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ENGLISH

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(English Medium)



- * DETAILED SOLUTIONS
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4. Which of the following voyages was not undertaken by Gulliver in "Gulliver's Travels"?
- A) Voyage to Lilliput (2) Voyage to Brobdingnag
(3) Voyage to the Land Houyhnhnms (4) Voyage to Congo
5. Only a cock stood on the roof tree / Co co rico co co rico
These lines from T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" are overloaded with
- (1) Sensuous effect (2) Onomatopoeic effect
(3) Musicaleseffect (4) high sound effect
6. The main theme of Achebe's novels Things Fall Apart is
- (1) Culture (2) Colonialism
(3) Both culture and colonialism (4) neither of the two.
7. Which one of the following works of Geoffrey Chaucer is an elegy written for Blanche of Lancaster?
- (1) The House of Fame (2) The Book of the Duchess
(3) Troilus and Criseyde (4) The Legend of Good Women
8. Which of the following theme or subject was not common in the works of Cavalier poets, such as Thomas Carew, Sir John Denham, Edmund Waller, Sir John Suckling, James Shirley, Richard Lovelace, and Robert Herrick?
- (1) Courtly ideals of good life (2) carpe diem
(3) loyalty to the king (4) pious devotion to religious virtues
9. What served as the inspiration for Percy Bysshe Shelley's poems to the working classes A Song: "Men of England" and England in 1819?
- (1) the organization of a working class men's choral group in Southern England
(2) the Battle of Waterloo
(3) the Peterloo Massacre
(4) the storming of the Bastille
10. Which of the following arrangements of English novels is in the correct chronological sequence?
- (1) Vittoria Treasure Island Adam Bede Sylvia's Lovers
(2) Sylvia's Lovers Vittoria Treasure Island Adam Bede
(3) Adam Bede Sylvia's Lovers Vittoria Treasure Island
(4) Treasure Island Adam Bede Sylvia's Lovers Vittoria

11. Match the following :Lines Who said
- (1) Hell is a city much like London — i. Thomas Moore
A populous and smoky city.
- (2) “London is a riddle. Paris is an explanation.” ii. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY
- (3) “Go where we may, rest where we will, eternal London haunts us still.” iii. T.S. Eliot.
- (4) London bridge is falling down, falling down, falling down iv. G.K. Chesterton
- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-------|------|------|-------|
| (1) | a-ii | b-iv | c-i | d-iii |
| (2) | a-i | b-iv | c-ii | d-iii |
| (3) | a-iv | b-ii | c-i | d-iii |
| (4) | a-iii | b-i | c-iv | d-ii |
12. Which of Shakespeare’s plays is performed at 9 p.m. on June 19 every year?
- (1) All is Well that Ends Well
- (2) The Tempest
- (3) Twelfth Night
- (4) A Midsummer Night’s Dream
13. Arrange the novels of William Thackeray in the sequence of their publication :
- (1) Vanity Fair , Men's Wives , The Rose and the Ring , The Orphan of Pimlico .
- (2) Vanity Fair , The Orphan of Pimlico, Men's Wives , The Rose and the Ring ,
- (3) The Orphan of Pimlico, Vanity Fair , Men's Wives , The Rose and the Ring ,
- (4) Vanity Fair , , The Rose and the Ring , Men's Wives , The Orphan of Pimlico
14. There are three steps in a Pindaric Ode : the strophe, antistrophe and
- (1) The epode (2) the interlude
- (3) the antipode (4) the trophe.
15. Which Shakespearean play is set in Venice and Cyprus ?
- (1) Merchant of Venice (2) A Winter’s Tale
- (3) Romeo and Juliet (4) Othello
16. Who has been addressed as ‘cloud of fire’, an ‘unembodied joy’, ‘a golden worm’, ‘a rose empowered in green leaves’ and ‘a poet hidden in the light of thought’?
- (1) Skylark (2) West Wind
- (3) Cuckoo (4) Nightingale

17. Who wrote the story of Rip van Winkle?
(1) L. Frank Baum (2) Washington Irving
(3) Lillian Hellman (4) Mark Twain
18. Tennyson's Ulysses is
(I) a poem expressing the need for going forward and braving the struggles of life
(II) a dramatic monologue
(III) a morbid poem
(IV) a poem making extensive use of satire. The right combination for the above statement, according to the code, is
(1) I & IV (2) II and III
(3) III and IV (4) I and II
19. Which play of Wilde has the subtitle, A Trivial Comedy for Serious People ?
(1) A Woman of No Importance
(2) Lady Windermere's Fan
(3) The Importance of Being Earnest
(4) An Ideal Husband
20. Which of the following novels reconstructs the historical events of the Indian Mutiny ?
(1) The Jewel in the Crown (2) The Siege of Krishnapur
(3) The Day of the Scorpion (4) The Towers of Silence
21. Read the following statement and the reason given for it. Choose the right response.
Assertion (A) : Dickens's novels are called 'Newgate Novels'.
Reason (R) : They are called so, because Dickens adulates in these novels the careers and adventures of criminals.
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

22. Read the following statement and the reason given for it. Choose the right response :
- Assertion (A)** : King Lear suffers in the Storm scene.
- Reason (R)** : He failed to read the nature of his two elder daughters Goneril and Regan.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
23. Match the following.
- Writer School of Poetry
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Edward Young | i. The Graveyard school of Poetry |
| b. Robert Southey | ii Satanic School of Poetry |
| c. Robert Williams Buchanan | iii The Fleshly School of Poetry |
| d. Walter Scots | iv The Cockney School of Poetry |
- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| (1) | a-i | a-ii | c-iii | d-iv |
| (2) | a-iv | a-i | c-iii | d-ii |
| (3) | a-ii | a-iv | c-i | d-iii |
| (4) | a-ii | a-i | c-iv | d-iii |
24. Margaret Atwood's Survival makes a case for :
- (1) Canadian Literary Studies
 (2) Canadian Nationalism
 (3) The Future of Canadian Literature
 (4) The Past of Canadian Literature.
25. New Criticism considers text as a
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Cultural Construct | (2) Historical Construct |
| (3) Linguistic Construct | (4) Autotelic. |
26. The Battle of Baladava in the Crimean War finds its reference in the poem
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Ultima Ratio Regum | (2) The charge of the Light Bridge |
| (3) 1st September | (4) In Memorium |

27. What was common amongst D.G Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne?
- (1) They all belonged to the Oxford Movement
 - (2) They were all painters
 - (3) They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School
 - (4) They were all Victorian Novelists
28. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?
- (1) art for intellect's sake
 - (2) art for God's sake
 - (3) art for the masses
 - (4) art for art's sake.
29. Butler, Dryden, and Rochester were among the thinkers who followed the doctrine of which philosopher of skepticism who argued that knowledge derives from our senses, but the inaccuracy of our senses makes reliable knowledge impossible to achieve?
- (1) Voltaire
 - (2) Hobbes
 - (3) Rousseau
 - (4) Montaigne
30. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?
- (1) Skeptical
 - (2) Authoritative
 - (3) Impressionistic
 - (4) Both A & C
31. How did one critic sum up Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*?
- (1) "nothing happens-twice"
 - (2) "political correctness gone mad"
 - (3) "kitchen sink drama"
 - (4) "angry young men"
32. Which of the following novels displays postwar nostalgia for past imperial glory?
- (1) E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India"
 - (2) Jean Rhys's "Wide Sargasso Sea"
 - (3) Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"
 - (4) Paul Scott's "Staying On"

33. A philosophy that calls for the destruction of existing traditions, customs, beliefs, and institutions and requires its adherents to reject all values, including religious and aesthetic principles, in favor of belief in nothing.

- (1) Modernism (2) Nihilism
(3) Narrator (4) Plot

34. Shakespearean character who appears in more than one play :

- (1) Falstaff (2) The Fool
(3) Touchstone (4) Benedick

35. Which of the poem/poems was/were not published in 1819 ?

- (1) John Keats composed his six odes
(2) Shelley's Ode to the West Wind
(3) Byron's First two cantos of Don Juan
(4) Byron's Vision of Judgement

36. Read the following statement and the reason given for it. Choose the right response.

Assertion (A) : The most common reading of Absalom and Achitophel compares "the connections between fatherhood and kingship".

Reason (R) : Through biblical allusions Dryden connects ancient fatherhood with current not only show the precedent that was set but also to show how it connects with a royal's responsibilities.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

37. Match the following.

Allegorical Character/s

- a. Bee and the Spider
b. Snowball and Napoleon
c. The Devil's staff
d. Christian and Evangelist

Writer

- i. George Orwell
ii Nathaniel Hawthorne
iii John Bunyan
iv Jonathan Swift

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | a-i | b-ii | c-iii | d-iv |
| (2) | a-iv | b-i | c-ii | d-iii |
| (3) | a-ii | b-iv | c-i | d-iii |
| (4) | a-ii | b-i | c-iv | d-iii |

38. John Donne does not compare lovers with

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Two legs of a compass | (2) Phoenix bird |
| (3) tears | (4) Prince and states |

39. 'Beauty is truth, truth is beauty' is an example of :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Hyperbole | (2) Chiasmus | (3) Metaphor | (4) Personification |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|

40. An example of metaphors is

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Eliza Doolittle | (2) Jane Eyre |
| (3) Catherine | (4) Mrs. Ramsay |

41. "The Lady is not for Burning" is written by :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Christopher Fry | (2) Joseph Conrad |
| (3) Kingsley Amis | (4) Sean O' Casey |

42. Match the following :

Work

- (1) Reading Rape: The Rhetoric of Sexual Violence in American Literature and Culture, 1790-1990 :
- (2) Writing about Rape :
- (3) The Rape of Lucrece :
- (4) The Rape of the Lock :

Writer

- (i) Alexander Pope.
- (ii) Sabine Sielke
- (iii) Jim. C Hines
- (iv) Shakespeare

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | a-iv | b-ii | c-iii | d-i |
| (2) | a-ii | b-iii | c-iv | d-i |
| (3) | a-iii | b-iv | c-ii | d-i |
| (4) | a-iii | b-ii | c-iv | d-i |

43. Identify the novel with the wrong subtitle listed below :

- | |
|--|
| (1) Under the Greenwood Tree: A Rural Painting of the Dutch School |
| (2) Vanity Fair A book without a hero |

(3) Jane Iyre : The Autobiography

(4) Middlemarch The Socialist

44. Match the theme of the following plays of G.B. Shaw Work Theme

(1) The Pygmalion

(i) Love of Music

(2) Love Among the Artist

(ii) The hollowness of hero-worship

(3) Caesar and Cleopatra

(iii) Man-Woman relationship

(4) Misalliance

(iv) Phonetics and Pronunciation

a b c d

(1) a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii

(2) a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv

(3) a-ii b-iii c-iv d-i

(4) a-iii b-iv c-i d-ii

45. Match the following :

Work

Writer

(1) Amores

(i) Plato

(2) The Prince

(ii) Horace

(3) Ars Poetica

(iii) Machiavelli

(4) Ion

(iv) Ovid

a b c d

(1) a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv

(2) a-ii b-i c-iv d-iii

(3) a-iv b-iii c-ii d-i

(4) a-iii b-iv c-i d-ii

46. Which one of the following is a source for "The Waste Land" ?

(1) Marie Larisch 's work "My Past"

(2) Rupert Brooke's poem "The Old Vicarage, Grantchester

(3) Dante

(4) All the above

47. Identify the right chronological sequence of Girish Karnard's plays :

(1) , "Benda Kaalu on Toast" , "Yayati" , "Tughlaq" , "Taledanda"

(2) "Yayati" , "Tughlaq" , "Taledanda" , "Benda Kaalu on Toast"

(3) "Tughlaq", "Benda Kaalu on Toast", "Yayati" , "Taledanda"

(4) "Taledanda", "Yayati", "Tughlaq", "Benda Kaalu on Toast"

48. Which of the following statements is wrong about Shakespeare ?

(1) He was called an 'upstart crow' by Thomas Lodge.

(2) "The Mousetrap" is the name of the play within the play "Hamlet".

(3) Shakespeare owes "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to John Lily.

(4) Thomas Middleton's play "The Witch" influenced Shakespeare's "Macbeth".

49. A stanza of eight pentameter on the pattern of ab,ab,ab,cc is known as

(1) Spenserian stanza

(2) Rhyme Royal

(3) Ottava rima

(4) None of the above.

50. Which of the following facts is not true about Chaucer's The Prologue ?

(1) There are four characters representing knighthood class.

(2) There are eight ecclesiastical characters in the Prologue.

(3) There are three women characters in it.

(4) The Parson's Tale has been narrated in prose.

51. Which is the first extended written specimen of Old English ?

(1) Bede's "Ecclesiastical History of the English People".

(2) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible.

(3) Boethius's "Consolation of Philosophy".

(4) A code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert.

52. Pastoral poetry represents :

(1) heroic stories in epic form.

(2) a celebration of the humility, contentment and simplicity of living in the country.

(3) an exaltation of city life over the boring country life.

(4) Shepherds and shepherdesses who fall in love and engage themselves in singing contests.

Codes

(1) 1,2,3

(2) 1,2 4

(3) 3,4

(4) 2,4

53. Which of the following statements is not true about Elizabethan Theatre ?

- (1) They were located outside the city limits of London.
- (2) They caused excessive noise and traffic.
- (3) They charged too much.
- (4) They excited illicit sexual desires.

54. Which of the following is wrongly paired ?

- (1) A defense of absolute sovereignty based on a theory of social contract : Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel
- (2) A novel that abandons clock time for psychological time : L. Sterne's "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy".
- (3) The novel with alternative title 'Things as They Are' : William Godwin's "Caleb Williams".
- (4) The novel that displays post-war nostalgia for past imperial glory : Paul Scott's "Staying On".

55. The Imagist Movement as propounded Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot exemplify :

- (1) an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery.
- (2) an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery.
- (3) a poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page.
- (4) a neoplatonic poetics that stresses the importance of poetry aiming to achieve its ideal 'form'.

56. Which one of the following statements is wrong about the Normans ?

- (1) The Normans spoke the French dialect and non-Latin literature was written in Anglo-Norman.
- (2) The Normans were pagan barbarian pirates from Denmark, Norway and Iceland.
- (3) They defeated the Anglo-Saxon King in the Battle of Hasting in 1066.
- (4) The major difference between Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman period was the appearance of old English poetry.

57. Which is not a feature of French Romantic poetry?

- (1) It has indefinite length.
- (2) It has native songs.
- (3) It has a strong accent.
- (4) It has uneven lines.

- 58.** 'Cursor Mundi' is :
- (1) It is an anonymous English poem written in North of England.
 - (2) It contains 30000 lines.
 - (3) It is related with the history of the world as recorded in the Old and New Testament.
 - (4) It means the ruler of the world.
- (1) 1,2,4 (2) 2,3,4 (3) 1,2,3 (4) 1,2,4
- 59.** Identify the poet being referred to :
- (A) He lived through the Caroline, Commonwealth and Restoration Ages.
 - (B) He held the post of Latin Secretary during the Commonwealth Govt.
 - (C) His political pamphlets and treatises were known as Tracts.
 - (D) He wrote a prose polemical tract to defend people's Freedom of Speech.
- (1) John Dryden (2) John Milton
(3) Dr. Johnson (4) John Donne
- 60.** Which of the following is not a statement given by Wordsworth for Milton ?
- (1) "God-gifted organ voice of England/ Milton, a name to resound for ages."
 - (2) "Milton thou should's be living at this hour !"
 - (3) "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart".
 - (4) "Thou hast a voice whose sound was like the sea."
- 61.** Find the correct match : —
- (1) Mac Flecknoe is a satire on Thomas Shadwell.
 - (2) Absalom and Achitophel is a satire on the Earl of Shaftesbury.
 - (3) The Medal is a satire on the Earl of Shaftesbury.
 - (4) All are correct.
- 62.** Who is the poet being referred to ?
- (a) He was accused of being a lost leader.
 - (b) He had accepted the post of the Poet Laureateship of England.
 - (c) He had accepted the post for a handful of silver.
 - (d) Robert Browning accuses the poet in his poem "The Lost Reader".

- (1) S.T. Coleridge (2) P.B. Shelley
 (3) William Wordsworth (4) Lord Byron

63. Who claimed "I have a smack of Hamlet myself"? Why did he say so?

- (1) Byron because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression so as to see Greece becoming a slave.
 (2) John Keats because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression because he suffered from T.B.
 (3) Coleridge because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression on account of his addiction to opium eating
 (4) P.B. Shelley because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression because he was depressed to see the condition of the world.

64. Match the following

Theme

Original title name of the novel

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) The novel set against the background | (i) The Old Man and the of the First World war Sea |
| (b) The novel set against the background | (ii) The Sun Also Rises of the Spanish Civil War |
| (c) The original title was "Fiesta" | (iii) For Whom the Bell Tolls |
| (d) The original title was "The Sea in Being" | (iv) A Farewell to Arms |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | a | b | c | d |
| (1) | a-iv | b-iii | c-ii | d-i |
| (2) | a-i | b-ii | c-iii | d-iv |
| (3) | a-ii | b-i | c-iv | d-iii |
| (4) | a-iii | b-iv | c-i | d-ii |

65. Match the following

Literary Term

Definition

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) Alexandrine | (i) A line of four iambic feet occasionally used in Heroic Couplet |
| (b) Rhyme Royal | (ii) It is a seven line stanza in iambic pentameter |
| (c) Ottava Rima | (iii) It is an eight line stanza in iambic pentameter with fixed rhyme scheme |

(d) Spenserian Stanza (iv) It is a nine line stanza consisting of two quatrains
In iambic pentameter rounded off with an Alexandrine in
the last line.

a b c d

(1) a-iv b-iii c-ii d-i

(2) a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv

(3) a-ii b-i c-iv d-iii

(4) a-iii b-iv c-i d-ii

66. Who is the first Indian poet to give importance to craft as much as to subject matter ?

(1) Kamala Das

(2) R.K.Narayan

(3) David Malouf

(4) Nissim Ezekiel

67. Women's voice in contemporary Indian public life can be strengthened by?

(1) Alleviation of economic poverty

(2) Broadening the social coverage that is now confined to the urban elite

(3) Removing disparities in public life

(4) Increasing the politicization of issues

68. What is not true about Terry Eagleton's "Literary Theory: An Introduction" ?

(1) It appeared in the year 1993.

(2) The book demonstrates that there is no body of literary theory that springs from or is applicable to literature alone.

(3) The approaches outlined in his book have implications well beyond literature.

(4) The book has managed to reach readers beyond academia.

69. Who among the following is not one of the so-called "Gang of Four" of structuralism ?

(1) Levi-Strauss

(2) Barthes

(3) Foucault

(4) Julia Kristeva.

70. Identify the FALSE statement from among the following:

(1) Eliot does not believe in Wordsworth's theory of "emotions recollected in tranquility".

(2) Eliot believes that there is no part of the personal emotions of the poet in poetry.

(3) For Eliot, the term 'historical sense' is another term for 'tradition'.

(4) According to Eliot contemporary poetry can affect the reception of all poems before it.

71. Identify the TRUE statement about the New Critics in the following statements:
- (1) They did not give much importance to the linguistic aspect of poems.
 - (2) They believed that a single and best interpretation was possible for any poem.
 - (3) They valued a literary work most for its moral principles and thematic unity.
 - (4) They were anti-historical and believed that a critic should never go into history.
72. The authors of the essays "Affective Fallacy" and "Intentional Fallacy" are
- (1) William Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley
 - (2) William Wimsatt and Cleanth Brooks
 - (3) Cleanth Brooks and Monroe Beardsley
 - (4) Rene Wellek and William Wimsatt
73. The author of the Archetypal Patterns in Poetry is
- (1) Maud Bodkin
 - (2) Leslie Fiedler
 - (3) Wilson Knight
 - (4) James Frazer
74. Who, among the following, is not connected with the Oxford Movement?
- (1) Robert Browning
 - (2) John Keble
 - (3) E. B. Pusey
 - (4) J. H. Newman
75. Who coined the phrase 'Egotistical Sublime'?
- (1) William Wordsworth
 - (2) P.B. Shelley
 - (3) S. T. Coleridge
 - (4) John Keats
76. Read the following statement and the reason given for it. Choose the right response :
- Assertion (A) :** "Gulliver's Travels" earned Jonathan Swift the bad name of being a misanthrope.
- Reason :** Swift in the novel was neutral to the image of man.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
 - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

77. Read the following statement and the reason given for it. Choose the right response :
- Assertion (A) :** The act of reading a text is both determinate and indeterminate.
Reason (R) : Since our reading includes both a sense of unity of the narrative held in place at the end and the different wishes and guesses made along the way.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.
78. He passed a sleepless night is an example of which figure of speech?
- (1) Synecdoche (2) Transferred Epithet
 (3) Antithesis (4) Oxymoron
79. 'The river sweats oil and tar' is an example of :
- (1) Visual imagery (2) kinetic imagery
 (3) erotic imagery (4) sensual imagery
80. Which culture is known for their long, rhythmic poetic verses known as Qasidas?
- (1) Hindu (2) Celtic (3) Arabic (4) Arameic
81. A funny poem of five lines is called :
- (1) Quartet (2) Limerick (3) Sexlet (4) Palindrome
82. Who introduced the concept of 'defamiliarization'?
- (1) Mikhail Bakhtin (2) Viktor Shklovsky
 (3) Jan Mukarovsky (4) Roland Barthes
83. Which school of critics have been called Neo-Aristoteleans?
- (1) Myth Criticism (2) New Historicism
 (3) New Criticism (4) Chicago Critics
84. In which novel does the hero sing the refrain?
 'This is the machine age, sons / This is the machine age / We are the men who will master it'.
- (1) The Big Heart (2) The Sword and the Sickle
 (3) Two Leaves and a Bud (4) The Road

- 85.** Which of the following statements is wrong ?
- (1) R.K. Narayan was the first recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award for English Literature.
- (2) The Sahitya Academy Awards are given in 22 Indian languages.
- (3) Sahitya Academy Award is a literary honor in India which Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, annually confers on writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.
- (4) It was set up in 1964.
- 86.** Mulk Raj Anand says about one of his female characters : "Gauri is my tribute to Indian womanhood". Gauri appears in which of the following novels :
- (1) The Road (2) The Old Woman and the Cow
- (3) Untouchable (4) The Sword and The Sickle
- 87.** Toru Dutt, Ramesh Chander Dutt and Aurbindo, all wrote on one common theme taken from the Mahabharat. Identify the story :
- (1) Kama and Kunti (2) Nal-Damayanti
- (3) Savitri (4) Gandhari
- 88.** In which play of Ben Jonson, Shakespeare acted .
- (1) Every Man in His Humour (2) Every Man Out of His Humour
- (3) Volpone (4) Woman in Love
- 89.** Which is common to the following poems ?
- The lake Isle of Innisfree, The Second Coming, The Fisherman, The Wanderings of Oisim.
- (1) All the poems have been written by W.B. Yeats.
- (2) All the poems have been written by W.H. Davies.
- (3) All the poems have been written by Alfred Naves.
- (4) All these poems are war poems.
- 90.** Who among the following Victorian poets disliked his middle name ?
- (1) Arthur Hugh Clough (2) Dante Gabriel Rossetti
- (3) Gerald Manly Hopkins (4) Algernon Charles Swinburne.
- 91.** In "Christabel" there are several ill omens that warn the readers about the ominous nature of Geraldine. Which among the following is not an omen ?

- (1) the “eangry moan” of the ailing mastiff bitch.
- (2) the owl’s scritch
- (3) “the moaning wind”
- (4) “A tongue of light, a fit of flame”.

92. Assertion (A) : Puritans were a group of English speaking Protestants who were dissatisfied with the religious reformation movement.

Reason (R) : They wanted a complete purification of Church of England and removal of several practices.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

93. Which of the following works are in sequence according to their publication?

- (1) Crow, The Spire, Cave Birds, Moortown, Lupercal
- (2) Lupercal, The Spire, Crow, Cave Birds, Moontown
- (3) Lupercal, Crow, The Spire, Cave Birds, Moortown
- (4) Cave Birds, Moortown, Crow, The Spire, Lupercal

94. Which of the following novels is about the Totalitarian regime of the party? It also talks about public mind control and avoiding of their rights.

- (1) Animal Farm
- (2) Girls of Slender Means
- (3) Nineteen Eighty Four
- (4) Memento Mori

95. Match the following

Writer	Work
(1) John Steinbeck	(i) The Glass Menagerie
(2) Chinua Achebe	(ii) In Dubious Battle
(3) William Howell	(iii) A Man of the People
(4) Tennessee Williams	(iv) Indian Summer

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | a-iv | b-i | c-ii | d-iii |
| (2) | a-ii | b-iii | c-iv | d-i |
| (3) | a-ii | b-iii | c-i | d-iv |
| (4) | a-iii | b-iv | c-i | d-ii |

Direction (Q. 96 to 100) : Mending Wall by Robert Frost
 Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
 That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
 And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
 And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.
 The work of hunters is another thing:
 I have come after them and made repair
 Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
 But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
 To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
 No one has seen them made or heard them made,
 But at spring mending-time we find them there.

I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;
 And on a day we meet to walk the line
 And set the wall between us once again.
 We keep the wall between us as we go.
 To each the boulders that have fallen to each.

And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
 We have to use a spell to make them balance:

'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!' We wear our fingers rough with handling them.
 Oh, just another kind of outdoor game,
 One on a side. It comes to little more:
 There where it is we do not need the wall:
 He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
 My apple trees will never get across
 And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
 He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors.'
 Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
 If I could put a notion in his head:

'Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it
 Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.
 Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
 What I was walling in or walling out,
 And to whom I was like to give offense.
 Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
 That wants it down.' I could say 'Elves' to him,
 But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather
 He said it for himself. I see him there
 Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top
 In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.
 He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
 Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
 He will not go behind his father's saying,
 And he likes having thought of it so well.
 He says again, 'Good fences make good neighbors.'

96. What is the reason for the poet to say 'Something there is that doesn't love a wall'?
- (1) The neighbour doesn't like a wall
 - (2) The ground swells naturally and makes gaps in the wall
 - (3) The poet doesn't like a wall
 - (4) The hunters too do not like a wall
97. What does the poet mean when he says, 'he moves in darkness'?
- (1) He carries the bricks in his hand
 - (2) He is a traditionalist and is not prepared to change his views
 - (3) He moves in the shade of the pine trees in his garden
 - (4) He is not prepared to listen to the poet.
98. Why does the neighbor refuse to allow the wall to disappear naturally?
- (1) He wants to keep out illegal hunters.
 - (2) He is stubborn and does not like change.
 - (3) He is following the tradition set by his father
 - (4) He fears the narrator's cows will stray onto his land.
99. How does the narrator describe the activity of mending the wall?
- (1) frustrating
 - (2) hard work
 - (3) a game
 - (4) boring
100. What would the narrator like to know before he built a wall?
- (1) How often he would have to make repairs
 - (2) what the cost of materials would be
 - (3) what the purpose of the wall is
 - (4) how long it would take to build the wall

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	4	3	2
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	4	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	1
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	1	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	1
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	4	3	3	1	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	3
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	2	2	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-II

- 1.(3)** Marlowe's "A Passionate Shepherd to his Love" and John Donne's "The Bait" start with the same line.
- 2.(4)**
- 3.(4)** Browning does not use sea to serve as the background in his poetry.
- 4.(4)** Gulliver does not visit Congo.
- 5.(2)** Onomatopoeia : A word that sounds like what it represents, such as 'gurgle' or 'hiss'.
- 6.(3)** Chinua Achebe was a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic. His first novel Things Fall Apart (1958) deals with the theme of culture and colonialism, was considered his magnum opus.
- 7.(2)** Chaucer wrote the poem to commemorate the death of Blanche of Lancaster, wife of John of Gaunt.
- 8.(4)** Cavalier poetry is different from traditional poetry in its subject matter. Instead of tackling issues like religion, philosophy, and the arts, cavalier poetry aims to express the joy and simple gratification of celebratory things much livelier than the traditional works of their predecessors.
- 9.(3)** The Peterloo Massacre (or Battle of Peterloo) occurred at St Peter's Field, Manchester, England, on 16 August 1819, when cavalry charged into a

crowd of 60,000–80,000 that had gathered to demand the reform of parliamentary representation. Angered by this incident, Shelley composed these poems.

10.(3) Adam Bede (1859), Sylvia's Lovers (1863), Vittoria (1866), Treasure Island (1883)

11.(1) Shelley's Peter Bell the Third, G. K. Chesterton : An Essay on two Cities

Thomas Moore : Eternal London Haunts Us Still T.S. Eliot : The Waste Land

12.(4) Midsummer, also known as St John's Day, is the period of time centered upon the summer solstice, and more specifically the Northern European celebrations that accompany the actual solstice or take place on a day between June 21 and June 25 and the preceding evening. The exact dates vary between different cultures. The Christian Church designated June 24 as the feast day of the early Christian martyr St John the Baptist, and the observance of St John's Day begins the evening before, known as St John's Eve.

13.(1) Vanity Fair (1848) , Men's Wives (1852), The Rose and the Ring (1855), The Orphan of Pimlico (1876).

14.(1) The three steps of a Pindaric ode are : strophe when dancers turn from right to left, antistrophe when dancers turn from left to right and epode when dancers stand still.

15.(4) This play has its setting both in Venice and Cyprus.

16.(1) In Shelley's poem "Ode to a Skylark".

17.(2) "Rip Van Winkle" is a short story by American author Washington Irving published in 1819 as well as the name of the story's fictional protagonist.

18.(4) Written in the form of a dramatic monologue, the poem expresses the principle 'to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield'.

19.(3) Wilde's most popular play "The Importance of Being Ernest" is considered to be his wittiest and finest comedy. The play's subtitle, "A Trivial Comedy for Serious People" hints at its clever wordplay, ingenious epigrams, and sly British humor.

20.(2) Inspired by events such as the sieges of Cawnpore and Lucknow, the book details the siege of a fictional Indian town, Krishnapur, during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 from the perspective of the British residents.

21.(1) The Newgate novels were novels published in England from the late 1820s until the 1840s that were thought to glamorise the lives of the criminals they portrayed. Dickens does the same in his novels. That is why the reason is the cor-

rect explanation of its assertion.

- 22.(1)** The cause of Lear's suffering is his inability to read the real nature of his daughters. He praises the wicked ones (Goneril and Reagan) and discards the faithful one (Cordelia). Hence the reason is the correct explanation of its assertion.
- 23.(1)** The Graveyard school of Poetry was pioneered by Edward Young and Robert Blair, referring to the tendency of some 18th century writers to harp on death and grave. Satanic School of Poetry, the term was applied by Robert Southey in the Preface to 'vision of Judgement' for Byron and Shelley. Robert Williams Buchanan was the title given to the Pre-Raphaelites. Walter Scott coined this term to criticize Leigh Hunt and John Keats.
- 24.(1)** In Survival, literature emerges as central to the development of national identity, what she calls a sense of "here".
- 25.(3)** New Criticism is connected with the term "close reading" which means the careful analysis of a text with paying attention to its structure, syntax, figures of speech and so on.
- 26.(2)** The Charge of the Light Brigade was a charge of British light cavalry led by Lord Cardigan against Russian forces during the Battle of Balaclava on 25 October 1854 in the Crimean War. The events are best remembered as the subject of the poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.
- 27.(3)** The term Pre-Raphaelite refers to both art and literature. The term itself originated in relation to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, an influential group of mid-nineteenth century avant-garde painters associated with Ruskin who had great effect upon British, American, and European art. Those poets who had some connection with these artists and whose work presumably shares the characteristics of their art include Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, George Meredith, William Morris, and Algernon Charles Swinburne.
- 28.(4)** "Art for art's sake" is the usual English rendering of a French slogan from the early 19th century, "l'art pour l'art", and expresses a philosophy that the intrinsic value of art, and the only "true" art, is divorced from any didactic, moral, or utilitarian function. Such works are sometimes described as "autotelic", from the Greek autoteles, "complete in itself", a concept that has been expanded to embrace

"inner-directed" or "self-motivated" human beings.

29.(4) Skepticism and freethinking dominated the late seventeenth century and continued through the Restoration. The French philosopher Michel de Montaigne followed the ancient Greek skeptics to argue that knowledge derives from our senses, but the inaccuracy of our senses makes reliable knowledge impossible to achieve. Samuel Butler, John Dryden, and John Wilmot, the earl of Rochester, were among those British thinkers who followed this doctrine.

30.(4)

31.(1) It is a play that deals with the theme of boredom, nothingness and inertia in life.

32.(4) This story is set in a time of considerable change. The British colonial empire is evaporating piece by piece and countries like India are establishing their own societies with new rules. Old ways of doing business or conducting social engagements no longer apply, and people caught in the transition react in various ways. The Smalleys, and perhaps Mr. Bhoolabhoy, are lost in a new world that is leaving them behind. Mrs. Bhoolabhoy is part of the force creating that new world where financial worth is becoming more important than family or honor.

33.(2) Nihilism is the belief that all values are baseless and that nothing can be known or communicated. It is often associated with extreme pessimism and a radical skepticism that condemns existence. A true nihilist would believe in nothing, have no loyalties, and no purpose other than, perhaps, an impulse to destroy.

34.(1) Sir John Falstaff is a fictional character who appears in three plays by William Shakespeare. In the two Henry IV plays, he is a companion to Prince Hal, the future King Henry V. In The Merry Wives of Windsor, he is the buffoonish suitor of two married women.

35.(4) Byron's Vision of Judgement was published in 1822.

36.(1) Dryden finds a parallel between contemporary political situation and Biblical myth. Hence both assertion and reason are correct and reason is right explanation of the assertion.

37.(2) Bee and Spider occur in Swift's "The Battle of the Books". Snowball and Napoleon occur in Orwell's novel "Animal Farm".

The Devil's Staff is mentioned in Nathaniel Hawthorne's story "Young Goodman Brown". Christian and Evangelist figure in John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

- 38.(3)** (1) Two legs of a compass in "A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning"
(2) Phoenix bird in "The Canonization".
(4) Prince and states in "The Sunne Rising"
- 39.(2)** In rhetoric, chiasmus is the figure of speech in which two or more clauses are related to each other through a reversal of structures in order to make a larger point; that is, the clauses display inverted parallelism.
- 40.(1)** In Bernard Shaw's play, Eliza Doolittle undergoes a complete transformation and becomes aware of her self-respect, independent will etc.
- 41.(1)** The Lady's Not for Burning is a 1948 play by Christopher Fry. A romantic comedy in three acts, in verse, it is set in the Middle Ages.
- 42.(2)** The Rape of Lucrece is a narrative poem by William Shakespeare about the legendary Lucretia.
- 43.(4)** The subtitle of "Middlemarch" is "A Study of Provincial Life."
- 44.(1)**
- 45.(3)**
- 46.(4)**
- 47.(2)** "Yayati" (1961), "Tughlaq" (1964), "Taledanda" (1990), "Benda Kaalu on Toast" (2012).
- 48.(1)** It was Robert Greene and not Thomas Lodge who had called Shakespeare an "upstart crow".
- 49.(3)** Ottava rima, Italian stanza form composed of eight 11-syllable lines, rhyming abababcc. It originated in the late 13th and early 14th centuries and was developed by Tuscan poets for religious verse and drama and in troubadour songs.
- 50.(1)** There were three and not four characters representing knighthood.
- 51.(4)** First extended written specimen of the Old English (Anglo Saxon) language is a code of laws promulgated by Ethelbert, the first English Christian King.
- 52.(4)** It refers to a work of or relating to shepherds or herders, relating to, or used for animal husbandry, of or relating to the country or country life; rural, Charmingly simple and serene; idyllic.
- 53.(3)** The charges for the groundlings were nominal.
- 54.(1)** It was a theory given by Thomas Hobbes.

- 55.(2)** Imagism was a movement in early 20th-century Anglo-American poetry that favored precision of imagery and clear, sharp language. The Imagists rejected the sentiment and discursiveness typical of much Romantic and Victorian poetry.
- 56. (4)** It was not the appearance of Old English poetry but disappearance of old English poetry.
- 57. (1)** Its length is definite.
- 58. (3)** It does not mean 'ruler of the world' but it means "Runner of the World".
- 59. (2)** Milton was born in 1608 and he died in 1674, thus he lived through the Caroline, Commonwealth and Restoration Ages. In 1649, he became the Latin Secretary in the Commonwealth Govt.
- 60. (1)** This line was written by Tennyson in his poem "Milton" composed in 1863.
- 61. (4)**
- 62. (3)** Robert Browning accuses William Wordsworth in his poem "The Lost Reader".
- 63. (3)** Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare and Other English Poets.
- 64. (1)**
- 65. (2)**
- 66. (4)** Ezekiel enriched and established Indian English language poetry through his modernist innovations and techniques, which enlarged Indian English literature, moving it beyond purely spiritual and orientalist themes, to include a wider range of concerns and interests, including mundane familial events, individual angst and skeptical societal introspection.
- 67. (2)**
- 68. (1)** It came out in 1983.
- 69. (4)** Along with Lévi-Strauss, three of the most prominent post-structuralists were first counted among the so-called "Gang of Four" of structuralism par excellence: Jacques Lacan, Roland Barthes, and Michel Foucault.
- 70. (4)**
- 71. (4)** New Criticism developed as a reaction to the older philological and literary history schools of the US North, which, influenced by nineteenth-century German scholarship, focused on the history and meaning of individual words and

their relation to foreign and ancient languages, comparative sources, and the biographical circumstances of the authors.

- 72. (1)** Affective fallacy is a term from literary criticism used to refer to the supposed error of judging or evaluating a text on the basis of its emotional effects on a reader. The term was coined by W.K. Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley as a principle of New Criticism which is often paired with their study of the The Intentional Fallacy.
- 73. (1)** Amy Maud Bodkin was an English classical scholar, writer on mythology, and literary critic. She is best known for her 1934 book Archetypal Patterns in Poetry: Psychological Studies of Imagination .
- 74. (1)**
- 75. (4)** Egotistical sublime a phrase was coined by Keats in a letter of 27 October 1818 to describe his version of Wordsworth's distinctive genius.
- 76. (1)**
- 77. (1)**
- 78. (2)** A figure of speech in which an epithet (or adjective) grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. Also known in rhetoric as hypallage. In this example, it is not the night that is sleepless but the person is sleepless.
- 79. (3)** Erotic art covers any artistic work that is intended to evoke erotic arousal or that depicts sense of love-making. It includes paintings, engravings, engravings, drawings, sculptures, photographs, music and writing.
- 80. (3)** It is an ancient Arabic word and form of writing poem that was passed to other cultures after the Arab Muslim expansion. the word qasidah is still being used in its original birthplace - Arabia- and in all Arabic speaking countries.
- 81. (2)** A limerick is a form of poetry, especially one in five-line anapestic meter with a strict rhyme scheme (aabba), which is sometimes obscene with humorous intent. The first, second and fifth lines are usually longer than the third and fourth.
- 82. (2)** Defamiliarization or ostranenie is the artistic technique of presenting to audiences common things in an unfamiliar or strange way in order to enhance perception of the familiar. The term “defamiliarization” was first coined in 1917 by Viktor Shklovsky in his essay “Art as Device”.

- 83. (4)** The Chicago School of literary criticism was a form of criticism of English literature begun at the University of Chicago in the 1930s, which lasted until the 1950s. It was also called Neo-Aristotelianism, due to its strong emphasis on Aristotle's concepts of plot, character and genre.
- 84. (1)**
- 85. (4)** It was set up in 1954.
- 86. (2)** Gauri, published in 1960 under the title *The Old Woman and the Cow*, is Anand's only novel with a woman protagonist.
- 87. (3)**
- 88. (1)** Shakespeare acted in *Every Man in his Humour* though he was not part of the production.
- 89. (1)**
- 90. (3)** In describing how young Gerard Manley Hopkins hated his middle name, Martin observes that his father intended to lay on him the qualities of the word "manly." "Honesty, chastity, virility, bravery, frankness, clean fingernails and a host of other major virtues are all comprised in its syllables," Martin writes. In another of those last infinitely sad sonnets, Hopkins refers to himself as "Time's eunuch," an insufficiently manly artist who cannot breed "one work that wakes."
- 91. (3)**
- 92. (1)**
- 93. (2)** *Lupercal* (1960), *The Spire* (1964), *Crow* (1970), *Cave Birds* (1975), *Moontown* (1979).
- 94. (3)** *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a dystopian novel by English author George Orwell published in 1949. The novel is set in Airstrip One (formerly known as Great Britain), a province of the super state Oceania in a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance and public manipulation, dictated by a political system euphemistically named English Socialism (or Ingsoc in the government's invented language, Newspeak) under the control of a privileged Inner Party elite, that persecutes individualism and independent thinking as "thoughtcrimes".
- 95. (2)**
- 96. (2)**
- 97. (2)**

98.(2)

99.(3)

100.(3)

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