

Test Booklet Code & No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्र.

A

Paper-II ENGLISH

Signature and Name of Invigilator

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

1. (Signature)

(Name)

Seat No.

(In words)

2. (Signature)

(Name)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

MAY - 03216**Time Allowed : 1¼ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 100****Number of Pages in this Booklet : 12****Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50****Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of 50 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-II will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.
 - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : where (C) is the correct response.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 50 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून पहावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळी वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळ/निळ करवा.
उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहीलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खुण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गाचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.

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English
Paper II**Time Allowed : 75 Minutes]****[Maximum Marks : 100****Note :** This Paper contains **Fifty (50)** multiple choice questions. Each question carries **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| 1. Simone de Beauvoir is the pioneer of :
(A) feminism
(B) structuralism
(C) poststructuralism
(D) phenomenology | 4. Who wrote <i>The Life of Samuel Johnson</i> ?
(A) Charles Lamb
(B) William Hazlitt
(C) James Boswell
(D) Oscar Wilde |
| 2. George Eliot was the pen name of
(A) Mary Isaac
(B) Mary Ann Evans
(C) Anne Bronte
(D) Evans Ann | 5. Who among the following is <i>not</i> a British writer ?
(A) D.H. Lawrence
(B) E.M. Forster
(C) Thomas Hardy
(D) Ernest Hemingway |
| 3. Which of the following novels is <i>not</i> written by E.M. Forster ?
(A) <i>Where Angels Fear to Tread</i>
(B) <i>The Longest Journey</i>
(C) <i>The Room With a View</i>
(D) <i>Lord Jim</i> | 6. is the only play where Shakespeare follows the classical three unities of time, place and action.
(A) <i>The Tempest</i>
(B) <i>Midsummer Night's Dream</i>
(C) <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>
(D) <i>King Lear</i> |

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| <p>7. The term 'objective correlative' is associated with :</p> <p>(A) Shelley</p> <p>(B) Arnold</p> <p>(C) Pope</p> <p>(D) T.S. Eliot</p> <p>8. Who is the movement poet among the following ?</p> <p>(A) Shelley</p> <p>(B) Yeats</p> <p>(C) Larkin</p> <p>(D) Hopkins</p> <p>9. Coleridge draws a distinction between Imagination and</p> <p>(A) Reason</p> <p>(B) Fancy</p> <p>(C) Inspiration</p> <p>(D) Intellect</p> | <p>10. Robert Browning is famous for his :</p> <p>(A) ballads</p> <p>(B) dramatic monologues</p> <p>(C) odes</p> <p>(D) elegies</p> <p>11. Who wrote <i>Wuthering Heights</i> ?</p> <p>(A) Emile Bronte</p> <p>(B) Charlotte Bronte</p> <p>(C) Anne Bronte</p> <p>(D) Jane Austen</p> <p>12. The meaning of hamartia is :</p> <p>(A) chorus</p> <p>(B) imitation</p> <p>(C) error in judgement</p> <p>(D) purgation</p> |
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13. The line “Busie old foole, unruly sunne” is written by :
- (A) Donne
(B) Marvell
(C) Herbert
(D) Quarles
14. The author of *Christ's Victory and Triumph* is :
- (A) Phineas Fletcher
(B) Giles Fletcher
(C) William Browne
(D) Joseph Beaumont
15. The line “A man can be destroyed but not defeated” appears in :
- (A) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
(B) *The Old Man and the Sea*
(C) *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*
(D) *The Sun Also Rises*
16. The poem “Passage to India” is written by :
- (A) Robert Frost
(B) Emily Dickinson
(C) E.M. Forster
(D) Walt Whitman
17. Samuel Pepys is chiefly known as a :
- (A) Diarist
(B) Novelist
(C) Playwright
(D) Poet
18. One of the following novelists is called the poet laureate of market economy. Who is he ?
- (A) Samuel Richardson
(B) Henry Fielding
(C) Laurence Sterne
(D) Daniel Defoe

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19. Dryden's *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy* was first published in :

- (A) 1668
- (B) 1582
- (C) 1764
- (D) 1821

20. 'Kubla Khan' is written by :

- (A) William Wordsworth
- (B) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- (C) John Keats
- (D) P.B. Shelley

21. Wagner is a character in :

- (A) *The Duchess of Malfi*
- (B) *Doctor Faustus*
- (C) *Every Man in His Humour*
- (D) *The Jew of Malta*

22. 'He is the perfect representative of what the age was trying to be, the man who more than anybody else helped society to go the way it wanted to go' is an observation about Joseph Addison's life and works by

- (A) Northrop Frye
- (B) W.K. Wimsatt
- (C) I.A. Richards
- (D) Bonamy Dabrée

23. "Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time."

These famous opening lines are from :

- (A) Ode to Autumn
- (B) Ode to a Nightingale
- (C) Ode on a Grecian Urn
- (D) The Prelude

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24. *The Mill on the Floss* is a tragic story of
- (A) two brothers
- (B) a brother and a sister
- (C) two sisters
- (D) a husband and a wife
25. *The Mistakes of the Night* is the subtitle of the play
- (A) *The Rival*
- (B) *The Comedy of Errors*
- (C) *She Stoops to Conquer*
- (D) *The Merry Wives of Windsor*
26. Heathcliff is a character in
- (A) *Emma*
- (B) *Jane Eyre*
- (C) *Vanity Fair*
- (D) *Wuthering Heights*
27. "Thus conscience does make cowards of all." This famous line is from :
- (A) *Macbeth*
- (B) *Hamlet*
- (C) *The Tempest*
- (D) *Othello*
28. 'Cultural Studies' takes its outlook from
- (A) Saussure
- (B) Raymond Williams
- (C) Julia Kristeva
- (D) Jameson
29. 'Intertextuality' is a term coined by
- (A) Gayatri Spivak
- (B) Julia Kristeva
- (C) Jacques Lacan
- (D) Roland Barthes

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| <p>30. <i>Practical Criticism</i> was written by</p> <p>(A) T.S. Eliot</p> <p>(B) Dr. Johnson</p> <p>(C) S.T. Coleridge</p> <p>(D) I.A. Richards</p> <p>31. Saussure was a key figure in the modern revolutionary studies of</p> <p>(A) language</p> <p>(B) literature</p> <p>(C) culture</p> <p>(D) history</p> <p>32. The most influential of Homi Bhabha's contributions to postcolonial theory is his notion of</p> <p>(A) Productivity</p> <p>(B) Orientalism</p> <p>(C) Hybridity</p> <p>(D) Liminality</p> | <p>33. 'Mythos' in Aristotle's <i>Poetics</i> stands for</p> <p>(A) Plot</p> <p>(B) Diction</p> <p>(C) Character</p> <p>(D) Music</p> <p>34. 'Logocentrism', a term ascribed to Derrida, refers to</p> <p>(A) the nature of western thought, language and culture since Plato's era</p> <p>(B) the nature of eastern thought, language and culture from ancient times</p> <p>(C) the values of liberal humanism</p> <p>(D) the values of Enlightenment</p> |
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35. '*Structuralist Poetics*' stresses on
- (A) linguistic competence
- (B) literary competence
- (C) critical competence
- (D) ideological competence
36. For the New Critics, a poem is
- (A) a historical document
- (B) a well-wrought urn
- (C) an expression of author's personality
- (D) a reflection of society
37. Out of 154 Sonnets, 126 of Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed to
- (A) Dark Lady
- (B) Mr. W.H.
- (C) Queen Elizabeth
- (D) Lady Penelope
38. The expression "Fair is Foul" occurs in
- (A) *The Alchemist*
- (B) *The Malcontent*
- (C) *Macbeth*
- (D) *The Broken Heart*
39. *Everyman* is an anonymous
- (A) Elizabethan play
- (B) Restoration comedy
- (C) Heroic play
- (D) Morality play
40. The term 'difference' has been coined by
- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Jacques Lacan
- (C) Jacques Derrida
- (D) Deleuze and Guattari

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41. The 'Confederation Poets' is a group of poets in :

(A) Australian Literature in English

(B) Pakistani Literature in English

(C) South Asian Literature

(D) Canadian Literature

42. In "Tradition and the Individual Talent' Eliot presents his :

(A) Theory of Impersonality

(B) Theory of Prose

(C) Theory of Narrative

(D) Theory of Personality

43. George Lamming is :

(A) an Australian poet

(B) a Canadian poet

(C) a Caribbean author

(D) an African author

44. Donald Farfrae is a character in the following novel :

(A) *Dubliners*

(B) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*

(C) *To the Lighthouse*

(D) *The Ages of God*

45. *Treatise on Human Nature* is written by :

(A) Francis Bacon

(B) John Milton

(C) David Hume

(D) D.H. Lawrence

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46. In Socrates' times rhetoric was condemned as :
- (A) the mother of lies
 - (B) incomprehensible style
 - (C) cheating
 - (D) ornate style
47. 'I galloped, Dick galloped, we galloped all three' is an example of :
- (A) synecdoche
 - (B) transferred epithet
 - (C) euphemism
 - (D) onomatopoeia
48. 'Full fathom five thy father lies' is an example of :
- (A) Assonance
 - (B) Alliteration
 - (C) Enjambment
 - (D) Apostrophe
49. 'He shot down all my arguments' is an example of :
- (A) Paradox
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Hyperbole
50. 'Breaking the silence of the seas'—this line has a metrical variation, because one of the feet is :
- (A) anapaestic
 - (B) trochaic
 - (C) dactyllic
 - (D) iambic

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