

## UGC NET - ENGLISH MOCK TEST PAPER

### PAPER - III

- ***This paper contains 75 objective type questions***
- ***Each question carries 2 marks.***
- ***Attempt all the questions.***
- ***Pattern of questions : MCQs***
  
- ***Total marks : 150***
- ***Duration of test : 2.5 Hours***

# VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

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1. Which of the following of Shakespeare's play did not appear in 1601?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) All's Well That Ends Well
- (C) Othello
- (D) Twelfth Night

2. Match the following :

**Work**

**Writer**

- |                                                                                                   |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Reading Rape: The Rhetoric of Sexual Violence in American Literature and Culture, 1790-1990 : | (i) Alexander Pope. |
| (b) Writing about Rape .:                                                                         | (ii) Sabine Sielke  |
| (c) The Rape of Lucrece :                                                                         | (iii) Jim. C Hines  |
| (d) The Rape of the Lock :                                                                        | (iv) Shakespeare    |

a b c d

- (A) iv ii iii i
- (B) ii iii iv i
- (C) lii iv ii i
- (D) lii ii iv i

3. "Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships, And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?  
Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss. Her lips suck forth my soul: see where it  
flies!"

These lines are from

- (A) Marlowe's "The Jew Of Malta"  
(B) Marlowe's "Tamburlaine"  
(C) Marlowe's "Edward II"  
(D) Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus"
4. In Swift's "The Battle of the Books" the animal imagery refers to

- (A) The bee and the spider  
(B) the fly and the cockroach  
(C) the cockroach and the lizard  
(D) the spider and the lizard

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

- |                               |                                             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (A) Under the Greenwood Tree: | <i>A Rural Painting of the Dutch School</i> |
| (B) Vanity Fair               | A book without a hero                       |
| (C) Jane Eyre :               | The Autobiography                           |
| (D) Middlemarch               | The Socialist                               |

6. Match the theme of the following plays of G.B. Shaw

<b>Work</b>	<b>Theme</b>
(a) The Pygmalion	(i) Love of Music
(b) Love Among the Artist	(ii) The hollowness of hero-worship
(c) Caesar and Cleopatra	(iii) Man-Woman relationship
(d) Misalliance	(iv) Phonetics and Pronunciation

**a b c d**

(A) iv i ii iii

(B) i ii iii iv

(C) ii iii iv i

(D) iii iv i ii

7. Match the following :

<b>Work</b>	<b>Writer</b>
(a) Amores	(i) Plato
(b) The Prince	(ii) Horace
(c) Ars Poetica	(iii) Machiavelli
(d) Ion	(iv) Ovid

**a b c d**

(A) i ii iii iv

(B) ii i iv iii

(C) iv iii ii i

(D) iii iv ii ii

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

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

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

(C) Dante

(D) All the above

9. Identify the right chronological sequence of Girish Karnad's plays :

(A) , "*Benda Kaalu on Toast*" , "*Yayati*" , "*Tughlaq*" , "*Taledanda*"

(B) "*Yayati*" , "*Tughlaq*" , "*Taledanda*" , "*Benda Kaalu on Toast*"

(C) "*Tughlaq*" , "*Benda Kaalu on Toast*" , "*Yayati*" , "*Taledanda*"

(D) "*Taledanda*" , "*Yayati*" , "*Tughlaq*" , "*Benda Kaalu on Toast*"

10. Which of the following statements is wrong about Francis Bacon :

(A) He was called the brightest, the wisest but the meanest of mankind.

(B) He is called the Father of Modern Essays.

(C) He was called the Little Lord Keeper.

(D) All the above statements are true about Bacon.

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

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

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

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

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

12. A stanza of eight pentameter on the pattern of ab,ab,ab,cc is known as :
- (A) Spenserian stanza
  - (B) Rhyme Royal
  - (C) Ottava rima
  - (D) None of the above.
13. Which of the following facts is not true about Chaucer's The Prologue ?
- (A) There are four characters representing knighthood class.
  - (B) There are eight ecclesiastical characters in the Prologue.
  - (C) There are three women characters in it.
  - (D) The Parson's Tale has been narrated in prose.
14. Which is the first extended written specimen of Old English ?
- (A) Bede's "Ecclesiastical History of the English People".
  - (B) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible.
  - (C) Boethius's "Consolation of Philosophy".
  - (D) A code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert.
15. Pastoral poetry represents :
- (1) heroic stories in epic form.
  - (2) a celebration of the humility, contentment and simplicity of living in the country.
  - (3) an exaltation of city life over the boring country life.

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

**Codes**

(A) 1,2,3

(B) 1,2 4

(C) 3,4

(D) 2,4

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

(A) They were located outside the city limits of London.

(B) They caused excessive noise and traffic.

(C) They charged too much.

(D) They excited illicit sexual desires.

17. Which of the following is wrongly paired ?

(A) A defense of absolute sovereignty based on a theory of social contract : Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel

(B) A novel that abandons clock time for psychological time : L. Sterne's "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy".

(C) The novel with alternative title 'Things as They Are' : William Godwin's "Caleb Williams".

(D) The novel that displays post-war nostalgia for past imperial glory : Paul Scott's "Staying On".



18. The Imagist Movement as propounded Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot exemplify :
- (A) an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery.
  - (B) an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery.
  - (C) a poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page.
  - (D) a neoplatonic poetics that stresses the importance of poetry aiming to achieve its ideal 'form'.
19. Which one of the following statements is wrong about the Normans ?
- (A) The Normans spoke the French dialect and non-Latin literature was written in Anglo-Norman.
  - (B) The Normans were pagan barbarian pirates from Denmark, Norway and Iceland.
  - (C) They defeated the Anglo-Saxon King in the Battle of Hasting in 1066.
  - (D) The major difference between Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman period was the appearance of old English poetry.
20. What was the influence of Norman conquest on English language ?
- (A) French became the language of social prestige so much so that more than 10000 words French words entered the English Lexicon.
  - (B) English disappeared as a written language and the development of the English language was restrained
  - (C) This period saw an upsurge in the number of translations of English material into Latin.
  - (D) All the above.



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

- (A) It has indefinite length.
- (B) It has native songs.
- (C) It has a strong accent.
- (D) It has uneven lines.

22. 'Cursor Mundi' is :

- (1) It is an anonymous English poem written in North of England.
  - (2) It contains 30000 lines.
  - (3) It is related with the history of the world as recorded in the Old and New Testament.
  - (4) It means the ruler of the world.
- (A) 1,2,4
  - (B) 2,3,4
  - (C) 1,2,3
  - (D) 1,2,4

23. Identify the poet being referred to :

- (1) He lived through the Caroline, Commonwealth and Restoration Ages.
  - (2) He held the post of Latin Secretary during the Commonwealth Govt.
  - (3) His political pamphlets and treatises were known as Tracts.
  - (4) He wrote a prose polemical tract to defend people's Freedom of Speech.
- (A) John Dryden

(B) John Milton

(C) Dr. Johnson

(D) John Donne

24. Which of the following is not a statement given by Wordsworth for Milton ?

(A) "God-gifted organ voice of England/ Milton, a name to resound for ages."

(B) "Milton thou should's be living at this hour !"

(C) "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart".

(D) "Thou hast a voice whose sound was like the sea."

25. Find the correct match :

(A) Mac Flecknoe is a satire on Thomas Shadwell.

(B) Absalom and Achitophel is a satire on the Earl of Shaftesbury.

(C) The Medal is a satire on the Earl of Shaftesbury.

(D) All are correct.

26. Who is the poet being referred to ?

(1) He was accused of being a lost leader.

(2) He had accepted the post of the Poet Laureateship of England.

(3) He had accepted the post for a handful of silver.

(4) Robert Browning accuses the poet in his poem "The Lost Reader".

(A) S.T. Coleridge

(B) P.B. Shelley

(C) William Wordsworth

(D) Lord Byron

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

(A) Byron because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression so as to see Greece becoming a slave.

(B) John Keats because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression because he suffered from T.B.

(C) Coleridge because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression on account of his addiction to opium eating

(D) P.B. Shelley because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression because he was depressed to see the condition of the world.

28. Which lines from Shelley do not portray pessimism ?

(A) "We look before and after and pine for what is not"

(B) "Smiling they live, and call life pleasure : / To me that cup has been dealt in different measure:

(C) "If winter comes/ Can spring be far behind?"

(D) "I fall upon the thorns of life, I bleed"

29. Match the following

**Theme / Original title**

**name of the novel**

(a) The novel set against the background

(i) The Old Man and the of the First World War Sea

(b) The novel set against the background

(ii) The Sun Also Rises of the

- (c) The original title was "Fiesta"  
 (d) The original title was "The Sea in Being"

- Spanish Civil War  
 (iii) For Whom the Bell Tolls  
 (iv) A Farewell to Arms

**a b c d**

- (A) iv iii ii i  
 (B) I ii iii iv  
 (C) ii I iv iii  
 (D) iii iv I ii

30. Match the following

**Literary Term**

**Definition**

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

In iambic pentameter rounded off with an Alexandrine in the last line.

**a b c d**

- (A) iv iii ii i  
 (B) I ii iii iv  
 (C) ii I iv iii  
 (D) iii iv I ii

- 31 . Who is the first Indian poet to give importance to craft as much as to subject matter ?
- (A) Kamala Das
  - (B) R.K.Narayan
  - (C) David Malouf
  - (D) Nissim Ezekiel
32. Why does Keats wish for a 'draught of vintage'?
- (A) To cool himself in the summer
  - (B) To go to Lethe-wards
  - (C) To leave the world unseen with the wind
  - (D) To join the bird in its world of happiness
33. Women's voice in contemporary Indian public life can be strengthened by?
- (A) Alleviation of economic poetry
  - (B) Broadening the social coverage that is now confined to the urban elite
  - (C) Removing disparities in public life
  - (D) Increasing the politicization of issues
34. What is not true about Terry Eagleton's "Literary Theory: An Introduction" ?
- (A) It appeared in the year 1993.
  - (B) The book demonstrates that there is no body of literary theory that springs from or is applicable to literature alone.

- (C) The approaches outlined in his book have implications well beyond literature.
- (D) The book has managed to reach readers beyond academia.
35. Who among the following is not one of the so-called "Gang of Four" of structuralism ?
- (A) Lévi-Strauss
- (B) Barthes
- (C) Foucault
- (D) Julia Kristeva.
36. What is NOT a material reality in the oppression of women?
- (A) Motherhood.
- (B) Job Discrimination.
- (C) Equal wages.
- (D) Unequal wages.
37. Identify the FALSE statement from among the following:
- (A) Eliot does not believe in Wordsworth's theory of "emotions recollected in tranquility".
- (B) Eliot believes that there is no part of the personal emotions of the poet in poetry.
- (C) For Eliot, the term 'historical sense' is another term for 'tradition'.
- (D) According to Eliot contemporary poetry can affect the reception of all poems before it.
38. Identify the TRUE statement about the New Critics in the following statements:
- (A) They did not give much importance to the linguistic aspect of poems.
- (B) They believed that a single and best interpretation was possible for any poem.

- (C) They valued a literary work most for its moral principles and thematic unity.
- (D) They were anti-historical and believed that a critic should never go into history.
- 39.** The authors of the essays “Affective Fallacy” and “Intentional Fallacy” are
- (A) William Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley
- (B) William Wimsatt and Cleanth Brooks
- (C) Cleanth Brooks and Monroe Beardsley
- (D) Rene Wellek and William Wimsatt
- 40.** The author of the Archetypal Patterns in Poetry is
- (A) Maud Bodkin
- (B) Leslie Fiedler
- (C) Wilson Knight
- (D) James Frazer
- 41.** Identify the rhetorical figure used in the following line of Tennyson “Faith un-faithful kept him falsely true.”
- (A) Oxymoron
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Simile
- (D) Synecdoche
- 42.** Who, among the following, is not connected with the Oxford Movement?
- (A) Robert Browning



- (B) John Keble
- (C) E. B. Pusey
- (D) J. H. Newman

43. Who coined the phrase 'Egotistical Sublime'?

- (A) William Wordsworth
- (B) P.B.Shelley
- (C) S. T. Coleridge
- (D) John Keats

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

**Assertion (A) :** "Gulliver's Travels" earned Jonathan Swift the bad name of being a misanthrope.

**Reason :** Swift in the novel was neutral to the image of man.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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

**Assertion (A) :** The act of reading a text is both determinate and indeterminate.

**Reason (R) :** Since our reading includes both a sense of unity of the narrative held in place at the end and the different wishes and guesses made along the way.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.

- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

46. He passed a sleepless night is an example of which figure of speech?

- (A) Synecdoche
- (B) Transferred Epithet
- (C) Antithesis
- (D) Oxymoron

47. "The river sweats oil and tar" is an example of :

- (A) Visual imagery
- (B) kinetic imagery
- (C) erotic imagery
- (D) sensual imagery

48. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition ?

- (A) The epic
- (B) The comic
- (C) The Occult
- (D) The tragic

49. Which culture is known for their long, rhythmic poetic verses known as Qasidas?
- (A) Hindu
  - (B) Celtic
  - (C) Arabic
  - (D) Arameic
50. A funny poem of five lines is called :
- (A) Quartet
  - (B) Limerick
  - (C) Sexlet
  - (D) Palindrome
51. Who introduced the concept of 'defamiliarization'?
- (A) Mikhail Bakhtin
  - (B) Viktor Shklovsky
  - (C) Jan Mukarovsky
  - (D) Roland Barthes
52. Which school of critics have been called Neo-Aristoteleans?
- (A) Myth Criticism
  - (B) New Historicism
  - (C) New Criticism
  - (D) Chicago Critics

53. In which novel does the hero sing the refrain?

“This is the machine age, sons / This is the machine age / We are the men who will master it”.

- (A) The Big Heart
- (B) The Sword and the Sickle
- (C) Two Leaves and a Bud
- (D) The Road

54. Which of the following statements is wrong ?

- (A) R.K. Narayan was the first recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award for English Literature.
- (B) The Sahitya Academy Awards are given in 22 Indian languages.
- (C) Sahitya Academy Award is a literary honor in India which Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, annually confers on writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.
- (D) It was set up in 1964.

55. Mulk Raj Anand says about one of his female characters : “ Gauri is my tribute to Indian womanhood.” Gauri appears in which of the following novels :

- (A) The Road
- (B) The Old Woman and the Cow
- (C) Untouchable
- (D) The Sword and The Sickle

56. Toru Dutt, Ramesh Chander Dutt and Aurbindo, all wrote on one common theme taken from the Mahabharat. Identify the story :
- (A) Kama and Kunti
  - (B) Nal-Damayanti
  - (C) Savitri
  - (D) Gandhari
57. Of all morality plays, the only one which was so good that it was revived on modern stage in both England and America, is
- (A) Mankind
  - (B) Hickscorner
  - (C) Everyman
  - (D) The Castle of Perseverance
58. In which play of Ben Jonson, Shakespeare acted –
- (A) Every Man in His Humour
  - (B) Every Man Out of His Humour
  - (C) Volpone
  - (D) Woman in Love
59. St. Paul's school was established in 1504 to serve as a model school for the teaching of
- (A) Latin
  - (B) French

(C) Greek

(D) Latin and Greek

60. "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" were published together in

(A) 1671

(B) 1617

(C) 1607

(D) 1610

61. Which is common to the following poems ?

The Lake Isle of Innisfree, The Second Coming, The Fisherman, The Wanderings of Oisim.

(A) All the poems have been written by W.B. Yeats.

(B) All the poems have been written by W.H. Davies.

(C) All the poems have been written by Alfred Noyes.

(D) All these poems are war poems.

62. Who among the following Victorian poets disliked his middle name ?

(A) Arthur Hugh Clough

(B) Dante Gabriel Rossetti

(C) Gerald Manly Hopkins

(D) Algernon Charles Swinburne.

63. In 'Christabel' there are several ill omens that warn the readers about the ominous nature of Geraldine. Which among the following is not an omen ?
- (A) the 'angry moan' of the ailing mastiff bitch.
- (B) the owl's scritch
- (C) 'the moaning wind'
- (D) 'A tongue of light, a fit of flame'.
64. **Assertion (A)** : The neo-classical poets valued reason over imagination and intellect over emotion.
- Reason (R)** : They had inspiration from Corneille, Racine, Nicholas and La Bruyere.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
65. **Assertion (A)** : Puritans were a group of English speaking Protestants who were dissatisfied with the religious reformation movement.
- Reason (R)** : They wanted a complete purification of Church of England and removal of several practices.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
66. Match the following



## Writer

- (a) C.S.Lewis
- (b) Graham Greene
- (c) William Golding
- (d) Philip Larkin

**a b c d**

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) i ii iii iv
- (C) ii iii I iv
- (D) iii iv I ii

## Work

- (i) Close Quarters
- (ii) A Time to Dance
- (iii) The Potting Shed
- (iv) High Windows

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

- (A) Crow, The Spire, Cave Birds, Moortown, Luperca
- (B) Luperca, The Spire, Crow, Cave Birds, Moontown
- (C) Luperca, Crow, The Spire, Cave Birds, Moortown
- (D) Cave Birds, Moortown, Crow, The Spire, Luperca

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

- (A) Animal Farm
- (B) Girls of Slender Means
- (C) Nineteen Eighty Four
- (D) Memento Mori

69. Match the following

Writer	Work
(a) John Steinbeck	(i) The Glass Menagerie
(b) Chinua Achebe	(ii) In Dubious Battle
(c) William Howell	(iii) A Man of the People
(d) Tennessee Williams	(iv) Indian Summer

**a b c d**

- (A) iv i ii iii  
 (B) ii iii iv i  
 (C) ii iii i iv  
 (D) iii iv i ii

70. Name the theorist who divided poets into 'strong' and 'weak' and popularized the practice of misreading :

- (A) Alan Bloom  
 (B) Harold Bloom  
 (C) Geoffrey Hartman  
 (D) Stanley Fish

**Direction (Q. 71 to 75) : Mending Wall by Robert Frost**

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
 That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,  
 And spills the upper boulders in the sun;  
 And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.  
 The work of

hunters is another thing: I have come after them and made repair Where they have left not one stone on a stone,

But they would have the rabbit out of hiding, To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean, No one has seen them made or heard them made, But at spring mending-time we find them there.

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

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

'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!' We wear our fingers rough with handling them.

Oh, just another kind of outdoor game, One on a side. It comes to little more: There where it is we do not need the wall: He is all pine and I am apple orchard.

My apple trees will never get across And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him. He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors.' Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder If I could put a notion in his head:

'Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know What I was walling in or walling out, And to whom I was like to give offense. Something there is that doesn't love a wall, That wants it down.' I could say 'Elves' to him, But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather He said it for himself. I see him there

Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top. In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed. He moves in darkness as it seems to me, Not of woods only and the shade of trees. He will not go

behind his father's saying, And he likes having thought of it so well. He says again, 'Good fences make good neighbors.'

71. What is the reason for the poet to say 'Something there is that doesn't love a wall'?

- (A) The neighbour doesn't like a wall
- (B) The ground swells naturally and makes gaps in the wall
- (C) The poet doesn't like a wall
- (D) The hunters too do not like a wall

72. What does the poet mean when he says, 'he moves in darkness'?

- (A) He carries the bricks in his hand
- (B) He is a traditionalist and is not prepared to change his views
- (C) He moves in the shade of the pine trees in his garden
- (D) He is not prepared to listen to the poet.

73. Why does the neighbor refuse to allow the wall to disappear naturally?

- (A) He wants to keep out illegal hunters.
- (B) He is stubborn and does not like change.
- (C) He is following the tradition set by his father
- (D) He fears the narrator's cows will stray onto his land.

74. How does the narrator describe the activity of mending the wall?
- (A) frustrating
  - (B) hard work
  - (C) a game
  - (D) boring
75. What would the narrator like to know before he built a wall?
- (A) How often he would have to make repairs
  - (B) what the cost of materials would be
  - (C) what the purpose of the wall is
  - (D) how long it would take to build the wall

VPM CLASSES

## ANSWER KEY

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANSWER	C	B	D	A	D	A	C	D	B	D
QUESTION	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ANSWER	A	C	A	D	D	C	A	B	D	D
QUESTION	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ANSWER	A	C	B	A	D	C	C	C	A	B
QUESTION	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
ANSWER	D	D	B	A	D	C	D	D	A	A
QUESTION	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
ANSWER	A	A	D	A	A	B	C	C	C	B
QUESTION	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
ANSWER	B	D	A	D	B	C	C	A	D	A
QUESTION	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
ANSWER	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	C	B	B
QUESTION	71	72	73	74	75					
ANSWER	B	B	B	C	C					

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

1. (C) 'Othello' was published in 1604.
2. (B) The Rape of Lucrece is a narrative poem by William Shakespeare about the legendary Lucretia.
3. (D) The lines occur in Scene XIII of "Dr. Faustus".
4. (A) It refers to the famous Bee and Spider episode in "The Battle of Books".
5. (D) The *subtitle* of "Middlemarch" is "A Study of Provincial Life."
6. (A)
7. (C)
8. (D)

9. (B) "Yayati" (1961), "Tughlaq" (1964), "Taledanda" (1990), "Benda Kaalu on Toast" (2012).
10. (D)
11. (A) It was Robert Greene and not Thomas Lodge who had called Shakespeare an "upstart crow".
12. (C) Ottava rima, Italian stanza form composed of eight 11-syllable lines, rhyming *abababcc*. It originated in the late 13th and early 14th centuries and was developed by Tuscan poets for religious verse and drama and in troubadour songs.
13. (A) There were three and not four characters representing knighthood.
14. (D) First extended written specimen of the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) language is a code of laws promulgated by Ethelbert, the first English Christian King.
15. (D) It refers to a work of or relating to shepherds or herders, relating to, or used for animal husbandry, of or relating to the country or country life; rural, Charmingly simple and serene; idyllic.
16. (C) The charges for the groundlings were nominal.
17. (A) It was a theory given by Thomas Hobbes.
18. (B) Imagism was a movement in early 20th-century Anglo-American poetry that favored precision of imagery and clear, sharp language. The Imagists rejected the sentiment and discursiveness typical of much Romantic and Victorian poetry.
19. (D) It was not the appearance of Old English poetry but disappearance of old English poetry.
20. (D)
21. (A) Its length is definite.
22. (C) It does not mean 'ruler of the world' but it means "Runner of the World".



23. (B) Milton was born in 1608 and he died in 1674, thus he lived through the Caroline, Commonwealth and Restoration Ages. In 1649, he became the Latin Secretary in the Commonwealth Govt.
24. (A) This line was written by Tennyson in his poem "Milton" composed in 1863.
25. (D)
26. (C) Robert Browning accuses William Wordsworth in his poem "The Lost Reader".
27. (C) Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare and Other English Poets*.
28. (C) The lines are full of optimism.
29. (A)
30. (B)
31. (D) Ezekiel enriched and established Indian English language poetry through his modernist innovations and techniques, which enlarged Indian English literature, moving it beyond purely spiritual and orientalist themes, to include a wider range of concerns and interests, including mundane familial events, individual angst and skeptical societal introspection.
32. (D)
33. (B)
34. (A) It came out in 1983.
35. (D) Along with Lévi-Strauss, three of the most prominent post-structuralists were first counted among the so-called "Gang of Four" of structuralism par excellence: Jacques Lacan, Roland Barthes, and Michel Foucault.
36. (C)
37. (D)

38. (D) New Criticism developed as a reaction to the older philological and literary history schools of the US North, which, influenced by nineteenth-century German scholarship, focused on the history and meaning of individual words and their relation to foreign and ancient languages, comparative sources, and the biographical circumstances of the authors.
39. (A) Affective fallacy is a term from literary criticism used to refer to the supposed error of judging or evaluating a text on the basis of its emotional effects on a reader. The term was coined by W.K. Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley as a principle of New Criticism which is often paired with their study of the *The Intentional Fallacy*.
40. (A) Amy Maud Bodkin was an English classical scholar, writer on mythology, and literary critic. She is best known for her 1934 book *Archetypal Patterns in Poetry: Psychological Studies of Imagination*.
41. (A) An oxymoron is a figure of speech that juxtaposes elements that appear to be contradictory. Oxymora appear in a variety of contexts, including inadvertent errors (such as "ground pilot") and literary oxymorons crafted to reveal a paradox.
42. (A)
43. (D) Egotistical sublime a phrase was coined by Keats in a letter of 27 October 1818 to describe his version of Wordsworth's distinctive genius.
44. (A)
45. (A)
46. (B) A figure of speech in which an **epithet** (or adjective) grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. Also known in rhetoric as hypallage. In this example, it is not the night that is sleepless but the person is sleepless.
47. (C) Erotic art covers any artistic work that is intended to evoke erotic arousal or that depicts sense of love-making. It includes paintings, engravings, engravings, drawings, sculptures, photographs, music and writing.
48. (C) The occult is "knowledge of the hidden".

49. (C) It is an ancient Arabic word and form of writing poem that was passed to other cultures after the Arab Muslim expansion. the word qasidah is still being used in its original birthplace - Arabia- and in all Arabic speaking countries.
50. (B) A *limerick* is a form of poetry, especially one in five-line anapestic meter with a strict rhyme scheme (aabba), which is sometimes obscene with humorous intent. The first, second and fifth lines are usually longer than the third and fourth.
51. (B) Defamiliarization or ostranenie is the artistic technique of presenting to audiences common things in an unfamiliar or strange way in order to enhance perception of the familiar. The term "defamiliarization" was first coined in 1917 by Viktor Shklovsky in his essay "Art as Device".
52. (D) The Chicago School of literary criticism was a form of criticism of English literature begun at the University of Chicago in the 1930s, which lasted until the 1950s. It was also called Neo-Aristotelianism, due to its strong emphasis on Aristotle's concepts of plot, character and genre.
53. (A)
54. (D) It was set up in 1954.
55. (B) Gauri, published in 1960 under the title *The Old Woman and the Cow*, is Anand's only novel with a woman protagonist.
56. (C)
57. (C) The Somonyng of Everyman (The Summoning of Everyman) usually referred to as Everyman is a late 15th century English morality play. It examines the question of Christian salvation by use of allegorical character.
58. (A) Shakespeare acted in Every Man in his humour though he was not part of the production.
59. (D) St. Paul's school was established in 1504 with the purpose of providing better education in Latin and Greek.

60. (A) Both were published together in 1671.

61. (A)

62. (C) In describing how young Gerard Manley Hopkins hated his middle name, Martin observes that his father intended to lay on him the qualities of the word "manly." "Honesty, chastity, virility, bravery, frankness, clean fingernails and a host of other major virtues are all comprised in its syllables," Martin writes. In another of those last infinitely sad sonnets, Hopkins refers to himself as "Time's eunuch," an insufficiently manly artist who cannot breed "one work that wakes."

63. (C)

64. (C)

65. (A)

66. (C)

67. (B) *Lupercal* (1960), *The Spire* (1964), *Crow* (1970), *Cave Birds* (1975), *Moontown* (1979).

68. (C) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a dystopian novel by English author George Orwell published in 1949. The novel is set in Airstrip One (formerly known as Great Britain), a province of the super state Oceania in a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance and public manipulation, dictated by a political system euphemistically named English Socialism (or Ingsoc in the government's invented language, Newspeak) under the control of a privileged Inner Party elite, that persecutes individualism and independent thinking as "thoughtcrimes".

69. (B)

70. (B) Harold Bloom drew a sharp distinction between "strong poets" who perform "strong misreadings" of their precursors, and "weak poets" who simply repeat the ideas of their precursors as though following a kind of doctrine.

71. (B)

72. (B)

73. (B)

74. (C)

75. (C)

VPM CLASSES