



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

UP Junior Aided Teacher (UPJASE) 2021 Prev. Yr. Paper (Hindi, English & Sanskrit)

Total Time: 2 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 150

Instructions

1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one or more correct answers.
3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

Navigating & Answering a Question

1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Knowledge

1. In which year Akbar ended the Jiziya Tax for the first time? (+1)
- a. 1564
 - b. 1567
 - c. 1565
 - d. 1566
-
2. Who was elected as the President of Indian National Congress in 1938? (+1)
- a. Abul Kalam Azad
 - b. Subhash Chandra Bose
 - c. J. B. Kriplani
 - d. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya
-
3. In which of the following years Surendra Nath Banerjee was removed from Civil Services? (+1)
- a. 1870
 - b. 1878
 - c. 1867
 - d. 1874
-
4. Brahmi script was deciphered by (+1)

- a. S. R. Rao
 - b. Charles Masson
 - c. Alexander Cunningham
 - d. James Princep
-

5. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order by using the codes given below. (+1)

- 1. Shung dynasty
- 2. Haryank dynasty
- 3. Nand dynasty
- 4. Maurya dynasty

- a. 2, 1, 3, 4
 - b. 2, 3, 4, 1
 - c. 1, 2, 3, 4
 - d. 3, 1, 2, 4
-

6. As per census 2011, literacy rate in India is (+1)

- a. 74.04%
- b. 69.32%
- c. 65.55%
- d. 77.25%

7. How much allocation given for 'Mukhya Mantri Samagra Sampada Vikas Yojana' under the Budget – 2021-22 of Uttar Pradesh? **(+1)**

- a. 1000 crores
- b. 500 crores
- c. 2000 crores
- d. 5000 crores

8. Find the agent/agents of soil erosion among the following. **(+1)**

- A. Running water
- B. Groundwater
- C. Sea waves

- a. Only A
- b. None of these
- c. A and C
- d. A, B and C

9. Biodiversity is **(+1)**

- A. Genetic variations
- B. All biological species present on earth
- C. Variations among biological communities
- D. Variations in ecosystems

- a. only B
 - b. All of these
 - c. Both B and C
 - d. A, B and C
-

10. Intensity of Noise Pollution is measured in (+1)

- a. Centimeter
 - b. Decibel
 - c. Decimeter
 - d. Deciliter
-

11. Which of the following disease is caused by virus? (+1)

- a. Typhoid
 - b. Leukemia
 - c. Filaria
 - d. Rabies
-

12. ECG is a graphical representation of the electrical activity of which organ ? (+1)

- a. Heart
- b. Liver

c. Kidney

d. Lungs

13. ${}^{12}_6\text{C}$ and ${}^{14}_6\text{C}$; ${}^1_1\text{H}$ and ${}^3_1\text{H}$; ${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$ and ${}^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$ are examples of _____. (+1)

a. Isotones

b. Isomers

c. Isotopes

d. Isobars

14. Which of the following acid is mainly present in tomato ? (+1)

a. Lactic acid

b. Tartaric acid

c. Acetic acid

d. Citric acid and Malic acid

15. In which year 21st United Nation Climate Change Summit was held in Paris ? (+1)

a. 2014

b. 2017

c. 2015

d. 2016

16. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ? (+1)

- a. Ascorbic acid - Lemon
- b. Formic acid - Milk
- c. Maltose - Malt
- d. Acetic acid - Curd

17. 'Sarthak' launched by the Ministry of Defense Government of India in August 2020 is related to which of the following? (+1)

- a. Smart bomb
- b. Light combat aircraft
- c. Rocket launcher
- d. Offshore patrol ship

18. Which one of the following became first 100% organic Union Territory of India ? (+1)

- a. Lakshadweep
- b. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- c. Puducherry
- d. None of these

19. Arrange the following events in chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below. (+1)

1. Appointment of Simon Commission
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
3. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March
4. Death of Ferozshah Mehta

- a. 4, 2, 1, 3
- b. 4, 3, 2, 1
- c. 1, 2, 4, 3
- d. 2, 3, 4, 1

20. Who among the following leaders founded the revolutionary organization - 'Abhinav Bharat Society' (+1)

- a. Bhagat singh
- b. Putin Bihari
- c. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- d. Barindra Kumar Ghose

21. What was the percentage of India's population to the World Population in 2011 ? (+1)

- a. 17.0
- b. 16.5
- c. 18.0
- d. 17.5

22. The Kumaon Himalaya is situated between which two rivers? **(+1)**

- a.** Kali and Tista
 - b.** Tista and Brahmaputra
 - c.** Indus and Satluj
 - d.** Satluj and Kali
-

23. Green Revolution is related with **(+1)**

- a.** Production of cereal crop
 - b.** Production of meat
 - c.** Production of milk
 - d.** Production of cotton
-

24. Which Coast of India frequently affected by cyclone ? **(+1)**

- a.** Gujarat
 - b.** West Bengal
 - c.** Kerala
 - d.** Odisha
-

25. Which of the following is largest rail zone of India? **(+1)**

- a.** North-Eastern Railway Zone

- b. North-Central Railway Zone
 - c. Northern Railway Zone
 - d. Central Railway Zone
-

26. F : 216 :: L : ? (+1)

- a. 1700
 - b. 1728
 - c. 1600
 - d. 1723
-

27. In the coding language, if GANGA is describe by 711471, then the code of SARJU is (+1)

- a. 191181021
 - b. 198111021
 - c. 174117
 - d. 911810112
-

28. A man walks 8 km towards West, then walks 6 km towards North. How far he is from starting point ? (+1)

- a. 12 km
- b. 20 km
- c. 10 km

d. 14 km

29. What will be the angle between two needles (hour and minute) at 2 hour 30 minutes? (+1)

a. 120°

b. 95°

c. 105°

d. 170°

30. Find analogy. (+1)

Prayagraj : Ganga :: Ayodhya : ?

a. Gomati

b. Saraswati

c. Yamuna

d. Saryu

31. The soil which transport along with water is called (+1)

a. Alluvial

b. Muck

c. Colluvial

d. Peat

32. Sequence of species related to each other as prey and predator is termed as **(+1)**

- a. Food chain
- b. Animal cycle
- c. Niche
- d. Eutrophication

33. Animals living at the bottom of the sea are called **(+1)**

- a. Lentic
- b. Pelagic
- c. Lotic
- d. Benthic

34. The power of a power house is 200 Megawatt. The electrical energy produced by this power house per day will be **(+1)**

- a. 200 Megawatt hour
- b. 4800 Joule
- c. 4800 Megawatt hour
- d. 4800 Megawatt

35. National Science Day is celebrated on **(+1)**

- a. 28th January
 - b. 28th April
 - c. 28th February
 - d. 28th march
-

36. The target of the mission 'Jal-Jeevan' – 'A tap in every home' started by Indian Central Government has been firstly achieved by which State? (+1)

- a. Goa
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Sikkim
 - d. Gujarat
-

37. "Thai Poosam", a religious festival celebrated in which Indian State? (+1)

- a. Andhra Pradesh
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Odisha
 - d. Tamil Nadu
-

38. Which State launched 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' to promote the income of farmers ? (+1)

- a. Uttar Pradesh

- b.** Jharkhand
 - c.** bihar
 - d.** Gujarat
-

39. Booker Award for the year 2020 has been given for which book ? **(+1)**

- a.** Shuggie Bain
 - b.** Voices of Dissent
 - c.** The Republic Ethic
 - d.** My Years with Rajiv : Trumph and Tragedy
-

40. Recently on which river the Shahtoot dam will be built with the consent of India and Afghanistan ? **(+1)**

- a.** Arghandab river
 - b.** Peck river
 - c.** Maidan river
 - d.** Kunar river
-

41. When was Goods and Service Tax (GST) implemented in India ? **(+1)**

- a.** 1 January 2017
- b.** 1 July 2017
- c.** 1 April 2017

d. 1 July 2016

42. Puducherry comes under the jurisdiction of which High Court? **(+1)**

- a. Kerala
 - b. Calcutta
 - c. Madras
 - d. Karnataka
-

43. Which of the following was NOT the main feature of the Government of India Act, 1919 ? **(+1)**

- a. Dyarchy in the centre
 - b. Dyarchy at the provinces
 - c. Relaxation of Central control over the provinces
 - d. The Indian Legislature was made more representative
-

44. Who created the Brihadeshwar Temple of Tanjore ? **(+1)**

- a. Raja Raja Pratham
 - b. Aditya Pratham
 - c. Rajendra Pratham
 - d. Rajadhiraj Pratham
-

45. "Atal Innovation Mission" is related to which factor? (+1)

- a. Rural Development
 - b. Space Technology
 - c. Entrepreneurship Development
 - d. Information Technology
-

46. Which Indian State has the largest area under forest ? (+1)

- a. Arunachal Pradesh
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Chhattisgarh
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
-

47. Which of the following river does not form the delta ? (+1)

- a. Krishna
 - b. Narmada
 - c. Kaveri
 - d. Mahanadi
-

48. When Cabinet Mission came in India ? (+1)

- a. February 1946

- b. March 1945
 - c. January 1946
 - d. March 1946
-

49. The Vice-President in India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the **(+1)**

- a. Lok sabha
 - b. NITI Aayog
 - c. Finance Commission
 - d. Rajya Sabha
-

50. How many subjects are there in 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution ? **(+1)**

- a. 27
- b. 20
- c. 25
- d. 29

English

51. The character of Sir John Falstaff appears in (+1)

- a. Hamlet
- b. Henry IV, Part I
- c. A Mid-summer Night's Dream
- d. Othello

52. The following lines are an extract from which poem? (+1)

'Fade far away, dissolve, and
quite forget
What thou among the leaves last never known,
The weariness, the fever, and the fret'

- a. "Ode on a Grecian Urn"
- b. "Ode to Psyche"
- c. "Ode to a Nightingale"
- d. "Ode to Autumn"

53. Shelley's 'Adonais' is a threnody mourning the death of (+1)

- a. Harriet Shelley
- b. William Wordsworth

- c. John Keats
 - d. Robert Burns
-

54. Who is the hero in Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*? (+1)

- a. Farfrae
 - b. Solomon Longways
 - c. Henchard
 - d. Joshua
-

55. Thomas Hardy was a novelist of (+1)

- a. Elizabethan Age
 - b. Victorian Age
 - c. Neo classical Age
 - d. Romantic Age
-

56. Fill in the blank with suitable preposition : (+1)

"The river flows _____ the bridge."

- a. across
- b. upon
- c. over

d. under

57. supply the correct alternative in the blank: (+1)

'I _____ English for five years.'

- a. study
 - b. have been studying
 - c. am studying
 - d. will study
-

58. Supply the correct alternative in the blank: (+1)

'I _____ a lot of work today.'

- a. did
 - b. didn't do
 - c. had done
 - d. have done
-

59. Convert the following sentence into active voice : (+1)

'A ticket will be given to you by the manager.'

- a. The manager will give a ticket.
- b. The manager should give you a ticket.
- c. The manager will give you a ticket.

d. The manager will have to give you a ticket.

60. Change the following sentence into passive voice : (+1)

"The peon opened the gate."

- a. The gate was opened by someone.
 - b. The gate has been opened by the peon.
 - c. The gate is opened by the peon.
 - d. The gate was opened by the peon.
-

61. What part of speech is the word "and" in the following sentences? (+1)

'Harrison marched him to the door, threw him out and returned.'

- a. Noun
 - b. Conjunction
 - c. Pronoun
 - d. Adverb
-

62. The word 'new' in the phrase "a new idea" is (+1)

- a. a verb
- b. a conjunction
- c. an adjective
- d. a noun

63. Which of the following is **not** in reported speech? (+1)

- a. He answered that the price would be three pounds.
- b. "How's it all going ?" Derek asked.
- c. He never told me Sir, Watson complained.
- d. I Suggested that it was time to leave.

64. Which of the following is in direct speech? (+1)

- a. He mentioned that he had a brother living in London.
- b. He promised to give me the money.
- c. He asked if you would be able to call and see him.
- d. " I don't know much about music," Judy said.

65. Which of the following is not in the past tense ? Exams Guide (+1)

- a. Honesty is the best policy.
- b. We visited New Delhi last week.
- c. She won the Pulitzer Prize in 1988.
- d. Once this town was a beauty spot.

66. When was The Waste Land published ? (+1)

- a. 1920

b. 1930

c. 1922

d. 1925

67. Who among the following is called "a belated romantic" ?

(+1)

a. A. E. Housman

b. W. B. Yeats

c. Thomas Hardy

d. Robert Owen

68. **Direction:** Read the poem and answer the questions that follow :

(+1)

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. Little we see in Nature that is ours. We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon ! The sea that bares her bosom to the moon ; The winds that will be howling at all hours ; And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers. For this, for everything, we are out of tune.

According to the poem, we are out of tune with

a. Our Custom

b. Our ideologies

c. Nature

d. Materialistic world

69. Direction: Read the poem and answer the questions that follow :

(+1)

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. Little we see in Nature that is ours. We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon ! The sea that bares her bosom to the moon ; The winds that will be howling at all hours ; And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers. For this, for everything, we are out of tune.

Where are we laying waste our powers ?

- a. In having harmony with nature
- b. In watching the beauty of nature
- c. In enjoying our life with our emotions
- d. In pursuit of the materialistic world

70. Direction: Read the poem and answer the questions that follow :

(+1)

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. Little we see in Nature that is ours. We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon ! The sea that bares her bosom to the moon ; The winds that will be howling at all hours ; And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers. For this, for everything, we are out of tune.

In the poem, the poet desires that we should

- a. Enjoy this world of getting and spending
- b. Love the materialistic world
- c. Enjoy this world of nature and her beauty
- d. Dislike nature

71. Direction: Read the poem and answer the questions that follow :

(+1)

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. Little we see in Nature that is ours. We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon ! The sea that bares her bosom to the moon ; The winds that will be howling at all hours ; And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers. For this, for everything, we are out of tune.

According to the poet, what is a 'sordid boon' ?

- a. Our mind
- b. Our modern approach to the world that is too much with us
- c. Our hearts
- d. Our pleasures in getting and spending

72. Eliot dedicated The Waste Land to

(+1)

- a. James Joyce
- b. John Milton
- c. John Donne
- d. Ezra pound

73. Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustam" is taken from a story of

(+1)

- a. Arabian Nights
- b. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
- c. Akbar Namah

d. Shah Namah

74. In the well known poem "To His Coy Mistress", the word 'Coy' means **(+1)**

- a. shy
 - b. sensuous
 - c. timid
 - d. voluptuous
-

75. How many pilgrims are there in The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales including the poet himself ? **(+1)**

- a. Twenty-eight
 - b. Thirty-seven
 - c. Twenty-nine
 - d. Thirty
-

76. The Book of the Duchess was written by Chaucer in 1369 to bring solace to **(+1)**

- a. John of Gaunt
 - b. John Gower
 - c. Edward II
 - d. Edward III
-

77. Who called Shakespeare an 'upstart crow' in his book titled A Groats-Worth of Wit ? **(+1)**

- a. John Lyly
 - b. Robert Greene
 - c. Charles Lamb
 - d. Dryden
-

78. Which kind of comedy was Ben Jonson associated with ? **(+1)**

- a. Comedy of Humours
 - b. Satire
 - c. Comedy of Manners
 - d. Farce
-

79. Lycidas (1637) is an elegy on the death of **(+1)**

- a. Milton
 - b. Sir John madeville
 - c. Charles Dickens
 - d. Edward King
-

80. Which of the following poems Dryden wrote to welcome the return of Charles II? **(+1)**

- a. "Absalom and Achitophel"
- b. "The Hind and the Panther"
- c. "Astreaea Redux"
- d. "Annus Mirabills"

81. Areopagitica (1644), a noble and impassioned plea for the liberty of the press is a book by (+1)

- a. Milton
- b. I. A. Richards
- c. Keats
- d. S. T. Coleridge

82. **Direction:** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (+1)

In the modern world, many new problems have arisen owing to the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine, inventions which have made it possible to travel at very high speeds. Speed of transport has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world. Rapid transport saves so much valuable time, that designers and mechanics everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.

What has given birth to many new problems in the modern world ?

- a. The invention of ships
- b. The invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine

- c. The invention of trains
- d. The invention of stream boats

83. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : **(+1)**

In the modern world, many new problems have arisen owing to the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine, inventions which have made it possible to travel at very high speeds. Speed of transport has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world. Rapid transport saves so much valuable time, that designers and mechanics everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.

What has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world ?

- a. speed of typing
- b. speed of walking
- c. speed of computer handling
- d. speed of transport

84. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : **(+1)**

In the modern world, many new problems have arisen owing to the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine, inventions which have made it possible to travel at very high speeds. Speed of transport has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world. Rapid transport saves so much valuable time, that designers and mechanics everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.

What does the rapid transport save?

- a. It saves money
- b. It saves exertion
- c. It saves energy
- d. It saves time

85. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (+1)

In the modern world, many new problems have arisen owing to the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine, inventions which have made it possible to travel at very high speeds. Speed of transport has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world. Rapid transport saves so much valuable time, that designers and mechanics everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.

Who are busy in increasing the speeds of cars, ships and aeroplanes ?

- a. Civil engineers and scientists
- b. Shapers and designers
- c. Designers and mechanics
- d. Technocrats and mechanics

86. In the course of centuries, English has built up an unusual capacity for (+1)

- a. Assimilating outside elements
- b. Making Greek its chief influence
- c. Remaining unchangeable

d. Delinking itself entirely from Old English

87. The tribes that gave to England "Old English" were (+1)

- a. Germanic invaders
 - b. Chinese travellers
 - c. Arabic intruders
 - d. Spanish settlers
-

88. Use the correct reflexive pronoun in the blank : (+1)

"They hurt _____ in the playground."

- a. himself
 - b. none of these
 - c. themselves
 - d. herself
-

89. How many kinds of Noun are used in English Grammar ? (+1)

- a. Two
 - b. Five
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
-

90. How many Sections/Parts are there in E. M. Forster's A Passage to India ? (+1)

- a. Two
- b. Five
- c. Three
- d. Four

91. Who wrote the lines ? (+1)

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven !

- a. Coleridge
- b. Shelley
- c. Wordsworth
- d. Keats

92. Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" was included in (+1)

- a. "The Prelude"
- b. "Gentleman's Magazine"
- c. "Lyrical Ballads"
- d. "The Morning Chronicle"

93. Which of the following Pope's major poems was the only one of the series that was completed? (+1)

- a. "An Essay on Man"
 - b. "The Dunciad"
 - c. "The Rape of the Lock"
 - d. "An Essay on Criticism"
-

94. The Restoration is said to begin with the arrival of a particular monarch to the throne of England. Who was that monarch ? (+1)

- a. Henry VIII
 - b. Charles II
 - c. James I
 - d. Charles I
-

95. In which literary work do we come across a palace fire in Lilliput ? (+1)

- a. Robinson Crusoe
 - b. Gulliever's Travels
 - c. Moll Flanders
 - d. Battle of the books
-

96. Insert the correct article in the sentence below : (+1)

'There's a woman from the bank on _____ phone.'

- a. an

b. none of these

c. the

d. a

97. Which sentence is most likely to follow the sentence ? (+1)

‘Don’t wait for me.’

a. I might have been a few minutes late.

b. I might be a few minutes late.

c. I may have been a few minutes late.

d. I might been a few minutes late.

98. Fill in the blank with the correct option : (+1)

‘Are you likely _____ visiting Greece again this summer ?’

a. to been

b. to

c. for

d. to be

99. Which of the following sentences is correct ? (+1)

a. Banks lend money to make a profit.

b. Bank lendened money to make a profit.

- c. Banks lends money to make a profit.
- d. Bank lend money to make a profit.

100. Which of the following sentences is correct ?

(+1)

- a. The police is talking to a number of people.
- b. The police talking to a number of people.
- c. The police are talking to a number of people.
- d. The police won't talking to a number of people.

101. The first original dramatic work by a woman is

(+1)

- a. The Comedy of Errors
- b. The Unfortunate Traveller
- c. The Tragedy of Mariam
- d. The Faerie Queene

102. Shakespeare's friend and patron was

(+1)

- a. Henry Wriothesly, the Earl of Southampton
- b. Issac Oliver
- c. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex
- d. Mary Sidney

103. Which of the following is the only work of a sustained use of alliterative poetry by Chaucer ? (+1)

- a. Parson's Tale
- b. Troilus and Criseyde
- c. The Franklin's Tale
- d. Sir Thopas

104. English has an unusually large vocabulary because (+1)

- a. it is an excessively wordy language
- b. it has no inflections
- c. its sentence structures are large
- d. it has been exposed to many languages

105. The language of the Celts in Gaul who were conquered by Caesar is known as (+1)

- a. Germanic
- b. Manx
- c. Gallic
- d. Cornish

106. The Shepheardes Calender is a series of _____ eclogues, one for each month of the year. (+1)

- a. Six
 - b. twelve
 - c. seven
 - d. ten
-

107. What is Spenser's eighty-eight Petrarchan Sonnet series called ? (+1)

- a. The faerie Quence
 - b. Mother Hubbard's Tale
 - c. Epithalamion
 - d. Amoretti
-

108. Who wrote the two long narrative poems titled "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece" ? (+1)

- a. Shakespeare
 - b. W. H. Auden
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. T. S. Eliot
-

109. Everyman is the title of a (+1)

- a. Morality play
- b. Problem play

- c. Miracle play
 - d. Mystery play
-

110. Euphues was written by John Lyly in 1579. What was the subtitle of Euphues ? **(+1)**

- a. Novu Organum
 - b. The Masque of Beauty
 - c. Prodromi
 - d. The Anatomy of Wit
-

111. Paradise Lost is written in **(+1)**

- a. Iambic Pentameter
 - b. Blank verse
 - c. Heroic Couplet
 - d. Terza rima
-

112. Novum Organum (1620) was written by **(+1)**

- a. Francis Bacon
 - b. Chaucer
 - c. George Peele
 - d. Edmund Spencer
-

113. The poems "An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches" are composed by (+1)

- a. Wordsworth
 - b. W. B. Yeats
 - c. Keats
 - d. Tennyson
-

114. Which of the following poems of Coleridge is an unfinished fragment? (+1)

- a. "Frost and Midnight"
 - b. "Kubla Khan"
 - c. "France : An Ode"
 - d. "Remorse"
-

115. The Witch of Atlas was written by (+1)

- a. Shakespeare
 - b. Sidney
 - c. Shelley
 - d. Pope
-

116. Wessex novels are associated with (+1)

- a. Chales Dickness

- b.** Jane Austen
 - c.** George Eliot
 - d.** Thomas Hardy
-

117. 'Rosie' is a character in the novel **(+1)**

- a.** Untouchable
 - b.** The Guide
 - c.** Kanthapura
 - d.** Swami and Friends
-

118. "The four wheels of English novel" comprises Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Tobias Smollett and ----- **(+1)**

- a.** Laurence Sterne
 - b.** Charles Dickens
 - c.** Daniel Defoe
 - d.** Robert Louis Stevenson
-

119. The term 'Picaresque' in literature means **(+1)**

- a.** Adventure of a person
- b.** Picturesque
- c.** Novelist

d. Pick up

120. The poetic form "Mock-epic" is associated with (+1)

- a. Dr. samuel Johnson
 - b. Alexander Pope
 - c. Matthew Arnold
 - d. A. L. Tennyson
-

121. Who among the following dramatists was a writer of 'Problem Plays'? (+1)

- a. William Shakespeare
 - b. George Bernard Shaw
 - c. John Lyly
 - d. Christopher Marlowe
-

122. An 'elegy' is a poem of (+1)

- a. Celebration
 - b. Mourning
 - c. Adventures
 - d. Rejoicing
-

123. The first twenty-four lines of 'Paradise Lost' is called (+1)

- a. Avocation
- b. Allocation
- c. Invocation
- d. Convocation

124. Which of the following sentences is correct ?

(+1)

- a. Sun rises in the East and sets in West.
- b. The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
- c. The Sun rise in the East and sets in West.
- d. Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

125. Which of the following sentences has an adjective clause ?

(+1)

- a. He met a girl with blue eyes.
- b. He met a girl and found her eyes blue.
- c. He met a girl who had blue eyes.
- d. He met a girl whose eyes were blue.

126. Correct the following sentence :

(+1)

‘The whole India knows me.’

- a. The whole of India knows me.
- b. My India knows me.

c. Whole of country knows me.

d. The India knows me.

127. **Direction:** Choose the correct prefix to 'adventure'.

(+1)

a. mis-

b. pre-

c. mal-

d. dis-

128. Turn the following simple sentence into a complex one :

(+1)

'I knew a man. He believed in God.'

a. I knew a man which believed in God.

b. I knew a man with godly instincts.

c. I knew a man of belief.

d. I knew a man who believed in God.

129. Give the synonym of the verb 'desert'

(+1)

a. possess

b. support

c. own

d. leave

130. Supply the correct preposition in the blank :

(+1)

'I have eaten nothing _____ yesterday.'

- a. till
- b. to
- c. since
- d. for

131. "Let us go then, you and I,

(+1)

When the evening is spread out against the sky
Like a patient etherized upon a table..."

The above lines are an excerpt from

- a. "The Darkling Thrush"
- b. "Prospice"
- c. "Pied Beauty"
- d. "The love-song of J. Alfred Prufrock"

132. Aldous Huxley borrowed the title Brave New World for one of his novels from

(+1)

- a. The tempest
- b. Twelfth Night
- c. Antony and Cleopatra

d. Much Ado About Nothing

133. Who among the following is credited with the publication of The English Dictionary ? **(+1)**

- a.** Ben Jonson
 - b.** Thomas More
 - c.** Dr. samuel Jonson
 - d.** Caxton
-

134. 'Conceit' is generally considered to be the trait of **(+1)**

- a.** Romantic poets
 - b.** Expressionist poets
 - c.** War poets
 - d.** Metaphysical poets
-

135. "The Comedy of Manners" is commonly associated with **(+1)**

- a.** Elizabethan Age
 - b.** Restoration Age
 - c.** Caroline Age
 - d.** Jacobian Age
-

136. Choose the masculine gender from the options given below : (+1)

- a. Peahen
- b. Czar
- c. Signora
- d. Czarina

137. The antonym of 'Tedious' is (+1)

- a. Serious
- b. Cool
- c. Easy
- d. Comfortable

138. State what is the underlined word in the given sentence : (+1)

'This is the boy whose mother has died.'

- a. Noun clause
- b. Conjunction clause
- c. Adverb clause
- d. Adjective clause

139. Give one word for the group of words : (+1)

Nations engaged in war.

- a. Blasphemy
- b. Belligerents
- c. Bane
- d. Frenzy

140. Choose the correct option from the following : (+1)

‘Though he is poor, but he is honest.’

- a. He is poor, yet he is honest.
- b. He is poor and honest
- c. He is honest but poor.
- d. Though he is poor, yet he is honest.

141. Which of the following is not in the simple present tense ? (+1)

- a. Hydrogen is the lightest element.
- b. Basmati rice has a sweet flavour
- c. I used to go for a swim everyday.
- d. Two and three make five.

142. Which of the following is **not** a verb ? (+1)

- a. convey
 - b. purpose
 - c. regard
 - d. reject
-

143. Which of the following is **not** a noun ?

(+1)

- a. wisdom
 - b. catchy
 - c. project
 - d. caution
-

144. The subject that G. B. Shaw tackled in Mrs. Warren's Profession was

(+1)

- a. justice
 - b. flaws in education
 - c. love's true nature
 - d. prositution
-

145. The French Revolution continued to resurface in later literary works such as

(+1)

- a. Tess of the D'Ubervilles
- b. A Tale of two cities

c. Silas marner

d. Vanity Fair

146. Supply the correct articles in the blanks : (+1)

'_____ lion is _____ strong beast.'

a. A, the

b. An, a

c. The, the

d. The, a

147. Use the suitable article in the following sentence: (+1)

'Copper is _____ useful metal.'

a. a

b. none of these

c. an

d. the

148. Fill in the blank with the correct option : (+1)

'She returned to the house where she _____.'

a. had be staying with friends

b. had been stay with friends

c. had been staying with friends

d. had been stayed with friends

149. Complete the sentence by filling the blank:

(+1)

'I saw him first _____ after midnight.

a. a few

b. the few

c. a little

d. the little

150. Fill in the blank with the correct option in the Sentence :

(+1)

'_____ had actually seen Jones fire the gun.'

a. None of the witnesses

b. Nothing of the witness

c. None of the witness

d. Not of the Witnesses

Answers

1. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1564.

★ Key Points

- Jizyah Tax was a per capita yearly tax historically implied on non-Muslim subjects, called the "dhimma" exempting women, children, elders, handicapped, the ill, the insane, monks, hermits etc.
- Jizya was levied on Hindus on the ground that it was not mentioned in Sharia.
- Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq established Sharia across his realm. He imposed Jizya upon the Brahmins and made it a separate tax.
- It was **abolished by "the third Mughal emperor Akbar", in 1564.**

★ Additional Information

- Akbar (1556 to 1605)
 - Akbar was the third Mughal emperor (1556 to 1605) and son of Humayun .
 - Akbar succeeds in the throne at just 13 years old due to the death of Humayun.
 - The kingdom Akbar inherited was little more than a collection of frail fiefs, under the regency of Bairam Khan.
 - Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
 - The Navratnas of Akbar were as follows: Raja Birbal, Tansen, Abul Fazal, Faizi, Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Mullah Do Piazza, Fakir Aziao-Din, Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana.
 - Abul Fazl started the writing of Akbarnama in 1589 .
 - It is the most detailed history of the reign of Akbar .

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Subhash Chandra Bose.

★ Key Points

- Subhash Chandra Bose:
 - Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India .
 - Born in Cuttack, in the province of Bengal to an affluent family.
 - He was educated in Calcutta acquiring a degree in philosophy .
 - Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the president of the Indian National Congress for the year 1938 .
 - Subhas Chandra Bose was Selected for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) but refused to take up service since he did not want to serve the British government.
 - Bose joined the Indian National Congress (Formed on December 28, 1885) in 1921 .
 - He also started a newspaper called 'Swaraj' .
 - He was the President of the All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of the Bengal State Congress .

★ Additional Information

- Abul Kalam Azad:
 - Maulana Azad was born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia to a Muslim scholar from Bengal with Afghan ancestry, Maulana Muhammad Khairuddin, and his Arab wife.
 - The family had moved to Saudi Arabia after the Revolt of 1857 .
 - In 1890 they returned to Calcutta .
 - Azad mastered several languages like Urdu, Persian, Hindi, English, Bengali, and Arabic .
 - He showed erudition at a young age and was contributing articles to magazines and teaching while in his teens itself.
 - He was publishing a popular monthly magazine Lissan-us-Sidq when he was just 12 .

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1874 AD.

- Surendra Nath Banerjee was among the earliest political leaders during British rule.

★ Key Points

- He founded the Indian National Association, a Nationalist organization through which he led two sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1883 and 1885.
- Later on, he became the senior member of the Indian National Congress and was among the founding members of it.
- He was the second Indian to qualify Indian civil service examination in 1869 but was removed from it claiming that he has misrepresented his age.
- He again cleared the examination in 1871 and got posted as an Assistant Magistrate in Sylhet, but he was soon dismissed due to a serious judicial error.

4. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is James Prinsep.

★ Key Points

- Brahmi Script
 - Brahmi is the mother script of most of the present Indian scripts including Devanagari, Bengali, Tamil, and Malayalam, etc. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.
 - It developed into two broad types in Northern and Southern India.
 - More angular in Northern India

- More circular .in Southern India
 - It was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep .
 - Example: Rock-cut edicts of Asoka.
-

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2,3,4,1.

★ Key Points

- The following dynasties arrange in chronological
 - Haryank dynasty
 - Nand dynasty
 - Maurya dynasty
 - Shung dynasty

★ Additional Information

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Haryank dynasty	The Haryanka dynasty was the third ruling dynasty of Magadha, an empire of ancient India. Which succeeded the Pradyota dynasty and Barhadhratha dynasty.
Nand dynasty	The Nanda dynasty ruled in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent during the 4th century BCE, and possibly during the 5th century BCE.
Maurya dynasty	The Maurya Empire was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya, who had overthrown the Nanda Dynasty and rapidly expanded his power westward across central
Shung dynasty	The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled areas of the central and eastern Indian subcontinent from around 184 to 75 BCE.

6. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 74.04%.

★ Key Points

- According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in India is **74%**.
- To be more precise the literacy rate was 74.04%.
- The literacy rate of the male population and the female population was 82.10 % and 65.46% respectively.
- The literacy rate in the 2001 census was 64.8% .
- The 2011 Census was the 15th Indian Census with the motto 'Our Census, Our future '.
- The Census was conducted in two phases, the House Listing being the first and Population Enumeration being the second.

- It was the first time when the biometric information was collected.

7. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rs. 1000 Crore.

★ Key Points

- Mukhya Mantri Samagra Sampada Vikas Yojna is a city development project which is announced by the Uttar Pradesh government during the Budget.
- Under the component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Shahri) a target has been fixed to construct 4 lakh houses from the year 2018 to 2021, which will be in addition to the houses to be constructed by SUDA.
- A provision of Rs. 140 crore for the overall development of Suryakund at Ayodhya and the city development.
- A provision of Rs. 2,000 crore under the Smart City Scheme in 10 selected cities of the state – Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Agra, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, and Aligarh.
- A provision of Rs. 15 crores for the construction of a park/exhibition site/auditorium in memory of the martyrs is made.

★ Additional Information

- Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh – Yogi Aditya Nath
- Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh – Yogi Aditya Nath
- State Flower of Uttar Pradesh – Palash
- State Bird of Uttar Pradesh – Sarus Crane
- State Animal of Uttar Pradesh – Barasingha

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A and C.**

★ Key Points

- Soil Erosion
 - Destruction of the soil cover is known as soil erosion. generally, the rate of removal of fine particles, i.e., Soil erosion, is equal to the rate of soil formation.
 - But if the soil balance is disturbed by natural and human factors; wind and water are powerful agents of soil erosion.
 - Sheet erosion : On flat lands, due to heavy rainfall removes finer and more fertile topsoil.
 - Gully erosion : On steep slopes. A region with a large number of deep gullies/ ravines is called a badland topography in the Chambal basin, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.
 - Eroded materials are carried by rivers increasing their value and can cause floods by reducing the carrying capacity of rivers.
- Causes of soil erosion :
 - Wind: When strong winds blow, the topsoil along with the organic matter is carried away by the wind. This happens more often when the land is not covered with grass or plants.
 - Water: When it rains in the hilly areas, the soil gets washed away towards the plains. The running water deposits the mineral-rich soil in the riverbed.
 - Overgrazing: When cattle are allowed to graze on the same field repeatedly, all the available grass, including the roots are eaten by them. This makes the topsoil vulnerable to wind and flowing water, leading to soil erosion.
 - Deforestation: Humans have taken land from the forest to cultivate in order to feed the ever-increasing population and to build houses, industries, etc. Cutting down trees on a large scale for these purposes is known as deforestation.

★ Important Points

- Soil Conservation:

- It is a methodology to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and exhaustion, and improve the degraded condition of the soil.
 - **Method of Soil conservation –**
 - Contour bunding
 - Contour terracing
 - Regulated forestry
 - Agro-forestry in arid areas
 - Controlled grazing
 - Cover cropping
 - Mixed farming
 - Crop rotation
 - Construction of check dams to prevent gullies.
 - Lands with a 15–25 % gradient should not be cultivated without terracing .
 - Finger gullies are eliminated by terracing.
 - The extension of gullies is checked by Gully plugging .
 - Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) is involved in integrated land use planning for soil conservation.
-

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is All of these.

★ Key Points

- Biodiversity :
 - Biodiversity refers to the different types of species including plants, bacteria, animals, and humans in one region or ecosystem.
 - It is also known as the variety and variability of life on Earth.
 - It is the most complex and significant aspect of our world.
 - A biodiversity hotspot is a region or ecosystem having a high value of biodiversity, a high number of endemic species, and having a high degree of threat i.e. measured in terms of habitat loss and fragmentation.
- Values of Biodiversity :

- Humans value biodiversity for a variety of purposes.
- Many people believe that biodiversity has intrinsic value, meaning that each species has a value and a right to survive regardless of whether or not it is understood to have value to humans.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Decibel.

★ Key Points

- **Noise pollution is measured in decibels (dB)** with reference to a standard sound intensity of the following magnitude 1 pico watt per m².
- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines noise above 65 decibels (dB) as noise pollution.
- To be precise, noise becomes harmful when it exceeds 75 decibels (dB) and is painful above 120 dB.
- As a consequence, it is recommended noise levels be kept below 65 dB during the day and indicates that restful sleep is impossible with nighttime ambient noise levels in excess of 30 dB.
- Sound intensity is defined as the sound power per unit area. The usual context is the measurement of sound intensity in the air at a listener's location. The basic units are watts/m² or watts/cm².

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rabies.

★ Key Points

Disease	Caused by
Rabies	• It is caused by the rabies virus. • The virus is spread through the saliva of infected animals. • Infected animals can spread the virus by biting another animal or a person. • In rare cases, rabies can be spread when infected saliva gets into an open wound or the mucous membranes, such as the mouth or eyes. • A deadly virus spreads to people from the saliva of infected animals. • Rabies is usually transmitted through an animal bite, for example, from stray dogs. • Symptoms include fever, headache, excess salivation, muscle spasms, paralysis, and mental confusion. • Seek immediate medical attention after a bite or suspected bite. • There is no specific treatment for rabies. • Once symptoms appear, it's nearly always fatal. • A vaccine can prevent infection.
Typhoid	• It is caused by the bacterium <i>Salmonella Typhi</i>. • It is usually spread through contaminated food or water.
Leukemia	• Leukemia is a blood cancer caused by a rise in the number of white blood cells in your body . • Those white blood cells crowd out the red blood cells and platelets that your body needs to be healthy.
Filaria	• Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as elephantiasis , is a neglected tropical disease. • Infection occurs when filarial parasites are transmitted to humans through mosquitoes.

- Lymphatic filariasis is caused by infection with parasites classified as nematodes (roundworms) of the family Filariodidea
- Lymphatic filariasis impairs the lymphatic system and can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts , causing pain, severe disability.

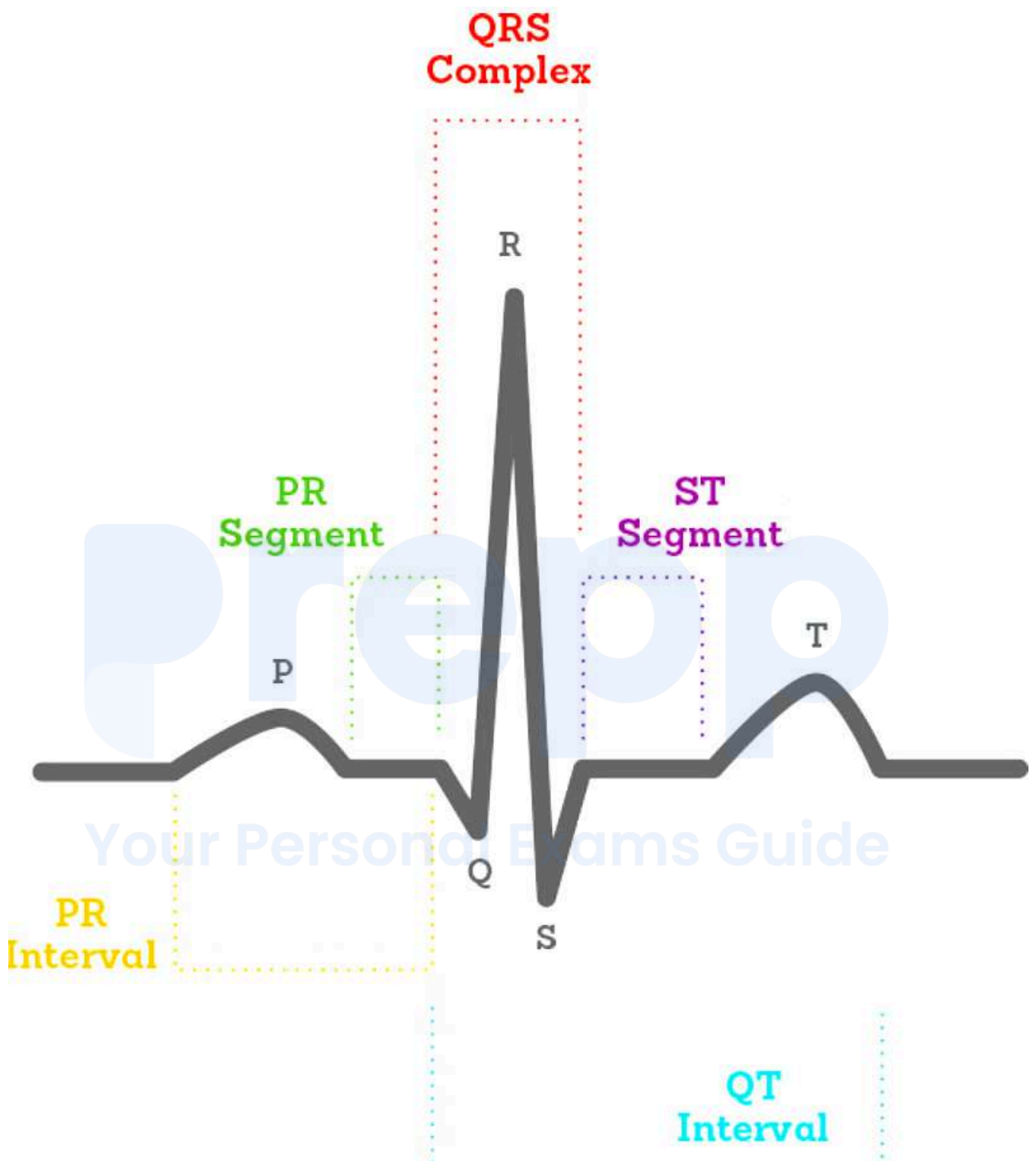
12. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Heart.

★ Key Points

- ECG records the rate of heartbeats.
 - ECG stands for Electrocardiogram .
- In ECG, electrodes are placed on the skin to note the normal working condition of the heart.
- ECG was first developed by Willem Einthoven.
- A normal ECG has 5 deflection waves P, Q, R, S, and T. Out of the P, R, and T waves are above the baseline and are called positive waves. The Q and S waves are below the baseline and are called negative waves.
- There are three types of ECT tests-
 - Resting ECG
 - Exercise ECG
 - 24 hour ECG



13. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Isotopes.

- $^{12}_6\text{C}$ and $^{14}_6\text{C}$, ^1_1H and ^3_1H , $^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$ and $^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$ are examples of **Isotopes**.

★ Key Points

- Isotopes
 - Those elements that have the same atomic number but a different mass number are referred to as isotopes. Hence, Option 3 is correct.
 - Isotopes occur due to the presence of a different number of neutrons in elements having the same atomic number as mass number is the sum of the number of neutrons and protons.
 - Many but not all elements have isotopes.
 - The isotopes of hydrogen are protium (has one proton and no neutrons), deuterium (has one proton and one neutron), and tritium (has one proton and two neutrons).
 - The chemical properties of isotopes are the same because they have the same number of protons and hence the same number of electrons which determines the chemical properties of an element.

★ Additional Information

- Isobars
 - The atoms have the same mass number but a different atomic number.
 - For example, the atomic number of carbon and nitrogen is 6 and 7 respectively.
 - Carbon-14 an isotope of carbon has a mass number of 14 which is the same as that of nitrogen and hence carbon-14 and nitrogen are isobars.
- Isomers
 - In chemistry, isomers are molecules or polyatomic ions with identical molecular formulas — that is, the same number of atoms of each element — but distinct arrangements of atoms in space.
 - Isomerism is the existence or possibility of isomers.
 - Isomers do not necessarily share similar chemical or physical properties.
- Isotones

- Two nuclides are isotones if they have the same neutron number N , but different proton number Z .
- For example, boron-12, and carbon-13 nuclei both contain 7 neutrons, and so are isotones.
- Similarly, ^{36}S , ^{37}Cl , ^{38}Ar , ^{39}K , and ^{40}Ca nuclei are all isotones of 20 because they all contain 20 neutrons.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Citric acid and Malic acid.

★ Key Points

- **Citric and malic acid** are the main organic acids in **tomatoes**.
- Tomatoes are a good source of **vitamin C** and potassium.
- Other acids like oxalic acid and ascorbic acid are also present in tomatoes.

★ Mistake Points

- Tomato contains **more than 10 different types of acids**.
- We need to choose our answer from the options given.
- You may think that **oxalic acid** is the correct answer but since it is not given in options, we need to choose our answer from the given options.
- Thus, the correct answer is **Citric acid and Malic acid**.

★ Important Points

- **Acid** : An acid is any hydrogen-containing substance that is capable of donating a proton (hydrogen ion) to another substance.
- Acidic substances are usually identified by their sour taste.
- **Organic acid**: An acid made up of molecules containing organic radicals; e.g., acetic acid, citric acid, which contain the ionizable $-\text{COOH}$ group. These are found in fruits and vegetables.

★ Additional Information

- Lemon: **Citric acid**
- Tamarind: **Tartaric acid**
- Apple: Malic acid
- Buttermilk, Curd, Cheese: **Lactic Acid**

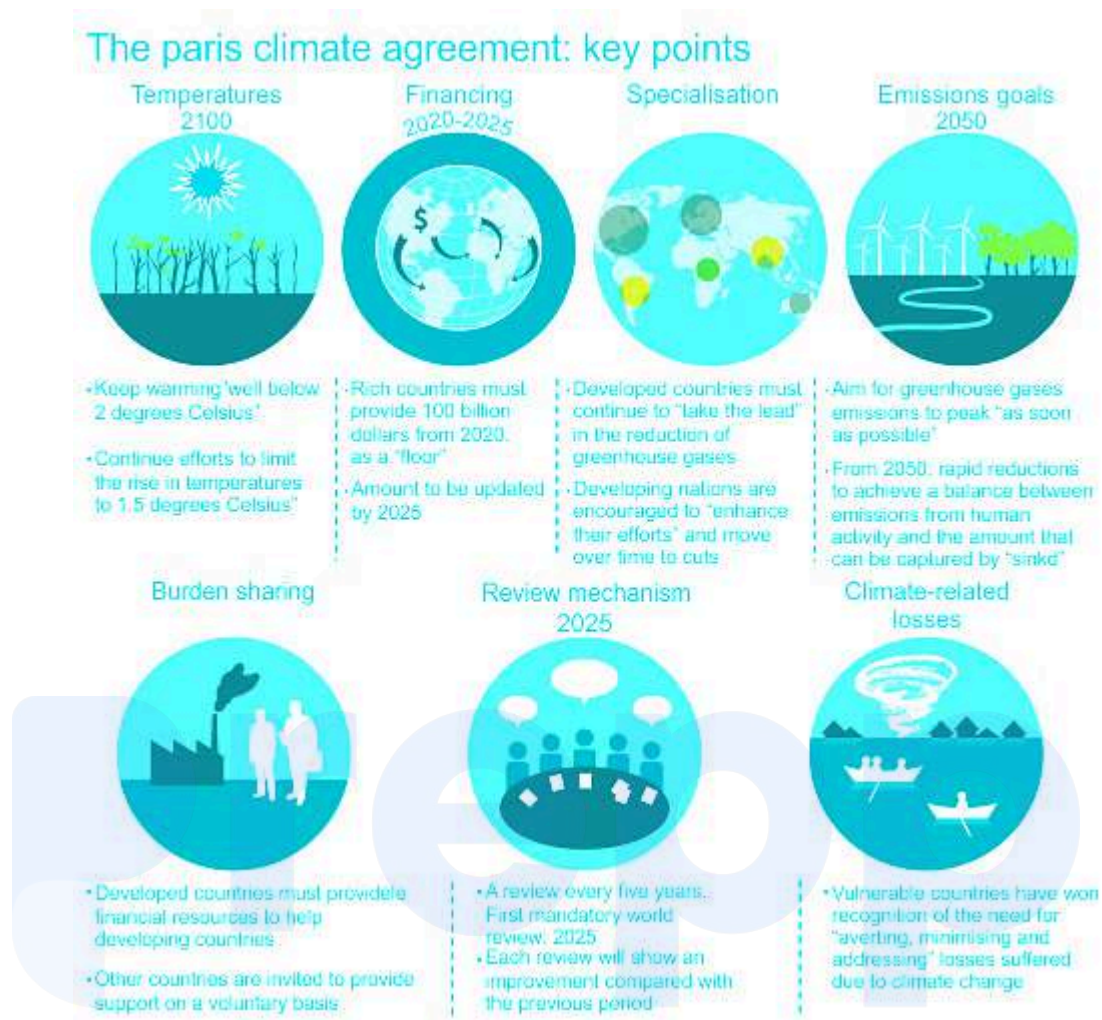
15. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2015.

★ Key Points

- The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change . It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.
- Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius , compared to pre-industrial levels.
- To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.
- It is a landmark process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.
- Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires economic and social transformation, based on the best available science .
- The Agreement works on a 5- year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. By 2020, countries submit their plans for climate action known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- In their NDCs, countries communicate actions they will take to reduce their Greenhouse Gas emissions in order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Countries also communicate in the NDCs actions they will take to build resilience to adapt to the impacts of rising temperatures .



16. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Formic acid – Milk**.

★ Key Points

- Lactic Acid is present in milk.
- It does have a $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$ molecular formula.
- It's strong white and miscible with water.
- Because of the presence of the carboxyl group adjacent to the hydroxyl group it is an alpha-hydroxy acid (AHA).

- It is produced by the fermentation of milk.

★ Important Points

- Formic acid is present in **ant bites**.
- The sting of an ant contains simple carboxylic acid, which is also known as formic acid.
- The same acid is present in the sting of wasps, bees, etc.
- The chemical formula of formic acid is H-COOH .

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is an Offshore patrol ship.

★ Key Points

- An offshore Patrol Vessels (OPV) for the Indian Coast Guard was launched and re-christened as Indian Coast Guard Ship 'Sarthak'.
- OPV Sarthak is the 4th in the series of five **OPVs**.
- It has been designed & built indigenously by Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) in line with the Prime Minister's vision of 'Make in India'.
- The Ship is fitted with state-of-the-art Navigation and Communication equipment, sensor, and machinery.
- The 105 Metre ship displaces approximately 2350 tons and is propelled by two 9100 KW diesel engines designed to attain a maximum speed of 26 knots, with an endurance of 6000 Nautical Miles.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lakshadweep.

★ Key Points

- Lakshadweep is the first Union Territory in India to be declared 100 % organic by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2020 .
 - The entire Lakshadweep group of islands has been declared as an organic agricultural area under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of India.
 - All farming activity in the UT is carried out without the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides .
 - This provides access to safer food choices and makes agriculture a more environment -friendly activity.

★ Additional Information

- The Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India and its total surface area is just 32 km².
- Lakshadweep is an archipelago of 36 islands in the Arabian sea, located 200 to 440 km off of the mainland's southwestern coast.
- In Malayalam , Lakshadweep means " One lakh islands ".
- Malayalam is the official as well as the widely spoken native language in the territory .
- Kavaratti is the capital of the Union Territory Lakshadweep in India.

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19. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 4,2,1,3.

- The chronological events in order are
 1. Death of Ferozshah Mehta (1915)

2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)
3. Appointment of Simon Commission (1927)
4. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March (1930)

★ Key Points

- Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta
 - He was an Indian Parsi politician and lawyer from Bombay.
 - He was one of the founding members and President of the Indian National Congress in 1890.
 - He died on 5 November 1915, in Bombay.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - It was a massacre that happened on April 13, 1919 ,
 - in which British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab.
- Simon Commission
 - It was a commission appointed in November 1927 by the British Conservative government under Stanley Baldwin
 - It was tasked to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.
- Dandi March
 - On March 12, 1930 , Gandhi set out from his ashram, or religious retreat, at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad with several dozen followers on a trek of some 240 miles to the coastal town of Dandi on the Arabian Sea.

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society.

★ Key Points

- Abhinav Bharat

- VD Savarkar or Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born on May 28, 1883, in Bhagur, a village near Nashik in Maharashtra.
- Savarkar was also associated with the India House and founded the Free India Society.
- The airport at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar's capital was renamed Veer Savarkar International Airport in 2002.

★ Additional Information

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born May 28, 1883, at Bhagur village of Nashik district in Maharashtra.
- He passed away on February 26, 1966, in Bombay.
- He was a nationalist and one of the most important figures of the Hindu Mahasabha ("Great Society of Hindus"), a Hindu nationalist organization and political party.
- He got the nickname 'Veer' at the age of 12 after performing a brave act.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 17.5.

★ Key Points

- India's population accounts for the world's 17.5 per cent. population. Hence option 3 is Correct.
- Of the total population of 1210.2 million, the number of males was pegged at 623.7 million and the population of females stood at 586.5 million.
- The percentage growth in 2001-2011 was 17.64.
 - For males, the growth rate was 17.19% and for females, it was 18.12%.
- Though the country's population is almost equal to the combined population of the U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Japan put together [1214.3 million], the silver lining is that 2001-2011 is the first decade with the exception of 1911-1921 which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.

- Among the States and Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with 199 million people followed by Maharashtra at 112 million people and Lakshadweep is the least populated at 64,429 persons.

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Satluj and Kali.

★ Key Points

- The Kumaon Himalayas lie in Uttarakhand and extend from the Satluj to the Kali river
- The Lesser Himalayas in Kumaon Himalaya is represented by the Mussoorie and Nag Tiba ranges.
- The Shiwalik in this region runs south of the Mussoorie range between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers.
- The flat valleys between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwalik range are called 'doons' or 'Duns' of which Dehra Dun is the most famous.

★ Additional Information

- Western Himalayas:
 - It encompasses three physiographic provinces namely Kashmir Himalaya, Himachal Himalaya, and Kumaon Himalaya (Uttarakhand Himalayas).
 - The Ladakh plateau and the Kashmir valley are two important areas of the Kashmir Himalayan region.
 - In Himachal Himalayas, The Greater Himalaya is represented by the Zaskar range, the lesser Himalaya by Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges, and the Outer Himalaya by the Shiwalik range.
 - The southern slopes are rugged, steep, and forested while the northern slopes are bare, gentle, and show plains with lakes.

★ Important Points

Rivers	Himalayan Range
Kali and Tista	Nepal Himalaya
Teesta and Dihang	Assam Himalayas
Indus and Satluj	Punjab Himalayas
Satluj and Kali	Kumaon Himalayas

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Production of cereal crops.

★ Key Points

- The Green Revolution
 - The green revolution refers to the large increase in the production of food grains resulting from the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially for wheat and rice.
 - The use of these seeds required the use of fertilizer and pesticide in the correct quantities as well as a regular supply of water.
 - At independence, about 75 per cent of the country's population was dependent on agriculture.
 - Productivity in the agricultural sector was very low because of the use of old technology and the absence of required infrastructure for the vast majority of farmers.
 - India's agriculture vitally depends on the monsoon and if the monsoon fell short the farmers were in trouble unless they had access to irrigation facilities which very few had.
 - The stagnation in agriculture during the colonial rule was permanently broken by the green revolution.
 - This refers to the large increase in production of food grains resulting from the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially for wheat and rice.

- The use of HYV seeds required the use of fertilizer and pesticide in the correct quantities as well as a regular supply of water; the need for these inputs in correct proportions is vital.
- The farmers who could benefit from HYV seeds required reliable irrigation facilities as well as the financial resources to purchase fertilizer and pesticides.
- As a result, in the first phase of the green revolution (the approximately mid-1960s up to mid-1970s), the use of HYV seeds was restricted to the more affluent states such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.
- Further, the use of HYV seeds primarily benefited the wheat-growing regions only.
- A good proportion of the rice and wheat produced during the green revolution period (available as marketed surplus) was sold by the farmers in the market.
- As a result, the price of food grains declined relative to other items of consumption.
- The low-income groups, who spend a large percentage of their income on food, benefited from this decline in relative prices.
- The green revolution enabled the government to procure a sufficient amount of food grains to build a stock that could be used in times of food shortage.

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24. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Odisha.

★ Key Points

- Odisha is most likely to be affected by a cyclone because the east coast is more prone to cyclones and Odisha is situated on the East coast of India.
- **The reason for being more prone to the cyclone is:**
 - The temperature and salinity of the Bay of Bengal are more than the Arabian sea.

- Prevailing of Easterly Subtropical Jetstream.
- The Bay of Bengal is very active during the end of the monsoon (Oct to Dec) because a lot of freshwater mixes in it via great rivers Ganga Brahmaputra etc.

★ Additional Information

- Cyclone: A cyclone is a rotating low-pressure weather system with inward-spiralling winds, which spins clockwise in the southern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere.
- The eastern coastal states are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Northern Railway Zone.

- North Zone is Indian Railways' largest Railway zone.

★ Key Points

- The Indian Railways are divided into 18 zones and 70 divisions.
- Southern Coast Railway will be the 18th railway zone with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam.
- The division of this zone will include Guntakal, Vijayawada, Guntur, divisions that currently serve as divisions in the South Central Railway.
- Indian rail lines have Four types: Broad Gauge; Meter Gauge, Narrow Gauge, and Standard Gauge.
- The first train in India was started from Bombay to Thane (34 Kms) by Lord Dalhousie on April 16, 1853.
- Indian Railways was **nationalized in 1951** and is now Asia's largest rail network and the world's second-largest.
- The Southern Railway zone was the first zone to be established at 9,654 kilometres (5,999 mi).

- It was founded on 14 April 1951 by the merger of the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway, South Indian Railway, and Mysore State Railway, this zone's economic and geographic factors facilitated an early integrated network.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

The positions of the letters according to the English alphabet series:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

The pattern for this code is as follows;

$$(\text{Positional Value of letter})^3 = \text{Number}$$

In F : 216 →

$$F = 6$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

Similarly;

In L : ? →

$$L = 12$$

$$12^3 = 1728$$

Hence, "1728" is the correct answer.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

The positions of the letters according to the English alphabet series:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

The pattern for this code is as follows;

Positional values of the letters.

In GANGA →

G = 7

A = 1

N = 14

G = 7

A = 1

GANGA = 711471

Similarly;

In SARJU →

S = 19

A = 1

R = 18

$$J = 10$$

$$U = 21$$

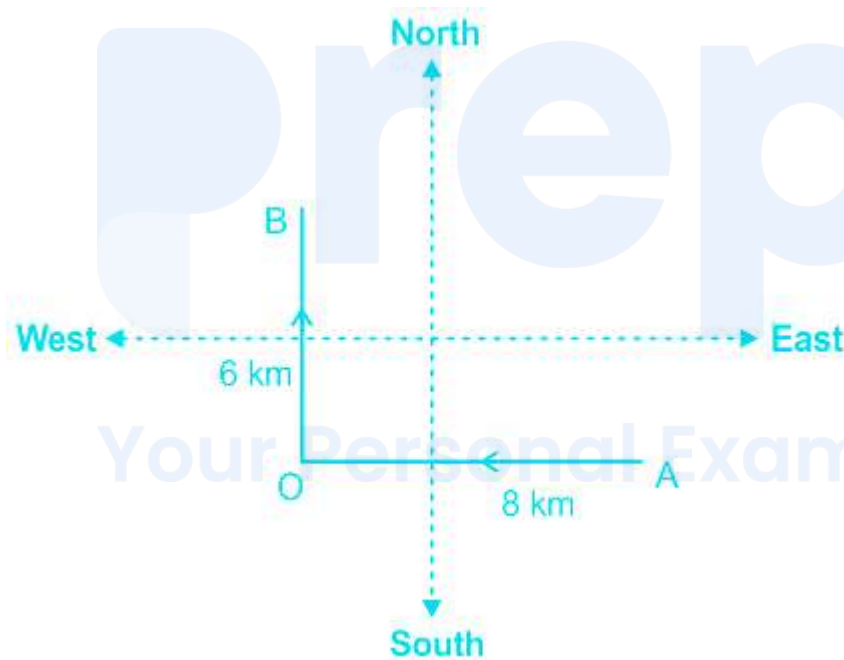
$$\text{SARJU} = 191181021$$

Hence, "191181021" is the correct answer.

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

As per the given information;



$$\text{Distance between A and B} = \sqrt{AO^2 + OB^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{64 + 36}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{100}$$

$$AB = 10 \text{ km}$$

Hence, The man is 10 km from his starting point.

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

Time = 2 : 30

$$\text{Angle} = \theta = |(60 \times \text{hour} - 11 \times \text{minute})/2|^\circ$$

$$\text{And another angle} = (360 - \theta)^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = |(60 \times 2 - 11 \times 30)/2|^\circ$$

$$= |(120 - 330)/2|^\circ$$

$$= (210/2)^\circ$$

$$= 105^\circ$$

$$\text{And another angle} = (360 - \theta)^\circ = (360 - 105)^\circ = 255^\circ$$

In the option, 105° is given.

Hence, ' 105° ' is the correct answer.

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

The city of Prayagraj is among the largest cities of Uttar Pradesh and is situated at the confluence of three rivers- **Ganga, Yamuna, and the invisible Saraswati.**

Similarly;

Ayodhya is a city **situated** on the banks of the holy **river** Saryu.

Hence, "**Saryu**" is the correct answer.

31. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Alluvial.

★ Key Points

Prepp

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Soil Type	Transporting Agent
Alluvial Soil	Running Water
Lacustrine Soil	Fresh Still water of lakes
Marine Soils	Seawater
Aeolian Soils	Wind
Colluvial Soils	Gravitational Force
Glacial Soil	Glaciers or ice
Loess Soil	Windblown silt
Peat Soil	Decomposition of organic matter
Marl Soil	Decomposition of aquatic life
Tuff Soil	Transported by water or wind
Bentonite Soil	Volcanic ash

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Food chain.

★ Key Points

- Food Chain
 - Transfer of food energy from green plants (producers) through a series of organisms with repeated eating and being eaten link is called a food chain.
 - E.g. Grasses → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk/Eagle.
 - Each step in the food chain is called a trophic level.
 - A food chain starts with producers and ends with top carnivores.
 - The trophic level of an organism is the position it occupies in a food chain.
 - A food chain illustrates the order in which a chain of organisms feeds upon each other.
 - Food chains are found within the populations of a species.
 - A food chain illustrates the numbers of each organism that is eaten by others.

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33. Answer: d

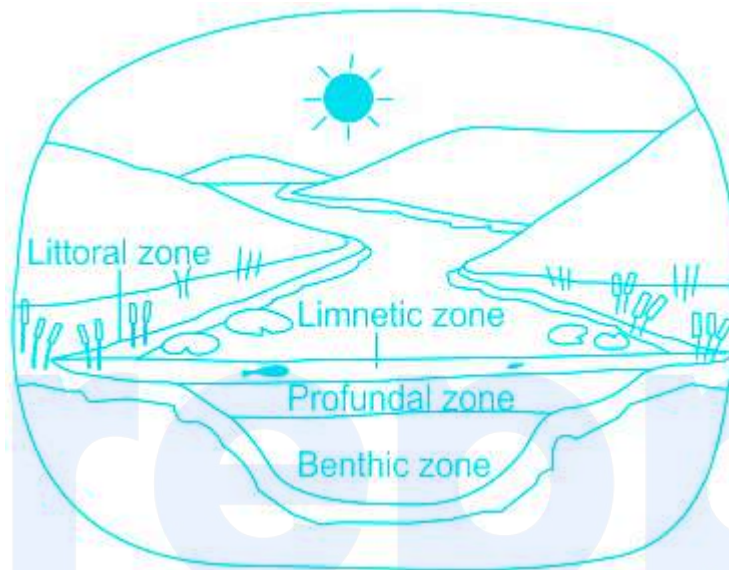
Explanation:

The correct answer is Benthic.

★ Key Points

- The **benthic zone** is the ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water.
 - It starts at the shoreline and continues down until it reaches the floor, encompassing the sediment surface and subsurface layers.

- Although this zone may appear barren, it plays a vital role in the health of aquatic ecosystems .
- Tiny, microscopic benthic organisms live in this zone and act as a source of food for bottom-feeding animals.
- Benthic organisms are very important as they are good indicators of water quality.



★ Additional Information

Your Personal Exams Guide

Lentic	• Lentic ecosystems are those water bodies whose water is still. • These ecosystems range in size from very small ponds or pools that may be temporary, to large lakes. • Example: ponds, marshes, pools, ditches, lakes, and swamps.
Pelagic	• Aquatic animals living not near the bottom of the shore, coasts, open oceans, and lakes are called Pelagic.
Lotic	• Lotic ecosystems are those water bodies whose water is flowing. • These ecosystems can vary in size dramatically from small trickling streams to mile-wide rivers that travel for thousands of miles. • Example: river s, streams, canals and springs.

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 4800 Megawatt hour.

★ Key Points

Power = 200 MW

Power = Energy/Time

Therefore, Energy = Power * Time

Energy = 200MW * 24h

Energy = 4800MWh

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 28 th February.

★ Key Points

- 28th February is celebrated as National Science Day.
- Indian Scientist Sir C. Venkata Raman on this day in 1928, discovered a phenomenon of scattering of photons which was later known as the 'Raman Effect'.
- In 1930, he got Nobel Prize for this exceptional discovery.
- The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) in 1986 requested the Government of India to designate 28 February as National Science Day.
- The government of India accepted and announced the day as National Science Day in 1986.
- The theme for National Science Day 2021 is 'Future of STI: Impact on Education Skills and Work'.

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Goa.

★ Key Points

- Jal Jeevan Mission
 - It aims to provide piped drinking water to all rural households by 2024.
 - It aims to provide 55 litres of tap water per person per day to all households by 2024.

- **Goa** has become the first 'Har Ghar Jal State' to provide 100% household tap connections in rural areas.
- The **Jal Shakti Ministry** is the nodal ministry for the implementation of the scheme.

★ Additional Information

- Jal Jeevan Mission:
 - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) envisages a supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
 - JJM focuses on integrated demand and supply-side management of water at the local level.
 - Creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse, would be undertaken in convergence with other government programmes/schemes.

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Tamil Nadu.

★ Key Points

- Thai poosam is a festival celebrated by the Tamil Hindu community mainly in south India.
- Thai Poosam festival is dedicated to Lord Muruga.
- Lord Muruga is the son of Shiva and Parvati.
- The word Thaipooosam is a combination of the name of a month and the name of a star.
- The festival is also observed in Kerala as Thaipoooyam.
- It is believed that Thaipusam marks Lord Muruga's birthday.
- It is a celebration of the victory of good over evil.

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- On January 6, 2021, the Uttar Pradesh government launched a special program called the 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' to double the state's farmers' income. In every development block of all 75 districts, the 3-week long campaign for farmers' welfare will be coordinated.
- Uttar Pradesh's Chief Minister, Yogi Adityanath, launched the mission from the Lucknow development block of Sarojini Nagar.
- Several state government departments, such as Horticulture, Mandi Parishad, animal husbandry, food and supply for sugarcane, fisheries, and Panchayati Raj, will work together under the mission to be launched by the government of Uttar Pradesh.

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shuggie Bain.

★ Key Points

- Douglas Stuart has won the Booker Prize for his novel ' Shuggie Bain '.
- '**Shuggie Bain**' is **Douglas**' debut novel that has been published in 2020.
- It is an autobiographical novel that tells the story of his mother and him and is set in Glasgow of 1980s .
- The Novel is about a boy supporting her mother suffering from alcoholism, marriage breakdown and poverty.

- The novel was rejected by 32 publishers before being published by UK based Picador Publishers.

★ Additional Information

- About the Booker Prize :
 - It is literary award given for the novels written in English and Published in either England or Ireland .
 - The prize was constituted in the year 1969 by Booker McConnell Limited Company .
 - The awardee is presented with a reward of 50,000 Euros .
 - The first winner of this prize was PH Newby who won it for his novel 'Something to Answer for'.
 - Since 2019, The award is being presented by 'Crankstart'.
- Indian winners of Booker Prize :
 - VS Naipaul: On a Free State.
 - Salman Rushdie: Midnight's Children
 - Arundhati Roy: The god of small things
 - Kiran Desai: The inheritance of Loss
 - Aravind Adiga: The White Tiger

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Maidan river.

★ Key Points

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Video-Teleconferencing (VTC) was signed by India and Afghanistan to build the Shahtoot Dam also known as Lalander Dam.
- Shahtoot Dam in Afghanistan , on **Maidan river** a tributary of the Kabul River.
- The initiative, costing nearly \$300 million, is part of India and Afghanistan's New Development Partnership.

- The MoU was signed between Dr Jaishankar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Hanif Atmar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, in the presence of Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, and Dr Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan.
- The Shahtoot Dam will meet Kabul City's healthy drinking water needs, provide irrigation water to nearby areas, rehabilitate the current irrigation and drainage network, assist in the area's flood control and management efforts, and also provide the region with electricity.
- After the India- Afghanistan Friendship Dam [Salma Dam], which was inaugurated in June 2016, this is the second major dam being constructed by India in Afghanistan.

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1 July 2017.

★ Key Points

- Goods and Service Tax(GST) was implemented in India on 1st July 2017 by then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.
- Goods and Service Tax(GST):
 - GST is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services.
 - It is a destination-based tax.
 - Goods and services are divided into five different tax slabs for collection of tax- 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%.
 - GST Council is the governing body of GST having 33 members.
 - The council is headed by the union finance minister assisted by the finance minister of all the states of India.

★ Additional Information

- The 101st Constitutional (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 introduced a national Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India on 1 July 2017.

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value Added Tax (VAT) intended to establish a systematic indirect tax levy on the production, sale, and use of products and services at the national level.
- CGST, IGST, UTGS, and SGST Compensation Act passed at Loksabha on 29 March 2017 .
- The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced on 19 December 2014 by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha and passed on 6 May 2015 by the House.

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Madras.

★ Key Points

- Madras High Court has jurisdiction over Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- Pondicherry, officially known as Puducherry, is the capital and the most populous city of the Indian union territory of Puducherry.
- The city is in the Puducherry district on the southeast coast of India and is surrounded by the state of Tamil Nadu.

★ Important Points

- The High Court of Kerala is the highest court in the Indian state of Kerala and in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It is located in Kochi.
- The Madras High Court is the second oldest High Court of India after the Calcutta High Court in Kolkata. It is located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Dyarchy in the center.

★ Key Points

- **Government of India Act 1935**

- Government of India 1935 was a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It had the following provisions:
- It provided for the **establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states** as units.
- However, this provision never came into force.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces (brought by the Government of India Act 1919) and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Hence dyarchy at the center is a feature of the GOI Act 1935. *Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.*
- It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces .

★ Additional Information

- **The Government of India Act 1919 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.**
 - Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which came into force in 1921.
 - It was instituted in the British Indian polity to introduce the Diarchy, i.e., rule of two which means executive councillors and popular ministers.
 - The Central Legislature was made more powerful and more representative by this Act.

44. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Raja Raja Pratham.

★ Key Points

- **Brihadeshwara Temple of Tanjore** was built by Raja Raja Chola I aka Raja Raja Pratham.
- **Key facts about Brihadeshwara Temple:**
 - Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur is in Tamil Nadu .
 - It is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.
 - It is one of the largest Temple in the southern part of India.
 - It is built between 1003 and 1010 AD by Raja Raja Chola I in Dravidian architecture style.
 - It is on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - It is also called Dakshina Meru which simplifies "Meru of South".





45. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Entrepreneurship Development.

★ Key Points

- About the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):
 - The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative set up by the NITI Aayog to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country.
 - AIM's objectives are to create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.
 - Initiatives of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):
 - Atal Tinkering Labs - at the school level
 - Atal Incubation Centres - "An ecosystem of Startups and Entrepreneurs"
 - Atal Community Innovation Centres - serving Unserved and Under-Served regions of India

- Atal New India Challenges – Product and Service Innovations with National Impact
- ARISE ANIC challenges – to stimulate startup/ MSME industry innovation
- Mentor of Change (Mentorship and Partnerships – with Public, Private sector, NGOs, Academia, Institutions)

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Correct Answer is Madhya Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- The total forest cover of **MP is 77,414 sq km.**
- In terms of area, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by **Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Maharashtra.**

★ Important Points

- In terms of forest cover as a percentage of their total geographical area, the top five states are
 - Mizoram (85.41 percent)
 - Arunachal Pradesh (79.63 percent)
 - Meghalaya (76.33 percent)
 - Manipur (75.46 percent)
 - Nagaland (75.31 percent).

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Narmada.

★ Key Points

- River Narmada does not form a delta.
- River Narmada:
 - The Narmada is the westward flowing river of Peninsular India.
 - Source: The Narmada rises from the western flank of Amarkantak plateau in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
 - Mouth: The Narmada river drains into the Gulf of Khambat (the Arabian Sea) near Bharuch in the state of Gujarat.
 - The river flows in a rift valley between the Vindhyas in the north and the Satpura in the south.
 - The river forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks.
 - The Narmada forms the Dhaundhar waterfalls, southwest of Jabalpur.
 - It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India.
 - Peninsular rivers, such as the Narmada and the Tapi form estuaries.

Most of the major rivers of the peninsula such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. Hence, only Narmada from the list does not form delta.

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is March 1946.

★ Key Points

- Cabinet Mission (1946):
 - The Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946.
 - It was launched by the British Government in March 1946 to discuss plans for the transfer of power from the British Raj to Indian leadership.
 - The members of the mission were:
 - Lord Patrick-Lawrence: The Secretary of State for India.
 - Sir Stafford Cripps: President of the Board of Trade

- A.V. Alexander: First Lord of the Admiralty.
- On 22nd January 1946, the decision to send Cabinet Mission was taken and on 19th February 1946, the British PM C.R Attlee Government announced in the House of Lords about the mission and the plan to quit India.
- The mission made its own proposals, after inconclusive dialogue with the Indian leadership, seeing that the Congress opposed Jinnah's demand for a Pakistan comprising six full provinces.
- The mission proposed a complicated system for India with three tiers: the provinces, provincial groupings and the centre.
- The centre's power was to be confined to foreign affairs, defence, currency and communications.
- The provinces would keep all the other powers and be allowed to establish three groups.

49. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajya Sabha.

★ Key Points

- The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha .
- In the absence of the President, the Vice-President acts as President only for a maximum period of six months .
- The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit .
- Article 70 states that the discharge of the President's functions in other contingencies .

★ Additional Information

- The articles (63-71) are related to the Vice President .
- The post of Vice President was taken from the USA .
- The minimum age should be 35 years for the post of Vice President.

- The election of the Vice President is mentioned in Article 66.
 - No State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council take part in the Vice president Election.
-

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 29.

★ Key Points

- 11th Schedule:
 - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
 - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains 29 subjects.
 - It covers topics such as Panchayat's powers, rural development, poverty alleviation, market, roads and drinking water, etc.

★ Additional Information

- The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India consists of article 243G .
 - Article 243G of Constitution of India "Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats"
 - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution:
 - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
 - This schedule contains 29 subjects.
 - This schedule covers important topics such as Panchayat's powers, rural development, poverty alleviation, market, roads and drinking water etc.
 - It is expected that the subjects covered under the eleventh schedule of the Indian constitution are made to ensure the development of rural India.
-

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Henry IV, Part I**.

★ Key Points

- Shakespeare wrote lots of memorable characters and **Sir John Falstaff** is one of them.
- He is a famous comic character that appeared in three plays namely **Henry IV Part I and II, and The Merry Wives of Windsor**.
- He is a **comic companion** to Prince Hal in Henry IV plays.
- Henry IV follows two plots, first is the **King and his strained relationship with his son** and second is a **group of dissatisfied noblemen** planning to rebel against the King.

Therefore, from the above-given points we can infer that the character of Sir John Falstaff appears in **Henry IV, Part I**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Hamlet	The most famous tragedy of Shakespeare follows the life of Prince Hamlet of Denmark and his inability to take the decision of taking revenge on his father's murderer.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	It's a comedy by Shakespeare involving four plots with misunderstood lovers, a wedding and a conflict between fairies.
Othello	Another tragedy by Shakespeare portrays Othello , the military general and how he killed his innocent wife Desdemona out of jealousy. The play has one of the most memorable villains Iago .

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is "Ode to a Nightingale".

★ Key Points

- The above lines have been taken from "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats in May 1819.
- Here the poets refer to this **world of sorrow**. Here young people lose their glow of health and strength. Many people become deadened in their limbs.
- He says that many grow old, weak, and crippled. Indeed people grow sick of their lives because of their painful struggle. They hardly get any respite. Their dreams are shattered. Their hopes are dashed to the ground. Life to them is an unending misery.
- The poet, therefore, wishes to run away from this world of sorrows. He wants to die and forget altogether the miseries of human existence which the nightingale never experiences. It lives in the midst of Nature. There are no sorrows, no pains, no suffering, no despair.

As per the given explanation, it can be concluded that the given lines have been taken from "Ode to a Nightingale".

★ Additional Information

- The Odes stated in the other options i.e. "Ode on a Grecian Urn", "Ode to Psyche", "Ode to Autumn" have also been written by John Keats.

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is John Keats.

★ Key Points

- "Adonais" is a pastoral elegy written in 1821 by P.B. Shelley immediately after hearing about the death of John Keats. It has been called the greatest pastoral elegy in English.
- Adonis in Greek mythology is a beautiful mortal youth beloved by the two goddesses Aphrodite and Proserpine.
- This pastoral elegy is written in the pattern of the classical pastoral elegy. It begins with an invocation and mournful tone; there follows a procession of mourners (among them are **Shelley himself and Lord Byron**); then the speaker attacks on the worst literary critics who damaged the self-esteem and honor of the growing artist **Keats**.

★ Important Point

- Pastoral Elegy is a poem about both death and idyllic rural life, often featuring the shepherds. These poems reflect on folk traditions and involve dialogue between shepherds. We can thus gather that the speaker/narrator in the Pastoral elegy is a shepherd.

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Henchard**.

★ Key Points

- The **Mayor of Casterbridge** is one of Thomas Hardy's **Wessex novels**.
- Wessex was a **fictional place** that Hardy created in his novels.
- The full title of the novel is The Mayor of Casterbridge: **The Life and Death of a Man of Character**.
- The protagonist is **Michael Henchard** who at a fair while drunk **auctions off** his wife Susan and daughter to **Richard Newson** a sailor.
- Regretful he vows the next day not to touch liquor ever and he was successful for **21 years**.

- His wife came back after Richard was lost at sea and till then Michael had become a successful merchant and **mayor of Casterbridge**.
- However, after a series of misfortunes, he started drinking again and eventually died alone and his last wish was **to be forgotten**.

Therefore, from all the points discussed above, we can conclude that the hero of Hardy's **The Mayor of Casterbridge** is **Henchard**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Farfrae:**
 - **Donald Farfrae** is another character in *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. He serves as a foil to **Henchard**. He is ambitious and a man of intellect and he wants to change the village by bringing advanced agricultural techniques.
- **Solomon Longways:**
 - He is a peasant in the novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge*.
- **Joshua:**
 - **Joshua Jopp** is another character in *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Henchard promised Joshua to hire him but instead hired Farfrae. However, Joshua even struggling and the poor forgives him. But he still **holds grudge** against Henchard and Lucetta so when Henchard asked him to return all the earlier love letters between him and Lucetta he revealed the contents to the village. It resulted in **Lucetta's miscarriage and death**.

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Victorian Age**.

★ Key Points

- *Thomas Hardy* (1840–1928) is acclaimed worldwide as one of the best Victorian novelists.
- Hardy's major novels are located in the fictional county of **Wessex** (named after the Anglo-Saxon kingdom which existed in the area).
- His last novels, **Tess of the d'Urbervilles** and **Jude the Obscure**, are generally considered his finest. *These works challenge societal mores with their sympathetic portrayals of the hardships of working-class people.*
- Two of his novels, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* and *Far from the Madding Crowd*, were listed in the top 50 on the BBC's survey 'The Big Read'.

56. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'under'.

★ Key Points

- Preposition 'under' is used to say that one thing is **at a lower level than another, and that the other thing is directly above it.**
- When we use 'under' as a preposition it is similar to below.
- When we use **under**, we can also mean that one thing is touching or covering something else.
- For example:
 - The wreck of the Titanic remains under the sea.
 - There is cupboard under the stairs.
- According to the above explanation 'under' will be used.
- Thus, **option 4** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The river flows **under** the bridge.*

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses and examples of other given options:

- **Across:** it means on the other side of something, or from one side to the other of something which has sides or limits such as a city, road or river.
- For example:
 - We took a boat across the river.
- **Upon:** upon is defined as 'on' something.
- For example:
 - It was based upon two principles.
- **Over:** We use *over* as a preposition to refer to something at a higher position than something else, sometimes involving movement from one side to another.
- For example:
 - We toasted marshmallows over the fire.

57. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**have been studying**'.

★ Key Points

- The **present perfect continuous tense** also known as present perfect progressive tense shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.
- The structure of present perfect tense is: **subject + has/have + been + v1 + ing + object.**
- For example:
 - I have been reading War and Peace for a month now.
- Thus, **option 2** is the most appropriate choice as studying English is an activity that began sometime in the past and is not yet finished in the present.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *I **have been studying** English for five years.*

★ Important Points

- '**For**' is used with a period of time.

- For example:
 - I have been walking for five hours.
 - '**Since**' is used to refer to a specific point in time.
 - For example:
 - I have been reading since morning.
-

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**have done**'.

★ Key Points

- **The present perfect tense** refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past or began in the past and continued to the present time.
- The correct structure of present perfect tense is: **subject+has/have+v3rd+object**.
- For example:
 - We have eaten the lasagna here.
- according to the above explanation '**have done**' will be used.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *I **have done** a lot of work today.*

★ Confusion Points

- '**Did**' is the simple past form. We use simple past to convey the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.
 - The structure of the simple past tense is: **subject+v2nd+object**.
 - For example:
 - I came yesterday.
-

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'The manager will give you a ticket'.

★ Key Points

- The given sentence is in passive voice.
- It needs to be changed into **active voice**.
- The process of transformation is as follows:
 - a) The object must be written after the subject.
 - b) The tense of the statement is changed accordingly (**past participle along with the 'by' will change into the simple future tense**).
 - c) The structure of the given sentence is **Object + will/shall+be + v3rd form + subject** changes to **subject+will+v1st+object**. For example:
 - I will punish him for his misbehaviour.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The manager will give you a ticket.*

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'The gate was opened by the peon'.

★ Key Points

- The sentence is in the **active voice** and in the **simple past tense**.
- It needs to be changed into **passive voice**.
- The process of transformation as follows:
- When converting the statement into passive voice:
 - a) The subject must be written after the object.
 - b) The tense of the statement is changed accordingly (**simple past tense will change in to past participle along with the addition of a helping verb and 'by'**).

- c) The structure of the given sentence is **subject + v2nd form + object**, changes to **Object + was/were + v3rd form + subject**. For example:
 - She was punished for her negligence.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The gate was opened by the peon.*

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**Conjunction**'.

★ Key Points

- The word '**and**' is considered as **conjunction** because it can be used to combine words, phrases, or clauses.
- Furthermore it can also serve as a joiner for sentences which are meant to be presented jointly and together.
- '**And**' is used to **join words, used as a function word to join one finite verb**.
- For example:
 - Writing is my bread and butter at the moment.
 - We have ice cream and cake for dessert.
- According to the above explanation '**and**' is a conjunction in the given sentence, as it joins two words.
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses and examples of other given options:

- **Noun** : a noun is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea. In a sentence, noun can play the role of subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement.
- For example:
 - I heard the **doorbell**.
- **Pronoun**: pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns.

- For example:
 - **They** are making a good progress.
- **Adverb**: an adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, and an adverb itself.
- For example:
 - Tom is **very** tall.

★ Confusion Points

- '**And**' can be used as a noun.
- The word '**and**' in all caps is also considered as a noun in the field of computer logic.
- For example:
 - The symbol for AND operation is a single dot.

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**an adjective**'.

★ Key Points

- '**New**' is an **adjective**.
- '**An adjective**' is used to **modify a noun or a pronoun**.
- '**Adjectives**' are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns.
- '**New**' is an adjective which means recently created or having started to exist recently.
- For example:
 - She is very creative and always coming up with **new** ideas.
- According to the above explanation '**new**' is an **adjective**.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses and examples of other given options:

- **A verb:** a verb is the action or state of being in a sentence. Verbs can be expressed in different tenses, depending on when the action is being performed.
- For example:
 - Ram **walked** to the store.
- **A conjunction:** conjunction is a word that links other words, phrases, or clauses together.
- For example:
 - I work quickly **and** carefully.
- **A noun:** a noun is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea. In a sentence, nouns can play the role of subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, appositive, or adjective.
- For example:
 - My **keyboard** is sticky.

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is "How's it all going ?" Derek asked'.

★ Key Points

- Sometimes someone says a sentence, for example "I'm going to the cinema tonight". Later, maybe we want to tell someone else what the first person said.
- Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said. To do this, we can use direct speech or indirect speech.
- We use a 'reporting verb' like 'say' or 'tell'. If this verb is in the present tense, it's easy. We just put 'she says' and then the sentence.
- For example:
 - Direct speech: I like ice cream.
 - Reported speech: She **says** that she **likes** ice cream.
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'I don't know much about music,' Judy said'.

★ Key Points

- If the sentence spoken by the speaker is written without any change, the sentence is said to be in a **direct speech**.
- When we want to describe what someone said, one option is to use 'direct speech'.
- In **direct speech** we use comma and inverted commas.
- We use 'direct speech' when we simply repeat what someone says, putting the phrase between the speech marks.
- For example:
 - Paul came in and said, "I am really hungry".
- It is very common to see direct speech used in books or in a newspaper article.
- With 'direct speech' it is common to use the verb 'to say', 'said' in the past tense.
- For example:
 - He said to me, "Do you know me"?
 - He said, "I came here yesterday".
- According to the above explanation **option 4** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: "I don't know much about music," Judy said.

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Honesty is the best policy'.

★ Key Points

- The sentence 'Honesty is the best policy' is in simple present tense.

- The simple present tense is a verb tense with two main uses.
- We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly.
- The simple present tense is used for **habitual actions, regular action, universal truth**.
- The structure of simple present tense is: **Subject+v1st+object**.
- For example:
 - The sun rises in the east.
 - I come here daily.
- According to the above explanation 'Honesty is the best policy' should always **be in simple present tense, as this is a truth**.
- Thus, **option 1** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

- We use **simple past** to convey the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.
- The structure of the simple past tense is: **subject+v2nd+object**.
- For example:
 - I came yesterday.

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **1922**.

★ Key Points

- **The Waste Land** is a poem by **T. S. Eliot** , published in **1922** , widely regarded as *one of the most important poems of the 20th century and a central work of modernist poetry*.
- It is a 434-line poem that first appeared in the United Kingdom in the '**October issue of Eliot's "The Criterion"** and in the United States in the November issue of "**The Dial**".

- It is a dramatic monologue which draws on a **dizzying array of literary, musical, historical, and popular cultural allusions** in order to present the terror, futility, and alienation of modern life in the wake of World War I.
- The poem portrays *modern society itself, which Eliot depicts as shallow and isolating, lacking both the spiritual guidance and the cultural abundance of the past. It reflects the generational trauma caused by the war, both on the battlefield and the home front.*

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **W. B. Yeats**.

★ Key Points

- **William Butler Yeats** was a modern Irish poet and dramatist and received a Nobel prize in Literature in 1923.
- **Belated** means something that is delayed beyond its usual time.
- Yeats declared himself as the **last romantic**.
- The romantic period lasted roughly from **1798 to 1850**.
- Its common characteristics were **imagination, mysticism, nature, escapism and the supernatural**.
- Along with that **Yeats portrayed romance of mythology and Irish folklore, occultism, symbolism, the romance of self** etc.
- His most famous romantic poems are **Sailing to Byzantium, Second Coming, No Second Troy, A Prayer for my Daughter** among others.

Therefore, from all the above-mentioned points we can infer that **a belated romantic** is referred to **W. B. Yeats**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **A. E. Housman:**

- Alfred Edward Housman was an English poet and scholar. His famous works include **A Shropshire Lad** and **To The Athlete Dying Young**.
- **Thomas Hardy:**
 - He was a **Victorian writer** who is known for his **Wessex novels**. Wessex refers to the fictional town he created in his novels. Some of the Wessex novels are *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Jude The Obscure*.
- **Robert Owen:**
 - He was an early **Welsh industrialist** who later became a reformer and advocated **utopian socialism**.

68. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Nature**.

★ Key Points

- The given passage is talking about humans who are busy earning and spending and in the process they forget to feel nature i.e. **sea, moon, winds**.
- In the concluding line, he says that "**For this, for everything, we are out of tune.**". By this, he means that the people are out of tune with nature as they have become too busy in this materialistic world.
- Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer choice.

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **In pursuit of the materialistic world**.

★ Key Points

- The given passage is talking about humans who are busy earning and spending i.e. they waste their powers living life in this materialistic world.
- In this process they forget to feel nature i.e. sea, moon, winds.
- The writer wants to say that the people forget to feel nature as they have become too busy in this materialistic world.
- Hence, option 4 is the correct answer choice.

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Enjoy this world of nature and her beauty.**

★ Key Points

- The given passage is talking about humans who are busy earning and spending and forget to feel nature i.e. sea, moon, winds.
- The writer **wants the people to feel nature and enjoy it's beauty.**
- Hence, option 4 is the correct answer choice.

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Our pleasures in getting and spending.

★ Key Points

- Refer to the line: **We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon !**
- The given passage is talking about humans who are busy earning and spending i.e. they feel the pleasure in buying things and luxuries.
- In this process they forget to feel nature i.e. sea, moon, winds.
- Sordid means **involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives; arousing moral distaste and contempt.**

- Thus, according to the poet, 'Our pleasures in getting and spending' is a 'sordid boon'

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Ezra Pound**.

★ Key Points

- The Waste Land is a poem by T. S. Eliot, published in 1922, widely regarded as *one of the most important poems of the 20th century and a central work of modernist poetry*.
- *The poem has been dedicated to fellow poet **Ezra Pound**, il miglior fabbro who helped condense the original manuscript to nearly half its size.*
- However, '**il miglior fabbro**' can also be considered to be an allusion to Dante's Purgatorio ('the best smith of the mother tongue', writes Dante, about troubadour Arnaut Daniel), as well as Pound's own The Spirit of Romance, a book of literary criticism where the second chapter is 'Il Miglior Fabbro', translated as '**the better craftsman**'.
- The poem portrays *modern society itself, which Eliot depicts as shallow and isolating, lacking both the spiritual guidance and the cultural abundance of the past. It reflects the generational trauma caused by the war, both on the battlefield and the home front.*

As per the explanation, it can be concluded that Eliot dedicated 'The Waste Land' to Ezra Pound.

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Shah Namah**.

★ Key Points

- **Matthew Arnold** was an English poet and literary and cultural critic.
- He is known for his famous poems such as **Dover Beach**, **The Scholar Gypsy** and **Rugby Chapel**.
- The poem was inspired by the **Persian epic Shah Namah** written by **Ferdowsi**.
- **Ferdowsi** was one of the influential poets of **Persian literature**.
- **Shah Namah** or **Book of Kings** is a **national epic** of Greater Iran.
- **Sohrab and Rustom** are the son and father duo who are searching for each other.
- But in a battle that they were fighting on opposite sides, **Rustom killed Sohrab**.
- Rustom realised later that Sohrab is his son and he gave Sohrab a **royal burial**.

Therefore, from all the above-given points we can infer that Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustam" is taken from the story of **Shah Namah**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
Arabian Nights	One Thousand and One Night is also known as Arabian Nights in West. It's a collection of middle eastern folk tales.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam	It's a book by Omar Khayyam, a Persian poet. His work was translated by Edward Fitzgerald in 1859 and he gave the title Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.
Akbar Namah	It's a book by Abu'l-Fazi Ibn Mubarak. It chronicles the reign of King Akbar, the Mughal emperor.

74. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **shy**.

★ Key Points

- The poem **"To His Coy Mistress"** is written by metaphysical poet **Andrew Marvell** published in 1681.
- The word **coy** means **shy** as the poet mentions in the poem:
 - Had we but world enough and time,
This **coyness** , lady, were no crime.
- The poet is trying to convince his **shy beloved** to get **intimate** with him.
- He states that if they were **not constrained by time** then he could have shown her the **depth of his love**.
- However, since they don't have much time he tries to convince her to get intimate.
- The poet used powerful metaphors such as **"Time's winged Chariot"**, **"deserts of vast eternity"**, **"quaint honour turn to dust"** among others.

Therefore, from the above-mentioned points, we can infer that in **"To His Coy Mistress"** , the word **'Coy'** means **shy**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
sensuous	sexually attractive or affecting the senses. For example, His voice was sensuous.
timid	nervous or fearful For example, Her dog was small and timid.
voluptuous	Curvaceous or luxurious For example, She was small but voluptuous.

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Thirty**.

★ Key Points

- **Geoffrey Chaucer** is called the father of English Literature.
- He is famously known for **Canterbury Tales** written in **1387-1400**.
- The poem illustrates the **pilgrimage** to the shrine of **Thomas Becket** in **Canterbury**.
- There are **30 pilgrims** who undertook this journey and every character belongs to a different **section of the society**.
- Some of the pilgrims are **knight, squire, nun priest, prioress, reeve, parson, mason, weaver, clerk** and the famous **wife of bath**.
- They gather in **Tabard Inn** and agrees to have a **storytelling competition**.

Therefore, from all the points given above, we can conclude that there are **thirty pilgrims** in **The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales** including the poet himself.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at some facts about Chaucer's Canterbury Tales:

- The **narrator** of the Canterbury tale is also a **pilgrim** but he is not described in the poem.
- It was inspired by **Boccaccio's The Decameron**.
- The original plan was to write **4 stories by each character**, however, Chaucer was only able to complete **24 stories**.
- The introduction of the poem is called **The General Prologue**.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **John of Gaunt**.

★ Key Points

- **Geoffrey Chaucer** is widely considered the **father of literature**.
- He wrote the Book of Duchess to commemorate the death of **Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster**.
- She was the **wife of John of Gaunt** the English Prince.
- The book is a **dream vision** in which a grief-stricken knight played chess with Fortuna and lost the queen.
- The game of chess is a metaphor for the **game of life**.

Therefore, we can infer from the above-given points that The Book of the Duchess was written by Chaucer in 1369 to bring solace to **John of Gaunt**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **John Gower:**
 - He was a contemporary writer of Chaucer and was called **Moral Gower** because his work focused on morality in different fields.
- **Edward II:**
 - He ruled England from 1307 to 1327 known for his defeat in the **battle of Bannockburn**.
- **Edward III:**
 - He ruled England from 1327 to 1377. He was praised for **restoring royal glory** after the disastrous rule of his father Edward II.

77. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Robert Greene**.

★ Key Points

- Robert Greene was an **Elizabethan dramatist and pamphleteer**.
- He wrote a pamphlet called **A Groats-Worth of Wit bought with a million Repentance** in 1592.
- It is believed that he called Shakespeare an **upstart crow**.
- **Upstart** means someone who claimed the socio-political ladder but does not have the required skills and **crow** is known for stealing from others.
- Thus, Robert Greene believed that Shakespeare doesn't deserve the success he got because he does not have **formal training and steals from other writers**.

Therefore, **Shakespeare was called an 'upstart crow'** in the book A Groats-Worth of Wit by **Robert Greene**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
John Lyly	John Lyly was another Elizabethan writer and a part of university wits and he is famously known for Eupheus: the anatomy of wit.
Charles Lamb	He was an essayist in the romantic age and he is famously known for Essays of Elia.
Dryden	John Dryden was a restoration poet famously known for Absalom and Achitopel a political Satire.

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Comedy of Humours**.

★ Key Points

- **Ben Jonson** was an English poet and playwright.
- Comedy of humour is a type of dramatic comedy whose characters are defined by **overriding obsessions**.
- it was believed that there are **four humours** that define the temperament, health and conduct of people.
- These humours are **choleric, melancholic, sanguine and phlegmatic**.
- Ben Jonson was known for his play **Everyman in His Humour**.

Hence, Ben Jonson was associated with **Comedy of Humours**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Satire :**
 - It's a literary genre that **ridicules people's shortcomings**.
- **Comedy of Manners:**
 - It was popular during the Restoration age and generally involves **mocking the manners and lifestyles** of middle and upper-class peoples.
- **Farce :**
 - It's a type of comedy that tries to amuse people through highly **exaggerated characters and situations**.

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79. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Edward King**.

★ Key Points

- Milton's elegy '**Lycidas**' is also known as monody which is in the form of a pastoral elegy written in 1637 to lament the accidental death, by drowning of Milton's friend **Edward King** who was a promising young man of great intelligence.

- However, It first appeared in a **1638** collection of elegies, entitled *Justa Edouardo King Naufrago*.
- The elegy takes its name from the subject matter, not its form.
- No rules are laid down for the meter.
- The theme of the elegy is mournful or sadly reflective.
- The poem '**Lycidas**' can be conveniently divided into six sections (1) a prologue, four main parts, and an epilogue. In the prologue, Milton invokes the Muse and explains the reasons for writing the poem. Although Milton had decided not to write poetry till his powers matured, "**bitter constraint and sad occasion**" compels the poet to attempt an elegy. That occasion is the untimely death of **Lycidas**.

Thus, we can conclude that *Lycidas, an elegy by Milton* was written on the death of Edward King.

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is "**Astraea Redux**".

★ Key Points

- **John Dryden** is considered as one of the best poets of England so much so that an entire period in English Literature is called the **age of Dryden**.
- He wrote *Astraea Redux* to **welcome Charles II** whose coronation began the Restoration age in England.
- It's a 300 lines poem and the period of Cromwell's reign is called **Astraea** or chaos and Charles II is signified as the **restorer of peace**.
- He also **apologised** for his earlier position as a supporter of Cromwell and was hoping to gain **royal patronage**.

Hence, the poem Dryden wrote to welcome the return of Charles II is **Astraea Redux**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
"Absalom and Achitophel"	It's a political allegory published in 1681. It satirised Earl of Shaftesbury as Achitophel and Monmouth as Absalom.
"The Hind and the Panther"	It's a poem in three parts written in 1687. It's a beast fable defending Catholic Church.
"Annus Mirabilis"	it is the longest poem of Dryden written in 1667. It celebrated the victory of the English fleet over the Dutch and the survivors of The great fire of London.

81. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Milton'.

★ Key Points

- 'Areopagitica' is a book written by English poet **John Milton** in **1644**.
- He wrote this book in order to protest against censorship.
- Its full title is **Areopagitica: A speech of Mr. John Milton for the liberty of unlicensed printing to the Parliament of England**.
- It is one of the earliest essays arguing for the freedom of the press and against preemptive censorship.

Thus, we can conclude that **Milton's 'Areopagitica'** concerns with the liberty of the press and Option 1 is the correct answer.

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **The invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine.**

★ Key Points

- Refer to the line: *In the modern world, many new problems have arisen owing to the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine, inventions which have made it possible to travel at very high speeds.*
- Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be concluded that the invention of the steam engine and the petrol engine has given birth to many new problems in the modern world.
- Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer choice.

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **speed of transport.**

★ Key Points

- Refer to the line: *Speed of transport has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world.*
- Thus, it can be concluded that **speed of transport** has become the greatest feature of the modern industrial world making **option 4** the correct answer choice.

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **It saves time.**

★ Key Points

- Refer to the line: *Rapid transport saves so much valuable time , that designers and mechanics everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.*
 - Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be concluded that rapid transport saves time making **option 4** the correct answer choice.
-

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Designers and mechanics**.

★ Key Points

- Refer to the line: *Rapid transport saves so much valuable time, that **designers and mechanics** everywhere are doing their utmost to increase the speeds of motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes.*
 - Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be concluded that *designers and mechanics* are busy in increasing the speeds of cars, ships and aeroplanes making option 4 the correct answer choice.
-

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Assimilating outside elements**.

★ Key Points

- The English language has **adopted** many words and phrases from other languages over centuries.

- English is the largest speaking **Germanic language**. Old English which is closest to the modern English that we speak today is the combination of Germanic Tribal Trunk and native English Briton language.
- Many words such as moose, brandy, duet, barometer, elastic etc. sound very natural in English but are borrowed from **Dutch, Latin, Native American etc.**

Therefore, from all the points given above we can infer that, In the course of centuries, English has built up an unusual capacity for **Assimilating outside elements**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Making Greek its chief influence	English is influenced by multiple languages all over the world, thus, Greek cannot be called a chief influence.
Remaining unchangeable	This is again incorrect as we just discussed that English keeps assimilating new words, thus it keeps changing.
Delinking itself entirely from Old English	The Modern English that we speak today is based on Old English

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87. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Germanic invaders**.

★ Key Points

- The Germanic invaders established the **Anglo-Saxon Period** in England which lasted from **450 to 1066 AD**.
- They came from **Northwest Germany** and were mainly constituted by three tribes **Anglo, Saxons and Jutes**.

- **Old English** is a mixture of the **Germanic tribal trunk** and **native Britons** and it formed the basis of modern English that we speak today.

Therefore, from all the points given above, we can infer that the tribes that gave England "Old English" were **Germanic invaders**.

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**themselves**'.

★ Key Points

- '**Reflexive pronouns**' are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same.
- They can act as either objects or indirect objects.
- 'Reflexive pronouns' are: **myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, itself, etc.**
- For example:
 - Jack decided to reward himself with a dinner out.
- According to the above explanation '**themselves**' will be used as the subject and the object are same and the subject of the given sentence is **plural**.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *They hurt **themselves** in the playground.*

★ Important Points

- We use '**reflexive pronoun**' after acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, exert, apply, adapt, adjust, pride, enjoy, etc.
- For example:
 - He absented himself.
 - You should avail yourself to this opportunity.

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Five**.

★ Key Points

Let's look at the types of noun:

- **1. Common noun:**
 - A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, **e.g.** boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.
- **2. Proper noun:**
 - A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, **e.g.** Steven, Africa, London, Monday.
- **3. Concrete noun:**
 - A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. **Examples:** dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.
- **4. Abstract noun:**
 - An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions, things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, **e.g.** truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.
- **5. Collective Noun:**
 - Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, **e.g.** audience, family, government, team, jury.

Thus, it can be concluded that there are **five** types of noun.

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Three**.

★ Key Points

- **Edward Morgan Forster** was a British Modern writer who published **A Passage To India** in 1924.
- The novel is divided into three parts **Mosque, Caves and Temple**.
- The title of each part corresponds to its **setting** in the novel. For example:
 - **Mosque** : This part takes place in Chandrapore where Mrs Moore and Aziz became friendly **while exploring a mosque**.
 - **Caves** : It took place in **Malabar Caves** where the trial of Aziz takes place.
 - **Temple**: This part took place during a **Hindu festival** after two years of the last part

Therefore, from all the points mentioned above, we can infer that there are **three parts** in E. M. Forster's A Passage to India.

★ Important Points

- **A Passage to India** contains an **omnipresent** narrator that describes the thoughts of the characters.
- The novel's protagonist **Aziz**, a young Indian doctor tries to build a relationship with **Britishers** which others think is impossible.
- However, later he is accused of **sexual assault by Adela Quested**.
- **Mrs. Moore** dies during her voyage back to England.
- Later during the trial, Aziz was free of all charges since **Adele admits that she made a mistake**.

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is ' William Wordsworth '.

★ Key Points

The lines ' *Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven,* ' occur in the poem *The prelude* written by William Wordsworth .

- *The Prelude* is a long autobiographical poem in which William Wordsworth depicts his own spiritual and poetic development.
- In this excerpt, Wordsworth recounts an episode from his childhood, when he stole a small boat and rowed into the middle of a lake at night.

From the above, we can say that the lines '*Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven,*' occur in the poem of William Wordsworth.

★ Important Points

- 'The Prelude' is an extremely personal work and reveals many details of Wordsworth's life. It is a poem rooted in the past, a culmination of many traditions of thought and culture, it is at the same time that the first great modern poem.
 - *In this work, Wordsworth first gives a record of that innocent life out of which his poetry grew; then he goes on to explore how the mind develops and presents a unique and original understanding of life, creativity and such other things which go to make up a complex human personality.*
 - The beginning lines of the poem are:
 - *Oh! pleasant exercise of hope and joy!*
For mighty were the auxiliars which then stood
Upon our side, we who were strong in love!
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
- Wordsworth wrote the line in the context of French Revolution. Wordsworth, like other Romantics, had high hopes from the uprising. It signaled the arrival of a new dawn, of democratic forces, of a break from the feudal society. Hence, such lofty praise for "that dawn" of revolution.

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is "**Lyrical Ballads**".

★ Key Points

- **Lyrical Ballads** is the collection of poems by **William Wordsworth** and **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**.
- Published in 1798, it marked the beginning of the **Romantic Era** in England.
- Coleridge contributed only **four poems** to the book and one of them was **Rime of the Ancient Mariner**.
- The poem is in **seven parts** and the protagonist is a **sailor** who stops a **wedding guest** and recounts his misadventure.
- He slaughters an **albatross** which consequently caused him and his crewmates **immense suffering**.
- Eventually, he realised his grave **mistake** and he recounts this story to everyone as his **redemption**.
- The poem contributes one of the most famous lines of literature, **"Water, water, everywhere,/Nor any drop to drink."**

Therefore, from all the points mentioned above, we can conclude that Coleridge's **"Rime of the Ancient Mariner"** was included in **"Lyrical Ballads"**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
"The Prelude"	Also called Growth of A Poet's Mind: An Autobiographical Poem was published in 1850 by William Wordsworth . It contains 14 books and how Wordsworth established his lost connection with nature.
"Gentleman's Magazine"	It is considered the first modern magazine and was founded by Edward Cave . Dr Samuel Johnson was first employed in this magazine and he remained associated with it for a long time.
"The Morning Chronicle"	It was a newspaper founded in London in 1769 . Its last issue was released in 1862 .

93. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **"The Rape of the Lock"**.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744) was a poet and satirist of the Augustan period and one of its greatest artistic exponents.

★ Important Points

- **The Rape of the Lock** is **mock-epic** poem in heroic couplets by Alexander Pope. The **first version, published in 1712**, consisted of two cantos; the **final version, published in 1714**, was expanded to five cantos.
- Based on an actual incident and written to reconcile the families that had been estranged by it, **'The Rape of the Lock'** recounts the story of a young woman who has a lock of hair stolen by an ardent young man.
- Following the success of "The Rape of the Lock," in 1717 he published a folio of his work with two new additions, **"Verses to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady"** and **"Eloisa to Abelard."**

Upon the perusal of the above points and considering the words "final version, published in 1714", it can be concluded that 'The Rape of the Lock' was the only one of the series that was completed.

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94. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Charles II.**

★ Key Points

- **Restoration** refers to the restoration of the **monarchy on the throne of England**.
- The monarchy was overthrown by the Puritan forces during the **English Civil War**.
- The English Civil War took place between **Royalists and Parliamentarians**, where the former were dissatisfied with the governance of Charles I.

- Eventually, Charles I was executed and **Oliver Cromwell** became the Lord Protector of England.
- In 1660 **Charles II** returned from exile after the death of Cromwell and thus began the Restoration Age.

Therefore, the Restoration age began with the arrival of **Charles II**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Henry VIII	Henry VIII ruled from 1509–1547. He is responsible for the protestant reformation in England.
James I	James, I ruled England from 1603 to 1625. He also wrote the English version of the bible known as the King James Bible published in 1611.
Charles I	Charles I succeeded James I in 1625 and he was executed in the English Civil War.

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Gulliver's Travels**.

★ Key Points

- **Gulliver's Travels** was written by satirist **Jonathan Swift** in 1726.
- It mocked the **English customs and politics of that time**.
- It is divided into **four parts** and each part represents a different place.
- The protagonist **Lemuel Gulliver** survived a shipwreck alone and found himself on an island called **Lilliput**.
- The small size of the inhabitants of Lilliput represents their **petty issues and symbolises the English Whigs and Tories**.

- Gulliver helped the king to **crush the naval army** of the rival emperor and also saved the palace by **urinating on the fire**.
- However, he eventually fell out of favour and was sentenced to **starvation and blindness**.

Hence, the literary work where we come across a palace fire in Lilliput is **Gulliver's Travels**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Robinson Crusoe:**
 - It's a novel by **Daniel Defoe** published in 1719. Crusoe is the protagonist who was stuck on an inhabited island after a shipwreck.
- **Moll Flanders:**
 - Another text by **Daniel Defoe** was published in 1722. It talks about the fall and rise of lady Moll Flanders.
- **Battle of the books:**
 - Short satire by **Jonathan Swift** was published in 1704. It depicts a fight between books for supremacy. This literal battle takes place in King's Library at St. James Palace.

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96. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**the**'.

★ Key Points

- Article '**the**' will be used in the given blank.
- '**The**' is used before definite nouns which we can point out, the nouns that we can visualize or that has already been introduced.
- The definite article can be used with **singular, plural, or uncountable nouns**.

- **The'** is called the **definite article**, because it normally points out some particular person or thing.
- For example:
 - **The** book you want is out of print.
- According to the above explanation '**the**' is the most appropriate choice, as in the given sentence '**phone**' is a specific thing.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *There's a woman from the bank on **the** phone.*

★ Important Points

- '**A/an**' is called the **indefinite article**, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of.
- For example:
 - This is a chair.
 - This is an umbrella.
- The choice between **a** and **an** is determined by the sound.
- When a noun begins with a consonant sound article 'a' is used.
- For example:
 - **A** boy, **a** woman, **a** yard, etc.
- When a noun begins with a **vowel sound** the indefinite article '**an**' is used.
- For example:
 - **An** apple, **an** engineer, **an** architect, etc.

97. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**I might be a few minutes late**'.

★ Key Points

- '**Might**' is a modal verb.
- '**Might**' is used to express **possibility**.
- We use '**might**' to make suggestions or request.

- 'Might' like most modals is very different in the present, past or future.
- If we talk about possibility than:
 - **Present**– Peter might be stuck in traffic.
 - **Past**– Peter might have been stuck in the traffic.
 - **Future**– Peter might be stuck in traffic when he leaves work.
- According to the above explanation 'I **might be a few minutes late**' will be the correct sentence as the given sentence is **related to future**.
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**to be**'.

★ Key Points

- '**To be**' will be used in the given blank.
- '**Visiting**' in the given sentence is a gerund.
- **A gerund** is a form of a verb that ends in *-ing* that is used as a noun. As you may know, a *verb* is a word that refers to actions or states of being, and a *noun* is a word that we use to refer to people, places, things, and ideas. A *gerund* is like a blend of verbs and nouns. It looks like a verb, but it acts like a noun.
- A gerund phrase is a phrase that includes the gerund, its objects, and its modifiers.
- For example:
 - They are capable of **doing** hard work.
- According to the above explanation 'to be' will be used as it is used for future reference.
- Thus, **option 4** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *Are you likely to be visiting Greece again this summer?*

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**Banks lend money to make a profit**'.

★ Key Points

- Let's explore the options:
 - **Option 1** - 'Banks lend money to make a profit' is grammatically correct. The given sentence is in **the simple present tense**. As the subject 'banks' in the given sentence is plural and we use plural verb.
 - **Option 2** - 'Bank lend money to make a profit' is incorrect as the past simple and past participle of verb lend is 'lent'.
 - **Option 3** - 'Banks lends money to make a profit' is grammatically incorrect as we should use plural verb for the plural subject.
 - **Option 4** - 'Bank lend money to make a profit' is grammatically incorrect as singular verb 'lends' is used for singular subject 'bank'.
- Thus, **option 1** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *Banks lend money to make a profit.*

★ Additional Information

- The simple present tense is a verb tense with two main uses.
- We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly.
- The simple present tense is used for **habitual actions, regular action, universal truth**.
- The structure of simple present tense is: **Subject+v1st+object**.
- For example:
 - I come here daily.

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'The police are talking to a number of people'.

★ Key Points

- 'Police' means a group of police people.
- 'Police' is a **plural** noun and is followed by a **plural verb**.
- Some nouns like, **cattle, children, police, people, infantry, poultry, gentry** are **singular in form but plural in meaning. They take plural verb.**
- The word 'police' itself is a collective noun and it is always followed by a plural verb.
- For example:
 - Cattle are grazing in the field.
 - The police are investigating the case.
- According to the above explanation **option 3** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The police **are** talking to a number of people.*

101. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **The Tragedy of Mariam**.

★ Key Points

- The full title of The Tragedy of Mariam is **The Tragedy of Mariam, The Fair Queen of Jewry** and was published in 1613.
- It was written by **Elizabeth Cary**, Viscountess Falkland between 1602 to 1604.
- The play illustrates the story of Mariam, the **second wife of Herod The Great**.
- He was the king of **Judea** which is in contemporary **Israel**.

Hence, from all the above-mentioned points we can infer that The first original dramatic work by a woman is **The Tragedy of Mariam**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **The Comedy of Errors :**
 - A famous play by **William Shakespeare** involves mistaken identity and farcical comedy and was published in 1594.
- **The Unfortunate Traveller:**
 - Also called **The Life of Jack Wilton** is a picaresque novel by **Thomas Nashe** . The narrative jumps from place to place and talks about the adventures of the titular character Jack Wilton.
- **The Faerie Queene:**
 - It's an English epic written by **Edmund Spenser** . Published from 1590 to 1596, it consisted of six books and was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth I.

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Henry Wriothesly, the Earl of Southampton**.

★ Key Points

- **William Shakespeare** is one of the literary giants whose works have been read and interpreted for centuries.
- He belonged to the **English Renaissance** and wrote great tragedies such as **Hamlet ,Othello ,King Lear** and **Macbeth** among others.
- **Patron** means someone who **appreciates** someone's artistic talents and provides **monetary** support.
- The concept of **patronage** was popular at that time so that writers keep **producing creative products** without worrying about **financial** sources.
- Shakespeare **dedicated** the first edition of his **sonnets** in 1609 to **Mr W.H.**
- Scholars have speculated that these initials referred to **Henry Wriothesly, the Earl of Southampton**, who was the patron of several other writers.

Hence, from all the points discussed above, we can infer that Shakespeare's friend and patron was **Henry Wriothesly, the Earl of Southampton** and **Option 1** is the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
Issac Oliver	He was a portrait miniature painter of England . His works are still in British museums and after the death of Queen Elizabeth, he became painter of James I's court.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex	He was one of the favourites of Queen Elizabeth I. However, he committed treason and she gave the order of beheading him.
Mary Sidney	Mary Sidney , countess of Pembroke was the sister of Sir Philip Sidney . She was one of the first women of literary significance and also received patronage for the same. Philip Sidney dedicated Arcadia to Mary Sidney.

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Parson's Tale**.

★ Key Points

- In The '**Parson's Prologue from the Canterbury Tales**' , Chaucer's '**Parson**' appears to dismiss alliterative verse as so much '**rum, ram, ruf,**' claiming that he, a southern man, cannot compose it.
- He considers '**rym but litel better,**' a generalized reference to non-alliterative English verse.

- **"The Parson's Tale"** seems, from the evidence of its prologue, to have been intended as the final tale of Geoffrey Chaucer's poetic cycle *The Canterbury Tales*. The "tale", which is the longest of all the surviving contributions by Chaucer's pilgrims, is in fact neither a story nor a poem, but a long and unrelieved prose treatise on penance.

★ Important Points

- Chaucer has been categorized, with equal plausibility, as a European writer who happened to write in English and as an English writer with international aspirations. His relationship with Middle English alliterative poetry was one of rejection.
- He chose not to write **alliterative verse** and instead dedicated himself to the other two major, newer English metrical traditions: **(iambic) tetrameter and pentameter**. He wrote extensively in tetrameter and invented pentameter on French and Italian models.

104. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'it has been exposed to many languages'.

★ Key Points

- 'English' is the basis of of **many languages**.
- Another reason for the synonyms sticking around is that old English and later in middle English there was an alternative tradition in poetry, rather than the rhyming tradition we are more familiar with.
- English was originally a Germanic language, related to Dutch and German, and it shares much of its grammar and basic vocabulary with those languages.
- English is also very ready to **accommodate foreign words**, and as it has **become an international language**, it has absorbed vocabulary from a large number of other sources.
- According to the above explanation **option 4** is the most appropriate choice.

105. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Gallic**.

★ Key Points

- **Julius Caesar** was a Roman statesman.
- He dictated the **Roman Republic** from 49BC to 44BC.
- Ceaser was one of the leaders of Roman expansion and fought the Gallic War.
- **Germanic, Brightons and Gallic** tribes fought to defend their lands but till 51 BC Ceaser captured the entire Gaul.
- The Gaul was primarily occupied by **Gauls, Belgae and Aquitanians**.
- After the Roman occupation, a new **Roman Gaul** culture emerged.

Therefore, the language of the Celts in Gaul who were conquered by Caesar is known as **Gallic**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Germanic** :
 - It's a branch of the **Indo-European** family and English is a part of it.
- **Manx** :
 - It is a **Celtic** language that was spoken in the Isles of Mann.
- **Cornish** :
 - It's an adjective relating to the people of **Cornwall** . The Cornish language was the ancient Celtic language.

106. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Twelve**.

★ Key Points

- **Shepherd's Calendar** was written by **Edmund Spenser** and published in 1579.
- It was inspired by the **eclogues of Virgil** and dedicated to **Sir Philip Sidney**.
- Eclogues are **short pastoral dramatic poems**.
- Spenser wrote **twelve** eclogues admiring **Queen Elizabeth** and are named after each month of the year.
- 12 eclogues symbolise the **turning of seasons** in a shepherd's life.

Therefore, The Shepherd's Calendar is a series of **12 eclogues**, one for each month of the year.

★ Additional Information

- Spenser used **archaic spellings** to represent the medieval spirit in The Shepherd's Calendar.
- The main character **Collin Clout** represents another great English Poet **Geoffrey Chaucer**.
- Another character **Eliza** is inspired by Queen Elizabeth I.
- The April eclogue praises **Queen Elizabeth I**.

107. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Amoretti**.

★ Key Points

- **Amoretti** is a **collection of sonnets** written by **Edmund Spenser** in the sixteenth century.
- This sonnet cycle describes his **courtship** with **Elizabeth Boyle**.
- He wanted to "**immortalise** the name of his bride-to-be by using words".
- These sonnets were heavily inspired by **Petrarchan tradition**.

- Petrarchan sonnets are named after Italian poet **Francesco Petrarch** who perfected the sonnet form of poetry.

Therefore from above- mentioned points we can infer that **Spenser's** eighty-eight Petrarchan Sonnet series is called **Amoretti**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **The Faerie Queene:**
 - It's an English epic written by **Edmund Spenser** . Published from 1590 to 1596, it consisted of **six books** and was dedicated to **Queen Elizabeth I**.
- **Mother Hubbard's Tale:**
 - Again a poem by **Edmund Spenser** and was part of a poetry collection called **Complaints** , published in 1591. An ill, bedridden poet is told various stories by his visitors. But the only one is found worth retelling was of **fox and an ape by Mother Hubbard**.
- **Epithalamion:**
 - It was published with **Amoretti** by Edmund Spenser. It is a **marriage song** dedicated to his **wife Elizabeth Boyle** . It is known for its **unique structure** of **365 lines** which represents a year and **24 stanzas** for the 24 hours of their wedding day.

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108. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Shakespeare**.

★ Key Points

- "**Venus and Adonis**" is a narrative poem by **William Shakespeare** published in **1593**. It is probably Shakespeare's first publication.
 - The poem tells the story of Venus, the goddess of Love; of her unrequited love; and of her attempted seduction of Adonis, an extremely handsome

- young man, who would rather go hunting.
- The poem is pastoral, and at times erotic, comic and tragic. It contains discourses on the nature of love, and observations of nature.
- **"The Rape of Lucrece"** (1594) is a narrative poem by William Shakespeare about the legendary Roman noblewoman Lucretia.
 - It focusses on the rape and tragic death of the title character and on the desire for revenge that follows.
 - It retells an anecdote from Roman history, in which the chaste and beautiful Roman matron, Lucrece (or Lucretia) is raped by Tarquin, the king's son. Lucrece, ashamed at the violation and the loss of honor, commits suicide in front of her husband and father, who vow revenge on Tarquin. When the citizens of Rome see Lucrece's body carried through the streets, Tarquin and his family are ousted from their rule.

As per the explanation, it can be concluded that the two long narrative poems titled "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece" have been written by Shakespeare.

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Morality play**.

★ Key Points

- **"Everyman"** is a **morality play** that first appeared in England early in the sixteenth century.
- The author is unknown, but it has been speculated by scholars that the play was written by a cleric or under the direction of the church. It is now thought to be based upon a Dutch play, Elckerlijck ("Everyman"), written in 1495 by **Petrus Dorlandus**, a Carthusian monk.
- **About the play:** *Death warns Everyman that he will be judged by God when he dies. Terrified, Everyman turns to Fellowship, but his friends desert him. Everyman then hopes that his Goods will comfort him, but his possessions also*

abandon him. Everyman then turns to his Good Deeds, but they have been weakened by his sins. Everyman eventually arrives in Heaven with the help of his other attributes, but he learns that only his Good Deeds will come with him. He'll be judged by his actions alone.

★ Important Points

- Morality Plays did not deal with biblical stories but with personal views and morals.
- These plays utilized a moral lesson to members of the audience.
- These plays were dramatized allegories of the life of man—Man trying to get to Heaven.
- The **general theme** of a 'Morality Play' is the **conflict between good and evil for the soul**.

110. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **The Anatomy of Wit**.

★ Key Points

- **John Lyly** was one of the **University Wits**, a group of dramatists who all graduated from Oxford or Cambridge.
- He gained prominence due to his prose romances **Eupheus: The Anatomy of Wits** and **Euphues and His England**.
- His literary style inspired **Euphuism**, a writing form that uses excessively ornate language and literary devices to display the knowledge of a writer.
- **Subtitles** in literature usually add details about the work or even act as an alternative title.
- Lyly's work Euphues's plot is not that necessary as it's just a structure to hold the **dialogues and conversations**.

Therefore, from all the points given above, we can infer that the subtitle of Eupheus is **The Anatomy of Wit**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Novum Organum	Novum Organum was written by Francis Bacon and published in 1620. He propounded a new system of theory based on the method of observation to attain truth.
The Masque of Beauty	It was written by Ben Jonson and performed at Whitehall Palace in 1608. The Masque of Beauty was a courtly masque that is it was specially prepared for the monarch and aristocrat.
Prodromi	Prodromi was written by William Francis C Wigston . It is considered an important cultural and historical record.

111. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is ' Blank verse '.

★ Key Points

Paradise Lost is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet **John Milton**.

- An epic poem is a lengthy, narrative work of poetry. These long poems typically detail extraordinary feats and adventures of characters from a distant past.
- Blank verse is a literary device defined as un-rhyming verse written in iambic pentameter.
 - It has a consistent meter with 10 syllables in each line (pentameter); where, unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones, five of which are stressed but do not rhyme.

From the above, it is clear that *Paradise Lost* is written in blank verse .

★ Additional Information

- **Iambic Pentameter:** Iambic pentameter is a rhythm structure, used most commonly in poetry, that combines unstressed syllables and stressed syllables in groups of five.
- **Heroic Couplet:** A heroic couple consists of two rhyming lines of poetry (a couplet) written in iambic pentameter (a ten-beat line with alternating unstressed and stressed syllables); the lines should be closed (a pause at the end of each line) and focus on a serious subject matter (heroic).
- **Terza Rima:** An arrangement of triplets, especially in iambic pentameter, that rhyme aba bcb cdc etc., as in Dante's *Divine Comedy*.

112. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Francis Bacon**.

★ Key Points

- "**Novum Organum**" by **Francis Bacon** is a treatise meant to adjust the thought and methodology of learning about and understanding science and nature.
- The book began as a replacement or rethinking of Aristotle's '**Organum**', a logical, philosophical treatise that originated as a tool for approaching the world, nature, and science. In fact, the word **organum** actually means "**tool**."
- The **Novum Organum** was developed as a guiding plan or template; it was a philosophy for getting as close as possible to the truth found in the world and nature.
- As a result, the document itself was designed very intentionally with precise instructions concerning how one might remove thoughts and assumptions that would mar a scientific outcome, while simultaneously guiding the observer into the best methods for gathering facts and data.

Thus, it can be concluded that *Novum Organum* (1620) was written by Francis Bacon.

113. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Wordsworth**.

★ Key Points

- **An Evening Walk:** The **sonnet** describes an evening walk on the beach with his nine-year-old daughter Caroline Vallon.
 - Wordsworth reflects that if his young daughter is seemingly unaffected by the majesty of the scene it is because, being young, she is naturally at one with nature.
 - It focuses on the atmosphere of the evening. The opening line expresses the gentle and calm beauty of evening on the French Coast- "it is a beauteous evening, calm and free".
- **Descriptive Sketches:** It is William Wordsworth's account of a walking tour the poet took among the Alps with one of his friends in the summer of 1790.
 - Wordsworth and his friend Robert Jones during one of their summer vacations, walked from England through France and the Alps, covering roughly 1,500 miles.
 - Wordsworth says that he composed much of the *Descriptive Sketches* while hanging out on the banks of the Loire in 1791 and 1792.

From the above, it is clear that the writer of *An Evening Walk and Descriptive Sketches* is Wordsworth.

114. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is "Kubla Khan".

★ Key Points

- **Samuel Taylor Coleridge** was a first-generation romantic poet.
- He wrote Kubla Khan also known as **A Vision in Dream: A Fragment** in 1797 and published in 1816.
- According to Coleridge, he wrote the poem under the influence of **opium** and it remained incomplete because "**person from Porlock**" interrupted his writing.
- The poem describes the summer palace **Xanadu** of Mongolian ruler Kubla Khan.

Therefore, Coleridge's unfinished fragment is "Kubla Khan".

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- "**Frost and Midnight**":
 - It was written in 1798 and Coleridge expresses how **nature** can help to be close to god.
- "**France: An Ode**":
 - It was written by Coleridge in 1798 and he expressed his **disillusionment** from the french revolution.
- "**Remorse**":
 - Coleridge changed the title of his play **Osorio** to Remorse in 1813. It's a blank-verse tragedy and also employs **Gothic elements** such as supernatural, dungeon, castles etc.

115. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **P.B. Shelley**.

★ Key Points

- **The Witch of Atlas** is a major poetic work of the English romantic poet, "**Percy Bysshe Shelley**" written in **1820** and published posthumously in 1824 in the Posthumous Poems collection.
- The plot of '**The Witch of Atlas**' revolves around the travels and adventures of a mysterious and mythical Witch who lives in a cave on Atlas' mountain by a secret fountain and who creates a hermaphrodite "**by strange art**" kneading together fire and snow, a creature, Hermaphroditus, "**a sexless thing**", with both male and female characteristics, with pinions, or wings.
- The Witch is the daughter of the Atlantides, who in Greek mythology are called the Pleiades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Her home, the Atlas Mountains, are a range that stretches across north Africa, from Morocco and Algeria to Tunisia. Her "**choice sport**" was to "**glide adown**" the Nile River into Egypt and Aethiopia with "**tame water-snakes**" and "**ghastly alligators**".

116. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Thomas Hardy'.

★ Key Points

- **Thomas Hardy's** novels are set in the fictitious landscape, **Wessex**.
- The name **Wessex** was used by *Thomas Hardy* for the area of south-west England (especially Dorset) where his novels are set.
- Thus, the correct option here is 1st i.e. Thomas Hardy

★ Additional Information

- The English author **Thomas Hardy** set all of his major novels in the south and southwest of England
- **Thomas Hardy** chose to set most of his work in an area he called '**Wessex**', the name of one of the ancient Saxon kingdoms of England.

117. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **The Guide**.

★ Key Points

- **The Guide** was written by **R.K Narayan** in 1958.
- He received the **Sahitya Akademi** award in 1960 for this novel.
- The novel revolves around **Raju** and his journey from a **tour guide** to a **spiritual guide**.
- He met **Marco** and **Rosie** as a tour guide.
- He helped **Rosie** to realise her dream of **dancing** and they had an **affair**.
- Eventually, due to **fraud**, Raju had to face jail time and Rosie ends their relationship.

Therefore, from all the points mentioned above, we can infer that '**Rosie**' is a character in the novel **The Guide**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
Untouchable	It's a novella by Mulk Raj Anand . Published in 1935, it displays one day in the life of Dalit sweeper Bakha and how they are exploited by Upper Castes.
Kanthapura	It's a novel by Raja Rao and was published in 1938. It is modelled on Harikatha and old woman Achakka is the narrator.
Swami and Friends	It was written by R.K Narayan and his fictional state Malgudi was introduced here. It's first in the trilogy , followed by Bachelor of Arts and English Teacher .

118. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Laurence Sterne**.

★ Key Points

The **18th century** was a very fertile period for the development of the novel writing. There were four great writers of novel in the 18th century, known as '**The four wheels of English novel**'. They were **Henry Fielding, Samuel Richardson, Lawrence Sterne, and Tobias Smollett**.

- **Samuel Richardson:**
 - His first novel **Pamela** tells the story of the trials, tribulations, and the final happy marriage of the heroine. It is also known as an '**epistolary novel**' because the novel is developed with the exchange of letters between the characters. It was instantly successful.
 - Encouraged by the success of his first novel, he wrote his masterpiece '**Clarissa Harlowe**' which placed him on a pinnacle of glory.
- **Henry Fielding:**
 - Fielding was the greatest of this new group of novelists. He is called —the father of English novel because he for the first time propounded the technique of writing novel.
 - His first novel **Joseph Andrews (1742)** began as a burlesque of the false sentimentality and conventional virtues of Richardson's **Pamela**.
 - Fielding's masterpiece, '**Tom Jones**', takes an enormous canvas and crowds it with numerous characters. It gives us the fullest and richest picture of English life about the middle of the eighteenth century.
- **Lawrence Sterne:**
 - Sterne's first novel **The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy** won him immediate recognition.
 - His second novel '**A Sentimental Journey**' combines fiction, sketches of travel, miscellaneous subjects and essays. It is remarkable for its brilliant style.

- Tobias Smollett:
 - Smollett is famous for his three novels “Roderick Random”, “Peregrine Pickle” and “Humphrey Clinker” .
 - His first notable contribution “The adventures of Roderick Random” is a picaresque novel and autobiographical in nature.
 - But his most famous and best entertaining novel is “Humphrey Clinker” which he wrote towards the end of his life.

119. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Adventure of a person**.

★ Key Points

- **Picaresque** refers to *a style of fiction dealing with the episodic adventures of rogues; pertaining to or resembling rogues.*
- It refers to a genre of usually satiric prose fiction originating in Spain and depicting in realistic, often humorous detail the adventures of a roguish hero of low social degree living by his or her wits in a corrupt society.
- **Rogue** refers to **a dishonest or unprincipled man.**
- Thus, the term ‘Picaresque’ in literature means adventure of a person.

★ Confusion Points

- The word ‘picturesque’ which has different spelling refers to **a beautiful or striking as in a picture. Eg:** A picturesque scene.

120. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Alexander Pope**.

★ Key Points

- **Alexander Pope** is a well-known **satirist** of the **Augustan** age.
- In classical times epics were **long narrative poems** that talked about knights, kings, gods and their adventures.
- Hence, **mock-epic** means a genre where epic-ness is mocked.
- In other words, Mock-epic is a form of satire that uses **grand epic styles to address trivial subjects**.
- One of the most famous epics of Alexander Pope is '**A Rape of Lock**' first published in 1712.
- It satirises the upper class of that time as a **battle ensues** due to a "horrific" **theft** of the protagonist's **lock of hair**.

Therefore, from all the above-mentioned points, we can infer that The poetic form "**Mock-epic**" is associated with **Alexander Pope**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Dr Samuel Johnson:**
 - **Dr Samuel Johnson** was an eighteenth-century essayist, critic, lexicographer, poet and writer. He is most famous for writing **The English Dictionary** and as the founder of bi-weekly **The Rambler**.
- **Matthew Arnold:**
 - He was a Victorian poet, cultural and literary critic who is most famously known for his poems **Scholar Gypsy** and **Dover Beach**.
- **A. L. Tennyson**
 - Alfred Lord Tennyson was **England's poet Laureate** during the Victorian period. He is famous for **In Memorium A.H.H** and **The Idylls of The King and Maud**.

121. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **George Bernard Shaw**.

★ Key Points

- **Problem plays** appeared in the **nineteenth century** after the innovations of **Henrik Ibsen**.
- These plays were a part of the **realism** movement.
- The genre addressed the **controversial issues** through a **realistic approach** to expose the **ills of society**.
- George Bernard Shaw was a major contributor to the popularity of problem plays in Europe.
- He also used to write **witty prefaces** to his controversial plays.
- Some examples of problem plays written by G B Shaw are **Mrs. Warren's Profession**, **Apple Cart**, **Candida**, **The Widower's House** among others.

Therefore, we can conclude from the above-given points that one of the writers of the problem plays was **George Bernard Shaw**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
William Shakespeare	William Shakespeare is a major figure in English literature. He wrote well-known tragedies such as Hamlet , Othello , Macbeth , King Lear among others.
John Lyly	John Lyly was a part of the famous sixteenth-century University Wits . It is believed that Euphuism was based on his writing style. He wrote plays such as Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit and Eupheus and His England .
Christopher Marlowe	One of the best writers of the English Renaissance, he wrote Dr Fautus , Tamburlaine and the controversial Edward II among others.

122. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Mourning'.

★ Key Points

Elegy is a song of mourning .

- It is a lament.
- It is an expression of sorrow/pain/despair.
- It is generally written on someone's death .
- Elegies are typically written in couplets that have a specific pattern of a meter.
- There is a famous elegy written about Abraham Lincoln, ' *O, Captain! My Captain!* ' by Walt Whitman.

From the above, it is clear that elegy is a poem of Mourning over someone's Death .

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Invocation**.

★ Key Points

- **Invocation** refers to **calling upon a deity** to help in an arduous task.
- It's a **convention in epic poetry** to **invoke muses** as they are considered **sources of knowledge that could guide the poet**.
- **John Milton** wrote *Paradise Lost*, a quasi-religious text published in **1667**.
- It is the story of **Genesis from the Bible** in poetic form.
- He invoked the **holy spirit** as his muse instead of nine classical muses.
- However in books I and IV he also invoked **Urania** .

- From all the above-mentioned points we can infer that the **first twenty-four lines of 'Paradise Lost' is called** Invocation.

Therefore, **Option 3** is the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATION
Avocation	It's an activity or minor activity that a person engages in outside their main occupation.
Allocation	The act of issuing or assigning something is called allocation.
Convocation	A large formal assembly is known as convocation.

124. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West**'.

★ Key Points

- The sentence '**The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West**' is in simple **present tense**.
- The simple present tense is a verb tense with two main uses.
- We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly.
- The simple present tense is used for **habitual actions, regular action, universal truth**.
- We use **article the** before the **heavenly objects** such as: the sun, the Venus, the moon, etc.
- Article '**the**' is used before the **directions** such as: the east, the west, etc.
- The structure of simple present tense is: **Subject+v1st+object**.

- For example:
 - The sun rises in the east.
 - I come here daily.
- According to the above explanation **'The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West' is grammatically correct.**
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.*

125. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'He met a girl whose eyes were blue'**.

★ Key Points

- **Adjective clauses or relative clauses** are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb and provide further description.
- An adjective clause also called an relative clause will meet these three requirements:
 - First it will contain a Subject and a verb.
 - Next, it will begin with a relative pronoun who, whose, whom, that, or which.
 - Finally it will function as an adjective, answering the questions what kind or which one. **For example:**
 - Pizza, which most people love, is not very healthy.
 - Those people whose names are on the list will go to camp.
- According to the above explanation **'He met a girl whose eyes were blue'** is the most appropriate choice as **the group of words 'whose eyes were blue' also says something about the girl. It has a subject and a predicate of its own. Therefore, it is called an adjective clause.**
- Thus, **option 4** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *He met a girl whose eyes were blue.*

126. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'The whole of India knows me'.

★ Key Points

- 'Whole' is a **determiner**.
- We use 'whole' before nouns and after other determiners to talk about quantity.
- We use 'whole' to describe the completeness of something.
- 'Whole' is also sometimes as a **noun**, notably with the indefinite article.
- 'A whole' means a complete unit, or in the expression 'the whole of' notably with place names.
- For example:
 - The whole of France was waiting for the news.
 - The whole of the USA is covered by snow.
- According to the above explanation **option 1** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The whole of India knows me.*

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127. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'mis-'.

★ Key Points

- Let's explore the options:
 - When we use prefix 'mis' with the word 'adventure' it becomes 'misadventure' which means an accident, or bad luck, or an experience with a bad result. For example:

- His vacation turned into a series of misadventures.
- When we use prefix '**pre**' with the word 'adventure' it becomes '**preadventure**', which doesn't have any existence or meaning.
- When we use prefix '**mal**' with the word 'adventure' it becomes '**maladventure**', which doesn't have any existence or meaning.
- When we use prefix '**dis**' with the word 'adventure' it becomes '**disadventure**', which doesn't have any existence or meaning.
- Hence, the correct answer is **option 1**.

★ Additional Information

- Let's look at the synonyms and antonyms of the word 'misadventure':
 - **Synonyms**– adversity, ill, mischance, etc.
 - **Antonyms**– fortune, luck, serendipity, etc.

128. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**I knew a man who believed in God**'.

★ Key Points

- A simple sentence can be converted into a complex sentence by expanding a word or phrase into a complex sentence.
- This subordinate clause can be a noun clause, adjective clause or adverb clause.
- For example:
 - He confessed his crime. [simple sentence]
 - He confessed that he had committed a crime.[complex sentence]
- According to the above explanation option 4 is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is:*I knew a man who believed in God.*

★ Additional Information

- A **simple sentence** contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought as an independent clause.
- For example:
 - Joe waited for the train.
- A **complex sentence** is a sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Complex sentence are easy to spot as they often use subordinating conjunctions like because, since, or until.
- For example:
 - Because my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.

129. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'leave'.

★ Key Points

- '**Desert**' means to leave the armed forces without permission and with no intention of returning, to leave someone without help or in a difficult situation and not come back, if a quality deserts you, you suddenly and temporarily lose it.
- For example:
 - How many people **desert** from the army each year ?
- '**Leave**' means to go away from someone or something, for a short time or permanently, to not take something or someone with you when you go, either intentionally or by accident.
- For example:
 - Why don't you **leave** the kids with me on Friday ?
- According to the above explanation '**desert and leave**' are same in their meanings, thus, make a **synonym pair**.
- Thus, **option 4** will be the correct answer.

Let's look at the meanings of other given options:

★ Additional Information

- **Possess:** it means to have or own something, or to have a particular quality, to take control over a person's mind, making that person behave in a strange way.
- **Support:** it means to agree with and give encouragement to someone or something because you want him, her, or it to succeed.
- **Own:** it means belonging to or done by a particular person or thing, to have something that legally belongs to you.

130. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**since**'.

★ Key Points

- '**Since**' can be used as a **preposition**.
- '**Since**' as a preposition means from a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now.
- When '**since**' is used as a preposition it is **followed by a noun**.
- For example:
 - Everything has changed so much since last spring.
- When **since** is used to talking about time, the verb in the main clause of the sentence is usually in the present perfect or past perfect tense.
- For example:
 - It hasn't rain since the end of the July.
- According to the above explanation '**since**' will be used in the given blank.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *I have eaten nothing **since** yesterday.*

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses of other given options:

- **Till:** it is a preposition which is followed by a noun.

- For example:
 - I won't be back till late.
- **To:** it is a preposition and is used to indicate a destination or direction.
- For example:
 - We are going to Liverpool next week.
- **For:** it is a preposition and used to indicate the use of something.
- For example:
 - I baked a cake for your birthday.

★ Important Points

- '**Since**' can be used as an adverb.
- When we use '**since**' as an **adverb** it is not followed by a noun.
- For example:
 - She left home in 1993 and hasn't been seen **since**.

131. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is "The love-song of J. Alfred Prufrock".

★ Key Points

- The given lines have been taken from "**The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock**" by T.S. Eliot.
- These are the beginning lines of the poem. The poem begins with an epigraph from Dante's 'Inferno' that sets a tone of both despair and candor. The condemned, corrupt statesman **Guido da Montefeltro** tells Dante that he will divulge his sinful story, for he doubts Dante will ever return to the mortal world.
- With the opening line, "**Let us go then, you and I,**" Prufrock invites readers to hear his story, laced as it is with doubt, failure, and ruin.
- "**The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock**" is often regarded as one of the quintessential "modernist" poems, reflecting the social and intellectual conditions of the early 20th century. The poem emphasizes exciting features of modern life—like electricity and new medical technologies—but it also

suggests that modernity comes with a persistent sense of alienation and isolation from others.

Thus, it can be concluded that the given lines have been taken from "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock".

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **The Tempest**.

★ Key Points

- **Brave New World** is a dystopian novel published in 1932.
- A dystopian novel is part of **speculative fiction** that describes a nightmarish futuristic society as a result of dangerous political and social structures.
- The novel talks about how **dangerous** science and technology can be in the hands of **totalitarian states**.
- Brave New World is seen as a **modern parody** of The Tempest by William Shakespeare.
- **Miranda** who was brought up in isolation by his father Prospero exclaimed "' O brave new world, / That has such people in 't!" upon seeing **Ferdinand** .

Therefore, from all the points given above, we can infer that Aldous Huxley borrowed the title Brave New World from Shakespeare's **The Tempest**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Twelfth Night	Its subtitle is What You Will . It is a romantic comedy with multiple interwoven plots. It involves mistaken identities and practical jokes.
Antony and Cleopatra	First performed in 1606 it's a tragic play by Shakespeare . Play is divided into five acts and revolves around the affair of Mark Antony, Roman leader and Queen of Egypt Cleopatra.
Much Ado About Nothing	It's a comedy written by Shakespeare . The play follows two romantic plots between Claudio and Hero and the second between Benedick and Beatrice.

133. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Dr Samuel Johnson**.

★ Key Points

- **Dr Samuel Johnson** was an eighteenth-century essayist, critic, lexicographer, poet and writer.
- When he was not able to find much literary success he took up the task of **dictionary writing**.
- The dictionary took **nine years** to complete and it was finally published on **15 April 1755**.
- It was not a regular dictionary we see today but it contains witty definitions.
- More than **40,000** words were defined with multiple meanings and **literary quotations** were also given.
- For example, he defined **oats** as
 - "A grain which in **England** is generally given to horses but in **Scotland** supports the people."

Therefore, from all the points given above, we can conclude that the publication of the English Dictionary is credited to **Dr Samuel Johnson**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Ben Jonson:**
 - He was a **Jacobean playwright** known for his comedy of humour. Some of his famous works are **Everyman in His Humour, Volpone, Alchemist, Isles of Dogs** etc.
- **Thomas More:**
 - He is well-known for his work **Utopia** where he suggested a model for a **new society**. He first published it in Latin in 1516 and translated it into English in 1551.
- **Caxton:**
 - William Caxton was an **English merchant and diplomat**. He brought the **printing press** to England in 1476.

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Metaphysical poets**.

★ Key Points

- Metaphysical poetry involves the use of **wit, elaborate metaphors and metaphysical conceit**.
- Metaphysical poets believed that the physical and spiritual universe is connected.
- Conceit, also called a **Metaphysical conceit** refers to a complex device that draws a comparison between two **absolutely unrelated things**.
- For example, **John Donne** in his poem, The Flea, signifies an insect as the union between the lovers.
 - "The flea is you and I, and this

Our marriage bed and marriage temple is."

- Other metaphysical poets are Andrew Marvell, Abraham Cowley, George Herbert, Richard Crashaw etc.

Therefore, the conceit is generally considered to be the trait of **metaphysical poets**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Romantic Poets:**
 - Poetry of this age focuses on the **imagination, institution, individuals** and their connection with **nature**.
 - major romantic poets are William Wordsworth, Samuel Coleridge, John Keats, P.B Shelley.
- **Expressionist Poets:**
 - The poetry by Expressionist poets involves the representation of **subjective views in a distorted manner** to evoke moods and emotions.
 - Major expressionist poets are Ernst Stadler, Wilhem Klemm, Alfred Wolfenstein.
- **War poets:**
 - War poetry can be any poem that talks **about war**. Generally, they are anti-war in nature but they can also reflect on humanity, life, morality and on other topics in the context of war.
 - Even **Homer** can be called a war poet but the term is popularly used for British poets who fought in world war I such as **Wilfred Owen, Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon** etc.

135. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is the **Restoration Age**.

★ Key Points

- **Comedy of manners** is a genre of comedy that involves **sophisticated wit and talent**.
- Its distinguishing feature is a less physical action and more **heavy dialogue**.
- Most of the best plays of comedy of manners were written during the Restoration Age.
- The restoration age of English literature is roughly from **1660 to 1700**.
- The restoration refers to the restoration of the **monarchy** after the puritan rebellion.
- Comedy of manners satirises the manners and **ways of middle and upper-middle-class** people who were also their audience.
- **William Congreve** and **William Wycherley** were major contributors to the comedy of manners during the Restoration age.

Therefore, from all the given points we can infer that the comedy of manners is commonly associated with the **Restoration Age**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

OPTIONS	EXPLANATIONS
Elizabethan Age	The age had a rough span of 1550 to 1600. It was named after Queen Elizabeth I . Art flourished during this period and it's also called the Renaissance age due to the same reason. William Shakespeare along with the University wits belonged to this age.
Caroline Age	Caroline Age succeeded Jacobean and roughly spanned from 1625- 1649. The age saw political unrest by puritan forces. Milton wrote many political essays during this period.
Jacobean Age	Jacobean Age named after its monarch James I of England was from 1603- 1625. This short period saw writers such as Ben Jonson, John Webster, Thomas Middleton and George Chapman flourish.

136. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**Czar**'.

★ Key Points

- Let's explore the options:
 - '**Peahen**' is a feminine gender of peacock.
 - '**Czar**' is the masculine gender.
 - '**Signora**' is the feminine gender. It means a lady, madam.
 - '**Czarina**' is the feminine gender for czar. It refers to a female ruler of Russia.
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

- **Feminine nouns** are words for **women, girls, and female animals**.
- **Masculine nouns** are words for **men, boys, and male animals**.

137. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Comfortable**.

★ Key Points

Let's refer to the meaning of all the words:

- **Tedious**: tiresome by reason of length, slowness, or dullness; boring. **Eg**: A tedious journey.
- **Serious**: not joking or intended to be funny
- **Cool**: calm and not worried or frightened; not influenced by strong feeling of any kind
- **Easy**: calm; free from worry, pain, etc.
- **Comfortable**: relaxed and free from pain

Upon the perusal of the above meanings, it can be concluded that **comfortable** is the antonym of **tedious**.

- A **tedious** journey.
- A **comfortable** journey.

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**Adjective clause**'.

★ Key Points

- **Adjective clauses or relative clauses** are groups of words that contain a **subject and a verb and provide further description**.
- An adjective clause also called an relative clause will meet these three requirements:
 - First it will contain a Subject and a verb.
 - Next, it will begin with a relative pronoun who, whose, whom, that, or which.
 - Finally it will function as an adjective, answering the questions what kind or which one. **For example:**
 - Pizza, which most people love, is not very healthy.
 - Those people whose names are on the list will go to camp.
- According to the above explanation '**whose**' is an Adjective clause.
- Thus, **option 4** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses and examples of other given options:

- **Noun clause:** a noun clause is a clause that plays the role of a noun.
- For example:
 - I like **what** I see.

- **Conjunction clause:** a conjunction is a word that is used to connect words, phrases, and clauses.
- For example:
 - He was clever **but** lazy.
- **Adverb clause:** an adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb. That is, the entire clause modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- For example:
 - The fireworks show will start **after the sun goes down**.

139. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Belligerents**.

★ Key Points

Let's understand all the given options:

- **Blasphemy:** the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk
- **Belligerents:** a nation or person engaged in war or conflict, as recognized by international law
- **Bane:** a cause of harm, ruin, or death
- **Frenzy:** a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour

As per the above stated explanation, it can be concluded that **Belligerents** is the one word substitute of '**Nations engaged in war**.'

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer choice.

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'He is poor, yet he is honest'.

★ Key Points

- Here '**yet**' will be used as a **conjunction**.
- '**Yet**' as a '**conjunction**' means '**but**' or '**nevertheless**'.
- We use it to **show contrast**.
- For example:
 - Stella plays tennis well, yet her favorite sport is soccer.
 - I am good at writing sonnets, yet I prefer reading haikus.
- According to the above explanation **option 1** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *He is poor, **yet** he is honest.*

141. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'I used to go for a swim everyday'.

★ Key Points

- 'The given sentence 'I used to go for a swim everyday' is in the **simple past tense**.
- '**Used to**' is used to say that something repeatedly **happened in the past**.
- **The simple past** is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now.
- The simple past tense shows that you are talking about something that has already happened.
- The structure of the simple past tense is: **subject+v2nd+object**.
- For example:
 - Wolfgang **admired** the way the light **glinted** off his silver medal.
- Thus, **option 3** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *I used to go for a swim everyday.*

★ Additional Information

- The simple present tense is a verb tense with two main uses.
- We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly.
- The simple present tense is used for **habitual actions, regular action, universal truth.**
- The structure of simple present tense is: **Subject+v1st+object.**
- For example:
 - I come here daily.

142. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**purpose**'.

★ Key Points

- '**Purpose**' is a **noun**.
- A **noun** is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea. In a sentence, nouns can play the role of subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, appositive, or adjective.
- '**Purpose**' is a **countable noun** means the **intention, aim, or function of something**, the thing that is supposed to achieve.
- For example:
 - Our campaign's main purpose is to raise money.
- According to the above explanation '**purpose**' is a noun not a verb.
- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the meanings of other given options:

- **Convey:** it is a verb and it means to express a thought, feeling, or idea so that it is understood by other people.
- **Regard:** it is a verb and it means to consider or have an opinion about something or someone.
- **Reject:** it is a verb and it means to refuse to accept, use, or believe something or someone.

★ Important Points

- **'Verbs'** are words that represent actions that are external (*run, jump, work*) and internal (*love, think, consider*).
- As the heart of sentences and clauses, verbs show what the subject is doing or feeling, even if they're just *existing*. Verbs are also the only type of word that's absolutely necessary to make a sentence. Not even nouns, which represent things, need to be in every sentence.
- Every sentence needs at least one verb.
- For example:
 - She has been **jogging** for a month and already feels her stamina increasing.

143. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**catchy**'.

★ Key Points

- '**Catchy**' is an **adjective**.
- '**An adjective**' is used to **modify a noun or a pronoun**.
- '**Adjectives**' are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns.
- '**Catchy**' is an adjective which means **instantly appealing and memorable (of a tune or phrase), pleasing and easy to remember**.
- For example:
 - I can't think of a catchy name for my blog.
- According to the above explanation, catchy is not a noun; it is an adjective.

- Thus, **option 2** will be the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the meanings of other given options:

- **Wisdom:** it is a noun and it means the ability to use your knowledge and experience to make good decisions and judgments.
- **Project:** it is a noun and it means a piece of planned work or an activity that is finished over a period of time and intended to achieve a particular purpose.
- **Caution:** it is a noun and it means great care and attention, a spoken warning given by a police officer or official to someone who has broken the law.

★ Important Points

- 'A **noun**' is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea. In a sentence, nouns can play the role of subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, appositive, or adjective.
- For example:
 - I heard the **doorbell**.

144. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Prostitution**.

★ Key Points

- Mrs Warren's Profession is a **four-act play** by G.B Shaw.
- It was published in 1898 but was not performed till 1902 due to **government censorship**.
- Mrs Warren's daughter, Vivie Warren discovers that her mother worked as a prostitute to **rise from poverty**.
- **Mrs Warren** believes that it's better to be a prostitute than to grind in factories as a worker.

- Her daughter, even though proud of her mother's struggles, condemns her **continued involvement in prostitution**.

Hence, the subject that G.B Shaw tackled in Mrs Warren's Profession is **Prostitution**.

★ Additional Information

- **George Bernard Shaw** was an Irish dramatist and won Nobel Prize for literature in 1925.
- He was a **socialist** and his plays such as **Pygmalion** and **Mrs Warren's Profession** echoed socialist values such as poverty, capitalism and women's rights.
- He also propounded the **theory of life force** where he says, "Life is a vital force that strives to attain greater power of contemplation and self-realisation."

145. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A Tale of Two Cities**.

★ Key Points

- **French Revolution** roughly transpired from 1789 till the late 1790s.
- The upheaval was against institutions such as **absolute monarchy** and the **feudal system**.
- Charles Dickens's **A Tale of Two Cities** was published in 1859.
- It was set in the late 18th century with the **French Revolution** in the background with vivid descriptions of mob violence.
- The plot portrays the sacrifice of **Sydney Carton** for Lucie Manette.

Therefore, the French revolution continued to resurface in later literary works such as **A Tale of Two Cities**.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at other options:

- **Tess of the D'Ubervilles:**
 - A Novel by **Thomas Hardy** was published in 1891. It revolves around naive Tess and her tribulations. It is set in Hardy's fictional town Wessex in rural Victorian England.
- **Silas Marner:**
 - It is a pastoral novel by **George Eliot** . Published in 1861, it talks about the life of weaver Silas Marner and how a foundling Eppie brought love back to his life.
- **Vanity Fair:**
 - Written by **W.M Thackrey** and set during the Napoleonic wars, the novel follows the life of two completely different characters Amelia Sedley and Becky Sharp.

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'The, a'.

★ Key Points

- 'The' is called the **definite article**, because it normally **points out some particular person or thing**.
- For example:
 - **The** book you want is out of print.
- In the given sentence we are talking about the particular animal 'lion', thus, article '**the**' will be used before '**lion**'.
- When a countable noun begins with a **consonant sound** the indefinite article '**a**' is used.
- For example:
 - Union, ewe, young, etc.
- In the given sentence the word '**strong beast**' starts with a **consonant sound** and is a **countable noun**. Thus, article '**a**' will be used before the noun '**strong beast**'.

- Thus, option 4 will be the correct answer. **Hence, the correct sentence is:**
*The lion is **a**strong beast.*

★ Additional Information

- The words '**a/an**', '**the**' are called **articles**. They come before nouns.
- '**A/an**' is called the **indefinite article**, because it usually leaves **indefinite the person or thing** spoken of.
- '**The**' is called the **definite article**, because it normally **points out some particular person or thing**.

★ Important Points

- When a noun begins with a **vowel sound** the indefinite article '**an**' is used.
- For example:
 - **Apple, engineer, architect, etc.**

147. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'a'.

★ Key Points

- Articles are the words that are used to describe a noun or pronoun. There are two types of articles.
 - Indefinite article : They are used before a noun which is unspecific or gives a general idea. Article 'A' and 'An' are indefinite articles and are used with singular nouns. Article 'A' is used before a noun having consonant sound whereas article 'an' is used before a noun having vowel sound.
 - Example :
 - He is a boy.
 - Seychelles is an archipelago.

- Definite article: It is used before a noun which is specific or gives a particular idea. Article 'the' is a definite article. It can be used with both singular and plural noun.
 - Example: Please give me the green hammer.
- Here, in the sentence 'useful' produces the consonant sound 'y'. Thus, article 'a' will be used.

Therefore, the correct sentence is: ' *Copper is a useful metal* '

★ Important Points

- The choice between a and an is determined by the sound.
- When a noun begins with a consonant sound article 'a' is used.
- For example:
 - A boy, a woman, a yard, etc.
- When a noun begins with a vowel sound the indefinite article 'an' is used.
- For example:
 - An apple, an engineer, an architect, etc.

148. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**had been staying with friends**'.

★ Key Points

- The **past perfect continuous tense** also known as the past perfect progressive tense shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.
- The **structure of the past perfect continuous tense is:**
subject+had+been+v1st+ing+object.
- Unlike the present perfect continuous, which indicates an action that began in the past and continued up to the present, the past perfect continuous is a verb tense that indicates something that began in the past, continued in the past, and also ended at a defined point in the past.

- For example:
 - I had been waiting for you since morning.
 - I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
- According to the above explanation '**had been staying with friends**' will be used.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *She returned to the house where she **had been staying with friends**.*

149. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**a little**'.

★ Key Points

- We use **a little** for **non countable nouns**.
- We use **a little to talk about quantities**. We use 'a little' to that we are talking about a small quantity or amount of non countable nouns.
- **For example:**
 - I have coffee with a little milk.
 - We have a little extra time this afternoon, do you want to watch a movie.
- According to the above explanation '**a little**' will be used in the given blank as **midnight** is an uncountable noun.
- Thus, **option 3** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *I saw him first **a little** after midnight.*

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the uses and examples of other given options:

- **A few:** it means 'some'. It is a quantifier used with plural countable nouns.
- For example:

- There have been few problems with the new system, thankfully.
 - **The few:** It is a quantifier used with plural countable nouns. The few means not many, but all of those.
 - For example:
 - The few public gardens that we have are not properly maintained.
 - **The little:** it is a quantifier and used with uncountable nouns. It means not much but all there is.
 - For example:
 - I spent the little money.
-

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is '**None of the witnesses**'.

★ Key Points

- '**None of**' means '**not one of the group of things or people**'.
- '**None of**' indicates **negation**.
- We use **plural noun or pronoun** after the word '**none of**'.
- When '**none of**' is used as a subject we use **singular verb**.
- For example:
 - None of his old friends knew what had happened to him.
- According to the above explanation **option 1** is the most appropriate choice.

Hence, the correct sentence is: *None of the witnesses had actually seen Jones fire the gun.*