

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No.

(Write the digits in words)

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

Day and Date

(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope*.
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your *Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen* in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle* in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed.* If you *do not wish to attempt* a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

11P/213/30

No. of Questions/प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time/समय : 2 Hours/घण्टे

Full Marks/पूर्णांक : 450

Note/नोट : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जाएगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

1. Who wrote the famous play *Every Man in His Humour* ?

(1) Ben Jonson

(2) Christopher Marlowe

(3) Fletcher

(4) Webster

2. Who wrote the book *Culture and Anarchy* ?

(1) Matthew Arnold

(2) John Ruskin

(3) Lord Tennyson

(4) Robert Browning

3. Which Victorian poet described poetry as 'a criticism of life' ?
(1) Matthew Arnold (2) John Ruskin
(3) Lord Tennyson (4) Robert Browning
4. Who wrote *Alice in Wonderland* ?
(1) Edward Lear (2) Lewis Carroll (3) Austin Dobson (4) Shirley Brooks
5. Identify the novel Charles Dickens never wrote
(1) *The Old Curiosity Shop* (2) *The Pickwick Papers*
(3) *Dombey and Son* (4) *Peg Woffington*
6. Who wrote *Wuthering Heights* ?
(1) Emily Bronte (2) Charlotte Bronte
(3) George Eliot (4) Mr. Gaskell
7. Point out the novel Thomas Hardy never wrote
(1) *The Return of the Native* (2) *Jude the Obscure*
(3) *Under the Greenwood Tree* (4) *A Changed Woman*
8. Who among the Victorians wrote *Modern Painters* ?
(1) Matthew Arnold (2) John Ruskin
(3) D. G. Rossetti (4) Cardinal Newman
9. Who wrote *A Few Don'ts by An Imagiste* ?
(1) Ezra Pound (2) T. S. Eliot (3) F. S. Flint (4) T. E. Hulme

10. Who wrote the play *Bali : the Sacrifice* ?
- (1) Girish Karnad (2) Vijay Tendulkar
(3) Mahesh Dattani (4) R. N. Tagore
11. *Lycidas* written by John Milton is a/an
- (1) epic (2) pastoral elegy (3) ode (4) tragedy
12. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) The name Lycidas comes from Theocritus' Idylls
(2) The name Lycidas comes from Homer's Illiad
(3) The name Lycidas comes from Seneca's Herodotus
(4) The name Lycidas comes from John Manicola's Crysilus
13. On the banks of which river was the poem *Tintern Abbey* written by Wordsworth?
- (1) Thames (2) Wye (3) Charwell (4) Cam
14. Who was with Wordsworth when he went around the Tintern Abbey?
- (1) S. T. Coleridge (2) Dorothy
(3) Hartley Coleridge (4) De Quincey
15. In which poem did Wordsworth write the following lines?
- The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
- (1) *Tintern Abbey* (2) *Three Years She Grew*
(3) *The Prelude* (4) *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*

16. What is the name of the girl that Wordsworth talked about in *Three Years She Grew* ?
(1) Anne (2) Dorothy (3) Lucy (4) Elizabeth
17. Which poetic form did P. B. Shelley employ in writing the *Ode to the West Wind* ?
(1) Terza Rima (2) Heroic Couplet (3) Blank Verse (4) Spensarian Stanza
18. Who said that "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world" ?
(1) Wordsworth (2) Keats (3) Shelley (4) Byron
19. In which country did Shelley write *Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples* ?
(1) France (2) England (3) Italy (4) Greece
20. In which poem do the following lines appear?
That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,
And with thee fade far way into the forest dim.
(1) *Ode to Autumn* (2) *Ode to a Nightingale*
(3) *Ode on a Grecian Urn* (4) *Ode to Melancholy*
21. In which poem do the following lines appear?
Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun
Conspiring with him how to load and bless.
(1) *Ode to Melancholy* (2) *Ode to Psyche*
(3) *Ode to Autumn* (4) *Ode to the West Wind*

22. Why was Tithonus sad in Tennyson's poem?

- (1) Because being immortal, death could not release him
- (2) Because his beloved had left him for a younger man
- (3) Because his children would not bother about him
- (4) Because sadness came to him naturally

23. In which poem do the following lines appear?

Thou seest all things, thou wilt see my grave :
Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn;

- (1) *Tothonus*
- (2) *Break, Break, Break*
- (3) *Ulysses*
- (4) *Lady of Shallot*

24. Who is the friend that Tennyson grieves for in *Break, Break, Break* ?

- (1) Jack Dawson
- (2) Arthur Hallam
- (3) Roderik Random
- (4) Robert Browning

25. The Duke in Robert Browning's *My Last Duchess* was the duke of which place?

- (1) Harrara
- (2) Karrara
- (3) Carrara
- (4) Ferrara

26. In which poem of W. B. Yeats do the following lines occur?

Turning and Turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hold the falconer;
Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;

- (1) *The Second Coming*
- (2) *A Vision*
- (3) *Leda and the Swan*
- (4) *Lapis Lazuli*

27. With which Indian poet did W. B. Yeats enjoy a fine friendship?

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| (1) Vivekananda | (2) Bankim Chandra |
| (3) R. N. Tagore | (4) P. Swami |

28. In which poem of W. B. Yeats do the following lines occur?

This other man I had dreamed
A drunken, vainglorious lout
He had done most bitter wrong
To some who are near my heart

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| (1) <i>Easter 1916</i> | (2) <i>The Second Coming</i> |
| (3) <i>Sailing to Byzantium</i> | (4) <i>Leda and the Swan</i> |

29. What was the name of Candida's husband in Shaw's play?

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| (1) Eugene Marchbanks | (2) James Morell |
| (3) Rev. Alexander Hil | (4) Mr. Burgess |

30. What is the main theme of G. B. Shaw's *Candida*?

- (1) Love always triumphs
- (2) One should not secretly fall in love with one's secretary
- (3) Morell was a fool
- (4) A woman must make a choice between two men in her life

31. Shaw has himself written that '*Candida* is a counterpoint to

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| (1) Ibsen's <i>Doll's House</i> ' | (2) Galsworthy's <i>Justice</i> ' |
| (3) Galsworthy's <i>Strife</i> ' | (4) Ibsen's <i>Ghosts</i> ' |

32. In which year was John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger* first performed?

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| (1) 1966 | (2) 1956 | (3) 1957 | (4) 1960 |
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33. Who is Alison in *Look Back in Anger*?

- (1) Jimmy Porter's wife (2) Jimmy Porter's mother
 (3) Jimmy Porter's sister (4) Jimmy Porter's girlfriend

34. What was the name of Jimmy Porter's friend who shared his lodgings with him?

- (1) Skiff (2) Cliff (3) Rick (4) Paul

35. To which social class did Jimmy Porter belong?

- (1) Upper class (2) Middle class
 (3) Upper-middle class (4) Working class

36. Who utters the following lines in *Look Back in Anger*?

"You're hurt because everything's changed and Jimmy's hurt because everything's stayed the same"

- (1) Alison (2) Helena (3) Col. Redfern (4) Cliff

37. Who wrote the following words and in which essay?

So ambitious men, if they find the way open for their rising, and still get forward, they are rather busy than dangerous; but if they be checked in their desires, they become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are best pleased, when things go backward; which is the worst property in a servant of a prince, or state.

- (1) Ben Jonson, *The Progressive Man* (2) Bacon, *Of Ambition*
 (3) Ben Jonson, *Of Ambition* (4) Bacon, *The Progressive Man*

38. Identify the essay which contains the following lines?

Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.

- (1) *Of Studies* (2) *Of Ambition* (3) *Of Knowledge* (4) *Of Reading*

39. Identify the essay which has the following lines?

He that travelleth into a country, before he hath some entrance ~~into~~ the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. That young men travel ~~under some~~ tutor, or grave servant, I allow well; so that he be such a one that ~~hath~~ the language, and hath been in the country before; whereby he may be able to ~~tell them~~ what things are worthy to be seen, in the country where they ~~go~~; what acquaintances they are to seek; what exercises, or discipline, the place ~~yieldeth~~.

- (1) *Of Travel* (2) *Of Ambition* (3) *Of Inhibition* (4) *Of Prohibition*

40. Who wrote the following lines?

The ladies of the present day are very much laughed at by their liege lords (but that happens in every age of the world) for their extravagant coiffures, ~~the~~ high hats, waving, or stationary plumes, the audacious military ~~pompan~~, the excessively prononcee style in which some ladies dress their high heads...

- (1) Addison (2) Steele (3) Charles Lamb (4) Jane ~~Austen~~

41. In which essay did Addison write the following lines?

As Sir Roger is landlord to the whole congregation, he keeps them in very good order, and will suffer nobody to sleep in it besides himself; for if by ~~chance~~ he has been surprised into a short nap at sermon, upon recovering out of it ~~he~~ stands up and looks about him, and if he sees any body else nodding, either ~~wakes~~ them himself, or sends his servants to them. Several other of the ~~old Knight's~~ particularities break out upon these occasions. Sometimes he will ~~be~~ lengthening out a verse in the singing-psalms, half a minute after the rest of the ~~congregation~~ have done with it; sometimes, when he is pleased with the matter of his devotion, he pronounces Amen three or four times to the same prayer; and ~~sometimes~~ stands up when every body else is upon their knees, to count the ~~congregation~~, or see it any of his tenants are missing.

- (1) *Sunday Guests* (2) *Sunday in the Country*
 (3) *The Picture Gallery* (4) *Mr. Will Wimble*

42. In which essay did Charles Lamb write the following lines?

I confess that I do feel the differences of mankind, national or individual, to an unhealthy excess. I can look with no indifferent eye upon things or persons. Whatever is, is to me a matter of taste or distaste; or when once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. I am, in plainer words, a bundle of prejudices—made up of likings and dislikings—the veriest thrall to sympathies, apathies, antipathies. In a certain sense, I hope it may be said of me that I am a lover of my species. I can feel for all indifferently, but I cannot feel towards all equally.

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| (1) <i>Imperfect Sympathies</i> | (2) <i>Christ's Hospital</i> |
| (3) <i>Dream Children</i> | (4) <i>The Chimney Sweepers</i> |

43. Who wrote the lines given below?

A poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature, a piece of impertinent correspondency, an odious approximation, a haunting conscience, a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity, an unwelcome remembrancer, a perpetually recurring mortification, a drain on your purse, a more intolerable dun upon your pride, a drawback upon success, a rebuke to your rising, a stain in your blood, a blot on your scutcheon, a rent in your garment, a death's head at your banquet, Agathocles' pot, a Mordecai in your gate, a Lazarus at your door, a lion in your path, a frog in your chamber, a fly in your ointment, a mote in your eye, a triumph to your enemy, an apology to your friends, the one thing not needful, the hail in harvest, the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet.

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| (1) Charles Bronson | (2) Charles Lamb |
| (3) De Quincey | (4) R. L. Stevenson |

44. Who wrote *The Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?

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| (1) Robert Louis Stevenson | (2) Walter Scott |
| (3) Felicia Hemans | (4) Thomas Hardy |

45. Who wrote the following lines and what was the title of the work?

Idleness so called, which does not consist in doing nothing, but in doing a great deal not recognised in the dogmatic formularies of the ruling class, has as good a right to state its position as industry itself. It is admitted that the presence of people who refuse to enter in the great handicap race for sixpenny pieces, is at once an insult and a disenchantment for those who do. A fine fellow (as we see so many) takes his determination, votes for sixpences, and in the emphatic Americanism, it "goes for" them.

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| (1) Hazlitt, <i>Indian Jugglers</i> | (2) Wordsworth, <i>Preface to Poetry 1802</i> |
| (3) Stevenson, <i>An Apology for Idlers</i> | (4) Russell, <i>In Praise of Idleness</i> |

46. Who wrote the following lines?

It must not be imagined that a walking tour, as some would have us fancy, is merely a better or worse way of seeing the country. There are many ways of seeing landscape quite as good; and none more vivid, in spite of canting dilettantes, than from a railway train. But landscape on a walking tour is quite accessory. He who is indeed of the brotherhood does not voyage in quest of the picturesque, but of certain jolly humours—of the hope and spirit with which the march begins at morning, and the peace and spiritual repletion of the evening's rest. He cannot tell whether he puts his knapsack on, or takes it off, with more delight. The excitement of the departure puts him in key for that of the arrival. Whatever he does is not only a reward in itself, but will be further rewarded in the sequel; and so pleasure leads on to pleasure in an endless chain.

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| (1) Robert L. Stevenson | (2) Robert Frost |
| (3) Charles Lamb | (4) Charles Dickens |

47. Fill in the blank appropriately :

An is a lengthy narrative poem, ordinarily concerning a serious subject containing details of heroic deeds and events significant to a culture or nation.

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| (1) epic | (2) ode | (3) tragedy | (4) comedy |
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48. Who among the following authors did not write an epic?

- (1) Homer (2) Virgil (3) Dante Alighieri (4) Shakespeare

49. Cautiously fill in the blank :

An is a mournful, melancholic or plaintive poem especially a funeral song or a lament for the dead.

- (1) elegy (2) ode (3) poem (4) sonnet

50. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate answer :

A classic is structured in three major parts : the strophe, the antistrophe and the epode.

- (1) epic (2) ode
(3) lyric (4) dramatic monologue

51. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) Lyric poetry is a form of poetry that expresses a subjective, personal point of view
(2) Lyric, from the Greek language, a song sung with a lyre
(3) Lyric, the composition in verse which is sung to a melody to constitute a song
(4) Lyric is a classification of voices

52. A sonnet is a poem of

- (1) 14 lines (2) 16 lines (3) 12 lines (4) 18 lines

53. An English or a Shakespearean sonnet ends with

- (1) ten syllables (2) iambic pentameter
(3) an alexandrine (4) a couplet

- 54.** The first known sonnets in English were written by
- (1) Shakespeare and Spenser
 - (2) Donne and Milton
 - (3) Edna Vincent St. Millay and Henry Howard
 - (4) Wyatt and Surrey
- 55.** Which of the four features mentioned below is not characteristic of the *dramatic monologue* ?
- (1) A single person, who is patently not the poet, utters the speech that makes up the whole of the poem, in a specific situation at a critical moment
 - (2) This person addresses and interacts with one or more other people; but we know of the auditors' presence, and what they say and do, only from clues in the discourse of the single speaker
 - (3) The main principle controlling the poet's choice and formulation of what the lyric speaker says is to reveal to the reader, in a way that enhances its interest, the speaker's temperament and character
 - (4) The speaker interacts with other characters and they reply back to him directly in the poem in dialogues

Instructions : (Question No. 56 to 71) : Read carefully and fill in the blank with correct option.

- 56.** Iambic pentameter is one of many meters used in poetry and drama. It describes a particular rhythm that the words establish in each line. That rhythm is measured in small groups of syllables; these small groups of syllables are called "....."
- (1) syllabi (2) iambs (3) feet (4) stressed vowels
- 57.** Hyperbole, taken from ancient Greek, is a figure of speech in which statements are It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, but is not meant to be taken literally.
- (1) understated (2) finely stated (3) truly stated (4) exaggerated

58. A is a traditional form for English poetry, commonly used for epic and narrative poetry; it refers to poems constructed from a sequence of rhyming pairs of iambic pentameter lines. The rhyme is always masculine and its use was first pioneered by Geoffrey Chaucer in the *Canterbury Tales*.
- (1) sonnet (2) tetrameter (3) heroic couplet (4) metaphor
59., 'goat song' is a form of art based on human suffering that paradoxically offers its audience pleasure.
- (1) Tragedy (2) Comedy (3) Farce (4) Burlesque
60. is a literary or rhetorical stylistic device that consists in repeating the same consonant sound at the beginning of several words in close succession.
- (1) Alliteration (2) Rhythm (3) Similie (4) Metaphor
61. In phonetics, a/an is a sound in spoken language, such as English *ah!* [a:] or *oh!* [oʊ], pronounced with an open vocal tract so that there is no build-up of air pressure at any point above the glottis.
- (1) vowel (2) consonant (3) alliteration (4) rhythm
62. In articulatory phonetics, a is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract. Examples are [p], pronounced with the lips; [t], pronounced with the front of the tongue; [k], pronounced with the back of the tongue; [h], pronounced in the throat; [f] and [s], which are noisy (fricatives); and [m] and [n], which have air flowing through the nose (nasals).
- (1) vowel (2) consonant (3) rhythm (4) hyperbole

63. An affix is a that is attached to a word stem to form a new word.
(1) morpheme (2) strophe (3) caesura (4) feet
64. is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of words.
(1) Clitics (2) Syntax (3) Lexis (4) Morphology
65. A is the smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language.
(1) morpheme (2) clitics (3) foot (4) vowel
66. A/An is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so are a complete semantic unit.
(1) phrasal verb (2) particle verb (3) idiomatic verb (4) informal verb
67. In linguistics, a compound is a (less precisely, a word) that consists of more than one stem.
(1) verbeme (2) morpheme (3) coneme (4) lexeme
68. is a type of linguistic compound (inflectional verbal compounds, on a par with the *bahuvrihi* and *tatpurusha* types. It is derived from a finite verbal phrase, the verbal inflection still visible at the juncture of the compound members.
(1) Terpsimbroton (2) Eē-t-harmon (3) Phere-oikos (4) Ptolemon

69. For languages with a long written history, make use of texts in these languages, and texts about the languages, to gather knowledge about how words were used at earlier stages, and when they entered the languages in question.

- (1) entymologists (2) etymologists (3) cytologists (4) cryptologists

70. is the Philology of the Greek, Latin and Sanskrit languages.

- (1) Renaissance Philology (2) Modern Philology
(3) Post-modern Philology (4) Classical Philology

71. In the 1950s, began developing his theory of generative grammar, which has undergone numerous revisions and has had a profound influence on linguistics. His approach to the study of language emphasizes "an innate set of linguistic principles shared by all humans" known as universal grammar, "the initial state of the language learner", and discovering an "account for linguistic variation via the most general possible mechanisms".

- (1) Saussure (2) B. F. Skinner
(3) Noam Chomsky (4) Zargosa

72. Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, mostly known by his stage name Molière, (January 15, 1622 to February 17, 1673) was a French playwright and actor who was considered one of the greatest masters of comedy in Western literature. Among his famous plays is

- (1) *Tartuffe or the Hypocrite* (2) *Frogs*
(3) *Merry Wives of Windsor* (4) *The Doctor in Love*

73. "A sign is the basic unit of language (a given language at a given time). Every language is a complete system of signs. Parole (the speech of an individual) is an external manifestation of language." Who made this famous claim?

- (1) Chomsky
- (2) Roman Jakobson
- (3) Claude Lévi-Strauss
- (4) Saussure

74. Who wrote the *Course in General Linguistics (Cours de linguistique générale)*?

- (1) Saussure
- (2) Chomsky
- (3) B. F. Skinner
- (4) Roman Jakobson

75. Read carefully and fill in the blank with correct option :

..... is the Science that studies written and oral texts as the product of human mental processes.

- (1) Comparative Philology
- (2) Literary Philology
- (3) Cognitive Philology
- (4) Ancient Philology

76. Choose the right word to make the following sentence grammatically correct :

David to relax at the weekend.

- (1) enjoys
- (2) would rather
- (3) likes better
- (4) prefers

77. Choose a suitable verb or verb phrase to make the following sentence grammatically correct :

The manufacturer to meet the client.

- (1) was refusing
- (2) was willing
- (3) doesn't accept
- (4) looks forward

82. Who wrote *The Faerie Queene* ?

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| (1) Abraham Cowley | (2) Edmund Spenser |
| (3) John Milton | (4) Geoffrey Chaucer |

83. Who wrote *Absalom and Achitophel* ?

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| (1) Alexander Pope | (2) John Dryden |
| (3) Blake | (4) Cowper |

84. Which famous English poet wrote an *Essay on Criticism* in verse?

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| (1) John Dryden | (2) Alexander Pope |
| (3) Chaucer | (4) Milton |

85. Who wrote the *Rape of the Lock* and the *Dunciad* ?

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| (1) John Dryden | (2) Alexander Pope |
| (3) Spenser | (4) Matthew Arnold |

86. Which well-known poet wrote an *Essay on Dramatic Poetry* (1665) ?

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| (1) Lord Halifax | (2) Dr. Johnson |
| (3) John Dryden | (4) Alexander Pope |

87. Which two friends edited the *Tatler* and the *Spectator* ?

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| (1) Wordsworth and Coleridge | (2) Addison and Steele |
| (3) Smollett and Goldsmith | (4) Hooker and Brown |

- 88.** Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe* ?
- (1) Samuel Smith (2) Daniel Defoe
(3) Chris Wellesley (4) John Bunyan
- 89.** Identify the book that Jonathan Swift did not write?
- (1) *The Tale of a Tub* (2) *The Battle of Books*
(3) *Gulliver's Travels* (4) *Last Flight to Venus*
- 90.** For what Samuel Pepys is famous?
- (1) His novels (2) His diary (3) His plays (4) His poems
- 91.** Mark the two plays of Sheridan that stand out as the finest examples of the comedy of manners
- (1) *The Careless Husband* and *The Non-Juror*
(2) *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*
(3) *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* and *Tom Thumb*
(4) *The Busybody* and *The Constant Couple*
- 92.** What sort of novels did Horace Walpole write?
- (1) Gothic (2) Romantic (3) Patriotic (4) Idiotic
- 93.** For nearly fifty years after the death of Pope, he was the most dominant figure in the literary life of his day in England. Choose the correct name
- (1) Richardson (2) William Morris
(3) Wordsworth (4) Dr. Johnson

94. Who wrote the *Vicar of Wakefield* ?

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Mrs. Ann Thale | (2) Oliver Goldsmith |
| (3) James Boswell | (4) Sir Humphrey Davy |

95. A fat, tubby, mild looking, smooth cheeked, ruddy-faced, little man, guiltless of any external graces; this is the man who became the idol of his day. His two novels *Pamela*, or *Virtue Rewarded* and *Clarissa Harlowe* are marked by sentimentality and became hugely popular in the early eighteenth century. Who was this man?

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Samuel Richardson | (2) Paul Bunting |
| (3) Oliver Goldsmith | (4) James Boswell |

96. When *The Life and Times of Tristram Shandy* was published in 1760, Horace Walpole declared that it was the talk of the town and Dr. Johnson took exception to its indecency. Who was this author?

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Garrick | (2) Laurence Stern |
| (3) Tobias Smollet | (4) Roderick Random |

97. Mark the novel that Jane Austen did not write?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> | (2) <i>Northanger Abbey</i> |
| (3) <i>Mansfield Park</i> | (4) <i>Marriage and Destiny</i> |

98. Identify the tendency that is least associated with Romantic Poetry

- (1) Heightened imaginative tendency
- (2) Curiosity and the love of beauty
- (3) Subtle sense of mystery
- (4) Faithfulness to reality and worldly facts

99. *The Lyrical Ballads* first appeared in which year?

- (1) 1869 (2) 1798 (3) 1789 (4) 1802

100. De Quincey speaks significantly of the brooding intensity of his eye, and the bursts of anger at the report of evil doings. Coleridge found his humour 'defective'. By which revolution was Wordsworth moved deeply?

- (1) Green Revolution (2) Protestant Revolution
(3) French Revolution (4) Silent Revolution

101. Which of the poems mentioned below was not written by Coleridge?

- (1) *Kubla Khan* (2) *Christabel*
(3) *Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner* (4) *Youth and Old Age*

102. Identify the poem that Byron wrote

- (1) *Don Juan* (2) *Women in Love* (3) *Seasons* (4) *Season of Love*

103. Identify the poem that P. B. Shelley has not written

- (1) *The Revolt of Islam* (2) *Prometheus Unbound*
(3) *Ode to the West Wind* (4) *Ode to Anarchy*

104. Mark the poem that John Keats has not written

- (1) *The Eve of St. Luke* (2) *The Eve of St. Agnes*
(3) *Ode to Francesca* (4) *Ode to St. Mark*

- 105.** Which of the following is not written by Keats?
- (1) *Ode to Immortality* (2) *Ode to Psyche*
(3) *Ode to Humanity* (4) *Ode to the Seasons*
- 106.** Who wrote the *Essays of Elia* ?
- (1) John Ruskin (2) Charles Lamb (3) William Hazlitt (4) Carlyle
- 107.** Who wrote *The Advancement of Learning* and *The New Atlantis* ?
- (1) Francis Bacon (2) Ben Jonson
(3) Shakespeare (4) Christopher Marlowe
- 108.** Who wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* ?
- (1) Francis Bacon (2) John Bunyan (3) Richard Steele (4) Joseph Addison
- 109.** What is the main feature of Milton's poetry?
- (1) Romanticism (2) Neo-classicism (3) Puritanism (4) Tragedy
- 110.** Who wrote *The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* ?
- (1) Coleridge (2) Thomas De Quincey
(3) Oscar Wilde (4) Byron
- 111.** What was Walter Pater's position in art?
- (1) He stood for all social criticism
(2) He supported art for art's sake
(3) He wanted art to serve religious ends
(4) He supported feminism and Catholicism

- 112.** In which magazine did Charles Lamb publish his essays?
(1) Blackwood's Magazine (2) London Magazine
(3) Edinburgh Review (4) Fraser's Magazine
- 113.** What was Mary Wollstonecraft's main concern behind writing?
(1) Religion (2) Women (3) Poetry (4) Drama
- 114.** Of which English ruler Lord Tennyson the Poet Laureate?
(1) George III (2) Queen Victoria
(3) Henry VIII (4) Queen Elizabeth
- 115.** What was Robert Browning's wife's name?
(1) Anne (2) Elizabeth (3) Joan (4) Lisa
- 116.** To which school of art did Dante Gabriel Rossetti belong?
(1) Imagist (2) Symbolist (3) Vorticist (4) Pre-Raphaelite
- 117.** Who was King Duncan's eldest in *Macbeth*?
(1) Donalbain (2) Malcolm (3) Siward (4) Fleance
- 118.** Who murdered King Duncan in *Macbeth*?
(1) Lady Macbeth (2) Macbeth (3) Hecate (4) The Grooms
- 119.** Where was Macbeth's castle located?
(1) Heath (2) Inverness (3) Buckingham (4) Balmoral

- 120.** Who was the mistress of the witches in *Macbeth* ?
(1) First witch (2) Second witch (3) Paddock (4) Hecate
- 121.** Why does Macbeth not sit on his chair in the banquet scene?
(1) Because he was thinking of Duncan
(2) Because he had seen Duncan's ghost earlier
(3) Because he was planning Fleance's murder
(4) Because he had seen Banquo's ghost
- 122.** Who wrote *The Argumentative Indian* ?
(1) Lord Meghnad Desai (2) Amartya Sen
(3) Amitav Ghosh (4) Nayantara Sehgal
- 123.** Who wrote *The Discovery of India* ?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) J. L. Nehru
(3) Sarojini Naidu (4) Subhas C. Bose
- 124.** In which language did Mahatma Gandhi write *My Experiments with Truth* ?
(1) Gujrati (2) Hindi (3) English (4) Marathi
- 125.** Who wrote the *Inheritance of Loss* ?
(1) Anita Desai (2) Kiran Desai
(3) Shashi Deshpande (4) Jhumpa Lahiri
- 126.** Who wrote *The Jungle Book* ?
(1) Jim Corbett (2) E. M. Forster
(3) W. M. Thackeray (4) Rudyard Kipling

- 127.** Who wrote the Booker Prize winning novel *God of Small Things* ?
 (1) Anita Desai (2) Anita Nair (3) Kiran Gujral (4) Arundhati Roy
- 128.** Who wrote *The Untouchable* ?
 (1) Raja Rao (2) R. K. Narayan (3) M. R. Anand (4) G. V. Desani
- 129.** Who wrote the play *Murder in the Cathedral* ?
 (1) G. B. Shaw (2) T. S. Eliot
 (3) John Galsworthy (4) Harold Pinter
- 130.** Who wrote *The Songs of Innocence and of Experience* in 1794 ?
 (1) Thomson (2) Blake (3) Coleridge (4) Wordsworth
- 131.** Who wrote *The Origin of Species* ?
 (1) Wilberforce (2) John Tydall
 (3) Charles Darwin (4) Sir Charles Lyall
- 132.** Who wrote *The Wreck of the Deutschland*, a long ode about the wreck of a ship in which five nuns were drowned?
 (1) Thackeray (2) Dante (3) Virgil (4) Hopkins
- 133.** Who invented a new metric system called the 'sprung rhythm' ?
 (1) Browning (2) Tennyson (3) Hopkins (4) Robert Bridges

134. Who wrote *Das Capital* ?

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|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) Karl Popper | (2) Benito Mussolini |
| (3) Karl Marx | (4) V. I. Lenin |

135. Who wrote *Mein Kampf*?

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Benito Mussolini | (2) Adolf Hitler |
| (3) Winston Churchill | (4) F. D. Roosevelt |

136. Who wrote *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, that created sensation in English social and literary circles?

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|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Lord Alfred | (2) Oscar Wilde | (3) Lord Douglas | (4) W. S. Gilbert |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|

137. Who wrote the comedy *The Importance of Being Ernest* about a rakish character Ernest Worthing?

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| (1) Walter Pater | (2) G. B. Shaw | (3) Oscar Wilde | (4) W. E. Henley |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|

138. Who wrote *The Namesake* ?

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| (1) Jhumpa Lahiri | (2) Kiran Dsai |
| (3) G. V. Desani | (4) Salman Rushdie |

139. Who wrote *The Rights of Man* in which a democratic republic for Britain was envisaged?

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|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Edmund Burke | (2) Mary Wollstonecraft |
| (3) William Godwin | (4) Thomas Paine |

- 140.** Who wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* ?
 (1) Mary Shelley (2) Mary Wollstonecraft
 (3) P. B. Shelley (4) Edmund Burke
- 141.** Who wrote *Biographia Literaria* ?
 (1) S. T. Coleridge (2) Wordsworth (3) Charles Lamb (4) Hazlitt
- 142.** Which great romantic poet wrote *Defense of Poetry* ?
 (1) Wordsworth (2) Coleridge (3) Shelley (4) Byron
- 143.** Who wrote *Sartor Resartus* (1832-34) ?
 (1) Leigh Hunt (2) P. B. Shelley (3) Carlyle (4) J. S. Mill
- 144.** Who wrote the famous poem *Dejection : An Ode* ?
 (1) Keats (2) Coleridge (3) Wordsworth (4) Byron
- 145.** Who wrote *Prometheus Unbound* ?
 (1) Byron (2) Shelley (3) Tennyson (4) Browning
- 146.** Who wrote the well-known novel *Sense and Sensibility* ?
 (1) Mrs. Gaskell (2) Jane Austen
 (3) Elizabeth Barrett Browning (4) Mary Shelley
- 147.** Who wrote the play *Waiting for Godot* without any apparent plot?
 (1) Brecht (2) Ionesco (3) Sartre (4) Samuel Beckett

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली या काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।