

## 125 Questions

**Que. 1** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

There are three main groups of oils: animal, vegetable, and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest remaining animals in the world. To protect the whale from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down, either on board ship or on shore. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and the halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut liver oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. These oils may be bought at any chemist.

Vegetable oil has been known from antiquity. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal oils.

To the ordinary man, one kind of oil may be as important as another. But when the politician or the engineer refers to oil, he almost always means mineral oil, the oil that drives tanks, aeroplanes and warships, motor-cars and diesel locomotives; the oil that is used to lubricate all kinds of machinery. This is the oil that has changed the life of the common man. When it is refined into petrol it is used to drive the internal combustion engine. To it, we owe the existence of the motorcar, which has replaced the private carriage drawn by the horse. To it, we owe the possibility of flying. It has changed the methods of warfare on land and sea. This kind of oil comes out of the earth. Because it burns well, it is used as fuel and in some ways, it is superior to coal in this respect. Many big ships now burn oil instead of coal. Because it burns brightly, it is used for illumination; countless homes are still illuminated with oil-burning lamps. Because it is very slippery, it is used for lubrication. Two metal surfaces rubbing together cause friction and heat; but if they are separated by a thin film of oil, the friction and heat are reduced. No machine would work for long if it were not properly lubricated. The oil used for this purpose must be of the correct thickness; if it is too thin it will not give sufficient lubrication, and if it is too thick it will not reach all parts that must be lubricated.

The existence of oil wells has been known for a long time. Some of the Indians of North America used to collect and sell the oil from the wells of Pennsylvania. No one, however, seems to have realised the importance of this oil until it was found that paraffin oil could be made from it; this led to the development of the wells and to the making of enormous profits. When the internal combustion engine was invented, oil became of worldwide importance.

What was the origin of the oil which now drives our motor cars and aircraft? Scientists are confident about the formation of coal, but they do not seem so sure when asked about oil. They think that the oil under the surface of the earth originated in the distant past, and was formed from living things in the sea. Countless billions of minute sea creatures and plants lived and sank to the sea bed. They were covered with huge deposits of mud; and by processes of chemistry, pressure and temperature were changed through long ages into what we know as oil. For these creatures to become oil, it was necessary that they should be imprisoned between layers of rock for an enormous length of time. The statement that oil originated in the sea is confirmed by a glance at a map showing the chief oilfields of the world; very few of them are far distant from the oceans of today. In some places, gas and oil come up to the surface of the sea from its bed. The rocks in which oil is found are of marine origin too. They are sedimentary rocks, rocks that were laid down by the action of water on the bed of the ocean. Almost always the remains of shells, and other proofs of sea life, are found close to the oil. A very common sedimentary rock is called shale, which is a soft rock and was obviously formed by being deposited on the sea bed. And where there is shale there is likely to be oil.

Geologists, scientists who study rock, indicate the likely places to the oil drillers. In some cases, oil comes out of ground without any drilling at all and has been used for hundreds of years. On the island of Trinidad, the oil is in the form of asphalt, a substance used for making roads. Sir Walter Raleigh visited the famous pitch lake of Trinidad in 1595; it is said to contain nine thousand million tons of asphalt. There are probably huge quantities of crude oil beneath the surface.

The king of the oilfield is the driller. He is a very skilled man. Sometimes he sends his drill more than mile into the earth. During the process of drilling, gas and oil at great pressure may suddenly be met, and if this

rushes out and catches fire the oil well may never be brought into operation at all. This danger is well known and steps are always taken to prevent it.

There is a lot of luck in drilling for oil. The drill may just miss the oil although it is near, on the other hand, it may strike oil at a fairly high level. When the drill goes down, it brings up soil. The samples of soil from various depths are examined for traces of oil. If they are disappointed at one place, the drillers go to another. Great sums of money have been spent, for example in the deserts of Egypt, in 'prospecting for oil. Sometimes little is found. When we buy a few gallons of petrol for our cars, we pay not only the cost of the petrol but also part of the cost of the search that is always going on.

Whales are

1. the largest animals ever existing in the world
2. the largest animals living on land at present
3. the largest animals now living in the world
4. the largest animals living in the Caspian Sea

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 2** Vegetable oil

1. was not known to people in ancient times
2. was well known to people long ago
3. was known only in ancient times
4. is known only to old people

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 3** The term mineral oil refers here to

1. the oil from which petrol is made
2. petrol only
3. diesel only
4. any oil that burns brightly

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 4** Oil-burning lamps

1. are in use in more and more homes these days
2. are not very much in use now
3. burn more brightly than any other type of lamps
4. are used by a large number of people, although not so many as previously

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 5** The purpose of lubrication is

1. production of heat
2. reduction of heat and friction
3. to reach all parts of a machine
4. production of the oil having the right thickness

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 6** Mineral oil became very important only when

1. engineers invented the internal combustion engine

2. scientists in Pennsylvania developed oil wells
3. lubricating oils were made from it
4. American Indians promoted its use

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 7** Scientists are of the opinion

1. coal was formed from shale lying under the surface of the Earth
2. large deposits of mud on the sea bed went to form oil
3. the sea creatures caught between layers of rock went to form oil
4. oil was formed from sea water when it was added by the process of chemistry, pressure and temperature

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 8** The author opines that where there is shale, there is likely to be oil because

1. oil was first formed under the sea
2. shale is a sedimentary rock
3. oil was made from shale
4. shale is a sort of oil

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 9** The oil drill

1. should invariably go at least a mile into the Earth
2. cannot go more than a mile into the Earth
3. often goes about a mile into the Earth
4. occasionally goes more than a mile into the Earth

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 10** The cost of unsuccessful drilling

1. is borne by the driller
2. is borne by the refineries
3. is borne by the government
4. is borne by the consumer of petrol or other petroleum products

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 11** Read the passage carefully, and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Truth and non-violence are our goals. Non-violence is the supreme dharma, there is no discovery of greater import than this. So long as we engage in mundane actions, so long as soul and body are together, some violence will continue to occur through our agency. But we must renounce at least the violence that it is possible for us to renounce. We should understand that the less violence a religion permits, the more is the truth contained in it: If we can ensure the deliverance of India, it is only through truth and non-violence.

Many people have the habit of hiding their own sentiments when in the presence of an important person and suiting their talk to his pleasure. They do not realise how cruelly they deceive themselves and harm the truth. One must say what one feels. It is impertinence to go against the reason. One must not hesitate the least to tell what one feels to anyone, be he a Minister of the Government or even a more exalted person. Deal with all with truth and non-violence.

'Import' here means

1. to bring from abroad
2. that which is brought from abroad
3. importance
4. to be of consequence to

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 12** 'So long as soul and body are together' means,

1. So long as we are alive
2. So long as we are able to meet our expenses
3. So long as we keep ourselves away from religious disputes
4. So long as we do not support the fight for freedom

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 13** Deliverance implies

1. the release of the soul from the body
2. freedom from the British domination
3. the author's release from the jail
4. authoritative opinion

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 14** People hide their own sentiments before an important person

1. because they are afraid of him
2. because they do not want to let him know the real position
3. because they are secretive by nature
4. because they want to flatter and please him

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 15** Which is the most truthful dhrama?

1. That which encourages violence
2. That which discourages violence
3. That which has nothing to do with non-violence
4. That which is amoral

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 16** Tick the correct expressions.

1. I am fed with you
2. I am fed up with you
3. I am fed of you
4. I am fed of with you

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 17** Tick the correct expressions.

1. Look before you do
2. Look before you work

3. Look before you leap
4. Look first and then leap

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 18** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

I don't understand; what you are getting \_\_\_\_\_.

1. on
2. in
3. at
4. with

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 19** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

He shook me \_\_\_\_\_ the hand and helped me off with my coat.

1. on
2. by
3. with
4. off

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 20** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

She is going to have another blouse made to go with her costume, as her old one is quite worn \_\_\_\_\_.

1. to
2. of
3. out
4. within

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 21** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

We set \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the old man pointed out the way to us.

1. of
2. off
3. towards
4. for

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 22** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

You must account to the manager \_\_\_\_\_ the money you used.

1. of
2. with
3. about
4. for

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 23** Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from those given after every sentence.

The police accused the young man \_\_\_\_\_ murder.

1. of
2. about
3. for
4. amid

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 24** The following sentence is divided into three parts (A), (B) and (C). Some of the sentences have errors in one part and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark (D).

Both Ram and Shyam (A)/ were not present (B)/ in the classroom (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 25** The following sentence is divided into three parts (A), (B) and (C). Some of the sentences have errors in one part and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark (D).

It is really strange (A)/ that he has not (B)/ replied my letter (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 26** The following sentences is divided into three parts (A), (B) and (C). Some of the sentences have errors in one part and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark (D).

Many things (A)/ have happened since (B)/ I have left the school (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 27** The following sentence is divided into three parts (A), (B) and (C). Some of the sentences have errors in one part and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark (D).

He told me (A)/ that he is not (B)/ interested in games and sports (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 28** In question you have a passage, Read the passage carefully, and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in Black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies; and he may be justly termed a humorist in a nation of humorists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he effects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence: though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love.

I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion, and while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most ill-bounded ill nature. Some affect humanity and tenderness, others boast of having such disposition from nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

'Because he possesses my esteem' means

1. I hate him
2. I have great regard for him
3. He occupies my room unlawfully
4. He does not like me

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 29** 'Humorist' has been used for

1. one who loves creating humour
2. one who writes comedies of humours
3. one who is capricious
4. one who loves humorous people

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 30** 'Parsimony' refers to

1. the money that Parsees use for donation
2. avoidance of excess
3. the quality of being a spendthrift
4. the money that does not belong to the user

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 31** 'Glowing with compassion' implies

1. full of pity
2. red with anger
3. blushing
4. shamefacedly

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 32** 'Reveals him' means

1. exposes his shameful conduct

2. evidences his irritability
3. makes his latent goodness evident
4. manifests his attempt to hide his shameful conduct

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 33** The Beginning of the modern realistic drama in England took place with the writing of Caste, a play written by:

1. Pinero
2. Arthur Jones
3. Robertson
4. Ibsen

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 34** In which Charles Dickens, novel we come across a character called Mr. Micawber?

1. A Tale of Two cities
2. David Copperfield
3. Great Expectations
4. Oliver Twist

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 35** To use another person's thoughts writings as one's called:

1. Plagiarism
2. Pantheism
3. Syllogism
4. Parody

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 36** Will no one tell me what the signs, Perhaps the Plaintive numbers flow for old unhappy far off things.

And battles long ago.

The above long ago

1. The Solitary Reaper
2. Three Years she Grew
3. Michael
4. An Evening Walk

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 37** 'Death of a Salesman' is written by:

1. Faulkner
2. Arthur Miller
3. O'Neill
4. Hemingway

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 38** Who made the Devil's remark without Milton?

'Milton was of the Devil's party without knowing it'

1. Tilliard
2. Coleridge
3. Blake
4. Christopher Hill

Correct Option - 3

**Que. 39** The sounding Cataract:  
Haunted me like passion

These lines occur in the poem

1. Resolution and Independence
2. The Tables Turned
3. The River Dudden
4. Tintern Abbey

Correct Option - 4

**Que. 40** Find out the figure of speech in the following line.  
'The waves thundered on the shore'.

1. Personification
2. Onomatopoeia
3. Hyperbole
4. Metaphor

Correct Option - 1

**Que. 41** "The wisest, the brightest and then meanest" is said of:

1. Defoe
2. Bacon
3. Milton
4. Dryden

Correct Option - 2

**Que. 42** Complete the following sentence by selecting the correct option:  
Shakespeare was born at \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Stratford-at-Avon
2. Stratford-upon-Avon
3. Stratford-in-Avon
4. Stratford-on-Avon

Correct Option - 2

**Que. 43** 'Our bodies are our gardens to which our wills are gardeners'  
The above words from the speech of

1. Hamlet
2. Iago
3. Viola

4. Brutus

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 44** Robert Southey was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_ as the poet Laureate of England.

1. Tennyson
2. Arnold
3. Wordsworth
4. Shelley

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 45** Let us go then, you and I,  
When the evening is spread out against the sky.

Like a patient etherized upon a table.

The above lines have been written in:

1. Unrhymed Verse
2. Blank Verse
3. Free Verse
4. Iambic Meter

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 46** Willing suspension of disbelief is a phrase coined by:

1. Dryden
2. Coleridge
3. T.S Eliot
4. Arnold

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 47** The Chaucerian Stanza or Rhyme Royal comprises:

1. 7 lines
2. 8 lines
3. 9 lines
4. 4 lines

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 48** 'The Little Man' written by Galsworthy is a/an

1. Poem
2. Novel
3. Play
4. One Act play

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 49** A sudden and ridiculous descent from the exalted to the common-place and ordinary, especially when a writer striving for the noble or pathetic achieves the ludicrous, is best expressed by the term:

1. The comic relief

2. Bathos
3. Melodrama
4. Paradox

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 50** Who, among the following was the first poet laureate officially appointed by the British sovereign?

1. Ben Jonson
2. Robert Southey
3. Dryden
4. Wordsworth

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 51** Rewrite the following sentence using "too".

He was so excited that he could not think.

1. He was too excited and so he could not think
2. He was very too excited to think
3. He was too excited to think
4. He was much too excited to think

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 52** Tick the correctly punctuated sentence-

1. They invoked-Gods who blessed them.
2. They invoked Gods, who blessed them.
3. They invoked "Gods" who blessed them.
4. They invoked gods who blessed them.

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 53** Tick the correctly punctuated sentence-

1. 'The Ganga' rises from the Himalayas.
2. The Ganga rises from the Himalayas.
3. The Ganga rises from the 'Himalayas'.
4. 'The Ganga' rises from 'the Himalayas'.

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 54** Othello killed Desdemona out of

1. anger
2. hatred
3. love
4. ignorance

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 55** Shakespeare wrote:

1. romantic comedies
2. comedies of humours

3. comedies of manners
4. sentimental comedies

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 56** The phrase 'objective co-relative' has been coined by:

1. Ezra Pound
2. Walt Whitman
3. T.S. Eliot
4. I.A. Richards

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 57** 'Sartor Resartus' is a thought provoking work of:

1. Carlyle
2. William Morris
3. Ruskin
4. Ibsen

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 58** In the year 1637 Milton confided to his friend that he had fixed his mind upon writing some monumental poetical work. Select among the following, the name of his friend to whom this information was given:

1. Richard Powell
2. Edward King
3. Henry Lawes
4. Diodati

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 59** As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods, They kill us for sport,  
The above lines by Shakespeare occur in the play:

1. Julius Caesar
2. Macbeth
3. Hamlet
4. King Lear

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 60** The woman character Delilah appears in:

1. Dr. Faustus
2. Samson Agonistes
3. Twelfth Night
4. Macbeth

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 61** Galsworthy was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in:

1. 1931
2. 1929

3. 1930
4. 1932

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 62** Select the correctly punctuated sentences.

Speak clearly if you would be understood

1. Speak clearly, if you would be understood
2. Speak clearly, if, you would be understood.
3. Speak clearly, if you would be understood.
4. Speak clearly. If you would be understood

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 63** Select the correctly punctuated sentences.

Wealth may seek us but wisdom must be sought.

1. Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought!
2. Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought?
3. Wealth may seek us. But wisdom must be sought!
4. Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought.

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 64** Select the correctly punctuated sentences.

Perhaps cried he there may be such monsters that you describe :

1. "Perhaps" cried he, "there may be such monsters that you describe"
2. "Perhaps," cried he. "There may be such monsters that you describe"
3. "Perhaps," cried he, "there may be such monsters that you describe".
4. "Perhaps," cried he, "there may be such monsters that you describe"

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 65** Select the correctly punctuated sentences.

There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste.

1. There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish The slavery of caste.
2. There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste.
3. There is a slavery, that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste.
4. There is a slavery, that no legislation can abolish the Slavery of Caste.

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 66** Select the correct indirect/direct narration in the following.

The kidnappers said, "If you do not pay the ransom, we'll kill the boy."

1. The kidnappers threatened to kill the boy if they did not pay the ransom.
2. The kidnappers said that if they not paid the ransom, they will kill the boy.
3. The kidnappers said to them that if you do not pay the ransom, we shall kill the boy.
4. The kidnappers threatened that if the parents of the boy did not pay the ransom, the boy will be killed.

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 67** Select the correct indirect/direct narration in the following.

"Ugh! There's a slug in my lettuce. Waiter!" he cried.

1. He said ugh that there was a slug in his lettuce and asked the waiter to come.
2. He exclaimed with disgust that there was a slug in his lettuce and called the waiter.
3. He said to the waiter that ugh there was a slug in his lettuce.
4. He asked the waiter that there was a slug in his lettuce.

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 68** Select the correct indirect/direct narration in the following.

"I hope you'll have a good journey," I said, I also said, "Good bye".

1. I bade him good bye and hoped that he would have a good journey.
2. I said that I hoped with good bye that he will have a good journey.
3. I was hopeful that he will have a good journey and bade him good bye.
4. I said him good bye and wished him a good journey.

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 69** Select the correct indirect/direct narration in the following.

"You used to be good at Grammar," said I, "Why have you neglected it?"

1. I said that he used to be good at Grammar and said why he had neglected it.
2. I said to him that he had been good at grammar and wanted to know why he had neglected it.
3. I reminded him that he used to be good at grammar and asked why he had neglected it.
4. I asked him that why had he neglected grammar when he used to be good at it.

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 70** Select the correct indirect/direct narration in the following.

I invited Rama to come for a drive the following day.

1. I said to Rama, "Will you come for a drive the following day?"
2. I said to Rama, "Will you come for a drive the next day?"
3. I put a question to Rama. "Will you come for a drive the day following?"
4. I said, "Rama, would you like to come for a drive tomorrow?"

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 71** Select the correctly spelt words.

1. appellant
2. apellant
3. appellat
4. appellent

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 72** Select the correctly spelt words.

1. Beelzebub
2. Beilzebub
3. Bilzebub
4. Bielzebub

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 73** Select the correctly spelt word.

1. exaseration
2. exaggeration
3. exageration
4. exazeration

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 74** Select the correctly spelt words.

1. hidro cortizone
2. hydro cortizone
3. hydro cortisone
4. hidro cortisone

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 75** Select the correctly spelt words.

1. sufragette
2. suffragete
3. suffragette
4. sufragete

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 76** Select the correctly spelt words.

1. narcissus
2. naarcissus
3. narcissous
4. naarcissous

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 77** "Allusion":

1. is another spelling of illusion
2. is a grammatical device
3. is an indirect or passing reference to an event person, place or artistic work
4. is a dramatic device

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 78** Who is known as the poet's poet?

1. John Milton
2. John Dryden
3. Edmund Spenser
4. T.S. Eliot

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 79** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

They are pulling down the old theatre.

1. The old theatre is being pulled down.
2. The old theatre is being pulled down by them.
3. The old theatre is pulling down.
4. The old theatre has been pulling down

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 80** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

1. The painting will be exhibiting by the organisers till the end of the month.
2. The paintings will be presented in an exhibition till the end of the month.
3. An exhibition of the paintings will be held till the end of the month.
4. The painting will be exhibited by the organizers till the end of the month.

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 81** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

He expected us to offer him the job

1. A job was expected by us to be offered him.
2. He expected to be offered a job.
3. An offer of a job by us was expected by him.
4. An offer of a job was being expected by him.

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 82** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

The PM was to have opened the dry dock.

1. The dry dock was to have been opened by the PM.
2. It was expected that the PM would open the dry dock.
3. The opening of the dry dock was to be done by the PM.
4. The PM was scheduled to open the dry dock.

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 83** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

An uneasy silence succeeded the shot.

1. The shot was successful after an uneasy silence.
2. The shot was succeeded by an uneasy silence.
3. The shot was succeeded by an uneasy silence among them.
4. There was an uneasy silence after the shot had been fired.

Correct Option - 2

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**Que. 84** These questions are related to change in Active/Passive voice, select the correct alternatives from those given.

He was made to surrender his passport.

1. I made him to surrender his passport.
2. The authorities made him to surrender his passport.
3. They made him surrender his passport.
4. We made him to surrender his passport.

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 85** Who wrote the following lines?

Fresh spring and summer and winter hoar.

Move my faint heart with grief.

1. Keats
2. Shelley
3. Southey
4. Coleridge

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 86** The author of Nightingales is:

1. Robert Frost
2. Rupert Brooke
3. Robert Bridges
4. John Keats

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 87** Of which poem is the following line a part?

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn.

1. Lycidas
2. The Scholar Gipsy
3. Gray's Elegy
4. In Memoriam

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 88** The Alchemist is a:

1. novel
2. Poem
3. book on chemistry
4. tragedy

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 89** An alexandrine is a verse line in:

1. an iambic hexameter
2. an iambic pentameter
3. a dactylic tetrameter
4. a trochaic hexameter

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 90** W. H. Auden belonged to the:

1. present century
2. nineteenth century
3. eighteenth century
4. twentieth century

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 91** Cambridge School refers to

1. a group of early twentieth century poets
2. a group of early twentieth century novelists
3. a group of early twentieth century dramatists
4. a group of early twentieth century critics

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 92** Catharsis

1. is related to tragedy
2. is related to comedy
3. is related to sonnetteering
4. is related to farce

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 93** Chorus

1. is a brand of writing inks
2. is a group of singers in drama
3. is a group of beautiful actresses
4. is a group of D.J. dancers

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 94** 'Comic Relief' implies:

1. the interval in a play or film
2. a hilarious comedy
3. a short humorous episode interrupting a tragedy
4. the effect of Catharsis

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 95** Morality play were

1. produced in the 15th and 16th centuries
2. produced in the 17th century
3. produced in the 18th century
4. produced in the 19th century

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 96** Name the figure of speech in the following line.

'Why then, O brawling love, O loving hate.'

1. Metaphor
2. Simile
3. Apostrophe
4. Oxymoron

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 97** For the last thirty years of his life Thomas Hardy did not write:

1. short stories
2. novels
3. poems
4. plays

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 98** Robert Browning's poetry is:

1. optimistic
2. pessimistic
3. melioristic
4. neither optimistic nor pessimistic

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 99** Milton was:

1. An Elizabethan poet
2. a belated Elizabethan poet
3. a Jacobean
4. a classical poet

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 100** Dryden as a critic was:

1. a blind supporter of Aristotle
2. an opponent of the critical theories of Aristotle
3. unaware of the critical theories of Aristotle
4. a rational following of the critical theories of Aristotle

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 101** Parable is:

1. a poem in paragraphs
2. a book in an epic
3. a brief tale illustrating some moral
4. a cure of paralysis

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 102** Portia is the heroine of the play:

1. Hamlet
2. The Merry Wives of Windsor
3. The Tempest
4. The Merchant of Venice

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 103** The lines 'Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale. Her Infinite variety' occur in:

1. All for Love
2. Hamlet
3. Antony and Cleopatra
4. As You like It

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 104** The lines 'The mind is its own place, and in itself,  
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven'

1. Lycidas
2. Paradise Regained
3. Comus
4. Paradise Lost

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 105** The lines 'Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven,' occur in the poem of

1. William Wordsworth
2. William Shakespeare
3. John Milton
4. Christopher Marlowe

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 106** 'Vindictive' means

1. windy
2. stormy
3. revengeful
4. peace loving

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 107** 'Tumultuous' means

1. causing disturbance
2. causing fear
3. causing illness
4. causing grief

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 108** 'Reticent' means

1. outspoken
2. reserved
3. quarrelsome
4. benevolent

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 109** 'Nauseous' means

1. gaseous
2. venomous
3. sickening
4. generous

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 110** 'Hypothetical' means

1. practical
2. philosophical
3. sensitive
4. supposed

Correct Option - 4

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**Que. 111** 'Loyalties criss-cross each other' is a dialogue in a play by:

1. Shakespeare
2. Galsworthy
3. Milton
4. Shaw

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 112** The author of 'Samson Agonistes' was

1. John Fletcher
2. John Webster
3. John Milton
4. Ben Jonson

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 113** The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eaves.

The figure of speech is:

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Onomatopoeia
4. Hyperbole

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 114** Oh Fame! if I e'er took delight in thy Praises.

The figure of speech is:

1. Personification
2. Apostrophe
3. Onomatopoeia
4. Metaphor

Correct Option - 1

---

**Que. 115** Which of the following plays is not by Shakespeare?

1. Much Ado About Nothing
2. Edward II
3. A Midsummer Night's Dream
4. King Henry IV

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 116** Who of the following poets belong to the Fleshly School of poetry?

1. Edmund Spenser
2. John Keats
3. J.S. Eliot
4. D.G. Rossetti

Correct Option - 4

---

**Que. 117** E. M. Foster belonged to:

1. The Fleshly School of Poetry
2. The Georgians
3. The Bloomsbury Group
4. The Age of Interrogation

Correct Option - 3

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**Que. 118** Beat writers:

1. wrote in the 1950's
2. wrote in the 1940's
3. wrote in the 1960's
4. wrote in the 1980's

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 119** 'Bucolic' refers to

1. the poets who wrote in praise of wine
2. the poets who wrote pastoral poetry
3. the poets who imitate Pope
4. the poets who imitated Wordsworth

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 120** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

The director (A)/ failed in films after films (B)/ which he directed (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 121** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

No sooner had (A)/ the doctor enter the hospital (B)/ than it began to rain (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 122** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

Had he reached the station (A)/ a few minutes earlier (B)/ he had caught the train (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 3

---

**Que. 123** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

He committed suicide twice (A)/ before he died (B)/ and left the members of his family crying (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 1

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**Que. 124** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

We congratulated him (A)/ for winning a scholarship (B)/ and being awarded the Governor's medal (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - 2

---

**Que. 125** Read each of the following sentences to trace the parts which are incorrect grammatically. The alphabet of the part is to be mentioned as the answer.

The furnitures purchased by me (A)/ is sub-standard (B)/ and not fit for my drawing room (C)/ No error (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Correct Option - **1**