

E-1
09

HALL TICKET NUMBER

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2021

M.A. ENGLISH

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. The questions carry **1 (ONE)** mark each.
4. This question paper consists of **25 (TWENTY FIVE)** printed pages.
5. The question paper is divided into two sections, **A** and **B**.
6. **0.33** marks will be deducted for every wrong answer in both sections.
7. Answer in the **OMR** sheet, using a pen or sketch pen.
8. At the end of the examination return the **OMR** sheet.

M.A. English Entrance Examination 2021

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. Chortle is a/an -----.

- A. Neologism
- B. Portmanteau word
- C. Archaic expression
- D. Syllogism

2. What does the following sentence mean?

He visits the Dean off and on.

- A. He visits the Dean every day.
- B. He visits the Dean occasionally.
- C. He visits the Dean regularly.
- D. He never visits the Dean at all.

3. Identify the correct sentence:

- A. It's high time you stopped being rude.
- B. It's high time you have stopped being rude.
- C. Its high time you should stop being rude.
- D. Its high time you will stop being rude.

4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| i. Put off | a. wear |
| ii. Put on | b. postpone |
| iii. Put out | c. display |
| iv. Put up | d. extinguish |
| | e. mimic |

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

5. What does 'salon' signify in the following context?

"The first time that he was seen in the house was at a concert, when he seemed to have been drawn to the salon by Marianna's enchanting voice."

- A. Dressing room.
- B. Concert room.
- C. Living room
- D. Prayer room.

6. "Flying planes can be dangerous" is a/an -----.

- A. amphibious phrase
- B. complex sentence
- C. ambiguous sentence
- D. sentence fragment

7. Which of the following sets of sentences sounds grammatically more appropriate?

- (1) I was thinking of going to watch a movie. If I will go, will you come with me?
- (2) I thought of going to watch a movie. If I shall go, will you come with me?
- (3) I would think of going to watch a movie. If I would go, will you come with me?
- (4) I am thinking of going to watch a movie. If I go, will you come with me?

- A. 1 and 4
- B. only 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. only 4

8. Match the antonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) adherent | (a) unsavoury |
| (ii) nonplussed | (b) clumsy |
| (iii) delicious | (c) applaud |
| (iv) dainty | (d) adversary |
| (v) admonish | (e) unfazed |

- A. i-d / ii-e / iii-a / iv-b / v-c
- B. i-e / ii-d / iii-b / iv-c / v-a
- C. i-d / ii-b / iii-a / iv-c / v-e
- D. i-b / ii -a / iii-e / iv-d / v-c

9. What does the following sentence imply?

“There’s little love lost between X and Y.”

- A. X and Y like each other a little
- B. X and Y do not like each other
- C. X and Y are close but former friends
- D. X and Y love like strangers

10. After looking for him all over the village fair, Harry finally found Jordan binging on cotton candy at the sweetmeats counter and said, “Don’t you think you are a little long in the tooth for that?”

What does Harry mean?

- A. Jordan shouldn’t eat cotton candy because he has dental problems.
- B. Jordan is too old to indulge in the delights of eating cotton candy.
- C. It was wrong of Jordan to abandon Harry and eat cotton candy alone.
- D. Jordan is too classy to be seen eating cotton candy at a village fair.

11. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words given below:

After ----- public outrage at the police brutality, the government ----- to hand the case over to the CBI.

- A. extensive, conceded
- B. excessive, declared
- C. extraordinary, admitted
- D. widespread, decided

12. Mr. X turns up at the boss’s house to curry favour.

Which of the following interpretations is appropriate for the above sentence?

- A. X is an expert cook
- B. X lives in the boss’s house
- C. X seeks benefits from the boss
- D. X favours cooking curry

13. ‘I have a bee in my bonnet’.

The above sentence means -----.

- A. I am a bee farmer
- B. I wear hats decorated with bees
- C. I am obsessed about something
- D. I do not care for anything

14. Identify the best option to fill in the blank from the choices given, keeping in mind the meaning of the sentence:

People who have taken the vaccine are ignoring safety measures because they have become -----.

- A. compliant
- B. competent
- C. complacent
- D. complicit

15. Fill in the blank with the word which completes the idiom used in the sentence:

The deer escaped from the dog by the skin of its -----.

- A. Ear
- B. Bone
- C. Teeth
- D. Leg

16. In the following sentence, what does the italicized expression mean?

The boss's son has a degree in corporate law from Yale, but he is still *wet behind the ears* when it comes to striking a profitable deal with industry giants.

- A. The boss's son is nervous about conducting business with industry giants.
- B. The boss's son lacks adequate experience to deal with industry giants.
- C. The boss's son is overconfident due to his Yale degree in corporate law.
- D. The boss's son still seeks his father's help in dealing with industry giants.

17. Read the following sentence and fill in the blanks with the correct set of options given below:

The hotel manager announced in a/an ----- voice, "Sir, we offer a/an ----- breakfast to all our guests."

- A. expansive, complimentary
- B. expulsive, complimentary
- C. expressive, complementary
- D. complementary, expensive

18. Select the correct set of prepositions to fill in the blanks in the following passage:

I decided to dispose -----the old books and journals the previous owner had left -----.
But after looking ----- a few of his letters and diaries, I decided to hold ----- his library collection.

- A. off, back, up, together
- B. of, behind, through, onto
- C. with, out, into, out
- D. off, behind, into, forth

19. Which among the following changes the gerund into an infinitive and deploys it as the subject of the verb:

'Flying a two-seater is more fun.'

- A. To fly a two-seater is more fun.
- B. Flying is more fun for two-seaters.
- C. Flying more fun two-seaters are.
- D. The two-seaters more fun are.

20. How many times ----- not to sleep while studying?

- A. has she told you
- B. she has told you
- C. have she told you
- D. she have told you

21. Choose the odd one out from the given options:

- A. Speak of the devil
- B. See eye to eye
- C. Beg your pardon
- D. When pigs fly

22. What is the term to describe the sets of underlined words in the sentences?

- (a) I heard the dog bark.
- (b) The bark of a tree.

- (i) Please bear with me.
- (ii) I met a bear.

- A. Antonyms
- B. Synonyms
- C. Homophones
- D. Homonyms

23. Which of the phrases from the given options best fits the blank in the sentence below:

I will let you know as soon as the parcel -----.

- A. will arrives
- B. having arrived
- C. arrives
- D. having arrives

24. Which of the words/phrases from the given options best fits the blank in the sentence below:

----- I have time, I will visit you.

- A. Maybe
- B. If
- C. Were
- D. May

25. Which of the words/phrases from the given options best fits the blank in the sentence below:

If -----it would rain, I would have carried an umbrella.

- A. I had known
- B. I knowing
- C. I am known
- D. I am knowing

(Please turn to Page 8 for Section B)

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. Use the correct tense of the verb from the given options:

If I ----- hard, I can pass the examination.

- A. works
- B. worked
- C. work
- D. working

27. In the following sentence *mouse* is an example of -----.

Her cat is near the computer to keep an eye on the mouse.

- A. Apostrophe
- B. Paronomasia
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Synecdoche

28. Identify the best option to fill in the blank from the given choices, keeping in mind the meaning of the sentence:

When the power went off, the show came to a/an ----- end.

- A. abrupt
- B. slow
- C. energetic
- D. timely

29. Read the pair of sentences given below and answer the question that follows:

(a) "I sleep the sleep of the jest"

(b) "I sleep the sleep of the just"

(a) may be described as the ----- of (b)

- A. Tragic inversion
- B. Analogous comparison
- C. Parodic inversion
- D. Homologous reversal

30. Litotes, villanelle, sestina are forms of -----.

- A. Poetry
- B. The novel
- C. Drama
- D. The essay

31. Read the two sentences:

- “Is there a text in this class?”
- “Is there class in this text?”

The trope embodied in the above pair of sentences is called a/an...

- A. Asyndeton
- B. Metonymy
- C. Paradox
- D. Chiasmus

32. What is common to the following literary characters?

Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Jonathan Wild

- A. They are all picaros.
- B. They are all Spanish.
- C. They are all knights.
- D. They are all farmers.

33. How would you describe the following statement?

Every cloud has a silver lining.

- A. Satiric
- B. Panegyric
- C. Cliché
- D. Sordid

Read the following passage and answer questions 34 to 36.

It is impossible to say how the idea first entered my head. There was no reason for what I did. I did not hate the old man; I even loved him. He had never hurt me. I did not want his money. I think it was his eye. His eye was like the eye of a vulture, the eye of one of those terrible birds that watch and wait while an animal dies, and then fall upon the dead body and pull it to pieces to eat it. When the old man looked at me with his vulture eye a cold feeling went up and down my back; even my blood became cold. And so, I finally decided I had to kill the old man and close that eye forever!

34. The eye of the old man is compared to a bird's through a -----.

- A. Simile
- B. Metonym
- C. Homophone
- D. Analepsis

35. What is the rationale the speaker offers for killing the old man?

- A. So that he could obtain the old man's money
- B. To ensure that the old man's eye is closed
- C. He hated the old man
- D. The old man had hurt him

36. What does the eye of the old man do to the speaker?

- A. Induces pity
- B. Nothing
- C. Induces terror
- D. Mocks

37. The opening lines of T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* serve as an inversion of the opening lines of -----.

- A. Thomas Gray's "Ode on the Spring"
- B. Alexander Pope's "Summer"
- C. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*
- D. Dante Alighieri's *The Divine Comedy*

38. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Wilfred Owen | a. Lake poet |
| ii. Robert Herrick | b. Beat poet |
| iii. Thom Gunn | c. Lost generation poet |
| iv. Gary Snyder | d. Cavalier poet |
| | e. Movement poet |

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

39. Use the correct tense of the verb from the given options:

I can ----- the news if I reach by 8 A.M.

- A. caught
- B. catch
- C. catching
- D. catches

40. In 1846 a writer started the London newspaper, *The Daily News*. In 1930 it was merged with *The Daily Chronicle* and renamed *News Chronicle*. Who was the writer?

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Mathew Arnold
- C. George Eliot
- D. Robert Browning

Read the passage carefully and answer questions 41 to 45:

How did political economy come to have such a bad odor among the most prominent literary figures of the early nineteenth century? Answering this question has lately proved more difficult than literary historians previously believed, for they used to be content to generalize about the natural antagonism between "organic" and "mechanistic" ways of thinking, or to gesture toward the rift between "enlightenment empiricism" and "Romantic idealism." Now literary and intellectual historians, however, are piecing together a complex picture, which relies less heavily on the self-representations of the "Lake Poets," especially Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey. Instead of taking the antagonism for granted, scholars are analyzing it in some detail, and they are uncovering both the multiple contexts of the disagreements and some surprising commonalities between British political economy and Romanticism...I hope to show that Romanticism and political economy should be thought of as competing forms of "organicism," both of which flourished in British radical thought at the turn of the century, and both of which fostered skepticism toward what they presented as their immediate predecessors' unrealistic faith in an idealized human rationality. The political economists, like the Romantics, privileged natural processes, operating according to intrinsic and lifelike dynamics, over what they regarded as artificial ones, mechanically constructed and willfully directed from without. Moreover, vital and natural processes served not only as analogies in the social visions of political economists and Romantics but also as the literal forces driving human behavior. Romantics and political economists attributed cohesion, conflict, change, and stability not to political direction from above but to the embodied experiences of the mass of the people: their lives and deaths, desires and frustrations, pains and pleasures.

41. Explaining the hostilities between political economy and Romantic literature is more difficult now because -----.

- A. critics are no longer caught up in the detail
- B. intellectual histories are no longer interested in tracing hostilities
- C. literary criticism has moved towards macro portraits
- D. literary historians are no longer satisfied with broad generalizations

42. Recent intellectual histories are more open to -----.

- A. questioning the self-representations of the Lake Poets
- B. relying on how Coleridge and Southey represent themselves
- C. reaffirming the values of the poetry of Keats and Byron
- D. re-engaging with the older generation of poets such as Blake and Burns

43. The phrase 'competing forms of "organicism"' means that political economy and Romanticism -----.

- A. were similar and hence cooperating systems of thought
- B. were incompatible and hence antagonistic systems of thought
- C. were similar and hence mutually hostile systems of thought
- D. were dissimilar and hence collaborating systems of thought

44. Romanticism and political economy were organicist in the sense that -----.

- A. both prioritized intrinsic processes over external ones
- B. both devalued the opinion of the preceding generation
- C. both reposed faith in rational processes
- D. both acknowledged the importance of external mechanisms

45. Features of a society, according to political economists, are shaped by -----.

- A. political intervention from without
- B. dynamics internal to the experience of the social body
- C. rational systems applied from above
- D. discourses forged and carefully applied by the state

46. The Bloomsbury group is the name of an informal network of intellectuals who lived -----.

- A. In New York around 1930
- B. In Paris around 1915
- C. In London around 1905
- D. In Berlin around 1930

47. When a play is written in heroic couplets, it means that it is written in -----.

- A. Iambic tetrameter lines rhyming in pairs
- B. Iambic pentameter lines rhyming in pairs
- C. Iambic tetrameter lines with no fixed rhyming
- D. Iambic pentameter lines with no fixed rhyming

48. *Vathek*, *The Mysteries of Udolpho* and *The Monk* are examples of the ----- novel.

- A. postmodern
- B. spiritual
- C. Gothic
- D. realist

49. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| i. Herman Melville | a. <i>The Marble Faun</i> |
| ii. Nathaniel Hawthorne | b. <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> |
| iii. Mark Twain | c. <i>Walden, or Life in the Woods</i> |
| iv. Henry David Thoreau | d. <i>Moby Dick</i> |

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

Read the following poem and answer questions 50 to 53.

Hope is the thing with feathers
 That perches in the soul,
 And sings the tune without the words,
 And never stops at all,

 And sweetest in the gale is heard;
 And sore must be the storm
 That could abash the little bird
 That kept so many warm.

 I've heard it in the chillest land,
 And on the strangest sea;
 Yet, never, in extremity,
 It asked a crumb of me.

50. Through what trope is 'hope' compared to a bird?
- A. Analogy
 - B. Chiasmus
 - C. Asyndeton
 - D. Alliteration
51. What effect could the 'sore storm' possibly have on the bird?
- A. It could shame the bird.
 - B. It could annoy the bird.
 - C. It could defeat the bird.
 - D. It could worry the bird.
52. When, according to the speaker, does hope stop?
- A. in the storm
 - B. in the heat
 - C. almost never
 - D. in the morning
53. What did hope expect from the speaker?
- A. Crumb
 - B. Nothing
 - C. Shelter
 - D. Pity
54. Which of the following playwrights writes only in English?
- A. Girish Karnad
 - B. Mahesh Dattani
 - C. Vijay Tendulkar
 - D. Badal Sarkar
55. Identify the figure of speech used in the following line from Shakespeare's *Richard II*:
"Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour." :
- A. Antithesis
 - B. Oxymoron
 - C. Paradox
 - D. Zeugma

56. Legend has it that King Henry VIII said to each of his six wives, "I shall not keep you long." Which of the following observations about this (reported) statement would you consider correct?

- A. The statement is patently false because King Henry VIII was notoriously unpunctual.
- B. The statement is verifiably true because King Henry VIII was known for his punctuality.
- C. The statement is ironically true because King Henry VIII regularly terminated his marriages.
- D. The statement is false because King Henry VIII had long, loving marriages with each of his wives.

57. Which of the following novels borrows its title from a line in a Shakespearean play?

- A. *Brave New World*
- B. *Of Mice and Men*
- C. *Cover Her Face*
- D. *No Longer at Ease*

Read the poem given below and answer questions 58 to 61:

He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven

W.B. Yeats

Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
Enwrought with golden and silver light,
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
Of night and light and the half light,
I would spread the cloths under your feet:
But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
I have spread my dreams under your feet;
Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

58. Identify the genre of the poem.

- A. Ode
- B. Elegy
- C. Lyric
- D. Hymn

59. The expression "heaven's embroidered cloths" is an example of a -----.
- Simile
 - Metaphor
 - Metonymy
 - Synecdoche
60. How would you describe the tone of the speaker in the line "But I, being poor"?
- Choleric
 - Jubilant
 - Ironic
 - Cryptic
61. Which of the following statements describes the poem most accurately?
- The poet invents innovative rhyme schemes to impress upon his beloved the intensity of his feelings.
 - The poet fearfully anticipates that his poverty may come in the way of the pursuit of his beloved.
 - The poet's true aim is to shower the riches of the world upon his beloved and thus win her heart.
 - The poet deliberately adopts a clichéd mode of expressing love only to appropriate it for his own purpose.
62. The form most commonly associated with the work of Ogden Nash, Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll is -----.
- the elegy
 - the limerick
 - the epic
 - the epigraph
63. What would be a synonym for the literary form known as the 'panegyric'?
- Epitaph
 - Epigram
 - Eulogy
 - Epilogue

Read the following passage and answer questions 64 to 67:

We have immensely developed our means of locomotion, but some of us use them to facilitate crime and to kill our fellow men or ourselves. We double, triple, centuple our speed, but we shatter our nerves in the process, and are the same trousered apes at two thousand miles an hour as when we had legs. We applaud the cures and incisions of

modern medicine if they bring no side effects worse than the malady; we appreciate the assiduity of our physicians in their mad race with the resilience of microbes and the inventiveness of disease; we are grateful for the added years that medical science gives us if they are not a burdensome prolongation of illness, disability, and gloom. We have multiplied a hundred times our ability to learn and report the events of the day and the planet, but at times we envy our ancestors, whose peace was only gently disturbed by the news of their village. We have laudably bettered the conditions of life for skilled workingmen and the middle class, but we have allowed our cities to fester, with dark ghettos and slimy slums.

(Will Durant, *The Lessons of History*)

64. What according to the passage is our occasional attitude towards our ancestors?

- A. Envy
- B. Pity
- C. Contempt
- D. Despair

65. What, according to the passage, has been the change brought about by the invention of new modes of locomotion?

- A. Increased speed, higher crime rates
- B. Increased speed, lower crime rates
- C. Decreased speed, higher crime rates
- D. Decreased speed, higher crime rates

66. What is one of the unwanted side-effects of medical science increasing human longevity?

- A. Extended years of cheer
- B. Extended years of illness
- C. Curtailed resilience
- D. Curtailed childhood

67. Which word in the passage implies 'segregation'?

- A. Incisive
- B. Fester
- C. Ghetto
- D. Assiduity

68. To which field of study would the term 'moveable type' be of interest?

- A. Migration studies
- B. Book history
- C. Refugee studies
- D. Political history

69. The reversal of fortune that produces tragedy is called -----.

- A. Hamartia
- B. Catharsis
- C. Peripeteia
- D. Anagnorisis

70. What is Drury Lane, London, best known for?

- A. Shakespeare's birthplace
- B. Theatres and playhouses
- C. England's Parliament
- D. Queen's city residence

71. Read the line below and identify the trope therein:

The Soul selects her own Society.

- A. Anagram
- B. Alliteration
- C. Anaphora
- D. Conundrum

72. *The Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics* is associated with -----.

- A. Francis Palgrave
- B. V. K. Gokak
- C. Jon Stallworthy
- D. K. Satchidanandan

73. Which of the following poems did Robert Frost declaim at the presidential inauguration of John F. Kennedy?

- A. "The Road Not Taken"
- B. "The Gift Outright"
- C. "Mending Wall"
- D. "Fire and Ice"

74. Which of the following novels begins with these lines?

“As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place, where was a den, and laid me down in that place to sleep; and as I slept, I dreamed a dream”.

- A. John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*
- B. Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*
- C. Henry Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*
- D. Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*

75. Fill in the blanks with the correct set of words to complete the title of a famous Victorian novella:

The _____ of _____ Jekyll and Mr. _____

- A. Curious, Tale, Mr., Hyde
- B. Curious, Case, Dr., Hyde
- C. Strange, Tale, Mr., Hyde
- D. Strange, Case, Dr., Hyde

76. Match the famous opening lines with the literary classics to which they belong:

- a. It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.
- b. It was love at first sight.
- c. All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.
- d. You better not never tell nobody but God.

- (i) *The Color Purple*
- (ii) *Anna Karenina*
- (iii) *Nineteen Eighty-Four*
- (iv) *Catch-22*

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

77. In the context of Renaissance drama, who is called a “ghost character”?

- A. A character mentioned by the playwright in stage directions but who does not speak or appear at all on stage.
- B. A minor character in a play who blindly mimics the speeches and actions of a central character.
- C. A dead character who does not physically appear on stage but is spoken about by other characters in the play.
- D. A character who appears on stage with the same name as another character in another play.

78. Match the following fictional characters with the texts they appear in:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| i. White Walkers | a. The Percy Jackson series |
| ii. Death Eaters | b. The Lord of the Rings trilogy |
| iii. Black Riders | c. A Song of Ice and Fire series |
| iv. The Furies | d. The Harry Potter series |

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

79. Who is the only Indian author amongst the following to have received the Arthur C. Clarke Award?

- A. Vikram Seth
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. Amitav Ghosh
- D. Shashi Tharoor

80. Which of the following is a story of two readers trying to reach the end of the same book?

- A. *Gravity's Rainbow*
- B. *If on a Winter's Night a Traveller*
- C. *The End of the Road*
- D. *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*

81. "She went home in tears and a horse carriage."

The trope embodied in the above sentence is called a -----.

- A. Pathos
- B. Zeugma
- C. Alliteration
- D. Anagnorisis

82. Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech that relates to -----.

- A. Sight
- B. Sound
- C. Taste
- D. Touch

83. The phrase "sweet pain" in a sentence is an example of a/an -----.

- A. Antonym
- B. Hypallage
- C. Oxymoron
- D. Difference

84. Tragedy is the 'imitation of an action', said Aristotle.

Which of the following terms best captures the meaning of 'imitation' in the above sentence?

- A. Dithyramb
- B. Exfoliation
- C. Mimesis
- D. Metonymic

85. Poetasters were -----.

- A. High quality poets with unlimited talents
- B. Ambitious poets desiring high poetic art
- C. Untalented pretenders to the poetic art
- D. Poets who could not appeal to any patrons

86. Identify the trope in the following sentence:

He was a gazelle, leaping from crag to crag.

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

87. Which of the following books is an allegorical take on the problem of censorship?

- A. *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*
- B. *Ice-Candy Man*
- C. *Bookless in Baghdad*
- D. *The Book Thief*

88. Which of the following is not a translated work:

- A. *Untouchable Spring*
- B. *Karukku*
- C. *Joothan: A Dalit's Life*
- D. *My Father Balaiah*

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 89 to 95:

Here we might also note that, after the theory revolutions of the 1960s and 1970s, critics often replaced talk of ethics with talk of politics. Questions of the moral good were spurned as individualist and linked to a humanism in need of repudiation; questions of politics, by contrast, were seen as structural and therefore compatible with radical challenges to subjectivity. The idea that ethical approaches to literature must be individualist and humanist has been difficult to dislodge. As late as 2014, John Frow distinguished between “ethical” critics, who consider that “characters are to be treated as though they were persons,” and “structuralist” critics, for whom “characters are to be treated purely as textual constructs.” To be sure, ethical inquiries drawing on the philosophy of thinkers such as Jacques Derrida, Emmanuel Lévinas, and Giorgio Agamben escaped the general opprobrium. For philosophers and literary critics in this tradition, literature does not hand out ethical instruction but rather undoes knowledge, unsettles expectations, and brings us face-to-face with alterity. In so doing, literature forces us to confront the limitations of our own judgment, our own categories of thought and perception. As Derek Attridge puts it in *The Singularity of Literature*: “The distinctive ethical demand made by the literary work is not to be identified with its characters or its plot, with the human intercourse and judgements it portrays.” Instead, “it is to be found in what makes it literature: its staging of the fundamental processes whereby language works upon us and the world.” While we don’t disagree that reading some forms of literature may produce unsettling encounters with otherness, we find this

line of argument too limited in its reach. Criticism in this vein often focuses entirely on language and form at the expense of character and is unable to grapple with questions about the rightness of judgment and action that often arise in engagement with fiction. Meanwhile, the claim that literature is a source of alterity overlooks the fact that while some forms of writing may challenge or estrange readers, indeed shake them to their very core, other forms of literary expression may be sought out for their familiarity or their consoling power. There is no such thing as "literature as such." The category of "literature" (or "the novel") is too diverse to have one, clearly definable effect.

89. Why did the critics largely discard *ethics* after the theory revolution?

- A. Because theory did not challenge notions of subjectivity.
- B. Because ethics was not deemed to be adequately individualist.
- C. Because ethics was deemed to be associated with humanism.
- D. Because theory was not interested in individualist approaches.

90. In the quotation, "questions of politics, by contrast, were seen as structural," the term *structural* indicates that -----.

- A. politics is not individualist
- B. politics embraces Humanism
- C. politics favors monolithic notions of subjectivity
- D. politics is not radical

91. It is usually argued that -----.

- A. Structuralists treat characters as persons whereas ethical critics treat them as linguistic formulations.
- B. Ethical critics treat characters as linguistic constructs whereas structuralist critics treat them as idealist portraits.
- C. Structuralist critics treat characters as real beings whereas ethical critics treat them as idealist beings.
- D. Ethical critics treat characters as persons whereas structuralist critics treat them as textual constructs.

92. Conventionally speaking, ethical enquiry escapes general disapproval when -----.

- A. it takes the shape of providing instructions
- B. it takes the shape of providing access to alterity
- C. it takes the shape of constructing knowledge systems
- D. it takes the shape of providing consolation

93. According to the passage, the prevalent opinion is that the ethical demand literature makes consists in -----.

- A. understanding how language works
- B. appreciating the judgements it portrays
- C. sympathetic identification with the characters
- D. understanding the work of the plot

94. Why does the writer find the conventional argument about ethics and literature limited?

- A. Because its engagement with language excludes any concern for appropriate discourse analysis.
- B. Because its focus on language excludes engagement with questions about rightness of judgment.
- C. Because its focus on language excludes any engagement with notions and practices of power.
- D. Because its engagement with language excludes any focus on issues of textuality.

95. The expression "consoling power" of literature may mean -----.

- A. the ability of literature to unsettle an individual's core beliefs
- B. the ability of literature to deconstruct collective cultural paradigms
- C. the ability of literature to reconfirm familiar paradigms
- D. the ability of literature to undo belief systems

96. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| i. <i>Macbeth</i> | a. "If music be the food of love play on" |
| ii. <i>Twelfth Night</i> | b. "All the world's a stage" |
| iii. <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> | c. "To be, or not to be, that is the question" |
| iv. <i>Hamlet</i> | d. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair" |
| v. <i>As You Like It</i> | e. "All that glitters is not gold" |

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

97. We will go out if it does not rain.

The underlined section of the sentence cannot stand on its own and is therefore a/an -----.

- (A) Infinitive clause
- (B) Subjunctive clause
- (C) Subordinate clause
- (D) Relative clause

98. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. W. M. Thackeray | a. <i>Nicholas Nickleby</i> |
| ii. George Eliot | b. <i>Wuthering Heights</i> |
| iii. Charles Dickens | c. <i>Vanity Fair</i> |
| iv. Charlotte Brontë | d. <i>Jane Eyre</i> |
| | e. <i>Middlemarch</i> |
| | f. <i>The Mayor of Casterbridge</i> |
- A. i-f, ii-e, iii-a, iv-b
 B. i-c, ii-e, iii-a, iv-b
 C. i-c, ii-f, iii-e, iv-d
 D. i-c, ii-e, iii-a, iv-d

99.



The above sign is an example of....

- A. Tragedy
 B. Irony
 C. Plausibility
 D. Horror

100. Contemporary culture has replaced reality with symbols and signs that constitute meaning for us. This phenomenon has been characterized as -----.

- A. Stimulation
 B. Simulacra
 C. Verisimilitude
 D. Stimulus

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre : English
Course/Subject : MA | English

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	C	51	A	76	D
2	B	27	B	52	C	77	A
3	A	28	A	53	B	78	D
4	C	29	C	54	B	79	C
5	C	30	A	55	A	80	B
6	C	31	D	56	C	81	B
7	D	32	A	57	A	82	B
8	A	33	C	58	C	83	C
9	B	34	A	59	B	84	C
10	B	35	B	60	C	85	C
11	D	36	C	61	D	86	D
12	C	37	C	62	B	87	A
13	C	38	D	63	C	88	D
14	C	39	B	64	A	89	C
15	C	40	A	65	A	90	A
16	B	41	D	66	B	91	D
17	A	42	A	67	C	92	B
18	B	43	C	68	B	93	A
19	A	44	A	69	C	94	B
20	A	45	B	70	B	95	C
21	C	46	C	71	B	96	C
22	D	47	B	72	A	97	C
23	C	48	C	73	B	98	D
24	B	49	C	74	A	99	B
25	A	50	A	75	D	100	B

Note/Remarks : The key remains unchanged.

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9/9/21
Signature of the Head/Dean
School/Department/Centre

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