

Test Booklet Code & Serial No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्रमांक

Paper-II ENGLISH

D

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)

JUN - 03219

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

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 100 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper II will be compulsory. 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)

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(D)
- 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 100 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.
- परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटांमध्ये 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 घ्यावी. 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 वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पाहिल्यानंतरच 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)

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(D)
- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली 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 व्यतिरिक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गाचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, 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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Your Personal Exam Guide

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English Paper II

Time Allowed : 120 Minutes]**[Maximum Marks : 200**

Note : This Paper contains **Hundred (100)** multiple choice questions. Each question carrying **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| <p>1. “It is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all.” Who composed these lines ?</p> <p>(A) Alfred Tennyson</p> <p>(B) Robert Browning</p> <p>(C) Thomas Hardy</p> <p>(D) George Eliot</p> <p>2. The poem “The Land” was written by :</p> <p>(A) W.H. Auden</p> <p>(B) C. Day Lewis</p> <p>(C) Stephen Spender</p> <p>(D) Victoria Sackville-West</p> <p>3. What is the name of the king in Shakespeare’s play <i>Henry IV Part I</i> ?</p> <p>(A) Richard</p> <p>(B) Douglas</p> <p>(C) Bolingbroke</p> <p>(D) Edward</p> | <p>4. What is common among the following :</p> <p>(1) <i>If I Die Today</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Atom and the Serpant</i></p> <p>(3) <i>The Drunk Tantra</i></p> <p>(4) <i>The Awakening</i></p> <p>All are :</p> <p>(A) Travelogues</p> <p>(B) Allegories</p> <p>(C) Satires</p> <p>(D) Campus Novels</p> <p>5. Nayantara Sahgal won Sahitya Akademi Award for the novel :</p> <p>(A) <i>Rich Like Us</i></p> <p>(B) <i>The Day in Shadow</i></p> <p>(C) <i>Plans for Departure</i></p> <p>(D) <i>This Time of Morning</i></p> |
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| <p>6. English as a medium of instruction was introduced in India by :</p> <p>(A) Charter Act 1793</p> <p>(B) Christian missionaries in 1542</p> <p>(C) Macaulay's <i>Minute</i> on Education 1835</p> <p>(D) East India Company Act, 1813</p> <p>7. The earliest forms of English were brought to Great Britain by :</p> <p>(A) Anglo Saxon settlers</p> <p>(B) Nordic tribes</p> <p>(C) French invaders</p> <p>(D) Dutch immigrants</p> <p>8. Which <i>one</i> is <i>NOT</i> a term used by Arnold in <i>Culture and Anarchy</i> ?</p> <p>(A) Barbarians</p> <p>(B) Populace</p> <p>(C) Hellenists</p> <p>(D) Philistines</p> | <p>9. Coleridge's statement regarding poet's ability that "dissolves, diffuses, dissipates in order to recreate" relates to :</p> <p>(A) Fancy</p> <p>(B) Reason</p> <p>(C) Secondary imagination</p> <p>(D) Primary imagination</p> <p>10. What is supposed to be conceit in metaphysical poetry ?</p> <p>(A) The most heterogeneous ideas yoked by violence together</p> <p>(B) Two similar ideas put forcibly together</p> <p>(C) Two dissimilar ideas stated separately</p> <p>(D) Two similar ideas stated together</p> <p>11. Xury and Friday are characters in :</p> <p>(A) <i>Robinson Crusoe</i></p> <p>(B) <i>Moll Flanders</i></p> <p>(C) <i>Tom Jones</i></p> <p>(D) <i>Pride and Prejudice</i></p> |
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12. Who is NOT an 18th century Gothic novelist ?

- (A) Horace Walpole
- (B) Laurence Sterne
- (C) Ann Radcliffe
- (D) William Godwin

13. Three sorts of serpents do resemble thee :

That dangerous eye-killing
cockatrice,

The enchanting siren, which doth so
entice,

The weeping crocodile—these vite
pernicious three.

These lines are written by :

- (A) Michael Drayton
- (B) Edmund Spenser
- (C) William Shakespeare
- (D) Sir Philip Sidney

14. Chaucer's 'Book of the Duchess' is an elegy for

- (A) Duchess of Lancaster
- (B) Duchess of Yorkshire
- (C) Duchess of Licester
- (D) Duchess of Wales

15. Which of the following was NOT a pen name of Walter Scott ?

- (A) Lawrence Templeton
- (B) George Orwell
- (C) Jebediah Cleisbotham
- (D) Captain Clutterbuck

16. Which metrical device has been used by the poet in the following lines ?

Full many a flower is born to blush
unseen

And waste its sweetness on the
desert air.

- (A) Iambic tetrameter
- (B) Iambic pentameter
- (C) Iambic hexameter
- (D) Iambic trimeter

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| <p>17. Who, among the following, is NOT associated with The Theatre of the Absurd ?</p> <p>(A) Samuel Beckett</p> <p>(B) John Osborne</p> <p>(C) John Ford</p> <p>(D) Tom Stoppard</p> <p>18. Pat Barker is the author of :</p> <p>(A) <i>Sacred Hunger</i></p> <p>(B) <i>Birdsong</i></p> <p>(C) <i>The Regeneration Trilogy</i></p> <p>(D) <i>The English Patient</i></p> <p>19. The three term label for the consonant /b/ is :</p> <p>(A) Voiceless nasal fricative</p> <p>(B) Voiced nasal affricate</p> <p>(C) Voiced bilabial plosive</p> <p>(D) Voiceless bilabial fricative</p> | <p>20. Who is known as the Father of Comedy in Europe ?</p> <p>(A) P.G. Woodhouse</p> <p>(B) Ben Jonson</p> <p>(C) Aristophanes</p> <p>(D) Sophocles</p> <p>21. Gerald Crich is a character in D.H. Lawrence's novel entitled :</p> <p>(A) <i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i></p> <p>(B) <i>The Rainbow</i></p> <p>(C) <i>Sons and Lovers</i></p> <p>(D) <i>Women in Love</i></p> <p>22. Which novelist echoed the oft quoted lines of Shakespeare : "As flies to wanton boys/Are we to gods, They kill us for their sport" ?</p> <p>(A) Charles Dickens in <i>David Copperfield</i></p> <p>(B) Thomas Hardy in <i>Tess of the d'Urbervilles</i></p> <p>(C) Thomas Hardy in <i>Under the Greenwood Tree</i></p> <p>(D) George Eliot in <i>The Mill on the Floss</i></p> |
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23. *Keats and Shakespeare* was written by :
- (A) Middleton Murry
(B) Lord David Cecil
(C) Allardyce Nicoll
(D) H.J.C. Grierson
24. Which among the following is *NOT* a work by Nadine Gordimer ?
- (A) The Conservationist
(B) The Urberable Lightness of Being
(C) July's People
(D) The Pick Up
25. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called :
- (A) Comparative research
(B) Mythological research
(C) Historical research
(D) Philosophical research
26. *The Golden Gate* was inspired by whose translation ?
- (A) Charles H. Johnston
(B) Walter W. Arndt
(C) James E. Falen
(D) Stanley Mitchell
27. Which is the main objective of research ?
- (A) To review the literature
(B) To discover new facts or make fresh interpretation of known facts
(C) To summarize what is already known
(D) To get an academic degree
28. Which of these is *NOT* a dialect of English ?
- (A) Yorkshire
(B) Welsh
(C) Bradbury
(D) Kentish

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29. The relevance of behaviourist psychology to language learning was questioned by :
- (A) Chomsky
(B) Skinner
(C) Halliday
(D) Fries
30. "The formation of the disciplinary society is connected with a number of broad historical processes." Which, according to Foucault, is *NOT* a part of the process ?
- (A) Economic
(B) Juridico-political
(C) Scientific
(D) Mystic
31. The word "anagnorisis" used by Aristotle does not mean :
- (A) Discovery
(B) Recognition
(C) Knowledge
(D) Tragic flaw
32. Which among the following statements is NOT true in the context of structuralism ?
- (A) Structuralism is an anti-humanist philosophy
(B) Structuralism makes an attempt to comprehend the world in terms of structures
(C) Structuralism argues that language is a system of differences
(D) Structuralism upholds the autonomy of human subject
33. In Dryden's 'An Essay of Dramatic Poesy', who speaks for the poet himself ?
- (A) Lisideius
(B) Eugenius
(C) Crites
(D) Neander

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34. In which play did Jonson explain his theory of the comedy of humours ?

- (A) *Every Man in His Humour*
- (B) *Every Man Out of His Humour*
- (C) *The Devil is an Ass*
- (D) *Catiline*

35. In the play *The Honest Whore* the role of the prostitute is played by :

- (A) Celia
- (B) Bianca
- (C) Lucy
- (D) Bellafront

36. Research can be classified as :

- (A) Basic, Applied and Action Research
- (B) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
- (C) Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
- (D) All the above

Direction (Q. Nos. 37 to 40) :

Read the following poem and answer the questions given below :

The snow dissolv'd no more is seen
The fields, and woods, behold, are
green,

The changing year renews the plain,
The rivers know their banks again,
The spritely nymph and naked grace
The mazy dance together trace.

The changing year's successive plan
Proclaims mortality to man.

Rough winter's blasts to spring give
way,

Spring yields to summer's sovereign
ray,

Then summer sinks in autumn's reign,
And winter chills the world again.

Her losses soon the moon supplies

But wrtched man, when once he lies

Where Priam and his sons are laid,

Is naught but ashes and a shade.....

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| <p>37. What is the meaning of “the rivers known their banks again” ?</p> <p>(A) The rivers are in spate and their banks cannot contain them</p> <p>(B) The swimmers can swim across the rivers now</p> <p>(C) The rivers have once again started flowing between their banks</p> <p>(D) The banks of the rivers were breached but now they are repaired</p> | <p>39. What is the concept of time as given in the poem ?</p> <p>(A) Time runs in a linear fashion for both man and nature</p> <p>(B) Time runs in a circle for nature and runs linearly for a man</p> <p>(C) Time runs in a circle for both man and nature</p> <p>(D) Time is unpredictable and everchanging</p> |
| <p>38. “Spring yields to summer’s sovereign ray” means :</p> <p>(A) Summer is followed by spring</p> <p>(B) Winter sets in soon after spring</p> <p>(C) Winter sets in soon after summer</p> <p>(D) Spring is followed by summer</p> | <p>40. What is the main idea of the poem ?</p> <p>(A) Life and Death are one and the same</p> <p>(B) Life is more precious than death</p> <p>(C) Both Life and death are precious</p> <p>(D) Nature, once dead, can renew itself but man cannot</p> |

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Directions (Q. Nos. 41 to 44) :**Read the passage and answer the questions given below :**

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is the study and interpretation of texts of all types and/or spoken language in regard to their linguistic and tonal style, where style is the particular variety of language used by different individuals and/or in different situations or settings. The vernacular is used among friends and relatives, whereas more formal language, with respect to grammar, lexicon and pronunciation is often used in a cover letter and résumé and while speaking during a job interview. As a discipline, stylistics

links literary criticism to linguistics.

It does not function as an autonomous domain on its own, and it can be applied to an understanding of literature.

Sources of study in stylistics may range from canonical works of writing to popular texts, and from advertising copy to news, non-fiction, popular culture, political and religious discourse. As the recent work in critical stylistics, multimodal stylistics and mediated stylistics has made clear, non-literary texts may be of just as much interest to stylisticians as literary ones. Literariness, in other words, is here conceived as 'a point on a cline rather than as an absolute'.

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Stylistics as a conceptual discipline may attempt to establish principles capable of explaining particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as in the literary production and reception of genre, the study of folk art, in the study of spoken dialects and registers, and can be applied to areas such as discourse analysis as well as literary criticism. Common features of style include the use of dialogue, including regional accents and or ideolects, the distribution of sentence lengths, the use of particular language registers, etc. Therefore, stylistics looks at what is 'going on' within the language.

41. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT ?

- (A) Stylistics is the analysis of both written and verbal language and can be used to understand literary texts
- (B) Stylistics may be applied to all texts, whether literary or popular, informative or promotional
- (C) Stylistics cannot be applied to discourse analysis and literary criticism
- (D) Stylistics covers language use, dialects and accents

42. The vernacular is used :

- (A) All the time
- (B) In all situations
- (C) With all listeners
- (D) In informal situations

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| <p>43. Stylistics covers :</p> <p>(A) Oral texts</p> <p>(B) Literary and non-literary texts</p> <p>(C) Written texts</p> <p>(D) Popular texts</p> <p>44. “A point on a cline rather than as an absolute” refers to :</p> <p>(A) A starting point</p> <p>(B) An ending point</p> <p>(C) A vast domain</p> <p>(D) A gradual change or variation</p> <p>45. The line “willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike” is an example of :</p> <p>(A) Parallelism</p> <p>(B) Irony</p> <p>(C) Anaphora</p> <p>(D) Hip-hop</p> <p>46. Which novel won 2018 Booker Prize for fiction ?</p> <p>(A) <i>The Mars Room</i></p> <p>(B) <i>The Overstory</i></p> <p>(C) <i>Milkman</i></p> <p>(D) <i>Everything Under</i></p> | <p>47. Which of the following statements is true about <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> ?</p> <p>(A) The author held an ironic mirror to the aristocracy displaying wit and paradoxical wisdom.</p> <p>(B) It is a tragi-comedy.</p> <p>(C) It is a dark comedy written in prose.</p> <p>(D) The writer is philosophising and presenting the spiritual ideals with a didactic approach.</p> <p>48. Gregor Samsa is a character from Franz Kafka’s :</p> <p>(A) <i>The Trial</i></p> <p>(B) <i>The Castle</i></p> <p>(C) <i>In the Penal Colony</i></p> <p>(D) <i>The Metamorphosis</i></p> <p>49. <i>Eminent Victorians</i> was authored by :</p> <p>(A) Roger Fry</p> <p>(B) Norman Douglas</p> <p>(C) Lytton Strachey</p> <p>(D) Compton Mackenzie</p> |
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50. "Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me !"
These lines occur in which of the
following poems ?

- (A) *Idylls of the King*
- (B) *In Memorium*
- (C) *Crossing the Bar*
- (D) *Morte' D Arthur*

51. "The Daughters of the Late Colonel"
is a story by :

- (A) Rudyard Kipling
- (B) H.E. Bates
- (C) H.G. Wells
- (D) Katherine Mansfield

52. Which critic calls Dorris Lessing "an
archeologist of human relations" ?

- (A) Irving Howe
- (B) F.R. Leavis
- (C) G. Wilson Knight
- (D) T.S. Eliot

53. "I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume.
For every atom belonging to me as
good belongs to you."

These lines are from

- (A) "Each and All"
- (B) "Song of Myself"
- (C) "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry"
- (D) "When Lilacs Last in the
Dooryard Bloom'd"

54. *The Woman Writer and the
Nineteenth Century Literary
Imagination* is the subtitle of :

- (A) *The Second Sex*
- (B) *The Madwoman in the Attic*
- (C) *The Sexual Politics*
- (D) *Man Made Language*

55. 'Life Signs' is a poem written
by

- (A) Nissim Ezekiel
- (B) A.K. Ramanujan
- (C) Shiv K. Kumar
- (D) Jayant Mahapatra

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56. Which of these languages did not influence the development of early English ?
- (A) Germanic
- (B) Scandinavian
- (C) Latin
- (D) Macedonian
57. Which of the following statements is *NOT* correct ?
- (A) The norms of standard written English are maintained by an international organisation in the United Kingdom.
- (B) English is the third largest language by number of native speakers, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish.
- (C) English is the most commonly spoken language in the world if one combines native and non-native speakers.
- (D) English is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.
58. "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance.
- As those move easiest who have learned to dance."
- The line means :
- (A) Poets are born
- (B) Poets are made
- (C) Poets are not made
- (D) Poets are a product of history
59. Who coined the term "stream of consciousness" ?
- (A) Sterne
- (B) William James
- (C) Dorothy Richardson
- (D) Dostoevsky
60. Who advocated symptomatic reading of text ?
- (A) I.A. Richards
- (B) Louis Althusser
- (C) Terry Eagleton
- (D) Lacan

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| <p>61. Wordsworth and Coleridge differed with each other on the issue of :</p> <p>(A) Poetic diction</p> <p>(B) Intuition</p> <p>(C) Imagination</p> <p>(D) Reason</p> <p>62. Why is the Jacobean era not called the Jameson era ?</p> <p>(A) Because Jacob was the nickname of King James.</p> <p>(B) Because the Church of England decided to call it Jacobean era.</p> <p>(C) Because Jacobus is the Latin counterpart of the name "James".</p> <p>(D) Because the House of Lord decided to call it Jacobean era.</p> | <p>63. Who is generally known as the translator of Homer ?</p> <p>(A) Ben Jonson</p> <p>(B) John Marston</p> <p>(C) George Chapman</p> <p>(D) John Webster</p> <p>64. The comedy of humours was based on the ancient physiological theory of the "four humours" which were :</p> <p>(A) Mucus, pus, tears and saliva</p> <p>(B) Red, black, yellow, green</p> <p>(C) Blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy</p> <p>(D) Fat, protein, vitamin, carbohydrate</p> |
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65. Periodical essays of the 18th century were primarily centred around :
- (A) Coffee houses
- (B) Taverns
- (C) Ale houses
- (D) The Royal Exchange
66. Fair quiet, have I found thee here.
And Innocence thy Sister dear !
Mistaken long, I sought you then
In busie companies of men.
These lines are written by :
- (A) John Milton
- (B) Andrew Marvell
- (C) George Herbert
- (D) John Donne
67. War of the Roses in English history was fought between the Hosues of :
- (A) Lancaster and York
- (B) Lancaster and Wessex
- (C) York and Denmark
- (D) York and Normandy
68. Which *one* of the following is *NOT* written by Charles Lamb ?
- (A) "Old and New Schoolmaster"
- (B) "Of Simulation and Dissimulation"
- (C) "Imperfect Sympathies"
- (D) "A Bachelor's Complaint Against the Behaviour of Married People"

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69. Which among the following poets composed the given lines :

..... The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion : the tall
rock,

The mountain, and the deep and
gloomy wood,

Their colours and their forms, were
then to me

An appetite.

- (A) Percy Bysshe Shelley
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) Robert Southey
- (D) Thomas De Quincey

70. "Death, thou shalt die." – This line is an example of :

- (A) Mime
- (B) Fallacy
- (C) Paradox
- (D) Parable

71. Who, among the following, is NOT a poet ?

- (A) Samuel Beckett
- (B) Robert Graves
- (C) Philip Larkin
- (D) W.H. Auden

72. In a closed vowel :

- (A) A part of the tongue rises to half-open position.
- (B) A part of the tongue rises to half close position.
- (C) A part of the tongue rises to open position.
- (D) A part of the tongue rises to the close position.

73. A morpheme belongs to :

- (A) The phonological system of a language
- (B) The grammatical and phonological systems of a language
- (C) The grammatical system of a language
- (D) The pragmatic system of a language

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74. George Bernard Shaw, while commenting on a female character observes that she left her family to begin “a journey in search of self-respect and apprenticeship to life”, and that her revolt is “the end of a chapter of human history.” Here, Shaw is referring to :
- (A) Nora in *A Doll’s House*
- (B) Joan of Arc in *Saint Joan*
- (C) Gertrude Morel in *Sons and Lovers*
- (D) Anna in *Anna Karenina*
75. Name the writer who creates the binary between ‘head consciousness’ and ‘blood consciousness’.
- (A) D.H. Lawrence
- (B) John Keats
- (C) Charles Darwin
- (D) Erich Fromm
76. Which work of Charles Dickens has as many as three hundred and fifty six characters ?
- (A) *Oliver Twist*
- (B) *A Tale of Two Cities*
- (C) *The Pickwick Papers*
- (D) *David Copperfield*
77. In which poem do the following lines occur :
- Then, welcome each rebuff
That turns earth’s smoothness rough
Each sting that bids nor sit nor
stand but go !
Be our joys three parts pain !
- (A) “The Lotus Eaters”
- (B) “Rabi Ben Ezra”
- (C) “Thyrsis”
- (D) “Ulysses”

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78. *Twenty Love Poems and A Song of Despair* is a collection of poems by :
- (A) T.S. Eliot
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) Pablo Neruda
- (D) A.K. Ramanujan
79. The playwright Wole Soyinka is from :
- (A) Nigeria
- (B) Kenya
- (C) Egypt
- (D) The Sudan
80. The title of "The Waste Land" is derived from :
- (A) *Ishopanishad*
- (B) *The Bible*
- (C) *The Golden Bough*
- (D) *From Ritual to Romance*
81. In *The Inheritance of Loss*, the characters are trapped in :
- (A) Their own world
- (B) India's rigid class system
- (C) Generation gap
- (D) Superstitions
82. Manohar Malgonkar's novel *Distance Drum* depicts :
- (A) Family life of a doctor
- (B) Religious life of rural people
- (C) Army life experiences
- (D) City life experiences
83. Which are the passive language skills ?
- (A) Reading and writing
- (B) Listening and reading
- (C) Speaking and writing
- (D) Listening and speaking

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84. Arnold's moral touchstones were meant to promulgate the ideal of :
- (A) Materialism
 - (B) Symbolism
 - (C) Civility
 - (D) Imagism
85. "Mytheme" is a word coined by :
- (A) Claude Levi Strauss
 - (B) Roland Barthes
 - (C) Jacques Derrida
 - (D) Jacques Lacon
86. The term 'Objective Correlative' appears in the essay :
- (A) Hamlet and His Problems
 - (B) Metaphysical Poets
 - (C) Tradition and Individual Talent
 - (D) Function of Criticism
87. Aristotle argues that comedy is an imitation of characters of :
- (A) Special type
 - (B) Lower type
 - (C) Higher type
 - (D) Funny type
88. Which play of Ben Jonson has been acclaimed as observing to perfection the three classical unities ?
- (A) *Volpone*
 - (B) *The Alchemist*
 - (C) *Bartholomew Fair*
 - (D) *Every Man Out of His Humour*
89. In which poem does Pope group his literary rivals and critics together as the general enemy 'Dullness' ?
- (A) "The Dunciad"
 - (B) "An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot"
 - (C) "The Rape of the Lock"
 - (D) "Moral Essays"

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90. William Congreve's play *The Way of the World* is a :

- (A) Comedy of Manners
- (B) Sentimental Comedy
- (C) Romantic Comedy
- (D) Dark Comedy

91. Christopher Marlowe's "blank verse" that became the staple medium for later Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatic writing was called as "mighty line" by :

- (A) Ben Jonson
- (B) David Lodge
- (C) Robert Greene
- (D) Thomas Nashe

92. Geoffrey Chaucer was trusted and aided by three successive kings Edward III, Richard II and

- (A) Richard III
- (B) Henry IV
- (C) Edward IV
- (D) Henry V

93. Match the correct pairs by matching the names of the works with the correct name of their authors :

List I

- (i) Queen Mab
- (ii) The Lady of the Lake
- (iii) Confessions of an Opium Eater
- (iv) "Loneliness" and "After a Holiday"

List II

- (a) Charles Lamb
- (b) Thomas De Quencey
- (c) Sir Walter Scott
- (d) P.B. Shelley

Codes :

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

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94. The subject of *The Rape of the Lock* draws upon the incident in which Lord Petre snipped off a lock of hair of :
- (A) Fanny Browne
(B) Belinda
(C) Christine
(D) Arabella Fernor
95. Name the debut novel of Kingsley Amis :
- (A) *Lucky Jim*
(B) *That Uncertain Feeling*
(C) *Take a Girl Like You*
(D) *The Anti-Death League*
96. Who is the author of *The Coral Island* ?
- (A) Graham Greene
(B) Anthony Powell
(C) R.M. Ballantyne
(D) Angus Wilson
97. *Curriculum Vitae* by Muriel Spark is :
- (A) An Autobiography
(B) A psychological novel
(C) Science Fiction
(D) A Regional novel
98. 'The Myth of Sisyphus' (1942) is written by :
- (A) Samuel Becket
(B) Albert Camus
(C) Harold Pinter
(D) Arthur Adamov
99. Which, among the following, is *not* a work of Bertolt Brecht ?
- (A) *The Threepenny Opera*
(B) *Mother Courage and Her Children*
(C) *Life of Galileo*
(D) *Outsider*
100. "The Witch" is a poem written by :
- (A) Isaac Rosenberg
(B) Wilfred Owen
(C) Walter de la Mare
(D) Edward Thomas

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