

**HALL TICKET NUMBER**

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2020**

**M.A. ENGLISH**

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**Max. Time: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do not reveal your identity in any manner on the **OMR** sheet.
2. Enter your **Hall Ticket Number** on the **question paper** and the **OMR** sheet.
3. This question paper consists of **100** questions.
4. This question paper contains **26 (TWENTY SIX)** printed pages.
5. **0.33** marks will be deducted for every wrong answer in both parts **A** and **B**.
6. At the end of the examination return the **OMR** sheet.

**MA English Entrance Examination 2020****Section A**

The questions carry 1 (one) mark each.

0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in both parts A and B.

Answer in the OMR sheet, using a pen or sketch pen.

1. In the sentence, "Heads of institutions, like most modern bosses, are perforce canny diplomats" the underlined word is -----.
  - A. An adjective
  - B. A proverb
  - C. A preposition
  - D. An adverb
  
2. What does one mean by "play to the gallery"?
  - A. to behave in a way intended to make people admire or support one
  - B. to behave in a way intended to make people question or discourage one
  - C. to behave in a way intended to make people jealous of one another
  - D. to behave in a way intended to make people see one's painting skills
  
3. After ----- reading on the subject she set to work on an article.
  - A. excessive
  - B. expensive
  - C. extensive
  - D. exercised
  
4. Someone in the hot seat -----.
  - A. is in deep trouble at office or home
  - B. cannot pick one answer from some ambiguous options
  - C. will be running a high temperature
  - D. is responsible for taking crucial and difficult decisions
  
5. Which of the following sentences, made with *dilemma* in order to bring out its meaning clearly, is correct?
  - A. Although I find both choices good, I cannot proceed with such dilemma in my mind.
  - B. With such good choices before me, I am in a dilemma which one to choose.
  - C. Although I find both choices good, I am not able to handle such dilemma in my mind.
  - D. With such choosing before me, I am at some dilemma which one to choose.

6. Which of the following is correct?

- A. It's a new book. Its cover page is so innovative.
- B. Its a new book. It's cover page is so innovative.
- C. Its a new book. Its cover page is so innovative.
- D. It's a new book. It's cover page is so innovative.

7. Pick the right option and fill in the blank:

I sat ----- a researcher during the conference. She told me that one must refer to scholarly journals----- books to be a good researcher.

- A. beside, besides
- B. besides, beside
- C. beside, beside
- D. besides, besides

8. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- A. I saw her today morning. She is leaving today night.
- B. I saw her today morning. She is leaving tonight.
- C. I saw her this morning. She is leaving tonight.
- D. I saw her this morning. She is leaving today night.

9. We look forward ----- them soon.

- A. to meet
- B. for meeting
- C. to meeting
- D. to meet up

10. Identify the underlined part of this sentence: "Waiting for his friend, he fell asleep"

- A. Infinitive
- B. Intransitive Verb
- C. Transitive Verb
- D. Gerund

11. Some parts of the city are terribly overcrowded while others are -----.

- A. fairly thin
- B. mostly scarce
- C. relatively empty
- D. just open

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles:

We phoned for ----- taxi. ----- taxi was late. On ----- way to ----- airport, there was ----- traffic jam on ----- highway. Because of ----- traffic jam we arrived at ----- airport late. ----- flight to ----- Netherlands left at quarter past three.

- A. a-the-a-the-a-the-a-the-a-the
- B. a-the-the-the-a-the-the-the-the-the
- C. the-the-a-a-a-the-a-the-a-the
- D. the-a-the-the-the-a-the-the-the-a

13. When does one "put the cart before the horse"?

- A. When the cart cannot be harnessed to the horse.
- B. When one does things in a wrong or illogical manner.
- C. When one is in a hurry to somehow finish a difficult job.
- D. When either the cart or the horse is not available.

14. What difference in meaning is suggested by *mandatary* and *mandatory*?

- A. The first means a person or state receiving a mandate; the second means obliged or required by law to act according to a mandate.
- B. No difference; the spellings are interchangeable.
- C. The first means obliged or required by law to act according to a mandate; the second means a person or state receiving a mandate.
- D. The first is a commonly spotted spelling error for the latter.

15. When a person says that the news he/she brings is *straight from the horse's mouth*, what it means is that -----.

- A. The news is trustworthy because it is from the most direct source
- B. The news is rather dubious owing to its dubious provenance
- C. The news is untrustworthy because it is from a reliable human being
- D. The news can be believed but not the person who brings it

16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word from the options below.

Prejudice remains deeply ----- in many organizations.

- A. informed
- B. inherent
- C. inherited
- D. ingrained

17. Identify the correct sentence from among the following:

- A. She liked to spend Saturday afternoons shopping.
- B. She liked to spend Saturday afternoons for shopping.
- C. She liked spending Saturday afternoons to shop.
- D. She liked spending Saturday afternoons shopping.

18. Some of these people may need round-the-clock attention but they do not necessarily ----- to be in hospital.

- A. desire
- B. claim
- C. crave
- D. need

19. In these wards, it is not unusual to find some people who have ----- pneumonia, others who have just ----- a cold, but a few others who ----- with bronchitis.

- A. contracted, caught, have gone down
- B. caught, contracted, have gone down
- C. have gone down, contracted, caught
- D. caught, have gone down, contracted

20. When we say that *there is no point beating a dead horse*, what we mean is that

- A. We need to care for animals and follow PETA guidelines in disposing of the carcasses of horses.
- B. There is no point continuing an act or carrying on a discussion because no amount of action or discussion is going to change a given situation or improve things.
- C. There is no point continuing an act or carrying on a discussion the same way we have because an altered strategy or tactful dealing might help improve things.
- D. Nothing matters in our society but the way we treat dead animals like the most serviceable horse.

21. "The unexpected electoral defeat was a blushing crow for the incumbent candidate". The underlined phrase in this sentence is an example of -----.

- A. A euphemism
- B. An inversion
- C. A spoonerism
- D. A malapropism

22. What would be the best way of combining these two sentences?

He was really unhappy in his job and in the city.  
He quit and went away from the city.

- A. He was really unhappy in his job and city because he quit and went away.
- B. Since he was really unhappy in his job and city, he quit and went away.
- C. Though really unhappy in his job and city, he quit and went away.
- D. Being really unhappy in his job and city, therefore he quit and went away.

23. Fill in the blanks with *anything*, *anybody*, *nobody*, *nothing*, or *something* where necessary.

My friends and I did not meet ----- distinguished in Bollywood. Nor could we buy -----  
---- special at the Marine Drive. Worse, there was ----- to help us around during our  
week-long stay in Mumbai.

- A. nobody, anything, anybody
- B. nothing, anybody, something
- C. anybody, anything, nobody
- D. something, anything, anybody

24. Which of the following words is nearest in meaning to the underlined one in the sentence?

The director called for optimal utilization of manpower.

- A. Minimal
- B. Maximum
- C. Indifferent
- D. Expensive

25. What is the closest interpretation of the idiomatic expression underlined in the following sentence?

He is ready to go for any recreational activity at the drop of a hat.

- A. With prior notice
- B. Without delay
- C. Wearing a good hat
- D. Without a hat

### Section B

The questions carry 1 (one) mark each.

0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in both parts A and B.

Answer in the OMR sheet, using a pen or sketch pen.

26. Semiotics is the study of -----.

- A. Seismics
- B. Signs
- C. Science
- D. Semaphores

Read the following sentence and answer questions 27-28.

“But after he had got this off his chest and I had turned the conversation to mine he was most helpful.”

27. The phrase “got this off his chest” means

- A. He was crushed by the weight on his chest
- B. He had rid himself of all his burdens
- C. He was relieved, after he spoke his mind
- D. He cleared his treasure chest’s top

28. The “mine” in the latter half of the sentence refers to -----.

- A. The speaker’s treasure chest
- B. The speaker’s chest
- C. Mines of treasure and gold
- D. The speaker’s speech

Read the following passage and answer questions 29-31.

“As always when I tell him I’m engaged to be married, he betrayed no emotion, continuing to look as if he had been stuffed by a good taxidermist. It is not his place, he would say, if you asked him, to go beyond the basic formalities on these occasions.”

29. The first clause beginning “As always” indicates that -----.

- A. The narrator goes around *telling* people that he is engaged
- B. The narrator has made a regular practice of getting engaged
- C. The narrator is a person who has married multiple times
- D. The narrator always tells ‘him’ about his many engagements

30. The person to whom the narrator reveals his recurrent engagements is -----.
- A. Devoid of expression
  - B. Dead and mummified
  - C. Not human, an animal
  - D. An excellent taxidermist
31. When the narrator reports that the addressee would say, "It is not his place", the latter refers to -----.
- A. Spatial locations
  - B. Social hierarchy
  - C. The speaker's sense of belonging
  - D. "His" lack of a sense of belonging
32. Choose the set in which the authors are arranged in the correct chronological order in literary history:
- A. Dylan Thomas; Thomas Malory; Thomas Hardy; Edward Thomas
  - B. Thomas Malory; Thomas Hardy; Edward Thomas; Dylan Thomas
  - C. Thomas Hardy; Edward Thomas; Thomas Malory; Dylan Thomas
  - D. Edward Thomas; Dylan Thomas; Thomas Hardy; Thomas Malory
33. In chronologies of English Literature, "the rise of the novel" is usually regarded as taking place in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. While Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* is considered an early example of a prose narrative, prior to exemplars such as *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pamela*, which of the following would be the classificatory term that best fits it?
- A. A novella
  - B. An allegory
  - C. A romance
  - D. A biography

Read the following poem and answer questions 34-36.

Separation  
W.S. Merwin

Your absence has gone through me  
Like thread through a needle.  
Everything I do is stitched with its color.



34. The poet's use of the image of the needle would normally cause the reader to expect a ----- effect.

- A. Piercing and painful
- B. Drugged and sleepy
- C. Painful but drugged
- D. Carved or pricked out

35. In the final line the speaker states that the absence of the "you" -----.

- A. Stitches his life together and makes it colourful
- B. Is seen and felt in all aspects, actions of his life
- C. Goes on poking at him, and disturbing his life
- D. Is tiresome and troubling, giving him no peace

36. Which of the following statements is most appropriate as an analysis of the poem?

- A. The poet has received a love poem.
- B. The poet defamiliarizes the image of the thread and needle.
- C. The speaker has left his wife.
- D. The speaker is learning to embroider with coloured threads.

37. The following novels are all written by -----.

*Jazz, Paradise, Love, Mercy, Home*

- A. Maya Angelou
- B. Alice Walker
- C. Toni Morrison
- D. Octavia E. Butler

38. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. All science fiction is apocalyptic fiction.
- B. All dystopias are science fiction tales.
- C. All science fiction is speculative fiction.
- D. All fantasy fiction is utopian in nature.

39. Which of the following pairs is the odd one out and why?

- i. Laura and Lizzie from *Goblin Market*
- ii. Maggie and Tom from *The Mill on the Floss*
- iii. Celia and Rosalind from *As You Like It*
- iv. Happy and Biff in *Death of a Salesman*

The odd one out is-----.

- A. IV, because they are not human characters
- B. II, because they are not loving, supportive
- C. I, because poems are not acceptable
- D. III, because they are not really siblings

Read the following passage and answer questions 40-43.

The experience of reading poetry aloud when you don't fully understand it is a curious and complicated one. It's like suddenly discovering that you can play the organ. Rolling swells and peals of sound, powerful rhythms and rich harmonies are at your command; and as you utter them you begin to realise that the sound you're releasing from the words as you speak is part of the reason they're there. The sound is part of the meaning and that part only comes alive when you speak it. So at this stage it doesn't matter that you don't fully understand everything: you're already far closer to the poem than someone who sits there in silence looking up meanings and references and making assiduous notes.

By the way, someone who does that while listening to music through earphones will never understand it at all.

We need to remind ourselves of this, especially if we have anything to do with education. I have come across teachers and student teachers whose job was to teach poetry, but who thought that poetry was only a fancy way of dressing up simple statements to make them look complicated, and that their task was to help their pupils translate the stuff into ordinary English. When they'd translated it, when they'd 'understood' it, the job was done. It had the effect of turning the classroom into a torture chamber, in which everything that made the poem a living thing had been killed and butchered. No one had told such people that poetry is in fact enchantment; that it has the form it does because that very form casts a spell; and that when they thought they were bothered and bewildered, they were in fact being bewitched, and if they let themselves accept the enchantment and enjoy it, they would eventually understand much more about the poem.

40. In the passage-----.

- i. The author endorses reading poetry while listening to music, with earphones
- ii. The author endorses reading poetry aloud, while looking up references
- iii. The author endorses reading poetry aloud, with or without understanding

- A. Only II
- B. Only III
- C. II and III
- D. I and II

41. The passage argues that -----.
- Poetry consists of sense dressed up gaudily
  - Poetry is only about rhyme and rhythm
  - Poetry is magical, making sense via sound
  - Poetry is butchery, annihilating sense
42. Which of the following does the author of the passage view with disfavour?
- Thinking of poetry only in terms of its meaning
  - Teaching poetry as a way of teaching translation
  - Student teachers who are scared of poetry
  - Reading poetry as a form of solitary activity
43. When the author speaks of poetry as a “living thing”, he also says it -----.
- Is often butchered in classrooms
  - Can be enchanting if read aloud
  - Bothers, bewilders and tortures
- i and iii
  - i and ii
  - Only ii
  - Only i

Read the following passage and answer questions 44-47.

In the past, books for children were often designed not as entertainment, but as ‘instruction manuals’ to encourage their readers to behave well. Back in the 15th century, *The Lyttle Childrens Lytil Boke* advised children to keep their hands and nails clean; not to eat too quickly; not to pick their ears or nose; and so on.

Clearly, children’s books have come a long way since the 15th century. At some point, it seems that authors hit upon a way to make their lessons more engaging for young readers. What was their solution? *Story*. They went from saying ‘don’t pick your nose’ to ‘hey, look, kids! Here’s a *story* about a boy who picked his nose!’

And so, by the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, books for children were full of cautionary tales. Funny little stories happening to funny little characters, all of whom come off badly because of their crimes.

Despite all the mischief and fun, children’s books are for the most part still extremely moral. They are still concerned with good and bad behaviour, but they examine these subjects in a complex way.

What's really changed since the early days is the idea that naughtiness is the end of the world. Children's books from hundreds of years ago promised awful punishment for any youngster who dared to step out of line. Nowadays we're more forgiving. We know that *story* is a safe place to explore what happens when we act badly.

44. The earliest books for children, according to the author, -----.

- A. Included stories with morals
- B. Were instruction manuals
- C. Were entertaining texts
- D. Encouraged individuality

45. Cautionary tales gave children-----.

- i. Funny stories and funny characters
- ii. Moral stories with funny characters
- iii. Funny stories with boring characters

- A. Only i
- B. Only iii
- C. i and ii
- D. i and iii

46. Instead of telling children what to do and not do, authors -----.

- A. Taught lessons through stories
- B. Gave them conduct manuals
- C. Instructed and coerced through stories
- D. Left them to learn by chance

47. Contemporary books for children -----.

- i. Are not immoral but complex
- ii. Offer safe spaces for children
- iii. Let everyone do anything

- A. Only i
- B. i and ii
- C. ii and iii
- D. Only iii

48. In the following well-known passage, identify the literary trope employed:

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players;  
They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts.

- A. Asyndeton
- B. Assonance
- C. Extended metaphor
- D. Transferred epithet

49. What would these lines from a poem be most suitable for, from the choices given below?

Earth receive an honoured guest,  
William Yeats is laid to rest.

- A. Epigraph
- B. Epigram
- C. Epithet
- D. Epitaph

50. Which genre would the following poem belong to, given its characteristics?

There was an Old Man with a beard  
Who said, 'it is just as I feared!  
Two owls and a hen,  
Four larks and a wren,  
Have all built their nests in my beard!'

- A. Elegy
- B. Limerick
- C. Haiku
- D. Eulogy

51. And soonest our best men with thee do go,  
Rest of their bones, and soul's delivery.

The above lines offer a metaphor for -----.

- A. Marriage
- B. Death
- C. Travel
- D. Meditation

52. One could read *Animal Farm* as an animal fable or as a story of a social revolution. If it were the latter, then we would be undertaking an----- reading.

- A. Analytical
- B. Allegorical
- C. Anagogical
- D. Anachronistic

53. Oedipus, Electra, Eros, Thanatos – these characters and concepts figure prominently in -----

- A. Superhero movies
- B. New Historicism
- C. Psycholinguistics
- D. Psychoanalysis

54. If *The Odyssey* is centered on Odysseus, *The Iliad* is centred on-----.

- A. Alias
- B. Priam
- C. Ilias
- D. Achilles

55. Complete the series using the best option from those given below:

Echo, resonance, allusion -----.

- A. Reference
- B. Illusion
- C. Origin
- D. Context

56. Please read the following lines:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day or a cheese souffle?

How would you best describe the second line in so far as it does something with the first?

- A. Familiarizes
- B. Makes redundant
- C. Ironizes
- D. Parodies

57. In a nineteenth century novel suppose you meet wailing women, theft, a ghost, deceiving uncles and finally murder, it would be best described as -----.

- A. Third-rate fiction
- B. Exculpatory fiction
- C. The Silver-fork novel
- D. Sensational fiction

58. The intrinsic male dominance of culture that women have to fight, even in their own linguistic space, is termed ----- by feminist critics.

- A. Hegemonic masculinity
- B. Heteronormativity
- C. Phallogentrism
- D. Internalized sexism

59. Which of the following plays does not involve the appearance of ghosts?

- A. *Macbeth*
- B. *Hamlet*
- C. *King Lear*
- D. *Julius Caesar*

60. Which of the following is an epistolary novel?

- A. *Villette*
- B. *Wuthering Heights*
- C. *Dracula*
- D. *Moll Flanders*

61. Match the following Shakespearean heroines correctly with their cross-dressing avatars:

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Viola    | (i) Sebastian   |
| b. Portia   | (ii) Cesario    |
| c. Rosalind | (iii) Balthazar |
| d. Julia    | (iv) Ganymede   |

- A. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- B. a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- C. a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- D. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

62. The word "diaspora" is derived from -----, means ----- and was first used in association with the -----.

- A. Latin, discussion, Romans
- B. Greek, nomads, Greeks
- C. Spanish, expedition, colonizers
- D. Greek, dispersion, Jews

63. Which of the following authors did not use a pen name?

- A. Lewis Carroll
- B. P.D. James
- C. Mark Twain
- D. George Orwell

64. What was Alexander Pope's "[w]hat oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed" a definition of?

- A. Image
- B. Pun
- C. Maxim
- D. Wit

65. Lady Macbeth calls her husband a coward, "[I]like the poor cat i' th' adage" (I.vii.45). Which cat in what adage?

- A. When the cat's away, the mice will play.
- B. A house without a dog, a cat, or a little child is a house without joy or laughter.
- C. The cat would eat fish but would not wet her feet.
- D. A cat may go to a monastery, but it still remains a cat.

66. Match the following phrases/ lines with the poems where they appear:

- I. Was he free? Was he happy?
- II. Never the twain shall meet
- III. Generations have trod, have trod,  
have trod ...
- IV. They also serve who only stand  
and wait

- 1. "On His Blindness"
- 2. "The Unknown Citizen"
- 3. "The Ballad of East and West"
- 4. "God's Grandeur"



Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- A. I-4 II-2 III-3 IV-1  
 B. I-2 II-1 III-4 IV-3  
 C. I-3 II-4 III-3 IV-2  
 D. I-2 II-3 III-4 IV-1

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow 67-71.

Who can use the term “gone viral” now without shuddering a little? Who can look at anything anymore — a door handle, a cardboard carton, a bag of vegetables — without imagining it swarming with those unseeable, undead, unliving blobs dotted with suction pads waiting to fasten themselves on to our lungs? Who can think of kissing a stranger, jumping on to a bus or sending their child to school without feeling real fear? Who can think of ordinary pleasure and not assess its risk? Who among us is not a quack epidemiologist, virologist, statistician and prophet? Which scientist or doctor is not secretly praying for a miracle? Which priest is not — secretly, at least — submitting to science? And even while the virus proliferates, who could not be thrilled by the swell of birdsong in cities, peacocks dancing at traffic crossings and the silence in the skies? The number of cases worldwide this week crept over a million. More than 50,000 people have died already. Projections suggest that number will swell to hundreds of thousands, perhaps more. The virus has moved freely along the pathways of trade and international capital, and the terrible illness it has brought in its wake has locked humans down in their countries, their cities and their homes. But unlike the flow of capital, this virus seeks proliferation, not profit, and has, therefore, inadvertently, to some extent, reversed the direction of the flow. It has mocked immigration controls, biometrics, digital surveillance and every other kind of data analytics, and struck hardest — thus far — in the richest, most powerful nations of the world, bringing the engine of capitalism to a juddering halt. Temporarily perhaps, but at least long enough for us to examine its parts, make an assessment and decide whether we want to help fix it, or look for a better engine. The mandarins who are managing this pandemic are fond of speaking of war. They don’t even use war as a metaphor, they use it literally. But if it really were a war, then who would be better prepared than the US? If it were not masks and gloves that its frontline soldiers needed, but guns, smart bombs, bunker busters, submarines, fighter jets and nuclear bombs, would there be a shortage?

67. What ‘flow’ has the pandemic reversed?

- A. Global turnover of goods and services  
 B. The flow of global capital  
 C. The flow of cultural capital  
 D. The movement of immigrant labour

68. This passage opens -----.

- A. with question-begging rhetoric
- B. with a series of rhetorical questions
- C. with a few dismaying questions
- D. with rhetorically dubious questions

69. To *proliferate* means "to increase rapidly in number." A synonym for this word would be -----.

- A. burst
- B. bridle
- C. breed
- D. breach

70. Who is a *Mandarin*?

- A. A top-level official of the former Chinese imperial civil service.
- B. A military doctor appointed by the United States government.
- C. An officer of managerial rank for fighting medical emergency.
- D. An executive epidemiologist on emergency duty in cities.

71. Which of the following options brings out the irony of the last line of the passage clearly?

- A. For all their defence preparedness, even small countries have realized that they can withstand a small virus.
- B. Preparations on a war footing are needed when a small virus threatens the lives of humans across the world.
- C. For all their defence preparedness, the superpowers have realized their weak defence against a small virus.
- D. Preparations on a war footing are not needed when a small virus threatens military regimes across the world.

72. Which of the following novels opens with a monologue that emphasizes 'Facts'?

- A. *Felix Holt*
- B. *Hard Times*
- C. *Mary Barton*
- D. *The Moonstone*

73. Match the following authors correctly with the books they have written:

- |                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Ashwin Sanghi     | (i) <i>The Immortals of Meluha</i> |
| b. Amish Tripathi    | (ii) <i>The Pregnant King</i>      |
| c. Devdutt Pattanaik | (iii) <i>Lanka's Princess</i>      |
| d. Kavita Kane       | (iv) <i>The Krishna Key</i>        |

- A. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii  
 B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii  
 C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-iv  
 D. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Read the passage carefully, and answer questions 74-77.

Now their separate characters are briefly these. The Man's power is active, progressive, defensive. He is eminently the doer, the creator, the discoverer, the defender. His intellect is for speculation and invention; his energy for adventure, for war, and for conquest, wherever war is just, wherever conquest necessary. But the woman's power is for rule, not for battle;—and her intellect is not for invention or creation, but for sweet ordering, arrangement, and decision. She sees the qualities of things, their claims, and their places. Her great function is Praise; she enters into no contest, but infallibly adjudges the crown of contest. By her office, and place, she is protected from all danger and temptation. The man, in his rough work in open world, must encounter all peril and trial;— to him, therefore, must be the failure, the offence, the inevitable error: often he must be wounded, or subdued; often misled; and *always* hardened. But he guards the woman from all this; within his house, as ruled by her, unless she herself has sought it, need enter no danger, no temptation, no cause of error or offence. This is the true nature of home—it is the place of Peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division.

74. The narrator creates many *functions* for a woman. Which one of these most reminds you of the *romance* genre?

- A. arrangement  
 B. adjudication  
 C. rule  
 D. contestation

75. The word *office* in the passage means -----.

- A. a physical space where people work  
 B. a public position of authority  
 C. a domestic role of responsibility  
 D. a phase in the life cycle of an individual

76. Home can be a place of shelter only when -----.
- Risk taking is avoided by men and women
  - Women are not exposed to temptation
  - Men treat home and world as a continuum
  - Men do not seek foolhardy adventure
77. What according to the passage is the true nature of home?
- It is a place of peace and calm.
  - It is a place of great cruelties.
  - It is a place of unbounded magic.
  - It is a place of unprovoked anger.
78. Which of these writers are American?
- Doris Lessing
  - William Faulkner
  - G.B Shaw
  - Arthur Miller
  - Zora Neale Hurston
- i, ii, iv
  - ii, iii, v
  - ii, iv, v
  - ii, iii, iv
79. Match the following works with the authors:
- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>The Sellout</i>          | i. Margaret Atwood      |
| b. <i>Lincoln in the Bardo</i> | ii. Bernardine Evaristo |
| c. <i>Milkman</i>              | iii. Paul Betty         |
| d. <i>The Testaments</i>       | iv. George Saunders     |
| e. <i>Girl, Woman, Other</i>   | v. Anna Burns           |
- a-iii, b-iv, c-v, d-i, e-ii
  - a-ii, b-v, c-iv, d-iii, e-i
  - a-v, b-iv, c-iii, d-i, e-ii
  - a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-v

Read the extract/speech below and answer questions 80-83.

To bait fish withal: if it will feed nothing else,  
it will feed my revenge. He hath disgraced me, and  
hindered me half a million; laughed at my losses,  
mocked at my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my  
bargains, cooled my friends, heated mine  
enemies; and what's his reason? I am a Jew. Hath  
not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs,  
dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with  
the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject  
to the same diseases, healed by the same means,  
warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as  
a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed?  
If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison  
us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not  
revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will  
resemble you in that. If a Jew wrong a Christian,  
what is his humility? Revenge. If a Christian  
wrong a Jew, what should his sufferance be by  
Christian example? Why, revenge. The villany you  
teach me, I will execute, and it shall go hard but I  
will better the instruction.

80. Which play of Shakespeare is the extract from?

- A. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
- B. *The Merchant of Venice*
- C. *The Jew of Malta*
- D. *Measure for Measure*

81. Identify the nature of the questions in the extract.

- A. Retrospective
- B. Restive
- C. Rhetorical
- D. Reminiscent

82. What is the figure of speech used in "hindered half a million"?

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Zeugma

83. What is the "instruction" in this context?

- A. Sufferance
- B. Villany
- C. Revenge
- D. Disgrace

Read the following passage and answer the questions 84-87.

So Okonkwo we encouraged the boys to sit with him in his *abi*, and he told them stories of the land --masculine stories of violence and bloodshed. Nwoye knew that it was right to be masculine and to be violent, but somehow he still preferred the stories that his mother used to tell, and which she no doubt still told to her younger children--stories of the tortoise and his wily ways, and of the bird *eneke-nti-oba* who challenged the whole world to a wrestling contest and was finally thrown by the cat.

84. What is the function of "and" in the phrases "of violence and bloodshed" and "to be masculine and to be violent"?

- A. conjunction
- B. coordinate conjunction
- C. connector
- D. propositional conjunction

85. What is the function of the word "wrestling" in the phrase "a wrestling contest"?

- A. noun
- B. adjective
- C. gerund
- D. verb

86. What is the function of the word "younger" in the phrase "her younger children"?

- A. adjective
- B. superlative degree adjective
- C. comparative degree adjective
- D. adverb

87. What is the function of the word “wily” and “finally” in the phrase, “his wily ways” and in the clause “was finally thrown” respectively?
- A. adverb and adjective
  - B. noun and adjective
  - C. adjective and adverb
  - D. general adverb and adjective
88. Most Neoclassical poets viewed the world in terms of a strictly ordered hierarchy. What was this hierarchy called?
- A. The Great Order of Classicism
  - B. The Great Chain of Classicism
  - C. The Great Chain of Being
  - D. The Great Order of Being
89. “Everything that man esteems Endures a moment or a day  
Love’s pleasure drives his love away...”
- The last line is an example of a/an -----.
- A. allusion
  - B. pleonasm
  - C. paradox
  - D. zeugma
90. Who is credited as the pioneer of detective fiction?
- A. Edgar Allan Poe
  - B. Agatha Christie
  - C. Arthur Conan Doyle
  - D. Dorothy L. Sayers

Read the following poem and answer the questions 91-95.

**Morning Song**  
Sylvia Plath

Love set you going like a fat gold watch.  
The midwife slapped your footsoles, and your bald cry  
Took its place among the elements.

Our voices echo, magnifying your arrival. New statue.  
In a drafty museum, your nakedness  
Shadows our safety. We stand round blankly as walls.

I'm no more your mother  
 Than the cloud that distills a mirror to reflect its own slow  
 Effacement at the wind's hand.

All night your moth-breath  
 Flickers among the flat pink roses. I wake to listen:  
 A far sea moves in my ear.

One cry, and I stumble from bed, cow-heavy and floral  
 In my Victorian nightgown.  
 Your mouth opens clean as a cat's. The window square

Whitens and swallows its dull stars. And now you try  
 Your handful of notes;  
 The clear vowels rise like balloons.

91. Identify the figure of speech used in the expressions "moth-breath" (line 10) and "cow-heavy" (line 13):
- Metonymy
  - Kenning
  - Hypallage
  - Synecdoche
92. What do the "flat pink roses" in line 11 refer to?
- the wings of the moth
  - the lips of the mother
  - the lips of the infant
  - the eyes of the infant
93. What happens when the baby cries in the night?
- The mother wakes up immediately.
  - Nobody wakes up for a long time.
  - The baby falls asleep again.
  - The mother falls asleep after waking.
94. Which of the observations about the first line of the poem is the least accurate?
- The fat gold watch suggests the preciousness of the baby to the mother.
  - The mother's love for the baby is rare and ornamental like a fat gold watch.
  - The birth of the baby is the result of the love shared between her parents.
  - The fat gold watch symbolizes the beginning of time for the new-born baby.



95. Read lines 4-6 carefully and choose the correct option from the observations made below:
- (i) The infant feels cold and uncomfortable because she is naked.
  - (ii) The infant feels invulnerable despite the cold and her nakedness.
  - (iii) The mother feels confident and self-assured about her ability to protect the infant.
  - (iv) The mother feels uncertain about her ability to nurture and comfort the infant.

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii) are true; (iv) is false.
- B. (i) and (iv) are true; (ii) and (iii) are false.
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv) are false; (iii) is true.
- D. (i) and (iv) are false; (ii) and (iii) are true.

96. "A/An ----- explains the genesis of, and/or gives a perspective on the main narrative that follows". Fill in the blank with the most appropriate choice from the following:

- A. Enclosing device
- B. Genesis Explainer
- C. Frame narrative
- D. Narrative setting

97. How would you best characterize the majority of the novels of R.K. Narayan and Mulk Raj Anand?

- A. Allegorical
- B. Social Realist
- C. Psychological Gothic
- D. Fantasy

98. Read the following interpretation:

In "The Fall of the House of Usher", Usher's fear of having buried his sister alive is clearly indicative of a secret desire to be reunited with his mother, a complex that is as much about sexuality as it is about the maternal.

Which school of analysis would you fit the above interpretation into?

- A. Ecocritical
- B. Socio-realistic
- C. Psychoanalytical
- D. Archetypal

99. Read the following statements regarding characters from Shakespeare's plays:

- I. Caliban is a monster
- II. Cobweb is a fairy
- III. Bottom is a donkey
- IV. Shylock is a merchant

Identify the accurate statement(s).

- A. Only II
- B. I and III
- C. II and III
- D. Only IV

100. Which of the following sentences is free of errors:

- A. The perspicuous viewer will realize that the film's covert message is one of conformity to patriarchal values.
- B. The perspicacious viewer will realize that the film's covert message is one of conformity to patriarchal values.
- C. The perspicuous viewer will realize that the film's covert message is one of conformity to patriarchal values.
- D. The perspicacious viewer will realize that the film's covert message is one of conformity to patriarchal values.

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