periodical founded by Rolph Griffiths a nonconformist book seller.
- 'The Rambler' was published on Tuesdays and Saturday from 1750 to 1752 and total 208 articles. It was Johnson's most consistent and sustained work in the English Language.
- 'The Critical Review' was a British publication appearing from 1756 to 1817.

81. Arrange the following in the chronological order of publication:

- A. *Crome Yellow*
- B. *Sons and Lovers*
- C. *Mrs Dalloway*
- D. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) • 'Sons and Lovers (1913)

- 'A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man' (1916)
- 'Crome Yellow' (1921)
- 'Mrs Dalloway' (1925)

82. Arrange the following women novelists in the chronological order (by date of birth):

- A. Anne Bronte
- B. Jane Austen
- C. Ann Radcliffe
- D. Fanny Burney
- E. Maria Edgeworth

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) • Fanny Burney – 1752

- Ann Radcliffe – 1764
- Maria Edgeworth – 1768
- Jane Austen – 1775
- Anne Bronte - 1820

83. Arrange the following authors in the chronological order of the birth:

- A. Oscar Wilde
- B. William Langland
- C. Geoffrey Chaucer
- D. John Dryden
- E. Alexander Pope

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (a) • William Langland – (1332)

- Geoffrey Chaucer – (1343)
- John Dryden – (1631)
- Alexander Pope – (1688)
- Oscar Wilde – (1854)

84. Arrange the following plays in their chronological order:

- A. *The Country Wife*
- B. *Cymbeline*
- C. *The Spanish Tragedy*
- D. *The Rivals*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (c) • 'The Spanish Tragedy' – or 'Hieronimo is Mad Again' is an Elizabethan tragedy written by Thomas Kyd, between 1582 and 1592.

- 'Cymbeline' is a play by Shakespeare set in Ancient Britain, was first performed in 1623.
- 'The Country Wife' is a Restoration comedy written in 1675 by William Wycherley.
- 'The Rivals' is a comedy of manners by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, first performed on 17 January, 1775.

85. Arrange the following plays in the chronological order of publication:

- A. *All for Love*
- B. *Venice Preserved*
- C. *The School for Scandal*
- D. *The Country Wife*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) • 'The Country Wife' is a Restoration comedy written in 1675 by William Wycherley.

- 'All for Love' is a 1677 heroic drama by John Dryden.
- 'Venice Preserved' is an English Restoration play written by Thomas Otway, in 1680s.
- 'The School for Scandal' is a play by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, first performed on 1777.

86. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: Research methods are a range of tools that are used for different types of inquiry.

Reason R: The tools used in research are products of the situations in which they are applied.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and 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) Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It is the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research.

87. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: Signs are never neutral or innocent.

Reason R: In all cases signs are organized into systems that convey some meaning.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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) Sign is a kind of motion, action or movement of the hand that means something. It is an indicator or marker for something very specific, very concrete and in general, unambiguous in meaning.

88. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Consumption is an outcome of self-interest and a maximization of personal pleasure.

Statement II: There are strong correlations between social status and such things as housing styles, musical tastes and food preferences.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

Ans: (a) Both of the statements are true.

89. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The Orientalists in British India were not sympathetic towards India's ancient learning.

Statement II: William Jones thought that in "imagination", "ratiocination" and "philosophy", Indians were by no means inferior to Europeans.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

Ans: (d) The terms Orientalism and Orientalist first took on a markedly political meaning when they were used to refer to those English Scholars in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

90. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: The introduction of English in India was primarily for the benefit and consolidation of British power.

Reason R: English catered to the social and economic aspirations of the emerging middle class and urban elites in India.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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) The introduction of English in India was primarily for the benefit and consolidation of British power. This statement is true with the reference of British colonization over Indian Sub Continent.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Daybreak

At dawn she lay with her profile at that angle
Which, sleeping, seems the stone face of an angel;
Her hair a harp the hand of a breeze follows
To play, against the white cloud of the pillows.
Then in a flush of rose she woke, and her eyes were open,
Swimming with blue through the rose flesh of dawn.
From her dew of lips the drop of one word
Fell, from a dawn of fountains, when she murmured
'Darling' – upon my heart the song of the first bird.
'My dream glides in my dream' she said, 'come true.
I waken from you to my dream of you.'
O, then my waking dream dared to assume
The audacity of her sleep. Our dreams
Flowed into each other's arms, like streams.

- Stephen Spender

91. Which among the following best describes the lady's face as "At dawn she lay....." asleep?

- (a) Her face appears to be that of a stone sculpture's.
- (b) The side-view of her face appears to be that of a sculpted angel's.
- (c) Her face appears to be that of a stone-angel.
- (d) The side-view of her face appears to be that of angel's.

Ans: (b) The side-view of her face appears to be that of a sculpted angel's.

92. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| The Item | What it is an example of |
| A. 'Her hair' | I. player |
| B. 'pillows' | II. 'a harp' |
| C. 'breeze' | III. 'rose' |
| D. cheeks | IV. 'cloud' |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (b) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Ans: (c)

| | | |
|----------|---|--------|
| Her Hair | – | A harp |
| Pillows | – | Cloud |
| Breeze | – | Player |
| Cheeks | – | Rose |

93. Match List I with List II

| List I | List II |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Item | What it is an example of |
| A. 'Her hair a harp' | I. Simile |
| B. 'the hand of a breeze' | II. Metaphor |
| C. 'seems the stone face' | III. Oxymoron |
| D. 'my waking dream' | IV. Synecdoche |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (b) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

Ans: (a) Her hair a harp – Metaphor
The hand of a breeze – Synecdoche
Seems the stone face – Simile
My waking dream – Oxymoron

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

Logic cannot have any empirical part that is, a part in which the universal and necessary laws of thought should rest on grounds taken from experience; otherwise it would not be logic, i.e. a canon for the understanding or the reason, valid for all thought, and capable of demonstration. Natural and moral philosophy, on the contrary, can each have their empirical part since the former has to determine the laws of nature as an object of experience; the latter, the laws of the human will, so far as it is affected by nature: the former however, being laws according to which everything does happen; the latter, laws according to which everything ought to happen. Ethics, however, must also consider the conditions under which what ought to happen frequently does not. Immanuel Kant.

94. "Logic cannot have any empirical part", because:

1. laws of thought are subjective.
2. it propounds laws whose applicability can be shown.
3. its laws are valid for all thought.
4. its laws are valid for everyone experience.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (b) Logic cannot have any empirical part because it propounds laws whose applicability can be shown.

95. Based on the given passage which two of the following statements are correct?

1. For natural philosophy, nature influences the laws.
2. For moral philosophy, nature is to be experienced.
3. Natural philosophy does not describe how things actually do happen.
4. Moral philosophy accounts for what should be.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans: (d) In the above passage, the statement 'For natural philosophy, nature influences the laws' and 'Moral philosophy accounts for what should be' is correct.

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

And the creature run from the cur?
There thou mightst behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office. –
Thou rascal beadle hold thy bloody hand!
Why dost thou lash that whore? Strip thine own back;
Thou hotly lust'st to use her in that kind

For which thou whipp'st her. The usurer hangs the cozener.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

King Lear

96. Who speaks these lines and to whom?

- (a) Edgar to Lear (b) Goneril to Edgar
(c) Lear to Gloucester (d) Gloucester to Lear

Ans: (c) In the above passage, King Lear speaks these lines to Gloucester.

97. In the passage the church officer is asked to whip his own back rather than the prostitute's because:

- (a) as a religious man he should punish himself for others' sins.
(b) he at one time had lusted after her.
(c) men like him make them prostitutes.
(d) he does not have the authority to whip a woman.

Ans: (c) Option (c) is correct.

98. The two sentences in the lines from "Through tatter'd clothes...." to ".... straw doth pierce it" deal with two foibles, (i) vice and (ii) sin. About these two, the speaker says that

- (a) Vice afflicts all but sin afflicts only the weak.
(b) Sin afflicts all but vice afflicts only the strong.
(c) Sin and vice are seen in both the weak and the strong.
(d) Sin and vice are palpable in the weak and impalpable in the strong.

Ans: (d) Sin and vice are palpable in the weak and impalpable in the strong.

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The surgeon deposited it in her arms. She imprinted her cold, white lips passionately on its forehead; passed her hands over her face; gazed wildly around; shuddered; fell back – and died. They chafed her breast, hands, temples; but the blood had stopped forever. They talked of hope and comfort. They had been strangers too long. 'It's all over, Mrs. Thingummy!' said the surgeon at last.

99. In the expression, "passed her hands over her face", the 'face' is of:

- (a) the lady surgeon (b) the child
(c) the nurse (d) the patient

Ans: (d) The face is of the patient.

100. The implication of "they had been strangers too long" is

- (a) Those who spoke of 'hope and comfort' had been strangers too long.
(b) 'Hope' had been stranger to 'comfort' for too long
(c) 'Hope and comfort' had been stranger to the patient too long.
(d) 'Hope and comfort' had been strangers to the surgeon, nurse and the patient too long.

Ans: (c) Hope and comfort had been stranger to the patient too long.