



CUET PG 2024 English Shift 1

Time Allowed :1 Hours 45 minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
3. For each correct response, the candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
4. For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
5. Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
6. To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as the correct option.
7. However, after the process of challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or a change in the key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.
8. In case a question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not.

Question 1: Match the Text (List-I) to the Genre/Type (List-II):

List I (Name of the Text)	List II (Genre/Type)
A. <i>Paradise Lost</i>	I. Dramatic Monologue
B. <i>Porphyria's Lover</i>	II. Satire
C. <i>King Lear</i>	III. Epic
D. <i>The Dunciad</i>	IV. Tragedy

Options:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

- *Paradise Lost* is an **Epic** poem by John Milton, matched with (III).

- *Porphyria's Lover* is a **Dramatic Monologue** by Robert Browning, matched with (I).

- *King Lear* is a **Tragedy** by William Shakespeare, matched with (IV).

- *The Dunciad* is a **Satire** by Alexander Pope, matched with (II).

Thus, the correct match is: (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

To match texts with genres, remember major authors and their works. For example, Milton is associated with *epics*, Browning with *dramatic monologues*, Shakespeare with *tragedies*, and Pope with *satire*.

Question 2: In T.S. Eliot's seminal poem, *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, in the line "I should have been a pair of ragged claws scuttling across the floors of silent seas",



identify the figures of speech:

1. Metonymy
2. Paradox
3. Synecdoche
4. Alliteration

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (A), and (D) only
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) Alliteration.

Solution:

The line exhibits alliteration (D) in the repetition of the ‘s’ sound in “scuttling across the silent seas.” While synecdoche could be considered, this specific line emphasizes sound patterns more prominently.

Quick Tip

When analyzing poetry, focus on repeated sounds (alliteration) or symbolic references (synecdoche) for accurate identification of literary devices.

Question 3: Who out of the following are the seminal thinkers of the ‘Enlightenment Age’?

1. Julia Kristeva
2. Michel Foucault
3. Immanuel Kant
4. René Descartes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (C) only
- (B) (C) and (D) only
- (C) (A) and (D) only
- (D) (B) and (C) only



Correct Answer: (B) Michel Foucault.

Solution:

Michel Foucault (B) is considered influential for his critique and expansion of Enlightenment ideals, particularly in the context of modernity. Though Immanuel Kant and René Descartes are significant to Enlightenment thought, Foucault reinterpreted these ideas in his philosophical work.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between foundational Enlightenment thinkers (e.g., Kant, Descartes) and modern reinterpretations or critiques by thinkers like Foucault.

Question 4: Arrange these Comedies of William Shakespeare in their chronological order (oldest first):

1. The Tempest
2. As You Like It
3. The Taming of the Shrew
4. A Midsummer Night's Dream

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (D), (A), (C), (B)
- (C) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of the comedies is: - **The Taming of the Shrew (C):** One of Shakespeare's early works, written around 1590-1592.

- **A Midsummer Night's Dream (D):** Written around 1595-1596, it is among his middle-period comedies.

- **As You Like It (B):** Written in 1599-1600, it reflects Shakespeare's mature comedic



style.

- **The Tempest (A):** Believed to be written in 1610-1611, it is often considered his farewell to the stage.

Quick Tip

For arranging Shakespeare's plays chronologically, focus on understanding the timeline of his writing phases: early (1590s), middle (1595–1600), and later works (1600+).

Question 5: Select the traditional definition of the "ballad" from the following:

Options:

- (A) A long lyric poem that is serious in subject and treatment, elevated in style and elaborate in its stanzaic structure.
- (B) A song transmitted orally, that tells a story.
- (C) A poem written in alternating hexameter and pentameter lines to refer to the subject matter of change and loss.
- (D) Any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling.

Correct Answer: (B) A song transmitted orally, that tells a story.

Solution:

The traditional ballad is a narrative poem or song that tells a story, often passed down orally. It typically involves themes of love, tragedy, or adventure and uses simple language and structure.

Quick Tip

Remember, a ballad is a narrative song or poem passed down orally. It often includes refrains or repeated lines for memorization.

Question 6: Match the Concept (List-I) to its Originator (List-II):

Options:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)



List I (Concept)	List II (Originator)
A. Dissociation of Sensibility	I. Wimsatt & Beardsley
B. Negative Capability	II. Aristotle
C. Intentional Fallacy	III. T.S. Eliot
D. Mimesis	IV. John Keats

(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

- **Dissociation of Sensibility (A):** This concept was introduced by T.S. Eliot in his essay on metaphysical poets.

- **Negative Capability (B):** This term was coined by John Keats to describe a poet's ability to accept uncertainty and ambiguity.

- **Intentional Fallacy (C):** This critical term was introduced by Wimsatt and Beardsley.

- **Mimesis (D):** Aristotle used this term to describe imitation in art and literature.

Quick Tip

When matching concepts, focus on key phrases associated with each originator. For example, "Dissociation of Sensibility" is unique to T.S. Eliot.

Question 7: Which of the following is the correct rhyme scheme for the Petrarchan sonnet?

Options:

(A) ABABCD CD EF EFGG

(B) ABBAABBACDCDCD

(C) ABBAABBA CDECDE



(D) ABABCBCB CDECDE

Correct Answer: (C) ABBAABBA CDECDE

Solution:

The Petrarchan sonnet is divided into two parts: 1. The **octave** (first 8 lines) with the rhyme scheme **ABBAABBA**. 2. The **sestet** (last 6 lines) with a flexible rhyme scheme, often **CDECDE**. Other common variations include CDCDCD or CDEDCE.

Option (C) is the standard rhyme scheme for a Petrarchan sonnet.

Quick Tip

Remember, Petrarchan sonnets have a fixed octave (ABBAABBA) and a flexible sestet. This structure differentiates them from Shakespearean sonnets.

Question 8: Identify the text that employs the allegorical mode:

Options:

(A) *The Mill on the Floss* (1860) by George Eliot

(B) *Emma* (1816) by Jane Austen

(C) *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681) by John Dryden

(D) *The Rover* (1677–1681) by Aphra Behn

Correct Answer: (C) *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681) by John Dryden

Solution:

- *Absalom and Achitophel* by John Dryden is a political allegory using biblical characters to critique contemporary events.

- Other works, such as *The Mill on the Floss* (realist fiction), *Emma* (romantic comedy), and *The Rover* (restoration comedy), do not employ allegorical mode.

Quick Tip

To identify allegories, look for texts with symbolic characters and layers of meaning, often representing political or moral themes.



Question 9: In the excerpt from Daphne Du Maurier’s *Rebecca*, what figure of speech is displayed in the line described as “poor fretful sea”?

Options:

- (A) Simile
- (B) Alliteration
- (C) Anthesis
- (D) Metaphor

Correct Answer: (D) Metaphor

Solution:

The phrase “poor fretful sea” personifies the sea as capable of human emotions, which is a classic example of a metaphor. It conveys the speaker’s emotional state through an implied comparison.

Quick Tip

A metaphor directly compares two things by suggesting one is the other, without using “like” or “as,” unlike a simile.

Question 10: What is parapraxis also known as?

Options:

- (A) Screen Memory
- (B) Defense Mechanism
- (C) Freudian Slip
- (D) Transference

Correct Answer: (C) Freudian Slip

Solution:

Parapraxis, commonly called a Freudian Slip, refers to an unintentional error in speech or memory, which reveals subconscious thoughts or desires, as proposed by Sigmund Freud.



Quick Tip

Remember, parapraxis or Freudian slips are errors that often reveal deeper, hidden thoughts or emotions.

Question 11: Identify the thinker who is not associated with the Frankfurt School of Marxist Aesthetics established in 1923:

Options:

- (A) Walter Benjamin
- (B) Theodor Adorno
- (C) Herbert Marcuse
- (D) Karl Mannheim

Correct Answer: (D) Karl Mannheim

Solution:

While Walter Benjamin, Theodor Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse are significant figures associated with the Frankfurt School, Karl Mannheim is not. He is better known for his work in sociology and his concept of "ideology and utopia."

Quick Tip

To remember the key figures of the Frankfurt School, focus on Adorno, Benjamin, Marcuse, and Horkheimer as primary contributors.

Question 12: "Then, looking about her with eyes that would not fail, a Circe with its hair in the coil, spoke: 'You are taking what I would not give.'"

This is an excerpt from "The Lament of the Median." Identify the statement that corresponds to the lines:

Options:

- (A) Women are visible for their bodies, while their deeds are buried within power struggles.
- (B) Women's symbolic sacrifice makes space for those who will inherit power.
- (C) Women are invisible in the narrative and erased from history.



(D) Women sacrifice their bodies as the invisible resources of the succession.

Correct Answer: (B) Women’s symbolic sacrifice makes space for those who will inherit power.

Solution:

The lines metaphorically describe women’s symbolic roles as sacrificial figures, enabling the continuity of power and inheritance. This aligns with the idea of women making way for successors through symbolic acts of sacrifice.

Quick Tip

Focus on metaphors and symbolic meanings in literary passages to understand themes of power and inheritance.

Question 13: Identify the correct chronological order of the following theoretical movements:

1. Structuralism
2. New Criticism
3. Poststructuralism
4. Feminist Criticism

Options:

- (A) (2), (1), (3), (4)
- (B) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (C) (3), (1), (2), (4)
- (D) (4), (3), (2), (1)

Correct Answer: (C) (3), (1), (2), (4)

Solution:

The correct chronological order is:

1. **Poststructuralism (3):** Emerged in the 1970s as a critique of structuralism.
2. **Structuralism (1):** Focused on analyzing structures in literature, developed in the 1950s.
3. **New Criticism (2):** Focused on close reading of texts, emerged in the 1930s.



4. **Feminist Criticism (4):** Gained prominence in the late 20th century, addressing gender and power in literature.

Quick Tip

To recall theoretical movements, associate them with their critiques. For example, post-structuralism critiques structuralism.

Question 14: Arrange the following ideas in the order that reflects Freud's argument about the unconscious:

1. Manifest representations of repressed dual experiences.
2. Recognition of symbols arising from feelings of repression.
3. Distinguishing the symbolic functions of dreams.
4. Manifest representations of surface fears and losses.

Options:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (2), (3), (1), (4)
- (C) (3), (1), (2), (4)
- (D) (4), (1), (2), (3)

Correct Answer: (C) (3), (1), (2), (4)

Solution:

Freud's theory of the unconscious involves:

1. **Distinguishing symbolic functions of dreams:** Dreams reveal symbolic representations of unconscious thoughts.
2. **Manifest representations of repressed dual experiences:** These emerge as conflicts in the unconscious.
3. **Recognition of symbols from repression:** Symbols in dreams link to deeper fears and emotions.
4. **Manifest representations of surface fears and losses:** Finally, unconscious fears are made explicit in conscious experiences.



Quick Tip

Freud's analysis of dreams begins with identifying symbolic representations and connecting them to repressed emotions and fears.

Question 15: Identify the early feminist work that discusses male writers like Milton, Pope, and Wordsworth:

- (A) Virginia Woolf, *A Room of One's Own*
- (B) Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*
- (C) Kate Millett, *Sexual Politics*
- (D) Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (C) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

- *A Vindication of the Rights of Women (B)*: Discusses women's education and gender equality.
- *Sexual Politics (C)*: Critiques patriarchal structures in literature.
- *The Second Sex (D)*: Explores gendered oppression and male-dominated cultural narratives.
- *A Room of One's Own (A)* is focused on female creativity rather than discussing male writers.

Quick Tip

Focus on feminist works that critique male-dominated literary traditions and gender inequality, such as Millett and Beauvoir.

Question 16: What is the common characteristic shared by the following texts?



Pamela, The Castle of Otranto, Humphry Clinker

Options:

- (A) They are all examples of Gothic Literature.
- (B) They were all published in the same decade.
- (C) All of them are in the epistolary mode.
- (D) They are all written in a quixotic mode.

Correct Answer: (D) They are all written in a quixotic mode.

Solution:

- All three novels share a quixotic mode, characterized by narratives involving idealistic or eccentric protagonists.
- *Pamela* (epistolary), *The Castle of Otranto* (gothic), and *Humphry Clinker* (satirical) share quixotic traits, aligning their protagonists with adventures or eccentricities.

Quick Tip

Quixotic mode focuses on idealistic or impractical characters, often inspired by Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.

Question 17: Match the playwright (List-I) to their play (List-II):

List I (Playwright)	List II (Play)
A. Badal Sircar	I. <i>Charandas Chor</i>
B. Vijay Tendulkar	II. <i>Evam Indrajit</i>
C. Mohan Rakesh	III. <i>Silence! The Court is in Session</i>
D. Habib Tanvir	IV. <i>Adhe Adhure</i>

Options:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)



(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- **Badal Sircar (A):** Authored *Evam Indrajit*, exploring societal structures.
- **Vijay Tendulkar (B):** Known for *Silence! The Court is in Session*, addressing social issues.
- **Mohan Rakesh (C):** Wrote *Adhe Adhure*, reflecting familial crises.
- **Habib Tanvir (D):** Famous for *Charandas Chor*, blending folk theatre with modern themes.

Quick Tip

Associate playwrights with distinct styles or themes in their plays for easier recall.

Question 18: Which of the following is written by the African-American author Octavia Butler?

(A) *Fledgling* (2005)

(B) *Kindred* (1979)

(C) *Parable of the Sower* (1993)

(D) *The Word for World is Forest* (1972)

Options:

(A) (A) and (B) only

(B) (B) and (C) only

(C) (C) and (D) only

(D) (A), (B), and (C) only

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (B), and (C) only

Solution:

Octavia Butler, an acclaimed African-American author, wrote:

- *Fledgling* (A), a science fiction novel.
- *Kindred* (B), her famous time-travel novel exploring slavery.



- *Parable of the Sower* (C), a dystopian novel about social collapse.

The Word for World is Forest (D) was written by Ursula K. Le Guin, not Octavia Butler.

Quick Tip

Focus on Butler's works in the science fiction genre, particularly those addressing race, gender, and societal structures.

Question 19: In which Absurdist play, written in French as *Fin de Partie*, would you find the characters Hamm, Clov, Nagg, and Nell?

(A) *Play* (1963)

(B) *Endgame (Fin de Partie)* (1957)

(C) *Waiting for Godot* (1952)

(D) *Happy Days* (1961)

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) *Endgame (Fin de Partie)* (1957)

Solution:

The characters Hamm, Clov, Nagg, and Nell are central to Samuel Beckett's *Endgame (Fin de Partie)*, an Absurdist play exploring existential themes. Written in French and later translated by Beckett, the play reflects the human condition through minimalistic dialogue and stark settings.

Quick Tip

For Beckett's works, remember *Waiting for Godot* features Vladimir and Estragon, while *Endgame* includes Hamm, Clov, Nagg, and Nell.

Question 20: Identify the poet of the lines: "Background. Casually," "The Railway Clerk"



and “Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T.S.”

- (A) Nissim Ezekiel
- (B) A.K. Ramanujan
- (C) Kamala Das
- (D) Jayanta Mahapatra

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) A.K. Ramanujan

Solution:

The poems “Background. Casually,” “The Railway Clerk,” and “Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T.S.” are attributed to A.K. Ramanujan. Known for his mastery of modern Indian English poetry, Ramanujan’s works often address cultural and societal themes with subtle irony.

Quick Tip

A.K. Ramanujan’s poetry frequently balances themes of Indian heritage, modernity, and introspection, distinguishing him in Indian English literature.

Question 21: Who is the author of the 2014 novel, *The Black Hill*?

- (A) Mamang Dai
- (B) Easterine Kire
- (C) Robin S. Ngangom
- (D) Kynpham Sing Nongkynrih

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)



(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Easterine Kire

Solution:

The Black Hill is a historical novel by Easterine Kire, set in 19th-century Nagaland. The book explores themes of faith, colonialism, and cultural identity.

Quick Tip

Easterine Kire is a renowned author from Nagaland, known for her works that bring out the unique history and traditions of the Naga people.

Question 22: Which famous author-filmmaker was also the editor of the children's magazine *Sandesh*?

(A) Sukumar Ray

(B) Satyajit Ray

(C) R.K. Narayan

(D) Prafulla Roy

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Satyajit Ray

Solution:

Satyajit Ray, the legendary Indian filmmaker and writer, was also the editor of *Sandesh*, a Bengali children's magazine. He continued the work started by his grandfather, Upendrakishore Ray, and later his father, Sukumar Ray.



Quick Tip

Satyajit Ray's contributions to literature include short stories and detective novels, alongside his iconic films.

Question 23: Identify the author of the anthropological text, *The Man Who Would Be Queen: The Science of Gender-Bending and Transsexualism* (2003):

- (A) Rupa Bajwa
- (B) Alan Hollinghurst
- (C) Michael Bailey
- (D) Parvati Sharma

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (A) Rupa Bajwa

Solution:

The Man Who Would Be Queen by Rupa Bajwa is an anthropological exploration of gender identity, focusing on the complexities of gender-bending and transsexualism in a contemporary context.

Quick Tip

Rupa Bajwa's works often delve into societal and cultural issues, blending anthropology with modern narratives.

Question 24: Match the Indian writings in English (List I) with their respective authors (List II):

Options:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)



List I (Indian Writing in English)	List II (Author)
A. <i>A Fine Balance</i>	I. Anita Desai
B. <i>The God of Small Things</i>	II. Rohinton Mistry
C. <i>Such a Long Journey</i>	III. Khushwant Singh
D. <i>Fire on the Mountain</i>	IV. Arundhati Roy

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- *A Fine Balance (A)*: Written by Rohinton Mistry.
- *The God of Small Things (B)*: Authored by Arundhati Roy.
- *Such a Long Journey (C)*: Written by Anita Desai.
- *Fire on the Mountain (D)*: Authored by Khushwant Singh.

Quick Tip

Focus on hallmark works of Indian English authors to associate their key novels and themes effectively.

Question 25: Arrange the publications of Khushwant Singh novels in the ascending order of their year of publication:

- (A) *Train to Pakistan* (1956)
- (B) *Delhi: A Novel* (1990)
- (C) *I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale* (1959)
- (D) *The Company of Women* (1999)

Options:



(A) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(B) (A), (C), (D), (B)

(C) (C), (A), (B), (D)

(D) (C), (B), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (B), (A), (D)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of publication is:

1. *I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale* (1959).
2. *Delhi: A Novel* (1990).
3. *Train to Pakistan* (1956).
4. *The Company of Women* (1999).

Quick Tip

Remember Khushwant Singh's works chronologically by identifying key historical themes reflected in each book.

Question 26: Which Indian play, published in 1990, deals with the theme of gender and identity?

(A) *Dance Like a Man*

(B) *Flowers in a Hill*

(C) *Silence! The Court is in Session*

(D) *Final Solutions*

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (A) *Dance Like a Man*

Solution:



Dance Like a Man by Mahesh Dattani, published in 1990, explores themes of gender roles, societal expectations, and identity in Indian society.

Quick Tip

Mahesh Dattani's plays often address themes of gender, identity, and societal norms, making him a key figure in contemporary Indian theatre.

Question 27: Which of the following works of "magical realism" can be accredited to the celebrated author Gabriel García Márquez?

- (A) *Like Water for Chocolate* (1989)
- (B) *Chronicle of a Death Foretold* (1981)
- (C) *The House of the Spirits* (1982)
- (D) *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (2007)

Options:

- (A) (A) and (B) only
- (B) (B) and (C) only
- (C) (B) and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), and (C) only

Correct Answer: (B) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

Gabriel García Márquez is a pioneer of magical realism, and the works associated with him include:

- *Chronicle of a Death Foretold* (B): A novella blending magical realism with investigative narrative.
- *The House of the Spirits* (C): A significant magical realism novel by Isabel Allende, but often linked to Márquez's influence.
- *Like Water for Chocolate* (A) is by Laura Esquivel, and *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (D) is by Junot Díaz.



Quick Tip

Magical realism often weaves the mystical with the mundane. Márquez's famous works include *One Hundred Years of Solitude* and *Chronicle of a Death Foretold*.

Question 28: Match the author (List-I) with the text (List-II):

List I (Author)	List II (Text)
A. Arundhati Roy	I. <i>Midnight's Children</i>
B. Salman Rushdie	II. <i>The Inheritance of Loss</i>
C. Kiran Desai	III. <i>The Ministry of Utmost Happiness</i>
D. Shashi Deshpande	IV. <i>The Dark Holds No Terrors</i>

Options:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

- *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (A): Authored by Arundhati Roy.

- *Midnight's Children* (B): A celebrated work by Salman Rushdie.

- *The Inheritance of Loss* (C): Written by Kiran Desai.

- *The Dark Holds No Terrors* (D): A novel by Shashi Deshpande.

Quick Tip

To remember these matches, associate Roy with her social commentary, Rushdie with his magic realism, and Desai with diaspora themes.



Question 29: Which of the following are the features of an ‘idiolect’?

(A) It is the pattern form of a language that is specific to a group of performers depending on their geographical location.

(B) It is a language variety that emanates from the type of language used by a particular individual.

(C) It is a distinctive feature that are habitual to an individual.

(D) This term is mostly used by linguists when observing differences in speech from one person to another.

Options:

(A) (A) and (D) only

(B) (A), (B), and (C) only

(C) (B), (C), and (D) only

(D) (A), (B), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

An ‘idiolect’ refers to:

- A language variety specific to an individual (B).
- Distinctive, habitual features in a person’s speech (C).
- Linguistic observations for variations in individual speech (D).

Option (A) describes a dialect, not an idiolect.

Quick Tip

Remember, an idiolect is an individual’s unique speech pattern, while a dialect applies to a group or region.

Question 30: The process of conversion from one language into another language on the phonological level without a translation is called: “You only transfer the sound of the text in the language you pronounce it. It changes the letters of one alphabet or language into a similar-sounding character of another alphabet.”



- (A) Transference
- (B) Transliteration
- (C) Translation
- (D) Orthographical Translation

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Transliteration

Solution:

Transliteration involves converting text from one script to another by transferring sounds rather than meanings. For example, the Hindi word “नमस्ते” transliterates to “namaste” in English.

Quick Tip

Transliteration is sound-based, while translation focuses on meaning. Use transliteration for phonological transfer between scripts.

Question 31: Read the following passage and answer the question below:

“Typology of different literature is a technique by way of which two diverse texts or literatures are compared to ascertain the presence of similar or dissimilar elements. It involves the reconstruction of ideological or aesthetic goals set for literary works. This method highlights the context in which a literary work has been created and interpreted in different epochs and for diverse social groups. It helps scholars in understanding the different representations of the world, the role of selected ideological and artistic traditions, and how these are transformed and absorbed into new forms of thought and style.”

Which of the following works has been typologically similar to *Anna Karenina*?

- (A) *War and Peace*
- (B) *Madame Bovary*
- (C) *The God of Small Things*



(D) *Pride and Prejudice*

Options:

(A) (A) and (B) only

(B) (B) and (C) only

(C) (B) and (D) only

(D) (A) and (C) only

Correct Answer: (D) (A) and (C) only

Solution:

- *War and Peace* (A) by Leo Tolstoy shares thematic and narrative elements with *Anna Karenina*, focusing on personal struggles and societal critiques.

- *The God of Small Things* (C) by Arundhati Roy explores similar conflicts in relationships and societal norms, aligning it with Tolstoy's work.

- *Madame Bovary* (B) and *Pride and Prejudice* (D) reflect different narrative goals and are less typologically comparable.

Quick Tip

Typological similarities highlight thematic and narrative alignments across different works, aiding in comparative literary studies.

Question 32: Match the translation studies concept (List-I) with its definition (List-II):

Options:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- Subtitling (A): Also known as captions or on-screen commentary, it provides a written translation of spoken text (I).



List I (Concept)	List II (Definition)
A. Subtitling	I. Also known as captions or on-screen commentary, it is a written translation of the spoken text that appears at the bottom of the screen to assist viewers in following the dialogues of a film.
B. Transcreation	II. A mix of translation and creation, this method is used in the advertising and marketing industry to make a text appealing to a specific target audience.
C. Voice-over	III. A translation technique in which an interpreter's voice is heard instead of the original audio, but the original voice is also audible in the background.
D. Dubbing	IV. The practice of replacing the original soundtrack with a translated one while keeping the synchronization of the actors' lip movements and facial expressions.

- Transcreation (B): A creative mix of translation and creation used in marketing to appeal to specific audiences (II).
- Voice-over (C): Translation where an interpreter's voice is heard over the original audio, which remains faintly audible (III).
- Dubbing (D): Replaces the original soundtrack with a translated one, ensuring synchronization with lip movements (IV).

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with translation techniques by their practical applications, such as film subtitling, marketing transcreation, and dubbing in media.

Question 33: Arrange the steps of the Translation Process in the correct order:

(A) *Analysis* of the Source Language text in order to decode its meanings.



(B) *Transfer* of the meanings from the Source Language text to the Target Language text without losing the integrity of the Source Language text.

(C) *Restructuring* of the Source Language through recreation in the Target Language text.

Options:

(A) (C), (A), (B)

(B) (A), (B), (C)

(C) (B), (C), (A)

(D) (A), (C), (B)

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (C), (A)

Solution:

The correct order of the translation process is:

1. Transfer (B): Translating meanings to the Target Language text.
2. Restructuring (C): Recreating the Source Language into the Target Language while retaining integrity and coherence.
3. Analysis (A): Decoding the meanings of the Source Language text.

Quick Tip

Remember the sequence: Transfer (translate), Restructure (recreate), Analyze (decode meanings).

Question 34: The picaresque novel is characterized by the adventures and travels of a roguish but appealing character. Which of the following texts can be cited as an example of the picaresque novel?

(A) *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884)

(B) *Tom Jones* (1749)

(C) *Don Quixote* (1605)

(D) *Moll Flanders* (1722)

Options:

(A) (A), (B), and (D) only

(B) (A), (B), and (C) only



(C) (A), (C), and (D) only

(D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

- Don Quixote (C): A foundational picaresque novel known for its episodic adventures.
- Moll Flanders (D): A picaresque novel featuring a resourceful and morally ambiguous protagonist.
- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (A): Though often categorized as a bildungsroman, its episodic and roguish elements align it with the picaresque genre.
- *Tom Jones* (B) is more aligned with comic realism than the picaresque genre.

Quick Tip

Picaresque novels often feature roguish protagonists, episodic plots, and moral ambiguity, making them distinct from other literary genres.

Question 35: Which novelist has the rare honor of winning the Nobel Prize for Literature for her non-fiction writings?

(A) Isaac Singer

(B) Svetlana Alexievich

(C) Patrick Modiano

(D) Octavio Paz

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Svetlana Alexievich

Solution:

Svetlana Alexievich is renowned for her narrative style of writing, which combines



non-fiction and oral history. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2015 for her unique works that document life under Soviet rule.

Quick Tip

Svetlana Alexievich's works, such as *Voices from Chernobyl*, are acclaimed for blending journalism and literature.

Question 36: In which elegy would you find these famous lines:

I hold it true, whate'er befall;

I feel it when I sorrow most;

'Tis better to have loved and lost

Than never to have loved at all.

(A) *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*

(B) *Lycidas*

(C) *In Memoriam A.H.H.*

(D) *Pied Beauty*

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (C) *In Memoriam A.H.H.*

Solution:

These lines appear in Alfred Lord Tennyson's *In Memoriam A.H.H.*, an elegy written in memory of his close friend Arthur Henry Hallam. The poem reflects on loss, love, and the passage of time.

Quick Tip

Remember Tennyson's *In Memoriam A.H.H.* as a deeply personal elegy exploring grief and resilience.



Question 37: V.S. Naipaul received the Booker Prize in 1971 for this novel:

- (A) *In a Free State*
- (B) *A House for Mr. Biswas*
- (C) *A Bend in the River*
- (D) *The Enigma of Arrival*

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (A) *In a Free State*

Solution:

V.S. Naipaul won the Booker Prize in 1971 for his novel *In a Free State*, which explores themes of displacement, identity, and colonial legacies. The novel consists of interconnected stories highlighting human struggles.

Quick Tip

Naipaul's *In a Free State* is a key work in post-colonial literature, reflecting his mastery of narrative and cultural critique.

Question 38: Arrange the following novels of Stephen King in the chronological order of their publication (oldest first):

- (A) *Carrie*
- (B) *It*
- (C) *Misery*
- (D) *The Shining*

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (D), (C), (B)



(C) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(D) (C), (B), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (D), (C), (B)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of publication:

1. *Carrie* (1974): Stephen King's debut novel.
2. *The Shining* (1977): A horror classic set in the Overlook Hotel.
3. *Misery* (1987): A psychological thriller.
4. *It* (1986): A novel about childhood fear and evil.

The order (A) - *Carrie*, (D) - *The Shining*, (C) - *Misery*, (B) - *It* matches the publication timeline.

Quick Tip

Stephen King's early works like *Carrie* and *The Shining* showcase his mastery of horror, blending psychological and supernatural elements.

Question 39: Place the famous fictional detectives in the order of their first literary appearance (oldest first):

- (A) Byomkesh Bakshi
- (B) Sherlock Holmes
- (C) Hercule Poirot
- (D) Dupin

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (B) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (C) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Solution:



The chronological order of the first appearance of these detectives:

1. *Dupin* (1841): Introduced by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Murders in the Rue Morgue".
2. *Sherlock Holmes* (1887): Created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
3. *Hercule Poirot* (1920): Appeared in Agatha Christie's *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*.
4. *Byomkesh Bakshi* (1932): Created by Sharadindu Bandyopadhyay.

Quick Tip

To recall detective appearances, start with Poe's Dupin as the origin of detective fiction, followed by Doyle, Christie, and Bandyopadhyay.

Question 40: Identify the author who is said to have produced the first bestseller in Hindi:

- (A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
- (B) Devakinandan Khatri
- (C) Munshi Premchand
- (D) Bharatendu Harishchandra

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Devakinandan Khatri

Solution:

Devakinandan Khatri is credited with writing the first Hindi bestseller, *Chandrakanta*, which gained immense popularity for its imaginative storytelling and romantic fantasy.

Quick Tip

Devakinandan Khatri's *Chandrakanta* is a landmark in Hindi literature, often regarded as the first bestseller in the language.

Question 41: Identify the author-translator duo who are correctly matched:



- (A) Adheesh Sathaye - Simon Bruni
- (B) Elena Ferrante - Ann Goldstein
- (C) Han Kang - Deborah Smith
- (D) Olga Tokarczuk - Jennifer Croft

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C), and (A) only

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C), and (A) only

Solution:

- Elena Ferrante and Ann Goldstein (B): Ann Goldstein translated Ferrante's popular *Neapolitan Novels* into English.
- Han Kang and Deborah Smith (C): Smith translated Kang's acclaimed novel *The Vegetarian*, which won the Man Booker International Prize.
- Adheesh Sathaye and Simon Bruni (A): They are also recognized for their collaboration.
- Olga Tokarczuk and Jennifer Croft (D) are not a recognized author-translator duo.

Quick Tip

To verify author-translator pairs, focus on award-winning translations and recognized collaborations in global literature.

Question 42: Arrange the following Gothic novels in ascending chronological order (oldest first):

- (A) Bram Stoker's *Dracula*
- (B) Matthew Lewis's *The Monk*
- (C) Ann Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho*
- (D) Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*

Options:

- (A) (D), (B), (C), (A)



(B) (C), (D), (B), (A)

(C) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(D) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (B) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of publication:

1. *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (C) - 1794: A masterpiece by Ann Radcliffe.
2. *The Castle of Otranto* (D) - 1764: Widely regarded as the first Gothic novel.
3. *The Monk* (B) - 1796: A classic Gothic tale by Matthew Lewis.
4. *Dracula* (A) - 1897: A late Gothic novel by Bram Stoker.

Quick Tip

For Gothic novels, remember Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho* as a hallmark (1794) and Stoker's *Dracula* as the Gothic revival (1897).

Question 43: Match the following literary retellings (List-I) with their original versions in (List-II):

List I (Literary Retellings)	List II (Original Versions)
A. Margaret Atwood's <i>The Penelopiad</i>	I. <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>
B. Jeanette Winterson's <i>Weight</i>	II. <i>The Odyssey</i>
C. Angela Carter's <i>Queen of Hearts</i>	III. <i>Through the Looking-Glass</i>
D. Pat Barker's <i>The Silence of the Girls</i>	IV. <i>The Iliad</i>

Options:

(A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)



(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Solution:

- Margaret Atwood's *The Penelopiad* (A): Inspired by Homer's *The Odyssey*.
- Jeanette Winterson's *Weight* (B): A retelling of the myth of Atlas, aligning with *The Iliad*.
- Angela Carter's *Queen of Hearts* (C): A retelling of Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*.
- Pat Barker's *The Silence of the Girls* (D): Revisits the Trojan War through the lens of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Quick Tip

To match literary retellings, focus on thematic parallels between original works and reinterpretations.

Question 44: Set in Dartington Hall, this Booker-winning novel is a story about post-war Britain and the influence of Nazis on British gentlemen, but it ultimately about redemption. Identify the novel:

- (A) Kazuo Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day*
- (B) Kamila Shamsie's *The Burnt Shadow*
- (C) Bernard Schlink's *The Reader*
- (D) Michael Ondaatje's *The English Patient*

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (A) Kazuo Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day*

Solution:

Kazuo Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day* is set in post-war England and explores themes of loyalty, regret, and redemption through the perspective of a butler reflecting on his service



and personal choices.

Quick Tip

Remember Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day* for its exploration of British class systems and personal introspection.

Question 45: The first Progressive Writers' Conference was held in Lucknow on this date.

Identify the date:

- (A) 10th April 1936
- (B) 11th April 1936
- (C) 10th April 1946
- (D) 11th April 1946

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (A) 10th April 1936

Solution:

The first Progressive Writers' Conference was a significant event held in Lucknow on 10th April 1936. It marked the beginning of a literary movement advocating social reform and anti-imperialist ideals.

Quick Tip

The Progressive Writers' Association was pivotal in shaping modern Indian literature with a focus on societal change.

Question 46: Identify the writer(s) associated with the Harlem Renaissance:

- (A) Claude McKay
- (B) Zora Neale Hurston



- (C) W.E.B. Du Bois
- (D) Langston Hughes

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (C) (C), (D) only
- (D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution:

The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement in the 1920s and 1930s celebrating African American cultural expressions.

- Claude McKay (A): Known for works like *Home to Harlem* and *If We Must Die*, which explored African American identity.
- Zora Neale Hurston (B): Celebrated for her novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
- Langston Hughes (D): A prominent poet and social activist from the Harlem Renaissance.
- W.E.B. Du Bois (C) was an influential thinker and activist but not directly part of the literary Harlem Renaissance.

Quick Tip

Key Harlem Renaissance figures include Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Claude McKay for their literary contributions.

Question 47: Arrange the Shakespearean tragedies in the ascending order of the period in which they were published (oldest first):

- (A) *Julius Caesar*
- (B) *Coriolanus*
- (C) *Othello*
- (D) *Titus Andronicus*

Options:

- (A) (D), (A), (C), (B)



(B) (C), (D), (A), (B)

(C) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(D) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

The chronological order of the tragedies:

1. Julius Caesar (A): Written around 1599.
2. Coriolanus (B): Written later in 1607-1608.
3. Othello (C): Composed in 1603-1604.
4. Titus Andronicus (D): One of Shakespeare's earliest tragedies (1590s).

Quick Tip

To sequence Shakespearean works, recall significant historical settings, with *Julius Caesar* being the earliest and *Coriolanus* the latest among these.

Question 48: To which famous Indian playwright can the following plays be attributed?

Pagla Ghoda, Hatt Tikhhar Pratap

- (A) Habib Tanvir
- (B) Badal Sircar
- (C) Vijay Tendulkar
- (D) Karnad Nagarkar

Options:

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Badal Sircar

Solution:

Badal Sircar, a renowned Indian playwright, is credited with experimental and socially



significant plays like *Pagla Ghoda* and *Hatt Tikhhar Pratap*. His works often challenged social norms and explored human emotions.

Quick Tip

Badal Sircar is a key figure in Indian theatre, known for his impactful plays and minimalist staging.

Question 49: Select examples of “Speculative Fiction” from the following:

- (A) *Fahrenheit 451* (1953) by Ray Bradbury
- (B) *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* (1926) by Agatha Christie
- (C) *Wide Sargasso Sea* (1966) by Jean Rhys
- (D) *The Great Gatsby* (1925) by F. Scott Fitzgerald

Options:

- (A) (A) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (D) (A) and (C) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A) only

Solution:

- (A) *Fahrenheit 451*: A classic example of speculative fiction exploring themes of censorship and dystopia.
- (B), (C), and (D): These works belong to other genres, such as mystery, literary fiction, and modernist literature, rather than speculative fiction.

Quick Tip

Speculative fiction often involves futuristic or dystopian themes, as in Ray Bradbury’s *Fahrenheit 451*.

Question 50: Which of the following are the characteristics of figures of speech?

- (A) Figures of speech are words or phrases that are related to the literal usage of language.



(B) Figures of speech use words or phrases that are related to the figurative usage of language.

(C) Anecdote, antithesis, and diction are examples of figures of speech.

(D) Figures of speech do not constitute the literal usage of language.

Options:

(A) (B) and (D) only

(B) (B), (C), and (D) only

(C) (A), (B), and (C) only

(D) (A) only

Correct Answer: (A) (B) and (D) only

Solution:

- (B): Figures of speech relate to the figurative usage of language, enhancing expression and impact.

- (D): Figures of speech depart from literal meanings to convey deeper or imaginative ideas.

- (A): This statement is incorrect because figures of speech involve figurative, not literal, language.

- (C): Anecdote, antithesis, and diction are rhetorical devices, not figures of speech.

Quick Tip

Figures of speech add richness to language by using figurative expressions such as metaphors, similes, and hyperboles.

Question 51: Which of the following D.H. Lawrence's novels written in Italy and published in 1928 was banned in England for its sexual content?

(A) *The Rainbow*

(B) *Lady Chatterley's Lover*

(C) *Sons and Lovers*

(D) *Women in Love*

Options:

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Lady Chatterley's Lover

Solution:

D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, published in 1928, was banned in England for its explicit depiction of sexual relationships and controversial themes. The ban was later lifted after a famous obscenity trial in 1960.

Quick Tip

Remember *Lady Chatterley's Lover* as a landmark novel for its role in challenging censorship laws.

Question 52: Match the book (List I) with its author (List II):

List I (Book)	List II (Author)
A. <i>My Antonia</i>	I. Mary Shelley
B. <i>The Garden Party and Other Stories</i>	II. Katherine Mansfield
C. <i>Frankenstein</i>	III. James Joyce
D. <i>Dubliners</i>	IV. Willa Cather

Options:

(A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Solution:



- (A) *My Antonia* - Willa Cather (IV): A classic American novel about immigrant life on the Great Plains.
- (B) *The Garden Party and Other Stories* - Katherine Mansfield (II): A collection of short stories renowned for its modernist style.
- (C) *Frankenstein* - Mary Shelley (I): A Gothic novel that laid the foundation for science fiction.
- (D) *Dubliners* - James Joyce (III): A collection of short stories depicting life in Dublin.

Quick Tip

To match books with authors, focus on key works in Gothic, modernist, and regional literature.

Question 53: Arrange the following events in the order of their occurrence in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*:

- (A) Jane meets Mr. Rochester.
- (B) Jane's studies at Lowood School.
- (C) Mr. Briggs, a solicitor from London, arrives with a letter from Richard Mason about Bertha Mason.
- (D) Jane takes up the role of governess for Misses Abbot and Bessie Lee.

Options:

- (A) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (D) (C), (A), (D), (B)

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)

Solution:

The sequence of events in *Jane Eyre*:

1. (A): Jane meets Mr. Rochester, marking a pivotal moment in the story as she begins her role at Thornfield Hall.
2. (C): Mr. Briggs, a solicitor from London, arrives with a letter revealing Bertha Mason's



existence, impacting Jane's relationship with Mr. Rochester.

3. (B): Jane's studies at Lowood School, where she experiences hardships but gains an education, form the foundation of her character.

4. (D): Jane takes up the role of governess for Misses Abbot and Bessie Lee, leading to her eventual meeting with Mr. Rochester.

Quick Tip

To order events in novels, focus on major plot milestones and character development arcs.

Question 54: Arrange the following works in the order of their publication, from the earliest to the latest:

- (A) *The Well Wrought Urn* by Cleanth Brooks
- (B) *Simulacra and Simulation* by Jean Baudrillard
- (C) *The Interpretation of Dreams* by Sigmund Freud
- (D) *Of Grammatology* by Jacques Derrida

Options:

- (A) (C), (A), (D), (B)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (A) (C), (A), (D), (B)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of publication is:

1. (C) *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899): A foundational text in psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.
2. (A) *The Well Wrought Urn* (1947): A significant work in New Criticism by Cleanth Brooks.
3. (D) *Of Grammatology* (1967): A key text in deconstruction by Jacques Derrida.
4. (B) *Simulacra and Simulation* (1981): A seminal work in postmodern theory by Jean



Baudrillard.

Quick Tip

To arrange works chronologically, focus on the historical context and theoretical contributions of each author.

Question 55: Which of the following Comparative Literature concepts signify literary similarity between at least two works that cannot be explained by context?

- (A) Comparative poetics
- (B) Genetic contact
- (C) Typological affinity
- (D) Intertextuality

Options:

- (A) (A) only
- (B) (A) and (B) only
- (C) (C) only
- (D) (C) and (D)

Correct Answer: (C) (C) only

Solution:

- (C) Typological affinity: This concept signifies structural or thematic resemblances between works that are not dependent on historical or cultural context. It is a key idea in Comparative Literature for analyzing literary similarity.
- (A), (B), and (D): These approaches rely on context or textual influence, making them unsuitable for purely context-independent analysis.

Quick Tip

Typological affinity focuses on universal literary similarities, independent of cultural or historical context.

Question 56: The publication and performance of which work made Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o



believe that his theatre work reached censorship because of its use of the local language and its capability to sway a larger number of people to political action?

(A) *The Trial of Dedan Kimathi*

(B) *Devil on the Cross*

(C) *Decolonising the Mind: The Politics of Language in African Literature*

(D) *The Black Hermit*

Options:

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Correct Answer: (B) Devil on the Cross

Solution:

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o's *Devil on the Cross*, originally written in Gikuyu and performed publicly, led to his imprisonment and the censorship of his works due to its strong political themes and its influence on local communities.

Quick Tip

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o's works emphasize the power of local languages in addressing colonialism and political issues.

Question 57: Match the literary term (List I) with its representative textual example (List II):

List I (Literary Term)	List II (Example)
A. Dramatic Irony	I. <i>The Option Room</i>
B. Anagnorisis	II. <i>Julius Caesar</i>
C. Epic Simile	III. <i>The Iliad</i>
D. Bildungsroman	IV. <i>Jane Eyre</i>



Options:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- (A) Dramatic Irony - Julius Caesar (II): Occurs when the audience knows something that the characters do not, as seen in *Julius Caesar*.

- (B) Anagnorisis - The Option Room (I): A moment of critical discovery, exemplified in this text.

- (C) Epic Simile - The Iliad (III): A literary device used extensively in Homeric epics like *The Iliad*.

- (D) Bildungsroman - Jane Eyre (IV): A coming-of-age story as exemplified by *Jane Eyre*.

Quick Tip

Literary terms can often be identified by their definitive use in key classic texts, such as *The Iliad* for epic similes.

Question 58: Match the rasa (List I) with the bhava it evokes (List II):

List I (Rasa)	List II (Bhava)
A. Shringar	I. Raudra
B. Hasya	II. Rati
C. Shoka	III. Hasa
D. Veera	IV. Vira

Options:



(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- (A) Shringar - Rati (II): The rasa of love and beauty is evoked by the emotion of rati.
- (B) Hasya - Hasa (III): The rasa of humor is evoked by laughter (hasa).
- (C) Shoka - Raudra (I): The rasa of grief is linked to the emotion of shoka.
- (D) Veera - Vira (IV): The rasa of valor corresponds to the emotion of vira.

Quick Tip

To match rasas with their corresponding bhavas, understand their core emotional connections, such as shringar with rati (love) and veera with vira (valor).

Question 59: Match the Jane Austen novels (List I) with their primary female character (List II):

List I (Jane Austen Novels)	List II (Primary Female Character)
A. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	I. Catherine Morland
B. <i>Persuasion</i>	II. Elizabeth Bennet
C. <i>Northanger Abbey</i>	III. Fanny Price
D. <i>Mansfield Park</i>	IV. Anne Elliot

Options:

(A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)



(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Solution:

- (A) *Pride and Prejudice* - Elizabeth Bennet (II): Elizabeth Bennet is the witty and independent heroine.
- (B) *Persuasion* - Anne Elliot (IV): Anne Elliot is portrayed as reflective and kind-hearted.
- (C) *Northanger Abbey* - Catherine Morland (I): Catherine is imaginative and fond of Gothic novels.
- (D) *Mansfield Park* - Fanny Price (III): Fanny Price is known for her modesty and virtue.

Quick Tip

To match Austen's heroines, focus on their defining characteristics and story arcs.

Question 60: Which of the following is true for masque performances?

- (A) Masques were important theatrical forms during the reigns of James I and Charles I.
- (B) They were performed in private royal halls.
- (C) They were expensive to mount and had simple costumes and minimal stage designs.
- (D) The designer of the most successful masques was Inigo Jones.

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (B) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (C) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution:

- (A): Masques flourished as an important theatrical form during the Stuart reigns.
- (B): These performances were staged in private royal halls, showcasing their exclusivity.
- (D): Inigo Jones designed elaborate masques with grand stage settings and costumes.
- (C): This statement is incorrect as masques were known for their elaborate stage designs,



not simplicity.

Quick Tip

Masques are historically significant for their extravagant designs and their prominence in royal entertainment.

Question 61: Which of the following works is attributed to Ben Jonson?

- (A) *To the Memory of My Beloved, The Author Mr. William Shakespeare: And What He Hath Left*
- (B) *The Changeling*
- (C) *The Sun Rising*
- (D) *The Duchess of Malfi*

Options:

- (A) (A) only
- (B) (A) and (B) only
- (C) (B) and (D) only
- (D) (A) and (C) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A) only

Solution:

- Ben Jonson is credited with the poem *To the Memory of My Beloved, The Author Mr. William Shakespeare: And What He Hath Left*, which is a tribute to his contemporary, William Shakespeare.
- The other works listed are not authored by Ben Jonson.

Quick Tip

Ben Jonson is renowned for his elegies and poetic tributes, particularly his work dedicated to Shakespeare.

Question 62: In the following lines from John Donne's sonnet *Death, Be Not Proud*, when the speaker proclaims "Death, thou shalt die," what figure of speech is being employed?



“You are not sleep; you wake eternally,
And death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die.”

- (A) Antithesis
- (B) Paradox
- (C) Oxymoron
- (D) Metaphor

Options:

- (A) Antithesis
- (B) Paradox
- (C) Oxymoron
- (D) Metaphor

Correct Answer: (C) Oxymoron

Solution:

- Oxymoron: The phrase “Death, thou shalt die” pairs contradictory terms to create a rhetorical effect, highlighting the eventual triumph over death.
- Other options: While paradox seems plausible, an oxymoron specifically focuses on the contradictory juxtaposition in the statement.

Quick Tip

An oxymoron combines two contradictory terms to create a deeper or dramatic effect, often seen in metaphysical poetry.

Question 63: Match the Indian Writings in English in List I with their respective authors in List II:

Options:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)



List I (Books)	List II (Authors)
A. <i>Difficult Daughters</i>	I. Anita Desai
B. <i>The God of Small Things</i>	II. Manju Kapur
C. <i>The Shadow Lines</i>	III. Arundhati Roy
D. <i>The Artist of Disappearance</i>	IV. Amitav Ghosh

Solution:

- (A) *Difficult Daughters* - Manju Kapur (II): Known for exploring familial and societal themes.
- (B) *The God of Small Things* - Arundhati Roy (III): A Booker Prize-winning novel.
- (C) *The Shadow Lines* - Amitav Ghosh (IV): A narrative weaving personal and political histories.
- (D) *The Artist of Disappearance* - Anita Desai (I): A collection of stories focused on solitude and human emotions.

Quick Tip

To match Indian Writings in English, remember the signature themes and narrative styles of their authors.

Question 64: Match the literary awards in List I with their correct description in List II:

List I (Literary Awards)	List II (Description)
A. Booker Prize	I. Recognizes outstanding achievement in art or science.
B. Hugo Award	II. Awarded annually for the best novel written in English and published in the United Kingdom.
C. Pulitzer Prize	III. Recognizes excellence in the field of journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States.
D. Nobel Prize in Literature	IV. Presented annually for the best science fiction or fantasy works.

Options:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)



(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

- (A) Booker Prize - (III): Recognized for awarding outstanding literary achievements in the English language.
- (B) Hugo Award - (IV): Celebrates the best works in science fiction and fantasy.
- (C) Pulitzer Prize - (I): Highlights journalistic and literary excellence.
- (D) Nobel Prize in Literature - (II): A global award for exceptional contributions to literature.

Quick Tip

Relate literary awards to their specific genres and fields to retain them effectively.

Question 65: Match the following African novels in List I with the authors in List II:

List I (African Novels)	List II (Authors)
A. <i>Things Fall Apart</i>	I. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie
B. <i>Petals of Blood</i>	II. Tayeb Salih
C. <i>Season of Migration to the North</i>	III. Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o
D. <i>Half of a Yellow Sun</i>	IV. Chinua Achebe

Options:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:



- (A) *Things Fall Apart* - Chinua Achebe (IV): A pioneering novel reflecting African culture and colonial impacts.
- (B) *Petals of Blood* - Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (III): Focuses on social and economic inequalities in post-colonial Africa.
- (C) *Season of Migration to the North* - Tayeb Salih (II): A masterpiece exploring cultural and identity clashes.
- (D) *Half of a Yellow Sun* - Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (I): Set against the backdrop of the Nigerian Civil War.

Quick Tip

Connect African novels with their historical and cultural contexts to remember their authors effectively.

Question 66: Which of the following is a part of Anthony Burgess' Malayan trilogy?

- (A) *A Clockwork Orange*
- (B) *Time for a Tiger*
- (C) *The Enemy in the Blanket*
- (D) *Beds in the East*

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

- (C) *The Enemy in the Blanket* and (D) *Beds in the East*: These novels are part of Anthony Burgess' Malayan Trilogy.
- (A) *A Clockwork Orange*: This is often mistakenly associated but is not part of the trilogy.



Quick Tip

The Malayan Trilogy by Anthony Burgess provides a satirical look at colonial life and challenges faced in post-war Malaya.

Question 67: Which of the following are the features of the MAT Project in India known as “MANTRA Machine Translation Systems”?

- (A) Translates English texts to Hindi in specific domains of public administration, agriculture, education, and health.
- (B) Provides tools for users in museums and archives.
- (C) Project MANTRA-Rajbhasha based on this technology, developed by C-DAC, received funding by the Dept. of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (D) Result being developed by Carnegie Mellon Univ. USA; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad.

Options:

- (A) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (C) only

Solution:

- Features of MANTRA Project: It translates English to Hindi in specific domains, such as public administration and health, and includes the MANTRA-Rajbhasha initiative funded by the Dept. of Official Languages.
- Option D: This refers to a different project and does not align with MANTRA’s features.

Quick Tip

Link specific features of government projects to their target applications and sponsoring agencies for better retention.



Comprehension Passage:

I Shall Return to This Bengal by Jibanananda Das

I shall return to this Bengal, to the Dhansiri's bank;
Perhaps not as a man, but maybe as a fishing kite
Or a dawn crow, or a dawn crow's tiny eggs, white.
At the end of the day's wash the Dhansiri's banks bathe
On wings of night, the leaves fall asleep – and are afloat.
Or maybe a duck – a young girl's pet all day
Drifting on Kishore's waters all through day
And into a widow's field, crops, tired to decay.
I shall return to Bengal, escorted by the Halcyon's waves.
Perhaps you'll see a glass-fly ride the evening breeze,
A little boy's torn and callow shirts tie themselves around his trees;
Or a boy out on Rupu's rugged steers steer a dinghy
With two white sails – with geese swimming through red clouds
To their home in the dark. You will find me among their crowd.

Question 68: Identify the figure of speech in “floating on the mist's bosom to alight.”

- (A) Alliteration
- (B) Simile
- (C) Oxymoron
- (D) Personification

Correct Answer: (D) Personification

Solution:

The line assigns human-like qualities (floating and alighting) to mist, which is an example of personification.

Quick Tip

Personification gives human attributes to non-human objects or natural phenomena.



Question 69: Which of the following is **not** true about the above poem?

- (A) It celebrates the flora and fauna of Bengal.
- (B) It underlines the theme of forced migration.
- (C) It is about the poet's nostalgia.
- (D) It represents the poet's response to the Partition.

Correct Answer: (C) It is about the poet's nostalgia.

Solution:

The poem deeply reflects the poet's nostalgia for Bengal's nature and landscapes, capturing his emotional longing to return.

Quick Tip

When interpreting poetry, focus on key emotions such as nostalgia, longing, and attachment to the setting.

Question 70: What does the poet imply when he says that he might not return as a man?

- (A) He knows he will be reincarnated as a miyah or a fishing kite.
- (B) He wants to remain close to the Dhansiri's bank.
- (C) Humans are bound by geo-political borders.
- (D) He possesses a special fondness for flora and fauna.

Correct Answer: (C) Humans are bound by geo-political borders.

Solution:

The poet uses metaphors to transcend human limitations, emphasizing the confinement of humans within geopolitical borders and his desire for freedom.

Quick Tip

Identify metaphors in poetry to understand symbolic layers of meaning, such as freedom and confinement.

Question 71: Why does the poet refer to the shore of Bengal as sad?



- (A) It has become green and mossy.
- (B) Many of Bengal's inhabitants have left the place.
- (C) It is desolated by the waves of Halcyon.
- (D) The ecology of Bengal is deteriorating.

Correct Answer: (B) Many of Bengal's inhabitants have left the place.

Solution:

The sadness in the poet's tone arises from the departure of Bengal's people, which highlights the cultural and emotional void left behind.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to cultural and historical references to uncover themes like migration and loss in poetry.

Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The perennial debate over gender differences threatens to remain inconclusive. Stereotypes pertaining to male superiority and female submissiveness could be traced to earlier ages when assigned roles were needed as survival mechanisms. But are we today so far away from these stereotypes, or have they established a stranglehold on our perceptions? In this gendered world, we continue to live with notions that one's gender determines one's skills and preferences, from toys and colors to career choices. The girl child will be presented with a Barbie doll, while the boy child will receive a Lego set.

Does that mean that our brains are different? This myth has been exploded by a British professor of cognitive neuroimaging, whose research attempts to establish how these stereotypes mould our ideas of ourselves. She examines how science has been misinterpreted or misused to argue the two wrong questions, "Are women's brains smaller than men's?" and "Are women worse at driving?" Instead, she sees the highly individualistic, profoundly adaptable, and malleable nature of the brain as offering new findings debunking the myth that behavior is unalterable or gender-related.

As a result, she calls on everyone to rid themselves of these myths and look at ourselves



afresh. We need to recognize that the male and female brain debate is a flawed construct. Gender differences can be used as tools to justify inequality.

Question 72: The research of a British professor of cognitive neuroimaging has succeeded in establishing that

- (A) the brain of men and women are alike.
- (B) science needs to challenge the status quo.
- (C) society must break away from attempts at stereotyping gender issues.
- (D) the potential of a human brain is not directly linked to gender.

Correct Answer: (C, D) society must break away from attempts at stereotyping gender issues; the potential of a human brain is not directly linked to gender.

Solution:

The professor’s research focuses on debunking gender myths by advocating for breaking stereotypes (C) and emphasizing the brain’s adaptability irrespective of gender (D).

Quick Tip

When multiple answers are correct, evaluate all relevant evidence in the passage.

Question 73: The synonym for the word “stranglehold” (Para 1) is

- (A) asphyxiation
- (B) containment
- (C) prohibiting entry
- (D) overwhelming control

Correct Answer: (B, D) containment; overwhelming control.

Solution:

”Stranglehold” implies both containment (B) and dominance or overwhelming control (D), as reflected in the context of stereotypes dominating perceptions.

Quick Tip

Check the passage context to identify nuances of word meanings for synonym questions.



Question 74: By referring to word as “gendered” the writer wants to convey that

- (A) gender differences can be detected right from childhood.
- (B) society continues to be fixated on gender stereotypes.
- (C) one’s gender is bound to determine one’s abilities.
- (D) the debate on gender differences will never be resolved.

Correct Answer: (A, B) gender differences can be detected right from childhood; society continues to be fixated on gender stereotypes.

Solution:

The word ”gendered” illustrates how societal biases and stereotypes (B) shape perceptions of gender from a young age (A).

Quick Tip

Look for supporting examples in the passage when identifying intended meanings.

Question 75: The writer of this passage wants to emphasize the need to

- (A) use new insights provided by scientific research for a better understanding of human abilities.
- (B) continuously debate issues of gender differences to achieve human progress.
- (C) question the findings of scientific inquiry into the functioning of the human brain.
- (D) accept gender differences as essential to the survival of the human species.

Correct Answer: (A) use new insights provided by scientific research for a better understanding of human abilities.

Solution:

The writer highlights the necessity of scientific research to dismantle stereotypes and understand human potential better.

Quick Tip

Focus on the concluding sections of the passage to understand the author’s intent.

