

GIC Lecturer Exam 2021

ENGLISH

Solved Paper

(Exam Date : 19.09.2021)

1. What is the name of the river mentioned in the poem "Lines composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey"?

(a) The Nile (b) Wye
(c) Thames (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) : Wye river.

Wordsworth's 'Lines Written a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, on Revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a Tour, 13 July 1798' is a climatic poem of Lyrical Ballads (1798). His friends abbreviated the title of the poem as 'Tintern Abbey'. 'Tintern Abbey' is the way that people change over time, so the speaker frequently refers to his past self. This poem is written during a tour.

2. Who criticised P.B. Shelley vehemently in the modern age?

(a) Robert Owen (b) F.R. Leavis
(c) Arnold (d) Louis MacNeice

Ans. (b) : Frank Raymond Leavis (F.R. Leavis) was an English literary critic of early to mid twentieth century. He criticised P.B. Shelley vehemently in modern age in "a hostile response to P.B. Shelley's F.R. Leavis, however, whose words have made the most lasting impression, in his essay in Shelley which first appeared in Scrutiny (1935) and was subsequently printed in Revaluation (1936). The phrases, he coined "his weak grasp on the actual", his lack of "critical intelligence." Leavis illustrates this inadequacy by turning to the second section of "Ode to the West Wind".

3. In which essay did Matthew Arnold define poetry as a "Criticism of life"?

(a) The Function of Criticism
(b) Culture and Anarchy
(c) The study of Poetry
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : The Study of Poetry

The statement appears in Arnold's 1888 essay on literature called 'The study of poetry'. When Arnold says that "Poetry is the criticism of life", he means that it is the "Noble and profound application of ideas to life".

The statement reveals the high moral seriousness with which Arnold approached poetry.

4. Pope's Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot is a/an-

(a) Mock epic
(b) Love poem
(c) Autobiographical poem
(d) A self-deprecatory poem

Ans. (c) : An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, is a poem by Alexander Pope, completed in 1734 and published in January 1735. Addressed to Pope's friend John Arbuthnot, the epistle is an apology in which Pope

defends his works against the attacks of his detractors, particularly the writers Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Joseph Addison and John, Lord Hervey.

It is an apology in poetic form so it is an Autobiographical poem.

5. Who considers Shelley as "a beautiful and ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain"?

(a) Walter Pater (b) T.S. Eliot
(c) Matthew Arnold (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : According to Matthew Arnold, though Shelley did not taste the success and fame during his life time, his poetic achievements steadily grew after his death. Hence, he (Arnold) was described as "An ineffectual and beautiful angel"

6. The statement "It dissolves, diffuses, dissipates in order to recreate", refers to-

(a) Primary Imagination
(b) Secondary Imagination
(c) Fancy
(d) Poetry

Ans. (b) : In Coleridge's theory of Primary and Secondary Imagination in 'Biographia Literaria' the statement "It dissolves, diffuses, dissipates in order to recreate" refers to Secondary Imagination.

In chapter XIII of "Biographia Literaria", (1817) Coleridge, unlike Wordsworth, distinguishes between Primary and Secondary imagination.

"The Primary Imagination I hold to be the living power and Prime Agent of all human perception, and as a repetition in the finite mind of the eternal act of creation in the infinite." Secondary imagination is a shaping and modifying power.

7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) The Birthday party-Goldberg
(b) Yayati-Devayani
(c) Arms and the Man-Jack Tanner
(d) The Countess Cathleen-Aleel

Ans. (c) : The play "Arms and the Man", Anti-romantic comedy in three acts by George Bernard Shaw, produced in 1894 and published in 1898.

"Jack Tanner" is not a character from Bernard Shaw's 'Arms and the man' instead. It is character in play 'Man and Superman' by George Bernard Shaw.

All other options are correctly matched.

8. A short, neat and witty statement is called-

(a) Epiphany (b) Epithet
(c) Euphemism (d) Aphorism

Ans. (d) : A short neat and witty statement is called Aphorism. It is a short statement that reveals a universal truth.

Epiphany : an occasion when you understand something suddenly.
- Sudden realisation.

Euphemism : a polite word or expression that you used instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone.

9. Which of the following statement is NOT correct with reference to Milton's poetry?

- (1) It combines two conflicting cultures-humanism/and puritanism.
(2) It sublime both in thought and style.
(3) It is totally objective and full of humour.
(4) It is written in rhyme royal.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Ans. (d) : Milton's Poetry combines two conflicting cultures Humanism and Puritanism. It has great quality of thought and style. But It is not completely objective and full of humour either.

Although, Milton experimented with the form Rhyme Royal yet his most of the work is in Blank Verse.

10. Name of writer who has written "For whom the Bell Tolls".

- (a) William Faulkner (b) Earnest Hemingway
(c) Mark Twain (d) Scott Fitzgerald

Ans. (b) : 'For Whom the Bell Tolls', novel by Earnest Hemingway, Published in 1940. The novel is set near Segovia, Spain, in 1937 and tells the story of American teacher Robert Jordan, who has joined the antifascist Loyalist army.

11. Which Shakespearean character has spoken these lines?

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

- (a) Othello (b) Macbeth
(c) King Lear (d) Hamlet

Ans. (b) : These lines "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player, that Struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of Sound and Fury" have been spoken by character Macbeth in play 'Macbeth' by Shakespeare. In this pivotal speech, Macbeth uses theater imagery to metaphorically compare life to a play on stage. [Act 5, scene 5]

12. T.S. Eliot's "Objective Correlative" signifies the writer's ability to-

- (a) relatively delineate his objectives.
(b) relate different objects
(c) correlate objective and events.
(d) objective the emotional state of mind.

Ans. (d) : Objective correlative :

T.S. Eliot used this phrase to describe "a set of objects, a situation, a chain of events which shall be the formula of that particular emotion" that the poet feels and hopes to evoke in the reader. This term/phrase 'Objective correlative' is used in essay "Hamlet and his Problems"

(1919) In this essay T.S. Eliot determined that Shakespeare's play Hamlet was an "artistic failure" because Hamlet's intense emotion overwhelmed the author's attempt to express them through an Objective Correlative.

13. Which of the following is NOT a pastoral elegy?

- (a) Arnold's "Thyrsis"
(b) Shelley's "Adonais"
(c) Tennyson's "In Memoriam"
(d) Milton's Lycidas"

Ans. (c) : Of the given option Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is not a pastoral elegy. Although It was intended as an elegy or a poem in memory and praise of one who has died and contains all of the elements of a traditional pastoral elegy such as Milton's "Lycidas"

Thyrsis is a pastoral elegy written by Matthew Arnold to honour his friend Arthur Hugh Clough who died in 1861.

Adonais, pastoral elegy by P.B. Shelley written and published in 1821 to commemorate the death of his friend and fellow poet John Keats earlier that year.

'Lycidas' poem by John Milton written in 1637 for inclusion in a volume of elegies published in 1638 to commemorate the death of 'Edward King'.

14. As an editor, Nissim Ezekiel was not associated with which of the following periodicals?

- (a) Quest (b) Imprint
(c) Poetry India (d) Opinion

Ans. (d) : Nissim Ezekiel is an Indian poet who is famous for written his poetry in English Ezekiel was born in 1924 in Bombay to a Jewish family. Upon his return from London he become an assistant editor for Illustrated weekly in 1953. He founded a Monthly literary Magazine, Imprint, in 1961.

He become art critic for the Times of India. He also edited Poetry India from 1966-1967. Throughout his career, he published poetry and some plays. He was also first editor of Quest, a quarterly between 1954 and 1975.

Thus, he was never an editor of Opinion.

15. Which of the following statements is/are correct about George Orwell?

- (1) He was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic.
(2) He wrote "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty-four".

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) : Both (1) and (2) is correct

George Orwell, pseudonym of Eric Arthur Blair, (born June 25, 1903 Motihari, Bengal, India- died January 21, 1950, London, England), English novelist, essayist, and critic famous for his novels Animal Farm (1945) and Nineteen Eighty-four (1949).

Thus, George Orwell, the surname he derived from the beautiful River Orwell in East Anglia.

16. Who desired "to cease upon the midnight with no pain"?

- (a) Keats (b) Shelley
(c) Thomson (d) Wordsworth

Ans. (a) : To cease, upon the midnight with no pain" is form 'Ode to a Nightingale' by John Keats. He expresses his desire through this line.

17. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

Movements **Associations**

(1) Metaphysical Poetry - Richard Crashaw

(2) Reformation - Martin Luther

(3) Pre-Raphaelite Movement - D.G. Rossetti

(4) Classicism - Walter de la mare

Choose the correct answer using the code given below-

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 4 only (d) 3 only

Ans. (c) : Walter de la mare, born on April 25, 1873 in London is considered one of modern literature's Chief exemplars of the Romantic imagination. He is not associated with classicism.

Movement	Associations
Metaphysical Poetry	John Donne, Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvell, John Cleveland, Abraham Cowley, George Herbert and <u>Richard Crashaw</u> .
Reformation	Martin Luther, John Calvin
Pre-Raphaelite movement	Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, William Michael Rossetti, Christina Georgina Rossetti.

18. Who asserted himself as "a classicist in literature, royalist in politics and Anglo-catholic in religion"?

- (a) Walt Whitman (b) T.S. Eliot
(c) John Dryden (d) Matthew Arnold

Ans. (b) : T.S. Eliot

In 1927, Eliot was baptised into the Church of England. In 1928, he took British citizenship, and announced himself in the preface to his prose collection for Lancelot Andrewes as a - "Classicist in Literature, royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion". In 1948 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

19. When W.B. Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature?

- (a) 1923 (b) 1925
(c) 1935 (d) 1938

Ans. (a) : William Butler Yeats, (born June 13, 1865 Sandy mount, Dublin, Ire. - died Jan 28, 1939, Roquebrune - Cap - Martin, France), Irish poet dramatist and prose writer.

Yeats was a member of the Irish Senet (1922-28). He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923, because of his poetry gives expression to the spirit of a whole Nation. He is regarded by some as the greatest English-Language poet of the 20th century.

20. John Keats's "La Belle Dame sans Merci" is-

- (a) a traditional ballad (b) a literary ballad
(c) a broadside ballad (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) : La Belle Dame Sans Merci, poem by John Keats, first published in the may 10, 1820, is a literary ballad. Whose title means "The Beautiful Lady Without Pity", described the encounter between a knight and a mysterious elfin beauty who ultimately abandons him. Literary Ballads were quit popular in England during the 19th century. Examples of the form are found in Keats's "La Belle Dame Sans Merci", Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and Oser Wilde's "The Ballad of Reading Goal."

21. Which period of British history is referred to as the Restoration Age?

- (a) 1660-1700 (b) 1625-1700
(c) 1600-1700 (d) 1603-1625

Ans. (a) : The Period from 1660 to 1700 is known as the 'Restoration period' or 'the Age of Dryden'. Dryden was the representative written of this period. Restoration of the monarchy in England in 1660 marked the return of Charles II as king (1660 - 85) following the period of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.

22. Which among the following is a prose tale in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- (a) The Knight's Tale
(b) The Wife of Bath's Tale
(c) The Parson's Tale
(d) The Merchant's Tale

Ans. (c) : Though the majority of the writing in 'The Canterbury Tales' is in verse and is usually categorized as poetry, there are two tales that are written in prose, or non-poetic writing with no rhythm, rhyme or other poetic structures. These two stories are "The Parson's Tale" and "The Tale of Melibee".

23. Who among the following are regarded as the precursors of the Romantic Age?

- (a) Gray and Collins
(b) Shelley and Byron
(c) Wordsworth and Coleridge
(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) : The group of the precursors of Romanticism includes James Thomas, Thomas Young, George Crabbe, Oliver Goldsmith, William Collins, Thomas Gray, William Cowper, Robert Burns, and William Blake anticipated Romanticism the 'Transitional poets', as they stood between the classical school of pope and the Romantic school.

24. Which type of drama does G.B. Shaw' play "Arms and the Man" belong to?

- (a) Romantic Comedy
(b) Tragi-Comedy
(c) Anti-Romantic Comedy
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : 'Arms and the Man' Anti-romantic comedy in three acts by George Bernard Shaw, produced in 1894 and published in 1898. The play is set in the Petkoff household in Bulgaria and satirizes romantic ideas concerning war and heroism. 'Arms and the Man' is a comedy by G.B. Show, whose title comes form the opening words of virgil's 'Aeneid' in Latin "Arma Virumque Cano" (of arms and the man I sing).

25. **Reformation was predominantly a Movement in-**

- (a) Religion (b) Politics
(c) Literature (d) Education

Ans. (a) : Reformation was predominantly a movement in Religion. Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the religious revolution that took place in the western church in the 16th century.

It's greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.

Having far-reaching political, economic, and social effects, the reformation became the basis for the founding of Protestantism, one of the three major branches of Christianity.

26. **The Character of Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations" is a study in:**

- (a) Masochism (b) Nihilism
(c) Sadism (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : The character of Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations" is a study in Sadism. 'Amelia Havisham' is a character in the Charles Dickens novel 'Great Expectations (1861)'

Sadism: sadism is a psychological disorder that involves deriving pleasure when imposing pain on others.

27. **Terza rima is a stanza form-**

- (a) of three lines in iambic metre with the rhyme scheme 'aba' followed by 'bcb' in the next stanza.
(b) of three lines in anapaest metre with the rhyme scheme 'abc' followed by 'bca'.
(c) of three lines in dactyl metre with the rhyme scheme 'abb' followed by 'bcc'
(d) of three lines in trochaic metre with the rhyme scheme of 'abb' followed by 'bcc'

Ans. (a) : Terza rima, Italian verse form consisting of stanzas of three lines (tercets); the first and third lines rhyming with one another and second rhyming with first and third of the following tercet (tiercet).

The series ends with a line that rhymes with the second line of the last stanza, so that the rhyme scheme is aba, bcb, cdc, yzy, z. The metre is often iambic Pentameter.

It ends with a single line or a couplet, (YZY Z or YZY ZZ).

'Terza' rima was invented early in the fourteenth century by Italian poet Dante Alighieri's 'Divine Comedy'

28. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Classicism?**

- (a) Its poetry is bred more in the head than in the heart.
(b) The language here tends to be stilted and standardised
(c) French satirical models are their ideals.
(d) The vocabulary used is colloquial and technical.

Ans. (d) : 'The vocabulary used in Classicism is colloquial and technical' is a incorrect statement in reference to Classicism. All other options are correct.

29. **Who among the following is NOT a member of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood?**

- (a) D.G. Rossetti
(b) Christina Georgina Rossetti
(c) John Millais
(d) Charles Reade

Ans. (d) : Charles Reade was an English novelist and dramatist, best known for 'The Cloister and Hearth'. He does not belong to Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Pre-Raphaelite movement writers are D G Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, William Michael Rossetti, John Millais, William Hunt, John Ruskin etc.

30. **In which of these novels does the protagonist take up a succession of vocations such as that of a Hindu priest, a signboard painter, a grocery proprietor and a reporter for "Trinidad Sentinel"?**

- (a) A House for Mr. Biswas
(b) The Minic Men
(c) a Flag on the Island
(d) Half a life

Ans. (a) : V.S. Naipaul's novel "A House for Mr. Biswas" protagonist is "Mohun Biswas" referred Mr. Biswas, a cynical Indo-Trinidadian man spends whole life pursuing a house of his own. He takes up vocations such as that of a Hindu priest, a signboard painter, a grocery proprietor, and finally he finds a job that matches his high-minded romantic disposition : as a reporter for the Trinidad Sentinel, writing sensational and factually dubitable articles about foreign visitors and "Deserving Destitute".

A House for Mr. Biswas is a 1961 novel by V.S. Naipaul, significant as Naipaul's first work to achieve acclaim worldwide. He also belongs to Disporic writer

31. **Which of the following poems contain a choric song?**

- (a) In Memoriam (b) The Lotos-Eaters
(c) Locksley Hall (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) : "The Lotos – Eaters" contains a choric song. "There is sweet music here that softer falls than petals from blown roses on the grass".

The stanza is the first part of what Tennyson calls the "choric song".

Means that all the sailors who ate the lotos have gotten together in a chorus and are singing about why they don't want to go home.

"The Lotos –Eaters" is a poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in Tennyson's 1832 poetry collection.

32. **Which of the following is NOT correctly Matched?**

- (a) Ode to the West wind-Terza rima
(b) On his Blindness-Heroic Quatrain
(c) Adonais-Spenserian stanza
(d) Troilus and Criseyde-Rhyme royal

Ans. (b) : In "On his Blindness" sonnet Milton takes advantages of the Italian sonnet form, in which an octave, or first eight lines poses a problem and the sestet, or last six lines, offers and answer or resolution.

The quatrains use enclosed rhyme, sometimes noted as abba abba; here the Sestet's rhyme scheme is cde cde.

The meter of the poem is classic iambic Pentameter. So, "On his Blindness" is not in Heroic Quatrain.

33. Which among the following plays of Girish Karnad is not based on ancient Indian myth/stories?

- (a) Hayavadan (b) Yayati
(c) Tughlaq (d) The Sacrifice

Ans. (c) : Tughlaq is a 1964 Indian Kannada language play written by Girish Karnad. The thirteen scene play is set during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. This play 'Tughlaq' is not based on ancient Indian myth/stories. While a Historical Play.

34. If a paradoxical utterance combines two terms that in ordinary usage are contraries, it is called-

- (a) Oxymoron (b) Conceit
(c) Allegory (d) Onomatopoeia

Ans. (a) : Oxymoron, a word or group of words that is self-contradicting as in bittersweet or plastic glass. Oxymorons are similar to such other devices as paradox and antithesis and are often used in poetry and other literature.

35. "Milton was of the devil's party without knowing it." Who made the above statement?

- (a) Dr. Johnson (b) Dryden
(c) Pope (d) Blake

Ans. (d) : William Blake claims that Milton, in his epic poem 'Paradise Lost', was "of the Devil's party without knowing it."

The remark implies that Milton unconsciously glorified Satan, especially in Book – I of Paradise Lost.

36. Which of the following novels narrates the story of India's struggle for freedom reaching a small South Indian village?

- (a) Kanthapura
(b) The Serpent and the Rope
(c) Tomorrow
(d) The Cat and Shakespeare

Ans. (a) : Kanthapura is the story of how Gandhi's struggle for independence from the British came to a typical village Kanthapura, in South India. This fiction (Kanthapura) is written by Raja Rao.

37. Who among the following writers is called a dramatist of "The Theatre of the Absurd"?

- (a) G.B. Shaw (b) Harold Pinter
(c) Girish Karnad (d) V.S. Naipaul

Ans. (b) : The Theatre of The Absurd is a term coined by critic Martin Esslin in his essay "Theatre of the Absurd". The term is used for the work of a number of playwrights, mostly written in the 1950s and 1960s, which were written by a number of primarily European playwrights in the late 1950s.

Theater of Absurd illustrates the philosophy of Albert Camus in 'The Myth of Sisyphus' that speaks of life with no inherent meaning in it.

Martin Esslin considered four playwrights : Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, Arthur Adamov and Jean Genet as leaders of the movement.

After sometimes, Harold Pinter was also included to this group and some of the works of Tom Stoppard, Edward Albee and Jean Tardieu were also classified as belonging to Absurdist Theater.

38. Who has written "Culture and Anarchy"?

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) Matthew Arnold
(c) T.S. Eliot (d) P.B. Shelley

Ans. (b) : "Culture and Anarchy", major work of criticism by Matthew Arnold, published in 1869.

In it Arnold contrasts 'culture', which he defines as "the study of perfection", with 'Anarchy' the prevalent mood of England's then new democracy, which lacks standards and a sense of direction.

39. What is the main theme of Tagore's "Gitanjali"?

- (a) Devotion to God (b) Love
(c) Indian Nation (d) Patriotism

Ans. (a) : The major theme of Tagore's Gitanjali is 'Devotion to God'. Gitanjali focuses on the all-pervading presence of God everywhere.

The spiritual voyage in Gitanjali starts from the very truth of eternity of God. The Ultimate aim of realisation of God, he comes across many truth- love, self purification, devotion, charity, preservice, simplicity, innocence, dedication, self annihilation, humility, detachment and humanism.

These truth makes a way to poet's ultimate destination and give Gitanjali, a richness of theme.

40. Who, among the following critics, stated about Shakespeare that, "He was the man, who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul"?

- (a) G. Wilson Knight (b) Edward Dowden
(c) Dryden (d) Dr. Johnson

Ans. (c) : The statement "He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul." is stated about Shakespeare by – John Dryden in "Essay of Dramatic Poesy" (1668).

41. William Langland wrote the poem

- (a) Beowulf
(b) Morte D' Arthur
(c) Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
(d) Piers Plowman

Ans. (d) : Among the following Piers Plowman (in full the Vision of Piers Plowman), middle English alliterative poem presumed to have been written by William Langland.

42. Which of the following statement is/are correct about elegy?

- (1) Elegy originated in ancient Greece where the Greeks judged this composition by its form and content
(2) Elegy now-a-day takes its name from its subject matter, not from its form.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) : Both (1) and (2)

Elegy, meditative lyric poem lamenting the death of public personage or of a friend or loved one; by extension, any reflective lyric on the broader theme of human mortality.

The word 'Elegy' derives from the Greek elegos, "Funeral Lament". It was among the first forms of the ancients, though in Greek literature it refers to a specific verse form as well as the emotion conveyed by it. Elegy now-a-days takes its name from its subject matter not from its form.

43. Who first brought 'Metaphysical Poetry' to limelight?

- (a) John Donne and George Herbert
- (b) H.J.C. Grierson and T.S. Eliot
- (c) F.R. Leavis and L.C. Knights
- (d) John Crowe Ransom and W.K. Wimsatt

Ans. (b) : Literary critic and poet Samuel Johnson first coined the term 'Metaphysical poetry' in his book Lives of the most Eminent English Poets (1179-1781). In this book, Johnson wrote about a group of 17th Century British Poets that included John Donne, George Herbert, Richard Crashaw, Andrew Marvell and Henry Vaughan.

Sir Hebert John Clifford Grierson (HJC Grierson) and T.S. Eliot brought 'Metaphysical Poetry' to limelight.

44. One of these is not a play by Harold Pinter

- (a) Mountain Language
- (b) Jumpers
- (c) The Caretaker
- (d) Betrayal

Ans. (b) : "Jumpers" is a play by 'Tom Stoppard' which was first performed in 1972. Jumpers rises questions such as "what do we know?" and "where do volves come from?" "Mauntain Language" (1988) - one-act play written by Harold Pinter.

"The Caretaker" (1960) is a play in three acts by Harold Pinter.

"Betrayal" is a play written by Harold Pinter in 1978

45. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below-

List-I		List-II	
(i) Eustacia Vye		(1) The Mayor of Casterbridge	
(ii) Elizabeth-Jane		(2) Far from the Madding Crowd	
(iii) Sue Bridehead		(3) The Return of the Native	
(iv) Bathsheba Everdene		(4) Jude the Obscure	
Code			
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a) 3	1	4	2
(b) 4	1	2	3
(c) 1	4	3	2
(d) 2	3	1	4

Ans. (a) :

Character	Work	Writer
Eustacia Vye	The Return of the Native (Period Romantic Drama-1878)	Thomas Hardy
Elizabeth-Jane	The Mayor of Casterbridge (Novel) - 1886	Thomas Hardy
Sue Bridehead	Jude the Obscure Novel (1897-95)	Thomas Hardy
Bathsheba Everdene	Far from the Madding Crowd (1874)	Thomas Hardy

46. What is the last section of "The Waste Land"?

- (a) Death by Water
- (b) A Game of Chess
- (c) The Burial of the Dead
- (d) What the Thunder Said

Ans. (d) : "The Waste Land", long poem by T.S. Eliot, published in 1922, five parts poem was dedicated to fellow poet Ezra Pound, who helped condense the original manuscript to nearly half its size, last section of "The Waste Land" is "What the Thunder said."

Final chant is Shantih shantih shantih.

"The Burial of the Dead" - First Section
 "A Game of Chess" - Second Section
 "The fire Sermon" - Third Section
 "Death by Water" - Fourth Section
 "What the Thunder said" - Fifth Section

47. Who among the following characters is Chaucer's Prologue to "The Canterbury Tales" is the simplest?

- (a) The Wife of bath
- (b) The Clerk of Oxford
- (c) The Priest of the Prioress
- (d) The Sergeant of Law

Ans. (b) : 'The Clerk's Tale', one of the 24 stories in "The Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer, Published (1387-1400).

Chaucer borrowed the story of patient Griselda from Petrarch's Latin translation of Giovanni Boccaccio's 'Decameron'.

'The Clerk of Oxford' is a poor student of Philosophy. Having spent his money on books and learning rather than on fine clothes. Thus, 'The Clerk of Oxford' is the simplest character of 'The Canterbury Tales'.

48. Match list-I with list-II and select answer using the code given below the lists-

List-I		List -II	
(a) Hamartia		(1) recognition	
(b) Peripeteia		(2) error or failure	
(c) Anagnorisis		(3) a pause in a line of verse	
(d) Caesura		(4) sudden reversal of fortune	

Code :

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 3	1	4	2

Ans. (b) : Hamartia is also called Tragic Flaw, (hamartia from Greek hamartanein, "to err") Peripetia; (Greek "reversal") the turning point in drama after which the plot moves steadily to its Denouement.

Anagnorisis, (Greek : "recognition"), in a literary work, the startling discovery that produces a change from ignorance to knowledge.

Caesura, stop or pause in a metrical, often marked by punctuation or by a grammatical boundary, such as a phrase or clause.

49. "And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep".
Who has written the above lines?
(a) Whitman (b) Robert Frost
(c) W.B Yeats (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) : "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is a poem by Robert Frost, written in 1922, and published in 1923 in his New Hampshire volume. The line "And miles to go before I sleep and miles to go" is from the poem.

50. A character in "The Rape of the Lock" has the same name as the chief of the fairies in "The Tempest". What is his name?
(a) Ariel (b) Puck
(c) Picario (d) Orange

Ans. (a) : In poem "The Rape of the Lock" by Alexander pope, character Ariel, is a sylph, an airy spirit and in the play "The Tempest" by Shakespeare, Ariel is a spirit who is bound to serve the magician Prospero.

Instruction for Q. Nos. 51 to 54-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question asked below it. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life, because, if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius; and if you have only talent, there are so many cares and worries incident to the circumstances of men of letters, as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition, and a continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief, that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel-crown; that they have only to throw that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author that the editors of magazines and publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay, that, for the most part, they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again, this seems to be as terrible an ordeal as passing down the files of Sioux or Comanche Indians, each one of whom is thirsting for your scalp. When you are a little older, you will find that criticism is not much more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus, when they beat around the ring the victim with bladders slung at the end of long poles. A time comes in the life of every author when he regards critics as comical rather than formidable, and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement and, perhaps after suffering much silent torture,

abandon the profession of the pen for ever. Keats, perhaps, is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by savage criticism; because whatever his biographers may aver, that furious attack of Gifford and Terry undoubtedly expedited his death. But no doubt there are hundreds who suffer keenly hostile and unscrupulous criticism, and who have to bear that suffering in silence, because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise things in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

51. The author's best attitude towards the critics should be-

- (a) to protest against the hostile and unscrupulous criticism.
- (b) to take public notice of the criticism in the way of defending himself.
- (c) to yield under the chastisement and after suffering silent torture, abandon the profession.
- (d) to regard criticism as comical rather than formidable, and go his way unheeding.

Ans. (d) : The author's best attitude towards the critics should be "to regard criticism as comical rather than formidable, and go his way unheeding".

52. The greatest ambition of a young author is-

- (a) to be able to reveal himself in his composition
- (b) to push successfully his composition into print.
- (c) to throw his writings at the world's feet to gain the public ear
- (d) to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature.

Ans. (d) : According to passage, the greatest ambition of a young author is to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature.

53. After a fair launching of a book, the serious ordeal a young author has to face is-

- (a) to get a wider publicity and circulation.
- (b) to get back in return the laurel-crown of public acceptance.
- (c) to run the gauntlet of the critics, each one of the whom is thirsty for his scalp.
- (d) to realize and accept that criticism is not more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus.

Ans. (c) : According to the passage, after a fair launching of a book, the serious ordeal a young author has to face is to run the gauntlet of the critics, each one of the whom is thirsty for his scalp.

54. The editors and publishers, according to the author, are-

- (a) mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account.
- (b) sympathetic towards the young authors
- (c) anxious about placing the best literature before the public
- (d) practical body of men ready to share their profit with the young authors.

Ans. (a) : The editors and publishers, according to the author, are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a profit and loss account.

Instructions for Q. Nos. 55 to 58-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions asked below it. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

The earliest legend on the origin of kinship occurs in the Aitareya Brahmana, one of the later Vedic texts, perhaps of the 8th or 7th century B.C. This tells how the gods and demons were at war, and the gods were suffering badly at the hands of their enemies. So, they met together and decided that they needed a raja to lead them in the battle. They appointed Indra as their king, and the tide soon turned in their favour. This legend suggests that in the earliest times kingship in India was thought to be based upon human need and military necessity, and that the king's first duty was to lead his subjects in war. A little later, the Taittiriya Upanishad repeats the story, but in a significantly altered form; the discomfited gods did not elect Indra, but sacrificed to the high God Prajapati, who sent his son Indra to become their king. At his stage, the king was still thought of as primarily a leader in war- "they who do not have a king cannot fight a war"-the text says that the earthly king was appointed by the Immortal Divine King, the prototype of all kings on the earth. The king had divine rights, surprisingly, this concept prevailed in all clans of the Aryan people in Asia and Africa.

Even at this time, before the days of the Buddha, the king was exalted far above ordinary mortals, through the magical power of the great royal sacrifices. The royal consecration (Rajasuya) which in its full form comprised a series of sacrifices lasting for over a year, imbued the king with a divine power. In the course of ceremonies, he was identified with Indra. The chief priest addressed the gods with the words: of mighty powers is he who has been consecrated and, now, has become one of your; you must protect him." The king was evidently the fellow of the gods, if not a god himself.

55. According to the Taittiriya Upanishad-

- (a) Prajapati sent his son Indra to become the king of gods
- (b) Vishnu sent Indra to become the king of gods.
- (c) The gods elected Indra as their king.
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) : According to the Taittiriya Upanishad, Prajapati sent his son Indra to become the king of gods.(lines 15)

56. According to Aitareya Brahmana-

- (a) Indra was the son of Prajapati
- (b) The gods appointed Indra their king.
- (c) Indra was sent by Prajapati to lead them in war.
- (d) Rajasuya was compulsory for a king

Ans. (b) : According to Aitareya Brahmana, the Gods appointed Indra their king. (lines 9)

57. The purpose and function of Rajasuya was to-

- (a) coronate the king
- (b) imbue the king with divine power.
- (c) make the kingdom prosperous
- (d) please the gods

Ans. (b) : According to the passage, the purpose and function of Rajasuya was to imbue the king with divine power. (para-2 lines 5 to 8)

58. The ritual of Rajasuya lasted for-

- (a) about a fortnight
- (b) more than a month
- (c) about nine months
- (d) more than twelve months.

Ans. (d) : According to the passage, the ritual of Rajasuya lasted for more than twelve months. (para 2)

59. Find out the from the following alternatives the pair of words which are an example of Homonyms

- (a) Bad-Bed
- (b) Sale-Soul
- (c) Alter-Altar
- (d) Wane-Vain

Ans. (c) : A Homonyms is a word that is said or the same way as another word but has a different meaning.

Alter (V) – to change or to adapt.

Altar (N) – A holy table or surface used in religious ceremonies.

both have same pronunciation but different meaning.

60. Which of these sentences is correct?

- (a) He was given the benefit of doubt
- (b) He was given benefit of doubt
- (c) He was given benefit of the doubt
- (d) He was given the benefit of the doubt

Ans. (d) : 'He was given the benefit of the doubt' is correct sentence. 'The phrase 'The benefit of the doubt' means the state of accepting something/someone has honest or deserving of trust even though there are doubts.

61. Choose from the following alternatives the correct Indirect Narration of the given Direct Narration-

He said to me, "Why did you strike me?"

- (a) He inquired of me why I had struck him
- (b) He told me why I struck him
- (c) He asked me about my strike to him
- (d) He inquired me why I had struck him

Ans. (a) : 'He inquired of me why I had struck him.' is correct Indirect Narration of the Direct Narration.

It is an interrogative in simple past so it will be converted into past perfect in indirect speech.

62. An object that can be easily shaped in any desired mould is called-

- (a) Portable
- (b) Malleable
- (c) Flexible
- (d) Translucent

Ans. (b) : Malleable : Something that is Malleable is easy to press or pull into a new shape (if a person, easily influenced or changed)

Portable : able to be carried or moved easily.

Flexible: can be changed easily to suit any new situation.

Translucent : Not transparent, but clear enough to allow light to pass through.

63. Here thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take- and sometimes tea.

These lines are an example of-

- (a) Circumlocution (b) Climax
(c) Anti-climax (d) Epigram

Ans. (c) : Anti climax,
Sudden transition in discourse from a significant idea to a trivial or ludicrous one.

The line "Here thou, great Anna! whom" is from "The Rape of the Lock" by Alexander pope.

64. Change the following sentence into passive voice-

Who can save our country?

- (a) Whom can be saved our country?
(b) By whom can our country be saved?
(c) Who can our country save?
(d) By whom our country can be saved?

Ans. (b) : Sentences starting with "who" changed in "By whom" in passive voice.

Thus, correct passive voice is "By whom can our country be saved?"

65. The sentence given below when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from the given choice to construct a coherent paragraph-

- (a) However, the real challenge today is unlearning, which is much harder.
(b) But the new world of business behave differently from the world in which we grew up.
(c) Learning is important for both people and organizations.
(d) Each of us has 'mental model' that we have used over the years to make sense.
(a) DBCA (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) CBDA

Ans. (b) : The most logical order of sentences is – 'CADB is correct sequence.'

66. Which of the following options has the correct meaning of "Odd fish" as used in the sentence given below?

Henry is a bit of an odd fish.

- (a) an eccentric person
(b) one hard to understand or tolerate
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. (c) : Odd fish (Adj) a very strange or peculiar an odd/a queer fish both have same meaning strange or hard to understand.

67. Change the following sentence by removing 'too'. Choose your correct answer from the options that follow-

The news is too good to be true.

- (a) The news is so good that it cannot be true
(b) The news is very good to be true.
(c) The news is not so good to be true
(d) The news is so good that it has to be true

Ans. (a) : The news is so good that it cannot be true. Too good is converted in "So good It cannot".

We can see how the Transformation of sentences, takes Place into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.

68. Choose from the following options the correct prefix for the word 'polite' to make it negative.

- (a) un - (b) im -
(c) in - (d) non -

Ans. (b) : The correct prefix for the word 'Polite' is – 'im' impolite – not polite.

"im" prefix will be used to make 'Polite' negative.

69. Which of the following options is the correct version of the sentence given below?

He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.

- (a) He is anxious not only for knowledge to acquire but also too eager to display it.
(b) He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.
(c) He is not only anxious to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : The correct sentence according to structure of "Not only but also" from the following sentence is –

"He is not only anxious to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it."

70. Which of the following sentence is the correct form of the given sentence?

The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods are highly disturbing.

- (a) The last news of the people killed in the recent floods are highly disturbing
(b) The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods was highly disturbed
(c) The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods is highly disturbing
(d) None of these

Ans. (c) : News is singular noun so helping verb "is" will be used in the sentence. "The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods is highly disturbing".

71. Identify the figure of speech in the following passage-

The Sun came up upon the left,

Out of the sea came he!

And he shone bright, and on the right

Went down into the sea.

- (a) Hyperbole (b) Alliteration
(c) Onomatopoeia (d) Personification

Ans. (d) : In the passage, "The sun came up down ... went down into the sea." Personification, figure of speech is used in these lines.

These lines have taken from "The Rime of the Ancient Marines" by S.T. Coleridge.

Personification: It is a figure of speech where non-living objects are described to seem like people.

72. Which of the following options correctly puts the given expression in the word?

One advocating or practising complete abstinence from alcohol.

- (a) Optimist (b) Teetotaler
(c) Vegetarian (d) Vegan

Ans. (b) : Teetotallar (Bri. Eng)/Teetotaler (Ame. Eng.)— Someone who never drinks alcohol.

Optimist : Someone who believes that good things will happen.

Vegan : A person who does not eat any animal products (milk, fish, egg, etc.)

73. Choose the sentence with correct punctuation marks-

- (a) This done, she returned, to the old man, with lovely smile on her face.
(b) This done she returned to the old man, with a lovely smile on her face.
(c) This done, she returned to the old man with a lovely smile on her face.
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : The correct Punctuation marks are – “This done, she returned to the old man with a lovely smile on her face.”

74. Which of the following options correctly points out the figure of speech in the line given below?
The child is father of the man.

- (a) Simile
(b) Paradox
(c) Metonymy
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : The child is the father of man” is a paradox. Paradox is a seemingly absurd or contradictory statement proposition.

75. Match the words of list-I with their synonyms of list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) mysterious | - (1) Petty |
| (ii) authentic | - (2) inscrutable |
| (iii) trivial | - (3) refuse |
| (iv) decline | - (4) genuine |

Code :

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

Ans. (a) :

Word	Synonyms
Mysterious	inscrutable, enigmatic
Authentic	Genuine, true, bonafide
Trivial	Petty, unimportant, minor insignificant
Decline	refuse, turn down

76. Fill in the blanks in the given sentence with the appropriate preposition selecting from the alternatives-

She found it difficult to put.....such an insult

- (a) with (b) up
(c) up with (d) down

Ans. (c) : To put up with something/somebody means – To accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or experience, or someone who behaves unpleasantly:

77. The idiom "Once in a blue moon" means-

- (a) period of calamity
(b) a rare event
(c) a very happy night
(d) only once in a month

Ans. (b) : “Once in a blue moon” means a very rare event. or ‘ something happens very rarely.

78. Which of the following options correctly explains "rest on your laurels" as used in the given sentence?

You should not be content to rest on your laurels but should work even harder and become even more successful.

- (a) Pause to enjoy the achievements
(b) Have a rest after exhausting your energy
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. (a) : The phrase/idiom 'Rest on your laurels' dates back to 'Ancient Greek and Roman Traditions' where victorious olympians or generals wore crowns made of laurel wreaths a symbol's of victory success and status. Thus, Pause to enjoy the achievements.

79. Choose from the alternatives an antonym for 'Myriad'-

- (a) Limited (b) Innumerable
(c) Companion (d) Mesmerizing

Ans. (a) : Antonym of the word “Myriad” is 'Limited'. Other Antonyms are-
1. Innumerable-Few
2. Companion - Antagonist
3. Mesmerizing - Disgust

80. Choose from the following options the synonym for ' Zealot'-

- (a) Enthusiast (b) Jealous
(c) Ruthless (d) Desperate

Ans. (a) : Enthusiast is synonyms for 'Zealot'. Zealot – A person who is very enthusiastic and has strong beliefs.

Ruthless : hard and cruel (person).