

BA I

A. Answer the following question , choosing from the options below.

- 1) Lyadurai Solomon taught Kalam that in order to make something happen , one must.
 - a) Work very hard
 - b) **Desire it intensely**
 - c) have an aptitude for the task at hand
 - d) all of the above
- 2) Kalam had always been fascinated by.
 - a) The teaching profession
 - b) Physics
 - c) aeronautical engineering
 - d) **the flight of birds**
- 3) Which of the following statements is not true about Kalam?
 - a) **Kalam always got the first rank throughout school and college.**
 - b) Kalam benefitted from inspirational teachers at every level.
 - c) Kalam was an active participant in literary and cultural activities organised by his college.
 - d) Kalam studied at MIT with the help of a scholarship.
- 4) What did Kalam's friends in Rameswaram teach him?
 - a) The importance of spirituality
 - b) Effective time management
 - c) Self – awareness
 - d) **A practical bent of mind**
- 5) Which of these authors does Kalam name as one of his favourite writers?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Emily Bronte
 - c) **Leo Tolstoy**
 - d) Isaac Newton
- 6) Why did Kalam decide to study engineering?
 - a) It was more lucrative
 - b) It would help him get a job easily
 - c) **It would help him achieve his childhood dream of flying**
 - d) It was a cheaper option as compared to physics
- 7) _____ Believed that aptitude and passion for one's subject were the key to success.
 - a) **Prof Sponder**
 - b) Prof Kurt Tank
 - c) Prof Pandalai
 - d) Iyadurai Solomon
- 8) Which of these professors taught Kalam, through a practical lesson, the value of hard work and the importance of delivering under pressure?

- 25) Nehru compares freedom to:
- The sun
 - Dawn
 - A star**
 - Midnight
- 26) Who does Nehru credit as the architect of India's freedom?
- Lord Mountbatten
 - Mahatma Gandhi**
 - Nirad Chaudhari
 - Faceless and tireless freedom fighters
- 27) What does Nehru urge his fellow-Indians to eschew?
- Poverty and illiteracy
 - Communalism and narrow – mindedness**
 - Wealth and comfort
 - British habits and mannerisms
- 28) How did Ray begin his career?
- As an actor
 - As a writer
 - As a graphic designer**
 - As a poet
- 29) In Ray's opinion, films and advertising are similar fields because:
- They both deal with lighting
 - They both utilise music
 - They both need a lot of money
 - They are both creative fields where artists express themselves aesthetically.**
- 30) How does Ray refer to cinema?
- The highest form of commercial art**
 - A fool's errand
 - Art for the people, by the people
 - Art for art's sake
- 31) Where did ray shoot Pather Panchali?
- In the pristine backwaters of Kerala
 - In the dense mangroves of the Sunderbans
 - In the unglamorous backwoods of a Bengali village**
 - In a dilapidated mansion in Calcutta
- 32) What did Ray find to be the hardest part of making his first film?

- a) The lack of money
 - b) The back of practical experience**
 - c) The lack of actors
 - d) The lack of equipment
- 33) What was the first frame Ray shot for his first film?
- a) A girl drawing water from a well
 - b) A boy looking for his sister in a field of tall grass**
 - c) A chariot race
 - d) A marriage
- 34) What major problem did Ray face while filming the music room?
- a) Balancing means and ends**
 - b) Finding actors
 - c) Lack of good music
 - d) Lack of time
- 35) The New Wave turned the lack of _____ into a virtue.
- a) Actors
 - b) Money
 - c) Polish**
 - d) Music
- 36) According to Ray, which European film maker displays 'a rare economy of means'?
- a) Truffaut
 - b) Donskoi
 - c) Fellini
 - d) Antonioni**
- 37) Which of these was a common question that most interviewers asked ray?
- a) The people whom had influenced
 - b) The awards that he had won
 - c) The people who had influenced him**
 - d) The lessons he had learnt from ten years of film – making
- 38) What has ten years of film-making taught ray?
- a) How to direct a film
 - b) Not to make a fetish of anything**
 - c) How to get the most from his actors
 - d) Not to worry too much about money
- 39) What illusion' was Mrs Flaherty under?

- a) That Ray's Pather Panchali had influenced her husband's work
 - b) That Ray had used professional actors in Pather Panchali**
 - c) That the actors in pather panchali were villagers
 - d) That the husbands work had influenced Pather Panchali
- 40) What can an imaginative art director and good camera man do?
- a) Make an entire film by themselves
 - b) Recreate locations so skilfully that even the keenest observer is fooled**
 - c) Assist the director and producer in all their tasks
 - d) Make a film about magic or fantasy seem realistic
- 41) What was not being sold by the merchants?
- a) Turbans and tunics
 - b) Mirrors
 - c) Daggers
 - d) saffron**
- 42) The vendors were weighing.....
- a) Sandalwood
 - b) Henna
 - c) Lentil**
 - d) Spice
- 43) Which of these does the goldsmith not make?
- a) Wristlet
 - b) Anklet
 - c) Ivory dice**
 - d) Ring
- 44) The maidens are engaged in
- a) Weighing saffron and lentil and rice
 - b) Grinding sandalwood and henna and spice**
 - c) Calling chessmen and ivory dice
 - d) None of the above
- 45) What are the fruit men selling?
- a) Apple, apricots and dates
 - b) Citron, pomegranate and plum**
 - c) Mango, jackfruit and banana
 - d) None of the above
- 46) Golden bells are meant for.....
- a) The girdles of dancers

- b) The scabbards of the king
 - c) **The feet of blue pigeon**
 - d) Wristlets and anklets
- 47) By 'Frail' the poet means that the dragonfly's wing is:
- a) Strong
 - b) **Delicate**
 - c) Transparent
 - d) Thick
- 48) The musicians are engaged in playing
- a) Flute, tumbrel and violin
 - b) Table, cymbal and harmoninum
 - c) **Cithar, sarangi and drum**
 - d) Guitar, shehnai and zylophone
- 49) For the bridegroom, the flower-girls weave.....
- a) **Crowns and chaplets**
 - b) Garlands and chaplets
 - c) Bouquets and crowns
 - d) None of the above
- 50) 'to perfume 'means to
- a) Add colour
 - b) **Make fragrant**
 - c) Make tasty
 - d) None of the above
- 51) Who or what is the subject of the poem?
- a) A Flower
 - b) **A woman**
 - c) The moon
 - d) The personification of an abstract quality
- 52) What does the poet compare her beauty to?
- a) A place with a clear skies
 - b) A temperate climate
 - c) **A cloudless , starry night**
 - d) A tender light from heaven
- 53) What does the poet see in her eyes?
- a) His own reflection
 - b) **A perfect blend of light and darkness**
 - c) A starry sky

- d) Heavenly light
- 54) How does the poet describe her hair?
- a) Long and wavy
 - b) Black as a raven**
 - c) Curly and golden
 - d) Black like the night
- 55) Where are the subject's thoughts reflected?
- a) On her face**
 - b) In her mind
 - c) In the poet's imagination
 - d) In a mirror
- 56) The phrase 'dwelling-place' in the second stanza refers to...
- a) The subject face**
 - b) The poet's imagination
 - c) The subject's mind
 - d) The poet's lines
- 57) Which of the following is true?
- a) The subject inner beauty is in contrast to her external appearance.
 - b) The poet's admiration of her external beauty is diminished by her personality.
 - c) The subject inner beauty corresponds to her external appearance.**
 - d) None of the above
- 58) What contrasting set imagery is prominently featured in this poem?
- a) Beauty and ugliness
 - b) Light and darkness**
 - c) Goodness and evil
 - d) Innocence and experience
- 59) What is name of the woman in the poem?
- a) Grace
 - b) Raven
 - c) Anne
 - d) She has not been named.**
- 60) How do ones children change when one enters middle age?
- a) They turn from needy dependents into friends.
 - b) They turn from friends to critics.**
 - c) They turn from critics to friends.

- d) They turn from children to adults.
- 61) Children are compared to _____ in the poem
- a) **Pupae**
 - b) Cocoons
 - c) Butterflies
 - d) Critics
- 62) How does the speaker deal with the loss of closeness with her son?
- a) By criticising him
 - b) By writing letters to him in golden ink
 - c) **By reminiscing about old times while touching their belongings**
 - d) By serving them tea and ironing their clothes
- 63) What does the speaker's son accuse her of?
- a) Living in a dream-world
 - b) Turning into a critic, from a friend
 - c) Thinking she is younger than she actually is
 - d) Touching his books and things
- 64) Why did the elephant go berserk?
- a) Because of the severe cold
 - b) Because of the pouring rain
 - c) Because of the noise from firecrackers
 - d) Because of the heat of the summer sun
- 65) The _____ comforted the sparrows when they were crying.
- a) Fly
 - b) Elephant
 - c) Woodpecker
 - d) Frog
- 66) Who came up with the plan to destroy the elephant?
- a) Wood picker
 - b) Frog
 - c) Sparrows
 - d) Fly

Semester II

- 1) whose photographs does Sudha Murthy have on her office wall?
 - a) Her parents and her guru
 - b) Her various buildings owned by the Infosys group
 - c) Narayana Murthy and her children
 - d) IRD and Jamsethji tata**
- 2) What subject did Sudha Murthy study at the master's level?
 - a) Civil engineering
 - b) Automobile engineering
 - c) Computer engineering**
 - d) Software development
- 3) What about TELCO's job requirement notice angered Sudha Murthy?
 - a) Poor grammar and several punctuation mistakes
 - b) Gender discrimination**
 - c) Low salaries being offered
 - d) Discrimination against people with no work experience
- 4) What were Sudha Murthy reasons for attending TELCO's interview?
 - a) A free trip to pune during which she could buy sarees for her friends**
 - b) Gaining experience of job interviews and having her resume screened
 - c) The prestige associated with a company owned by the Tata groups
 - d) The inducement of being the first female engineer to work with TELCO
- 5) Why did Sudha Murthy have to resign form TELCO?
 - a) She wanted to pursue a PhD in the USA
 - b) She was founding a new company with her husband**
 - c) She disliked being the only woman to work on the shop floor
 - d) She was moving to Pune after her marriage
- 6) What advice did JRD Tata give Sudha Murthy when she was leaving TELCO?
 - a) to always have confidence and give back society**
 - b) To never make rash decisions and to save for the future

- c) To never put all her eggs in one basket and diversify her investments
 - d) To cultivate hobbies and always make time for them
- 7) What would Sudha Murthy wish for from life?
- a) For every child to have a good education
 - b) For more and more girls to study engineering
 - c) **For JRD Tata to still be alive and see how her company has grown**
 - d) For Infosys to become the world's largest employer
- 8) What does Sudha Murthy compare JRD Tata to ?
- a) The sea
 - b) **The sky**
 - c) A tiger
 - d) A giant
- 9) The narrator prides himself on his _____
- a) Cooking
 - b) **Packing**
 - c) Stitching
 - d) Mending
- 10) Which of these does the narrator always forget to pack?
- a) Strawberry jam
 - b) Teaspoons
 - c) Soap
 - d) **Toothbrush**
- 11) What did George and Harris offer to pack ?
- a) The clothes
 - b) **The toiletries**
 - c) The hamper
 - d) Fishing equipment
- 12) _____ is the worst packer in the world, according to the narrator
- a) George
 - b) **Harris**
 - c) Montgomery
 - d) None of the above
- 13) What did the narrator do to irritate George and Harris?
- a) Sit on the edge of the table, watching them
 - b) Forget to pack the soap

- c) Pack the strawberry jam on a tomato, squashing it
 - d) Encourage Montgomery
- 14) Which of these did Harris sit on?
- a) Tomatoes
 - b) Butter**
 - c) Strawberry jam
 - d) Montgomery
- 15) Which of these mishaps did not happen to the butter?
- a) Montgomery eating it
 - b) George trading on it
 - c) Getting stuck to a slipper
 - d) Getting stuck in the kettle**
- 16) Montmorency's ambition is to :
- a) Pretend the lemons are rats
 - b) Break every available dish
 - c) Get in the way**
 - d) Help people pack for trips
- 17) What reflection comforted George?
- a) The packing was done at last
 - b) They were to go on an enjoyable trip. Despite starting troubles.
 - c) The butter was salvaged.
 - d) Whatever was broken, was broken**
- 18) Why did the narrator want to wake up at six?
- a) To write letters**
 - b) To do some last-minute packing
 - c) To feed Montgomery
 - d) To clean the house
- 19) George did not reply to the narrator and Harris because:
- a) He disagreed with them
 - b) He was already asleep**
 - c) He was too busy packing
 - d) He was in another room
- 20) How did the narrator and Harris revenge themselves on George?
- a) By instructing Montgomery to bite his ankles as soon as he woke up
 - b) By pouring cold water over him
 - c) By lacing the bath right where he could fall into it when he woke up**

- d) By leaving him behind and going alone on the boating trip
- 21) Who accompanied Shaw to the Zetetical society meeting?
- a) H. G. Wells
 - b) Darwin
 - c) Lecky
 - d) He went there alone.
- 22) How did Shaw come across to the Society?
- A) A Fearful, timid man
 - B) A loud, brash and overconfident man
 - C) A cowardly foolish man
 - D) A scholarly and intelligent man
- 23) Shaw's first successful debate was on
- a) Socialism
 - b) Women's Suffrage
 - c) Separation of church and state
 - d) Art
- 24) What was Shaw known as?
- a) Six policemen
 - b) The price of a third-class railway ticket
 - c) Fourteen dollars
 - d) He did not charge a fee
- 25) Shaw triumphed over the situation in St James's Hall by:
- a) Resigning from the committee
 - b) Making an incendiary speech to provoke his opponents
 - c) Using his copious notes to successfully persuade his opponents
 - d) Returning his fee
- 26) Shaw's maxim while on a committee was:
- a) Something must be done.
 - b) Do no evil
 - c) Never resign.
 - d) Power to the Proletariat.
- 27) Which of the following is essential to become a good public speaker?
- a) Practice
 - b) Good elocution
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Perseverance

- 28) Shaw retired in his _____ Year
- a) Ninety-seventh
 - b) Forty – fifth
 - c) Sixtieth
 - d) Eighty-fifth
- 29) What does the term ‘wandering scholar; mean in the context of this text?
- a) A learned man who is also a great traveller
 - b) An alumnus of the institution
 - c) **A student who wandered away before he could complete his studies**
 - d) A person who prefers to learn by travelling, instead of
- 30) What is only penalty youth must pay?
- a) Attending university
 - b) Having time and energy but no money
 - c) Being forced to excel academically
 - d) **Having to listen to those who are older**
- 31) On such occasions very little truth is spoken. ‘what are these occasions ?
- a) Weddings
 - b) Funerals
 - c) **Older people advising younger people**
 - d) Speeches given film festivals
- 32) Why does the speaker refrain from saying what he knows of youth?
- a) The teachers would abject
 - b) It was not the appropriate venue to discuss the topic
 - c) The students would be too bored
 - d) **What he knows is known by everyone else as well**
- 33) What is the ‘organised conspiracy’ the speaker refers to?
- a) **obtaining wealth is the greatest objective of life**
 - b) obtaining high marks is the greatest objective of life
 - c) obtaining a joy is the greatest objective of life
 - d) obtaining Friends is the greatest objective of life
- 34) Money dominates everybody except the man who.....
- a) is already wealthy
 - b) **does not want money**
 - c) is a hermit

- d) is well-educated
- 35) one of the most terrible calamities that can overtake a sane civilised white man in the Empire, according to Kipling is:
- a) to find out he is of mixed university
 - b) to find out he is of mixed-race parentage
 - c) to be called a 'smart man'**
 - d) to be sent to one of the penal colonies
- 36) what does Kipling suggest as a cure for the depression and despair sometimes accessioned by youth?
- a) To earn as much money as possible
 - b) To faithfully serve the empire
 - c) To study the 'smart man'
 - d) To lose oneself in the service of others**
- 37) The greatest liars, according to Kipling are:
- a) One's own sensations**
 - b) Those who are older and are termed to be wise
 - c) Smart men
 - d) Civilised society
- 38) Which of these pieces of advice does Kipling not give in his speech?
- a) To serve others
 - b) To study the maxims of Socialism
 - c) To study the man who does not value money
 - d) To never take oneself too seriously**
- 39) What is a student's duty by his fellow student's?
- a) To share his money with them
 - b) To coach them in the subject they find difficult
 - c) To lead them away from materialistic pursuits to higher things**
 - d) To ensure they are patriotic and religious
- 40) When do you think it is most likely that this speech was given?
- a) At a wedding
 - b) At university's convocation ceremony
 - c) At a university's inaugural**
 - d) At a birthday party
- 41) What is our 'vast collective madness'?
- a) Money**
 - b) Workaholism

- c) Alcoholism
 - d) Mobile phones
- 42) Who does the poet mean by 'multitude'?
- a) One's family
 - b) Peer pressure
 - c) Society**
 - d) Voices inside ones head
- 43) What inspire the 'strange terror 'caused by a lack of money'?
- a) The fear of homelessness
 - b) The fear of ill-treatment by one's fellow-men**
 - c) The fear of poverty
 - d) The fear of starvation
- 44) Who does an excessive fear of losing money lead to?
- a) Miserliness**
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Delirium
 - d) Richness
- 45) Money will save us from _____
- a) Eating fellow humans
 - b) Eating junk food
 - c) Eating nothing
 - d) Eating dirt**
- 46) The phrase 'eating dirt' is:
- a) A simile
 - b) A metaphor
 - c) An alliteration**
 - d) A conceit
- 47) What things should be provided free of cost, according to the poet?
- a) Bread shelter and fire**
 - b) Bread butter and jam
 - c) Education and housing
 - d) Electricity and water
- 48) What uniforms are being referred to in the poem?
- a) Uniform skin colour
 - b) School uniform
 - c) Soldier's war uniforms
 - d) Prison uniforms

- 49) In the end, all men shall:
- a) Be buried in the same earth
 - b) Go to heaven
 - c) Become zombies
 - d) Battle each other
- 50) What do we read in the lines of the hands of our enemies?
- a) Their future
 - b) Our future
 - c) Their occupation
 - d) A labour not different from our own
- 51) _____ is won by love
- a) Marriage
 - b) Strength
 - c) Courage
 - d) Loyalty
- 52) When we do wrong against other human beings, it is _____ we cheat and harm
- a) Them
 - b) Their parents
 - c) Their countrymen
 - d) Ourselves
- 53) What is war compared to in the poem?
- a) Hellfire
 - b) A long winter
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither (a) and (b)
- 54) When the speaker sees another person in distress, he feels _____
- a) Happy
 - b) Sorrowful
 - c) Angry
 - d) Wrathful
- 55) When the speaker sees someone in need, his instinct is to :
- a) Offer help
 - b) Cry
 - c) Run away
 - d) Moan

- 56) The poet asks a series of questions in the first three stanzas, which are not really meant to seek answers. This literary device is called:
- a) Metaphor
 - b) Simile
 - c) Apostrophe
 - d) Rhetorical questions
- 57) Who is the 'He' being referred to in the poem?
- a) An anonymous father
 - b) William Blake
 - c) God
 - d) The angel Gabriel
- 58) 'He becomes an infant small; / He becomes a man of woe'. This indicates:
- a) Oneness
 - b) Empathy
 - c) Sympathy
 - d) Universal brotherhood
- 59) Why does He give to us his joy?
- a) So that our grief may be destroyed
 - b) So that our joy is doubled
 - c) So that we may have balanced emotions
 - d) So that we never know what sorrow is

Compulsory English

B A Part II (Semesters III & IV)

- 1) What does the author think is common between all human being and races?
 - a) The capacity for evil
 - b) The human heart and soul**
 - c) The capacity for goodness
 - d) The tendency towards empire building
- 2) Who or what is Swami Vivekananda grateful for?
 - a) He is grateful to India for giving birth to him**
 - b) He is grateful to his parents for giving him everything he ever wanted
 - c) He is grateful to the west for opening their hearts, minds and homes to him
 - d) He is not grateful for anything
- 3) Whom does he blame for his weaknesses?
 - a) India
 - b) The West
 - c) The English
 - d) Himself**
- 4) What is the animal that he is referring to?
 - a) Unaware man**
 - b) The animals for the forest
 - c) Cruelty
 - d) Pride
- 5) Where did man break through the fetters of delusion?
 - a) England
 - b) America
 - c) India
 - d) Sri Lanka
- 6) What is the solution, according to the author, to modern money-madness?
 - a) Renunciation**
 - b) Living a life of privilege
 - c) Making more money
 - d) Nothing

- 7) According to Lynd, who cannot distinguish between the songs of cuckoos and thrushes?
- a) He himself
 - b) Almost everyone
 - c) About ten percent of the population
 - d) No one
- 8) Why was Socrates famed for his wisdom?
- a) Because he knew everything
 - b) Because he could answer any question
 - c) Because he was a great teacher
 - d) Because he realised at age seventy that he knew nothing
- 9) Who said that wheat was England's main crop?
- a) Robert Lynd
 - b) A prominent English author
 - c) Robert Bly
 - d) An ignorant townsman
- 10) Who is the author of 'The World and I'?
- a) Benjamin Disraeli
 - b) Benjamin Jowett
 - c) Benjamin Button
 - d) Benjamin Netanyahu
- 11) Where did the swallow want to go?
- a) Egypt
 - b) Syria**
 - c) The Congo
 - d) India
- 12) What does the ruby go to?
- a) A Seamstress
 - b) A poor Student**
 - c) A match girl
 - d) No one
- 13) What jewels are the Prince's eyes made of?
- a) Beryls
 - b) Rubies**
 - c) Sapphires
 - d) Diamonds
- 14) Who come to answer the king's questions?

- a) Everyone
 - b) Learned men**
 - c) His enemies
 - d) His friends
- 15) What was the hermit doing when the king went to meet him?
- a) Planting trees
 - b) Meditating
 - c) Digging the ground**
 - d) Eating lunch
- 16) How did the king help the injured man?
- a) He didn't help him
 - b) He changed his bandages**
 - c) He hot medicine
 - d) He got his own doctor to come and help
- 17) Did the king give the reward to anyone?
- a) To the hermit
 - b) To no one
 - c) To his councillors
 - d) To himself**
- 18) What does the poet not want to do?
- a) Believe that is an obstacle to true love
 - b) Describe love
 - c) Talk about love
 - d) Talk about death
- 19) What is poem about?
- a) True love
 - b) Death
 - c) Time
 - d) Life
- 20) What does he mean by 'wand' ring bark?
- a) Drift wood
 - b) A ship
 - c) A star
 - d) A piece of paper
- 21) What is the rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the poem?
- a) Abab
 - b) Abba

- c) Abcd
 - d) Abcc
- 22) What implement does time carry?
- a) A pitchfork
 - b) A scythe
 - c) A compass
 - d) A clock
- 23) What is meant by the phrase 'strong nerves'?
- a) A healthy person
 - b) The courage to face difficulties
 - c) Physical strength
 - d) Pride and glory
- 24) What are the 'action of the just' compared to in the later line of the lyric?
- a) Death
 - b) Brave deeds
 - c) Blood
 - d) Flowers
- 25) Who is the ultimate lord of all according to the poet?
- a) Time
 - b) Death
 - c) Life
 - d) God
- 26) What does the poet wish to do like sheep and cows?
- a) Stand beneath boughs
 - b) Sleep beneath boughs
 - c) Gaze meditatively
 - d) Graze peacefully
- 27) What do the squirrels in the woods do?
- a) Hide themselves from humans
 - b) Hide nuts in the woods
 - c) Stand and stare
- 28) Whom does the poet talk about in lines 9-12 of the poem?
- a) His wife
 - b) His lover
 - c) His mother
 - d) Beauty itself

- 29) What does the poet imagine beauty doing?
- a) Walking
 - b) Staring
 - c) Singing
 - d) Dancing
- 30) What does the poet compare his baby to?
- a) A baby
 - b) An innocent flower
 - c) Tears
 - d) An angel
- 31) What is the tone of this poem?
- a) Excited
 - b) Despairing
 - c) Comic
 - d) Anxious
- 32) Which of the following colours are used in the poem?
- a) Brown
 - b) Red
 - c) Blue
 - d) Ebony
- 33) Like a burden she hangs on me Identify the figure of speech used in this line
- a) Antonym
 - b) Hyperbole
 - c) Simile
 - d) Idiom

SEMESTER IV

- 1) Orwell finds society's attitude towards beggars ...
- a) Interesting
 - b) Despicable
 - c) Curious
 - d) Amusing
- 2) Why does Orwell compare beggars to 'Criminals'?
- a) He despises them

- b) Society treats them both as outcasts
 - c) He feels they should be imprisoned
 - d) They earn a living by stealing
- 3) Which of the following professions has not been mentioned in the essay?
- a) Accountant
 - b) Literary critic
 - c) Construction worker
 - d) Banker
- 4) Who is this letter addressed to?
- a) The author himself
 - b) The author son
 - c) The reader
 - d) No one
- 5) What does his son first say about the school?
- a) That it is full of stupid people
 - b) That he loves his school
 - c) That he doesn't want to leave home
 - d) That he doesn't want to come back home
- 6) According to the author what is the source of his misfortune?
- a) To be bred among Dissenters
 - b) To be taught to feel superior to everyone else
 - c) To be poor
 - d) To have too many children
- 7) Which of the following adjectives does the author use to describe his child?
- a) Spoiled
 - b) Precious
 - c) Precocious
 - d) Happy
- 8) With the introduction of the character named Vivienne , What angel does the author seem to introduce to the story?
- a) Tragic
 - b) Romantic
 - c) Mystery
 - d) Comic
- 9) What made Vivienne hesitate to go and live with Hartley?

- a) She did not wish to live in the city
 - b) She did not wish to live in the suburbs
 - c) Shi had got a job somewhere else
 - d) Shi did not like Hertley
- 10) Who was Heloise?
- a) Hartley's wife
 - b) Hartley's old friends
 - c) Vivienne's friends
 - d) Hartley's cook
- 11) What did the narrator and Gip find in place of the shop keeper when he suddenly vanished?
- a) A white rabbit
 - b) A kitten
 - c) A glass ball
 - d) A magician's hat
- 12) Why did the narrator not want to go to the show-room of the magic shop?
- a) He was scared
 - b) He did not have much time
 - c) He felt the magic was a little too genuine
 - d) His son was scared
- 13) What did Gip's fourth parcel from the magic shop contain?
- a) A magic train
 - b) A kitten
 - c) A pigeon
 - d) A magic toy sword
- 14) 'like a thing in a nightmare it was' what is the narrator talking about here?
- a) His son disappearing
 - b) The show-room
 - c) The magic tricks that the shop keeper was showing them
 - d) The actions of one of the odd-looking assistants
- 15) In the poem, the country is imagined as
- a) Heavenly
 - b) Free
 - c) Sleeping
 - d) Awake

- 16) Whom does the poet refer to using the phrase 'my father'?
- a) The reader
 - b) His country
 - c) God
 - d) His father
- 17) Reason is compared to a
- a) Country
 - b) Stream
 - c) Mountain
 - d) Desert
- 18) The poet hopes that our minds would be directed by....
- a) Thought
 - b) God
 - c) Freedom
 - d) Action
- 19) What does the 'domestic' in the phrase 'narrow domestic walls' indicate?
- a) Reluctance to look beyond one's own community
 - b) Reluctance to be hally in one's home
 - c) Reluctance to return to one's country
 - d) None of the above
- 20) What does the phrase 'head held high' give an impression of ?
- a) Pride and fear
 - b) Fear and integrity
 - c) Fearlessness and pride
 - d) Freedom and fear
- 21) The poem expresses the poet's?
- a) Regret for the past
 - b) Record of the future.
 - c) Imaginative fantasies.
- 22) Which of the Following phrases gives a sense of forward motion?
- a) From the depth of truth
 - b) The clear stream of reason
 - c) Let my country awake
 - d) Ever-widening thought and action
- 23) Who is poet addressing?
- a) Himself

- b) Time
 - c) Death
 - d) God
- 24) Where is he located at the moment?
- a) On the last steps of a flight of stairs
 - b) At the end of his life
 - c) At the entrance to a house
 - d) At bottom of a well
- 25) What is the refrain of the poem?
- a) Softly, o softly
 - b) No more – oh, never more
 - c) Faster than fairies
 - d) The charge of the light brigade
- 26) Which of the following seasons are not mentioned in the poem?
- a) Spring
 - b) Summer
 - c) Winter
 - d) Autumn
- 27) How does he describe his heart?
- a) Happiness
 - b) Sorrow
 - c) Despair
 - d) Regret
- 28) Identify the figure speech used in the title of the poem
- a) Metaphor
 - b) Metonymy
 - c) Personification
 - d) Alliteration
- 29) What is the object of the poet's search in the poem?
- a) A job
 - b) Poetic success
 - c) The women he loves
 - d) Spiritual bliss
- 30) Pick out the correct meaning of the word 'looking – glass'
- a) Window
 - b) Mirror
 - c) Binoculars

- d) French window
- 31) Which of these best describes the poet's attitude in the last two lines of the poem?
- a) Hopeful
 - b) Content
 - c) Agitated
 - d) Dejected
- 32) What is the nature of the journey to be undertaken?
- a) It is easy but long
 - b) It is difficult but short
 - c) It is easy and short.
 - d) It is difficult and long
- 33) Which of the following images best suggests the arduous nature of the journey?
- a) For the night a resting – palace
 - b) The slow dark hours
 - c) Journey.... the whole long day
 - d) Road wind up – hill all the way
- 34) What might the inn at the end of the road stand for?
- a) Life
 - b) Death
 - c) Heaven
 - d) Hope
- 35) Who are the wayfarers 'who have gone before'?
- a) The unborn
 - b) The living
 - c) The dead
 - d) Travel companions
- 36) What can you infer about the poet from this poem?
- a) The writer is a woman
 - b) The writer is religious.
 - c) The writer is irreligious.
 - d) The writer is religious and a woman
- 37) What does the road symbolise?
- a) Life
 - b) Death
 - c) Heaven

- d) Hope
- 38) The poem provides _____ to the faithful.
- a) Rest and reward
 - b) Despair and reassurance
 - c) Strength and rest
 - d) Hope and reassurance
- 39) What do 'the slow dark hours' represent?
- a) Night
 - b) Rest
 - c) Death
 - d) Sleep

Compulsory English

B A III

MCQ

- 1) Frampton was advised complete rest from...
 - a) Travel and adventure
 - b) Arguments or conversation**
 - c) Mental excitement and vigorous exercise
 - d) Romance and intrigue
- 2) Who suggested that Frampton visit Mrs Sappleton?
 - a) Mr Sappleton
 - b) His sister**
 - c) Vera
 - d) his wife
- 3) What was Mrs. Sappleton's reaction to Frampton's running out of the room?
 - a) Delight
 - b) Anger
 - c) Astonishment
 - d) Annoyance
- 4) Who were the others travelling with the bishop?
 - a) Three hermits
 - b) Pilgrims**
 - c) Fisherman
 - d) Scholars
- 5) Why did the bishop teach the hermits how to pray?
 - a) Because they were not pious
 - b) Because they prayed very little
 - c) Because they did not pray as per custom**
 - d) None of the above
- 6) How did the steersman respond to the sight of the hermits running on the water?
 - a) With joy
 - b) With awe
 - c) With fear

- d) **With interest**
- 7) According to many in India, Swaraj meant.....
- a) **To drive the British out of India**
 - b) To have one's own army and navy
 - c) To get rid of slavery
 - d) To vote for one's leaders.
- 8) In this dialogue, the 'Reader' represents.....
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) The Indian freedom fighter
 - c) **The person reading the dialogue**
 - d) The British
- 9) In this dialogue, the tiger represents.....
- a) The British
 - b) The Indians
 - c) The Reader
 - d) The Editor.
- 10) The most important arts, without which all other talents seem obscured, are.....
- a) Reading and writing
 - b) Singing and dancing
 - c) Speaking and pleasing
 - d) All of the above
- 11) What benefits does a winter journey have, according to lord Chesterfield?
- a) It is full of distresses
 - b) It develops ones patience
 - c) It is more comfortable than a summer journey.
 - d) It allows more time for self development
- 12) Where is the speaker going to?
- a) A wedding
 - b) A marketplace
 - c) **A fair**
 - d) A house
- 13) Which of the following words best match the perspective of the speaker of the poem?
- a) Modern

- b) Conservative
 - c) **Feminist**
 - d) Secular
- 14) What are the bangles 'tokens' of ?
- a) **The cultures of India**
 - b) The colours of the rainbow
 - c) The lives of their wearers
 - d) The blessings of loved ones
- 15) Who is called 'little Prig'?
- a) **The mountain**
 - b) A tree
 - c) The squirrel
 - d) A man
- 16) How sly is the mountain?
- a) The mountain is not sly
 - b) Very sly
 - c) Not as sly as the squirrel
 - d) A little sly
- 17) The word 'sphere' in the poem means.....
- a) A circle
 - b) **The world.**
 - c) The universe.
 - d) The sun
- 18) What was Miss Brill's profession?
- a) Nurse
 - b) Teacher
 - c) Actress
 - d) Musician
- 19) Where does the story take place?
- a) a carnival
 - b) a park
 - c) a city street
 - d) a town square
- 20) Which of the following is not a theme of this story?
- a) Loneliness and alienation
 - b) Life and death

- c) Youth and age
 - d) None of the above
- 21) Where would Miss Brill eat her slice of cake?
- a) At home, with tea
 - b) On her way home from the baker's
 - c) In the park
 - d) At work
- 22) The narrator carried his money....
- a) In the form of coins in a sock.
 - b) As a crumpled ball in his pocket.
 - c) In a wallet.
 - d) As traveller's cheques
- 23) What was the manager's reaction on learning the narrator's purpose?
- a) Indifference
 - b) Amusement
 - c) Annoyance
 - d) None of the above
- 24) Which of these worlds is not applicable to the narrator?
- a) Bold
 - b) Timid
 - c) Anxious
 - d) Hesitant
- 25) What is the schoolmaster's reaction to filthy language?
- a) Indifference
 - b) Amusement
 - c) Shock
 - d) None of the above
- 26) What is the schoolmaster's reaction to Socrates telling him that he must educate children's characters?
- a) Annoyance
 - b) Reluctance
 - c) Willingness
 - d) Incomprehension
- 27) The villager's view of Socrates is that.....
- a) Hi is a bit too friendly
 - b) Hi is unconcerned about them.

- c) Hi is always finding faults.
 - d) Hi is ignorant
- 28) Which word best describes the reaper's song?
- a) Joyous
 - b) Sorrowful
 - c) Upbeat
 - d) Aggravating
- 29) What was the singer doing while singing?
- a) Sitting above in a field
 - b) A cutting grass
 - c) Harvesting crops
 - d) Weaving baskets
- 30) Who was the solitary reaper?
- a) An English traveller
 - b) An Arabian singer
 - c) A Scottish Farmer
 - d) None of the above
- 31) According to the poet, what is the 'most vital thing in life?
- a) Strife
 - b) Poise
 - c) Silence
 - d) Passion
- 32) When one has been defrauded, it is easy to be.....
- a) Angry
 - b) Poised
 - c) Selfish
 - d) Tranquil
- 33) What action does the poet recommend why one is angry or disappointed?
- a) Meditation
 - b) Confrontation
 - c) Silence
 - d) Belligerence

ELT SEM I

- 1) Where was Upagupta sleeping?
 - a) On a beach near Mathura
 - b) Inside the city of Mathura
 - c) Beside the city wall of Mathura**
 - d) To the left of the ramparts of Mathura
- 2) What made the woman tremble in fear?
 - a) The sudden flash of lightning**
 - b) The sense of an unknown danger
 - c) The loud noise of thunder
 - d) Upagupta's prophecy
- 3) When did Upaguta return to the city?
 - a) Exactly an year later
 - b) On a warm april evening**
 - c) In late July, on an overcast day threatening heavy rain
 - d) On a sweltering may afternoon
- 4) Who does the soaker say could correctly judge what kind of sleep his was?
 - a) Woodchuck**
 - b) Woodpecker
 - c) God
 - d) Other apple- pickers
- 5) The speaker is sure that he will dream of
 - a) Woodchucks
 - b) Hoary grass
 - c) Ladders pointing at the sky
 - d) Large apples**
- 6) What essence saturates the air?
 - a) Apple**
 - b) Cedar
 - c) Autumn
 - d) Winter sleep
- 7) What made the speaker drowsy?
 - a) The scent of cider
 - b) The scent of apples**
 - c) The fragrance of vanilla

- d) Wood smoke
- 8) Why did Tom Darcy cry?
- 1) His mother had died.
 - 2) His father sold him off
 - 3) **His hair was shaved off.**
 - 4) His hair had turned snow white.
- 9) Who sets the boys free?
- a) Their parents
 - b) God
 - c) **An angel**
 - d) The law forbidding child labour
- 10) What hope sustains the boys as they perform their hard labour?
- a) The promise of good wages
 - b) **Angels setting them free from their labour**
 - c) Being hired to do better jobs in the future
 - d) God watching over and protecting them
- 11) The light gleams on which coast?
- a) **French**
 - b) English
 - c) Aegean
 - d) Russian
- 12) Where is the poet standing when he begins to recite the poem?
- a) At the foot of the cliffs
 - b) On the French coast
 - c) **On the beach at Dover**
 - d) In the tranquil bay
- 13) What does stanza 3 refer to?
- a) **The Greek civilisation and literature**
 - b) The distant northern sea
 - c) The question of faith
 - d) The commonality of human experience
- 14) What is the mood of the poet in the last stanza of the poem?
- a) Full of hope and cheer
 - b) Full of scepticism and uncertainty

- c) Full of misery and despair
d) Full of faith in humankind
- 15) Where is the child sleeping?
a) In bed
b) In a hammock
c) Inside her room
d) In a cradle
- 16) What is the speaker brooding about?
a) The future
b) The past
c) His finances
d) The coming storm
- 17) What are the roots of innocence and beauty?
a) Intelligence, courage
b) Honesty, purity
c) Custom, ceremony
d) Kindness, courtesy
- 18) Being too beautiful may cause one to:
a) Lose one's youth sooner
b) Lose natural kindness
c) Lose all one's wealth
d) Gain many admirers
- 19) What is Natalya and Lomov's first quarrel about?
a) The threshing machine
b) Their dogs
c) The brunt marsh
d) The Oxen Meadows
- 20) What is Lomov come to Chubukov's house?
a) To propose to his daughter
b) To borrow their threshing machine
c) To climb the Oxen Meadows
d) For a neighbourly chat
- 21) Natalya and Lomov quarrel about grass and Squeezer.
What are these?
a) Names of field
b) Names of dogs
c) Names of meadows

- d) Names of their servants
- 22) Why does the girl not want to read
- a) Her book is boring.
 - b) The light is too poor to read
 - c) She is illiterate
 - d) She soon has to leave the park
- 23) We are drawn to that which :
- a) We love
 - b) We understand
 - c) We do not understand
 - d) We want to explore
- 24) What is the girl's real name?
- a) Mary Jane Watson
 - b) Michelle Parker
 - c) Maya Lowell
 - d) Mary Jane Parker
- 25) The car is waiting for
- a) The young man
 - b) The girl
 - c) The waitress
 - d) For nobody in particular
- 26) Which of the following is an example of allegory?
- a) Jane Eyre
 - b) 1984
 - c) Mrs Dalloway
 - d) Animal Farm
- 27) Three-quarters of English poetry is written in:
- a) Iambic pentameter
 - b) Rhyming couplets
 - c) Blank verse
 - d) Free verse
- 28) 'Water, water everywhere, / not a drop to drink' is an example of.
- a) Dramatic irony
 - b) Verbal irony
 - c) Situational irony
 - d) Subjective irony

- 29) A poem delivered as a narrative speech by a character who is not the poet is called
- Dramatic monologue
 - Petrarch an sonnet
 - Metaphysical conceit
 - Allegory
- 30) Rasa is conveyed through:
- Bhava
 - Raga
 - Tala
 - Laya
- 31) Which bhava conveys the adbhuta (marvellous) rasa?
- Revulsion
 - Amazement
 - Fear
 - Enthusiasm
- 32) What does 'rasa' mean?
- Taste
 - Smell
 - Juice
 - Feel
- 33) A criticism that can be levelled at Bharata's rasa theory is that it is:
- Overly complicated
 - Elitist
 - Self-contradictory
 - Outdated
- 34) _____ is a method advocated by new Critics.
- Reading with socio-political context
 - Reading as per the author's intention
 - Close reading
 - Speed reading
- 35) Blackmur focused on the study of _____
- Author's biographical details
 - The socio-political context
 - Technique
 - Form and rhyming style

- 36) _____ Proposed the concept of 'tension' in poetry.
- a) Allen Tate
 - b) Cleanth Brooks
 - c) R. P. Blackmur
 - d) John Crowe Ransom
- 37) _____ Who is considered the father of Existentialism?
- a) Soren Kierkegaard
 - b) Jean-Paul Sartre
 - c) Gabriel Marcel
 - d) Fyodor Dostoevsky
- 38) _____ Which of these artistic movements was influenced by Existentialism?
- a) Harlem Renaissance
 - b) Gothic art and Literature
 - c) Surrealism
 - d) Cubism
- 39) _____ Who coined the term 'existentialism'?
- a) Jean-Paul Sartre
 - b) Simone de Beauvoir
 - c) Samuel Beckett
 - d) Gabriel Marcel
- 40) _____ Which theatre movement was inspired by Existentialism?
- a) Comedy of Manners
 - b) Absurdist Theatre
 - c) Soul theatre
 - d) Improvised theatre

ELT SEM II

- 1) In what vessel does God decide to concentrate the world's riches?
 - a) A glass
 - b) Man
 - c) Earth
 - d) The universe
- 2) Which of these blessing were not given to man ?
 - a) Strength beauty
 - b) Rest
 - c) Honour
- 3) God gives out blessings from a _____
 - a) Jar
 - b) Bag
 - c) Drum
 - d) Glass
- 4) What are we 'out of tune' with?
 - a) The sea
 - b) The howling wind
 - c) Sleeping flowers
 - d) All of nature
- 5) The speaker would rather be a:
 - a) Modernist
 - b) Pagan
 - c) Heathen
 - d) Romantic
- 6) Who among these gods owns a wreathed horn?
 - a) Proteus
 - b) Poseidon
 - c) Triton
 - d) Zeus
- 7) Where does the father go to contemplate?
 - a) his room
 - b) his study
 - c) the balcony
 - d) the toilet
- 8) what does the father dream of?
 - a) His ancestors and grandchildren

- b) Nomads entering India through a narrow pass
 - c) Becoming friends with his children
 - d) Retiring early
- 9) What refreshment does the father partake of when he reaches home?
- a) Hips and black coffee
 - b) Strong tea and biscuits
 - c) Weak tea and a stale chapatti
 - d) Weak tea and bread
- 10) Who narrates the story of Ozymandias?
- a) The poet
 - b) A traveller
 - c) Ozymandias himself
 - d) A friend of the poet's
- 11) What kind of parson was Ozymandias ?
- a) Generous and forgiving
 - b) Bold and rash
 - c) Kind and compassionate
 - d) Cold and commanding
- 12) What portion of the statue remains standing>-?
- a) The legs
 - b) The trunk
 - c) The head
 - d) Nothing
- 13) The poem is written in:
- a) Dactyl
 - b) Trochee
 - c) Iambic pentameter
 - d) Spondee
- 14) Where is the statue located?
- a) In the middle of a busy city
 - b) In a tribal hamlet
 - c) In a desert
 - d) On a beach
- 15) Where do the girls hide the bundle?
- a) In the turf-loft
 - b) In the kitchen
 - c) Beneath the floorboards

- d) In a cupboard
- 16) What does marry see when she goes to give variety his cake?
a) Bartley
b) Nora
c) The young priest
d) Michael
- 17) How many children did Maurya give birth to?
a) Six
b) Eight
c) Three
d) One
- 18) Which of Maurya's son is the last to die?
a) Michael
b) Patch
c) Shawn
d) Bartley
- 19) What is in the bundle Nora brings?
a) Oilskins
b) Clothes
c) Food
d) Money
- 20) Mrs. Jordan argues that Abel has promised to give his _____ to jimmy
a) Bureau
b) Clock
c) Gold watch
d) Insurance premium
- 21) Who discovers that Abel has died?
a) Henry
b) Victoria
c) Mrs. Slater
d) Mrs. Jordan
- 22) The Jordans are both wearing:
a) Half mourning
b) Regular clothes
c) New mourning

- d) Bright, gaudy clothes
- 23) Abel's doctor is _____
- a) Dr. Pringle
 - b) Dr. Cripps
 - c) Dr. Jordan
 - d) Dr. Slater
- 24) What item of Abel's does Mrs. Slater take First?
- a) His bureau
 - b) His clock
 - c) His slippers
 - d) His dressing gown
- 25) Who did the Abel propose he leave his belonging to ?
- a) Mrs. John Shorrocks
 - b) Victoria and Jimmy
 - c) Charity
 - d) Whoever he was loving with when hi died
- 26) Why is Mrs. Slater dressed in black?
- a) It is her favourite colour.
 - b) She is in mourning for her recently deceased father.
 - c) She is in mourning for Ben's brother.
 - d) She does not own any other clothes.
- 27) What does (II) stand for ?
- a) Intonation
 - b) Stress
 - c) Line break
 - d) Caesura
- 28) The Mysterise of Udolpho is an example of?
- a) Gothic novel
 - b) Black comedy
 - c) Comedy of manners
 - d) Satire
- 29) _____ favoured cadence over metre, believing it do be a more natural from of poetry.
- a) The Romantics
 - b) The imagists
 - c) The Neo-classicists
 - d) The formalists

- 30) There are _____ humours.
- a) Seven
 - b) Five
 - c) Six
 - d) Four
- 31) 'I must be cruel to be kind.' This statement is an example of:
- a) Paradox
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Simile
 - d) Pastoral
- 32) Which of this is not an example of imagery?
- a) Metaphor
 - b) Onomatopoeia
 - c) Simile
 - d) Parody
- 33) Which syllable receives primary stress in the word 'engineer'?
- a) En
 - b) Gin
 - c) Neer
 - d) Ere
- 34) Who is believed to have invented the prologue?
- a) Euripides
 - b) Sophocles
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Aristotle
- 35) Approximate rhyme is also known as :
- a) Eye rhyme
 - b) Tail rhyme
 - c) Slant rhyme
 - d) Near rhyme
- 36) "Tell me not, in mournful numbers/ Life is but an empty dream!" Which metre is being used here?
- a) Trochee
 - b) Iamb
 - c) Dactyl

- d) Spondee
- 37) The first reader-centric theory was proposed by:
- a) Edmund Husserl
 - b) Hans Robert Jauss
 - c) Wolfgang Iser
 - d) Stanley fish
- 38) Which critic these thinkers influenced reader- response theorists?
- a) William Wordsworth
 - b) Jacques Derrida
 - c) Hans-Georg Gadamer
 - d) Maud Gonne
- 39) Which critic proposed the theory of affective stylistics?
- a) Stanley fish
 - b) Hans-George Dadamer
 - c) Wolfgang Iser
 - d) Hans Robert Jauss
- 40) Orientalism is propagated through:
- a) Textbooks
 - b) Films
 - c) Medical journals
 - d) All of the above
- 41) The orient is always set in opposition to:
- a) Europe
 - b) The USA
 - c) The Occident
 - d) Itself
- 42) Orientalism is a :
- a) Literary theory
 - b) Means of oppression
 - c) Colonial misconception
 - d) Discourse
- 43) Who wrote Orientalism?
- a) Jacques Derrida
 - b) Robert Graves
 - c) Edward Said
 - d) Iravati Karve

- 44) Knowledge of the _____ is essential when seeking to rule a foreign country.
- a) Geographical terrain
 - b) Local customs and traditions
 - c) Local laws
 - d) Colonised subject
- 45) Which of the critics is not considered a theorist in Cultural Studies?
- a) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
 - b) Stuart Hall
 - c) Anne Bradstreet
 - d) Edward Said
- 46) Cultural studies as a discipline originated in:
- a) The USA
 - b) India
 - c) The UK
 - d) Europe
- 47) Who is known as the father of cultural studies?
- a) Raymond Williams
 - b) Richard Hoggart
 - c) Stuart Hall
 - d) E.P. Thomson
- 48) Which of these theoreticians aligned most closely with F.R Leavis's theoretical position?
- a) Antonio Gramsci
 - b) Matthew Arnold
 - c) Stuart Hall
 - d) None of the above
- 49) Who developed the theory of cultural Materialism?
- a) Stuart Hall
 - b) Matthew Williams
 - c) Antonio Gramsci
 - d) Jacques Derrida

BA PART III
ELT

- 1) What literary device does the poem begin with ?
 - a) Personification
 - b) Invocation
 - c) Hyperbole
 - d) Apostrophe
- 2) What does the urn in the poem represent?
 - a) The epitome of beauty
 - b) The transience of life
 - c) The beauty of truth
 - d) The permanence of art
- 3) Which of the following emotions may be ascribed to the speaker of the poem in the first stanza ?
 - a) Melancholy
 - b) Curiosity
 - c) Sorrow
 - d) Joy
- 4) Why does the poet call the urn 'sylvan historian' ?
 - a) Because it depicts pastoral scenes
 - b) Because it tells us stories of Greece
 - c) Because it records the history of man
 - d) Because it is made of good and depicts historical scenes
- 5) What does the poet ardently wish for ?
 - a) To remember a song
 - b) To build a dome in air
 - c) To unlock the potential of the imagination
 - d) To revive the Abyssinian maid
- 6) What did Kubla Khan decree in Xanadu ?
 - a) A sacred river flowing through caverns
 - b) A grand architectural construction
 - c) A sunny pleasure – dome in air
 - d) A declaration of war
- 7) The phrase 'like rebounding hail' is an example of.....
 - a) A metaphor
 - b) A synecdoche
 - c) A simile

- d) A metonymy
- 8) What might the 'damsel with a dulcimer' symbolise?
 - a) A muse
 - b) The poet
 - c) Kubla khan
 - d) An Abyssinian woman
- 9) Which of the following emotions would characterise the final few lines of the poem?
 - a) Horror
 - b) Despair
 - c) Regret
 - d) Jealousy
- 10) What attitude does the speaker have towards his education?
 - a) He disdains it
 - b) He glorifies it
 - c) He is apathetic about it
 - d) He is in two minds about it
- 11) What is setting of the poem?
 - a) A winter afternoon in Sicily
 - b) A hot summer day in Italy
 - c) A cool evening in Sicily
 - d) A warm night in Italy
- 12) What event does this poem lament?
 - a) The abolition of slavery
 - b) The end of the Civil War
 - c) The assassination of the president
 - d) The death of a father and captain
- 13) Who is the Captain the poem?
 - a) George Washington
 - b) Abraham Lincoln
 - c) Walt Whitman
 - d) Benjamin Franklin
- 14) The poet exhorts the captain to.....
 - a) Rise up from the dead
 - b) Lead the ship in its 'fearful trip'
 - c) Exult with happiness

- d) Win the Civil War
- 15) What does the phrase fearful trip refer to ?
- a) The American Revolution
 - b) The Spanish Civil War
 - c) The American Civil War
 - d) The American Frontier Wars
- 16) What is second thing that Timotheus sings about?
- a) The pleasures of alcohol
 - b) The divinity of Alexander
 - c) The defeat of Darius
 - d) The turns of fate
- 17) Whom does Timotheus sing about in the fourth stanza?
- a) Alexander
 - b) Bacchus
 - c) Darius
 - d) Jove
- 18) Who is describes as having a dragon's body?
- a) Saint Cecilia
 - b) Alexander
 - c) Olympia
 - d) Zeus
- 19) Whom did Dryden write this poem in honour of?
- a) Music
 - b) Alexander
 - c) Timotheus
 - d) Saint Cecilia
- 20) Whose translation of on the sublime popularised Longinus's work?
- a) Nicolas Boileau
 - b) Blaise Pascal
 - c) Jean Racine
 - d) Jacques Louis David
- 21) The theory of the sublime can be originally attributed to....
- a) Aristotle
 - b) Plato
 - c) Horace

- d) Longinus
- 22) Who published the Ossian cycle of poems which played a major role in the development of the Romantic Movement?
- a) Edmund Burke
 - b) Immanuel Kant
 - c) James Macpherson
 - d) Williams Wordsworth
- 23) How did Raymond Williams refer to New historicism?
- a) Historical Structuralism
 - b) Cultural radicalism
 - c) Cultural materialism
 - d) Historical radicalism
- 24) New Historicism was reaction against
- a) Marxist theory
 - b) Postcolonial theory
 - c) Formalist theories
 - d) Post-structuralism theory
- 25) Stephan greenbelt's primary area of focus has been.....
- a) The Restoration
 - b) Romanticism
 - c) The Renaissance
 - d) Modernism
- 26) Who redefined the word 'subaltern', to signify representatives of an oppressed class?
- a) Edward Said
 - b) Frantz Fanon
 - c) Claude Levi-Strauss
 - d) Antonio Gramsci
- 27) Who among the following is a seminal figure in subaltern studies ?
- a) Ranajit Guha
 - b) Bipan Chandra
 - c) Eric hobsbawm
 - d) R.K. Narayan
- 28) The declared aim of subaltern studies was to make the subaltern groups the _____ of history.
- a) Objects

- b) Victims
- c) Subjects
- d) By-products

SEMESTER VI

- 1) What is Ulysses attitude to words his subjects ?
 - a) Disdain
 - b) Weariness
 - c) Hatred
 - d) Affection
- 2) What is the form of the poem?
 - a) Dramatic monologue
 - b) Pastoral
 - c) Ballad
 - d) Lyric
- 3) “To rust unfurnished, not to shine in use” is.....
 - a) A simile
 - b) A metaphor
 - c) A hyperbole.
 - d) A synecdoche
- 4) What do you think Ulysses is afraid of ?
 - a) Losing his kingdom
 - b) Droning at sea
 - c) An inactive, purposeless life
 - d) The death of his loved ones
- 5) What do you think the poet’s attitude towards the tiger is ?
 - a) Awe
 - b) Pity
 - c) Disgust
 - d) Fear
- 6) Which of the following adjectives may not be applied to the deer?

- a) Peaceable
 - b) Unwary
 - c) Benign
 - d) Artful
- 7) Which of the following adjectives may not be applied to the tiger?
- a) Silent
 - b) Pacific
 - c) Impressive
 - d) Formidable
- 8) What is the form of this poem?
- a) Ode
 - b) Sonnet
 - c) Ballad
 - d) Villanelle
- 9) What season or time of year is the poem set in?
- a) Spring
 - b) Autumn
 - c) Winter
 - d) Summer
- 10) Which of these is not an attribute of 'la belle dame'?
- a) Beauty
 - b) Wildness
 - c) Strangeness
 - d) kindness
- 11) what attribute does the knight share with the kings, princes and warriors of his dream?
- a) Their enervation
 - b) Their bravery
 - c) Their apathy
 - d) Their passion