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PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

# LECTURERS' GUIDE For ENGLISH

## Salient Features

- According to Syllabus
- Major Concept
- Interview Tips
- Original Paper



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Price: Rs. 750

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## ENGLISH

- Key Concepts in English Literature
- Key Concepts in Linguistics
- Poetry: Classical to Modern
- Drama: Greek to Modern
- Fiction/Novel
- Literary Prose: 16th to 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- Literary Criticism
- American Literature
- Literary Terms
- Appendix
- English Grammar**
- Vocabulary
- Synonyms
- Antonyms
- Sentence Completion
- Prepositions
- Sentence Correction
- Idioms and Phrases
- Direct Indirect Sentence
- Active Passive Voice

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Including English, Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies  
Geography, Basic Mathematics, Urdu, Everyday Science, Basic Computer  
Studies)

- Model Paper-1 (questions taken from the past papers)
- Model Paper-2 (questions taken from the past papers)
- Model Paper-3 (questions taken from the past papers)
- Model Paper-4 (questions taken from the past papers)
- Model Paper-5 (questions taken from the past papers)

## **Eligibility/Qualification**

(As per previous advertisement)

### **Qualification for the post of Lecturer**

- i) Master's Degree (at least 2 Division) in the relevant subject or Equivalent Qualification, provided that for the subject of English M.A. 3rd division with diploma in English from Allama Iqbal Open University will also be eligible.
- ii) In case a candidate claims that his/her Qualification is Equivalent to the prescribed Qualification, he/she will be required to submit Equivalence of his/her Qualification issued by the Competent Authority at the time of interview. If a candidate fails to submit Equivalence Certificate issued by the Competent Authority at the time of interview his/her candidature shall be cancelled.

### **Age**

Male: 21 to 28+05 = 33 Years

Female: 21 to 28+08 = 36 Years

### **Domicile**

Any District of Province of Punjab

## Expected Syllabus (Based on Past Papers)

One Paper of MCQ type written test of 100 marks of 90 minutes duration comprising questions relating to Qualification of the Post and General Knowledge including Pakistan Affairs, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies, Geography, Basic Mathematics, English, Urdu, Everyday Science and Computer Science.

### امیدوار کے لئے اہم ہدایات

- یہ رہنما کتاب ہے جو کہ ٹیسٹ میں آپ کی کامیابی میں معاون ہے۔ اس کتاب کو سابقہ پرچہ جات کو سامنے رکھ کر تیار کیا گیا ہے اور اسی لحاظ سے سوالات کو جمع کیا گیا ہے۔
- سبیکٹ پورشن میں سبیکٹ کے مطابق تمام اہم موضوعات کے کثیر الانتخابی سوالات (MCQs) کو شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ تاہم صرف اس کتاب پر کل اٹھنا کر نامناسب نہیں۔ ادارہ اپنی اخلاقی ذمہ داری کے تحت آپ کو مشورہ دیتا ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے کریجیشن لمانٹر کے کورس کی ضرورت دہرائی کریں۔
- جنرل ناٹج اور کرنٹ افیئرز کی تیاری کے لئے کتاب میں ماڈل پیپرز کو شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ جنرل ناٹج کی مزید تیاری کے لئے ڈوگر برادرز کی **Who is Who & What is What** اور کون کیا ہے کے تازہ ترین ایڈیشن کا مطالعہ کریں۔
- مزید معلومات کے لئے ہماری ویب سائٹ [www.dogar.com.pk](http://www.dogar.com.pk) دیکھتے رہیں۔

# HOW TO BE A LECTURER

## Introduction

Lectureship is a milestone in the life of young college teachers who pursue their career concentrating on their subject. Lectureship is a dream and to translate this dream into reality, the young graduates are supposed to demonstrate clarity and understanding of the essential concepts of their subjects. The test is reflection of evolution of the chosen subject and the candidate attempts this test to prove his proper comprehension in the subject. The provincial service commission is responsible to organize the recruiting process including the test and interview.

## Preparation for Lectureship

### Before the Test

Both forms of the examination (Test/Interview) attempt to evaluate the candidates' awareness of their subject in terms of concepts, scope, development and teaching method. The authentic definition, logical and sequential explanation, proper analysis and synthesis, practical application, and solid comprehension are the essential traits of the competent graduates that the young lecturers are supposed to have besides excellent (written and oral) communication and the choice and application of effective teaching methods. The persons who rely on the selected syllabus or 'guess' to pass the exams at the Masters level and luckily they passed, face certain problems here. They try to know the topics or ideas in isolation and they fail to grasp the whole canvas of their subject. Their defective relational ability, confused concepts, and knowledge gained through unauthentic sources are major hurdle in their way to success.

The candidates are suggested to develop themselves according to the given lines before exams:

- Imagine the effective and constructive role of teacher particularly college teacher in the Pakistani society and try to be such a teacher.
- Imagine the problems of the students (you may recall the problems you faced once you were a student) and find out their solutions.
- Form your personal opinion accommodating the convincing aspects of different concerned outlooks but it should not be confusing at all.
- Develop a sound understanding of the national and global issues and their relevance with your subject.
- Be constructive and demonstrate initiative taking approach in solving the given problems.
- Always show faith in human goodness and find and suggest the ways to improve socio-political conditions if you are asked.

- Show an analytical response to the ideas, policies or suggested solutions but avoid any sentimentality and hostile attitude towards any faith, opinion, policy or strategy.
- Expose the implicit (especially negative) aspects of any opinion, policy or strategy with the empirical evidence or at least logical arguments.
- Develop communication skills and strive for clarity, precision and persuasion to positive actions while discussing an idea.
- Form the opinion and express the opinion in a sequential order avoiding any misunderstanding, confusion or misinterpretation.
- Choose the words or expression highly suitable for a socially responsible person and avoid the slangs, informal and inappropriate bizarre expressions. Get practice to use the terminology of your subject with great care.
- Show impartiality while comparing the matters or personalities where the candidate has strong affiliation with one of them.
- Be Pakistani and think as a patriotic Pakistani. Don't endorse the prejudiced or slanted views against Pakistan, Pakistani people, heroes and history. Show a critical approach towards such propaganda.
- Don't form the opinion on the basis of unauthentic sources of information such as rumors, friends' comments, biased opinions reflected in mass media, religious men's common accusations, etc.
- Find a role model in your teachers or the well-known teachers in terms of clarity of thought and expression, balanced and reasonable approach, and a patriotic Pakistani and try to imitate this role model at an initial stage and develop your own image gradually on the same lines. (The role models may be more than one.)

### **Caution**

MCQs for Subject Test are designed to measure skills and knowledge gained over a long period of time. Although you might increase your scores to some extent through preparation a few weeks or months before you take the test. Last minute cramming is unlikely to be of further help.

### **Remember**

There are two steps for the selection of lecturers:

- Written Test
- Interview



## Preparation for Written Test

- Revise and review the syllabus you studied at the master's level and imagine the 'world' of your subject.
- Make or get a timeline of the key concepts, theories or development of your subject.
- Get an authentic and comprehensive dictionary and always consult it whenever you are confused about any word, term or concept. It looks better that you should have two dictionaries, first comprehensive English dictionary (such as Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary or Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary) and the dictionary of your subject (such as Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms). Most of the dictionaries are also available online and in soft form (CDs, DVDs, etc).
- Get a brief introduction of those writers' philosophies and the context of their philosophies that are being studied for the exams.
- Read the prescribed texts if they exist and you have not read while doing your M.A/M.Sc and do not rely on summary. Only develop a logical approach after studying the prescribed syllabus in detail.
- Learn to identify the factors or things that make the content vague, ambiguous or obscure.
- Make a schedule for your study and strictly execute your study plan. (The study plan should be well-thought taking different influencing factors into account such as severe weather conditions, load shedding, other unavoidable engagements, etc).
- The written test for Lectureship requires the appropriate speed to do 1 MCQ in a minute and you should ensure this speed by continuous practice before exams. You should attempt at least 5 MCQs test for practice before your test day.

## Written Test Format

Written Test for Lectureship contains 100 MCQs comprising question related to qualification of the post/subject & General Knowledge including Pakistan Affairs, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies, Geography, Basic Mathematics, English, Urdu, Everyday Science and Computer Science. The candidate is given a 'question book' for 100 MCQs along with five options and an answer sheet where five options (A, B, C, D and E) are given against each serial number. The candidate reads the statement from his main 'question book', selects the accurate or nearest possible answer and then fills the option given on the answer sheet. (The MCQs given the Dogar's Lecturers' Guide for practice illustrate the types of multiple-choice questions in the test.)

## Test-Taking Strategies

When you take the test, you will mark your answers on a separate machine-readable or machine-scorable answer sheet. Total testing time is two hours or 100 minutes but there are no separately timed sections. Following are some general test-taking strategies you may want to consider.

### You are advised to be careful in the following aspects:

- Be vigilant and concentrated with respect to your job of completing 100 MCQs within time.
- Read a statement carefully and then read the options given for it. Pay full attention to them and choose the right option. If you don't know the option, it seems better you should skip this question and go to the next.
- Try to exclude the irrelevant choices by following different techniques of exclusion such as four options indicate the same thing and one is different that may be the right answer.
- Try to save time if the statement is very short and you know the exact answer and this time will be helpful to do the question where answer you are not sure of.
- Use minimum time for each statement in your first reading of the statements and try to save time for the second reading of not yet attempted questions.
- Fill the circles of the chosen options quickly using a black marker. Avoid incomplete filling of the circle.
- Do not fill more than one option.
- Do not forget to tally the serial number of your question book and that of your answer sheet before filling the option. Since serial numbers of the answer sheet are very close, so the candidates, sometimes, fill the option of another serial number in hurry. Try to avoid.
- Avoid any error that may cause many errors. For instance, if a candidate skips a question and goes to next and selects its option but while filling the option, he does not care for serial number and fills the options given for a question above.
- Check one by one and ensure that all the options given against the serial numbers 1-100 have been properly filled and then submit both the sheets to the invigilator.
- Read the test directions carefully, and work as rapidly as you can without being careless. For each question, choose the best answer from the available options.
- All questions are of equal value; do not waste time pondering individual questions you find extremely difficult or unfamiliar.
- You may want to work through the test quite rapidly, first answering only the questions about which you feel confident, then going back and answering questions that require more thought, and concluding with the most difficult questions if there is time.
- Carefully fill the circle for answer as questions for which you mark no answer or more than one answer are not counted in scoring.
- Record all answers on your answer sheet. Answers recorded in your test book will not be counted.
- Do not wait until the last five minutes of a testing session to record answers on your answer sheet.

## The Interview

The candidates who pass the written test, are called for an interview. The candidates are sent an interview letter or informed through the interview schedule displayed online on the website of the public service commission. The date, time and venue are mentioned in this letter or online interview schedule. Usually, the candidates are asked to bring their original degrees/certificates /transcripts, domicile and CNIC when they appear for interview.

### Interview Panel

The interview panel consists of four members. The head of the panel represents the Commission, the two members are senior professors (or retired professors) of the same subject and the fourth member represent Education Department. That may be a coincidence that the member of the panel who represent the Education Department shares the subject of the candidate. The member of the Education Department is usually the professor or senior subject specialist.

Head of the panel is supposed to ask the general questions, the professors of the concerned subject about the subject and the representative of the Education Department about teaching methods or techniques.

General questions asked by the Head of the panel include the introduction of the candidate, general knowledge, Pakistan studies, etc. The candidate is asked to introduce him/herself. The introduction should show the family background, qualification, achievement/distinction and future plan. The candidate may be asked to clarify any point that he has expressed in his introduction such as the introduction of his city of origin, great alumni of the candidate's educational institute, philosophy and contribution of the candidate's favourite personalities, description of any medal, award or prize that the candidate has claimed to have achieved.

The two members of the panel ask the questions related with the subject. Usually they ask the candidate about his/her well-prepared topic, favourite writer or area of interest within the subject or optional subject/s. The candidate should choose his/her area of interest very carefully and should be aware of its all ins and outs. The superficial knowledge of the focused area/topic/writer causes failure in most of the cases. The knowledge of optional subjects chosen and studied by the candidate at the master level is also highly important for success in interview. Sometimes one of these two members also asks the candidate what he/she has read beyond the master syllabus. Here the candidate has to show his/her interest in his/her subject and his/her continuous effort to be aware of the 'new arrivals' of the subject. The panel may ask the candidate the technical terms of his/her subject. These terms should be briefly, clearly and adequately explained. The examples should be used to clarify the terms.

The last member of the panel who represents the Education Department is supposed to ask the questions on teaching methods, techniques and classroom management. Usually the concepts of education and their practical application are asked. Sometimes the candidate is asked to give a short presentation of the lecture in classroom. If the representative of the Education Department and the candidate belong to the same subject, this member of the panel may ask questions about the subject rather than teaching methods, educational, concepts and practices.

## What May be Asked

The introduction of your city of origin

- Great alumni of your educational institute
- Questions related to the subject.
- Area of interest within the subject or optional subject/s.
- The technical terms of your subject
- What you have read beyond the master syllabus?
- The 'new arrivals' of the subject.
- Favorite writer
- Philosophy and contribution of your favorite personalities
- Description of any medal award or prize that you have claimed to have received.
- Questions on teaching methods
- Techniques and classroom management
- Concepts of education
- Practical application
- A short presentation of the lecture in classroom.

## Preparation for Interview

1 The candidate should first of all choose his/her area of interest and then study it thoroughly if there are diagrams, tables, figures, dates, names of characters, they should be given due attention and nothing should be confused at all. The prescribed texts should be read thoroughly. Then the optional papers studied at master level should be revised. A topic or book should be chosen and read that should be latest and highly relevant to his/her subject. This chosen book should reflect that the candidate likes to read his/her subject beyond the syllabus. The preparation of the selected syllabus (area of interest, latest book and optional subjects) should be made in written form. After completing the written preparation, the candidate may have an exercise before a mirror, speaking the prepared content bit loud, with fluency and clarity.

### Be Careful

The candidate should choose his/her area of interest very care-fully and should be aware of it's all ins and outs. The superficial know-ledge of the focused area/topic/writer causes failure in most of the cases.

2 At the second stage, the candidate should write his/her interview in detail concentrating his/her qualification, the institutes he/she attended particularly the last institute, (If the candidate has been an external student to the university and has attended no institute regularly, there is no need to lose confidence

and feel inferiority complex. The decisive factor is not the institution. It is the competence of the candidate.), any distinction in student life, family background and highly noticeable positions of the prominent family members particularly in social services and education, current activities and hobbies or pastimes, purpose to join this profession and dream for quality education in Pakistan. Usually the panel asks the further questions based on the candidate's shared information. These questions are explanatory, for instance, what is the job description of your present post? Who are renowned Pakistanis that belong to your districts and what are their distinctions? What was the issue (national level) that happened in or concerned with your district and got media coverage? What is your opinion in this matter? Do you think that the media and government handle it rightly? How could it be handled better? Tell the name of personalities from your district who participated in Pakistani movement.

Find the appropriate teaching methods for your subjects or for the part of subject you have chosen to share in your interview. Respond how you will motivate your students to learn and minimize their resistance against new and innovative practices. Justify why your chosen method is the best to teach the given lesson. Concentrate on activity based learning; project based learning, maximum class participation and use of audio-visual aids while teaching. Imagine different problems that usually arise in our classrooms and suggest their effective solutions. The dignity of the teacher and the self-esteem of the students should not be compromised in these solutions.

**Now organize this material in an order and revise before the mirror aloud.**

### **Practice Mirror**

After completing the written preparation, the candidate may have an exercise before a mirror, speaking the prepared content bit loud, with fluency and clarity.

## **Success Formula**

The success formula of interview is 'be yourself' and you should never pretend what you do not have, what you do not know and what you have never done.

## **Interview Questions (Explanatory)**

- What is the job description of your present post?
- Who are renowned Pakistanis that belong to your districts and what are their distinctions?
- What was the issue (national level) that happened in or concerned with your district and got media coverage? What is your opinion in this matter?
- Do you think that the media and government handle it rightly?
- How could it be handled better?
- Tell the name of personalities from your district who participated in Pakistani movement

## Model Interviews

Mock interviews are very useful for the preparation of interviews. You should visit your senior college teachers or the teachers in your contact and request them to conduct mock interview. The teacher or teachers will pose as interviewers and you will present yourself before them as a candidate. At the end of the interview, get their feedback and try to improve your weak areas in the light of these suggestions. You must show the good communication skills in these mock interviews that will pay you in your actual interview.

## Dressing

On the scheduled day of your interview, you should get up early and get ready in time to go for interview. Usually the time for interview is 8 am. You should check your original documents, CNIC and domicile and carry them with you before you leave your doorstep.

## Interview Day

Dressing is believed to an important part of the creating good impression of the personality. The candidates are advised that they should put on sober, neat and clean clothes that should leave the image of your sophisticated personality. You should look like a teacher. Your dressing, hair style and manners should not indicate that you are an immature young person who is not looking responsible enough to be appointed as a lecturer.

As a well-dressed candidate, you should carry your documents, interview call letter and other material (thesis, published articles, books, etc.) and leave for the prescribed center. You should reach there in time. You should report to the desk made for this purpose and follow the concerned officials' instructions calmly. You should not get angry at all. Then move to the suggested building and wait there for your turn. You may have a light discussion with your fellows waiting for their turn but should not indulge in any political or controversial discussion that may spoil the company.

### Check List for Interview

- An interview letter
- Online interview schedule
- Original degrees
- Certificates
- Transcripts
- Domicile
- CNIC

## **Introducing Yourself**

While introducing yourself do not forget mentioning the following.

- Your Name
- Your Professional background
- The family background
- Qualification/Education
- Achievement/distinction
- Future plans.

## **In Interview Room**

- You should enter the room and say Assalam o Alaikum with a smile
- Have your seat with permission.
- You should not be nervous and try to be calm.
- Listen to the panelist's questions calmly, think a few seconds and respond confidently
- If you don't know the answer of a question, you may skip it and don't show any nervousness as nobody knows everything.
- If by character, you are not extrovert, don't worry at all.
- Many time, introverts perform better than extroverts.
- If you fail to respond for any question related to national, international or current information, don't bother at all.
- Right responses to the General knowledge questions supplement your performance,
- Your original performance is based on your subject knowledge.
- When your interview is concluded, you should thank the panel with a smile and leave the room walking gracefully.
- Say nothing negative about the panel out of the room and again report to the concerned desk.
- Afterwards, you should not think much about it.
- Just pray to Allah Almighty for success and be optimist.

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF**  
**SUBJECT SPECIALIST ENGLISH (BS-17) (MALE & FEMALE)**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

1. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specified place of ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling box have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them before attempting.
5. Read the Instructions for filling your ROLL NO. and marking your answer on the ANSWER SHEET before starting answering.
6. Sign the Answer Sheet in the box provided at the bottom corner.
7. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet, to the staff, at the end of the test.

**The following Incomplete statements are followed by four options. Choose the most appropriate option to complete the statements.**

1. A type of literature, characterized by its particular subject or style is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) genitive (B) genius  
 (C) genome (D) genre
2. By the middle of 14<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_ was the native language of all classes.  
 (A) English (B) Latin  
 (C) French (D) Greek
3. The enthusiastic addiction to the study of the writers of Greek and Roman antiquity led to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Characters are mentioned in Chaucer's Prologue<br/>           (A) 27 (B) 28<br/>           (C) 29 (D) 30</li> <li>5. _____ was known as Madam Eglantine<br/>           (A) Wife of bath (B) Prioress<br/>           (C) Both A and B (D) None of these</li> <li>6. _____ is the Saint Julian of his country.<br/>           (A) Franklin (B) Parson<br/>           (C) Plowman (D) Squire</li> <li>7. Among Chaucer's character who had locks well curled as if they'd laid in press.<br/>           (A) Parson (B) Wife of bath</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Petrarchism (B) Humanism<br/>           (C) Socialism (D) Communism</li> </ol> |
|---|---|



- (C) Knight (D) Squire
8. Spirits in the Rape of the Lock are called:  
 (A) Ghosts (B) Spirits  
 (C) Supernatural machinery  
 (D) None of these
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the representative of fickle minded friends:  
 (A) Belinda (B) Clarissa  
 (C) Betty (D) None of these
10. Love affair was the chief \_\_\_\_\_ of the ladies of upper class in 18<sup>th</sup> century:  
 (A) Passion (B) Obsession  
 (C) Occupation (D) None of these
11. Termagant woman turned in to \_\_\_\_\_ after death.  
 (A) Salamander (B) Gnomes  
 (C) Sylph (D) None of these
12. The poem "Go and catch a falling star" by John Donne throws light on \_\_\_\_\_ of life.  
 (A) Improbabilities (B) Impossibilities  
 (C) Impracticability (D) All of them
13. Milton was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Oxford (B) Wales  
 (C) Rome (D) London
14. Milton himself wrote about his boyhood in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Paradise Lost (B) On his blindness  
 (C) 2<sup>nd</sup> defences of English people  
 (D) Paradise Regained
15. Milton took his degree of MA in English literature form:  
 (A) Italy (B) Cambridge  
 (C) Oxford (D) Washington
16. The paradise Lost was completed in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) 1663 (B) 1660  
 (C) 1650 (D) 1620
17. Which of the following work is not of Milton?  
 (A) The Paradise Lost  
 (B) The Paradise Regained  
 (C) Samson Agonistes  
 (D) Iliad
18. Neologism means:  
 (A) Neon  
 (B) A new meaning of a word  
 (C) Neo natal (D) Neo classical
19. "The Paradise Lost" is written in:  
 (A) Regular (B) Blank Verse  
 (C) Both A and B (D) None of these
20. The scene of Action in the book first of "The Paradise Lost" takes place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Heaven (B) Hell  
 (C) Moon (D) The Earth
21. Whom does Satan discover the next angel in rank?  
 (A) Beelzebub (B) Mammon  
 (C) Belial (D) Eve

22. Chemos was the ruined angel whose other name was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Peor (B) Belial  
(C) Mammon (D) None of these
23. A short poem or phrase that expresses an idea in a clever or amusing way is called:
- (A) An epic (B) An epigram  
(C) Epilogue (D) None of these
24. "The Paradise Lost" was published in:
- (A) 1667 (B) 1670  
(C) 1652 (D) 1680
25. "Second Defence of English People" was written in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) English (B) French  
(C) Latin (D) Greek
26. In the novel "Pride & Prejudice" the Bennet Family lives in the village of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Pemberley (B) Longbourn  
(C) Rosings (D) London
27. Elizabeth's best friend is named as \_\_\_\_\_ in "Pride and Prejudice"
- (A) Mrs. Phillips (B) Charlotte Lucas  
(C) Miss Bingley (D) None of these
28. Lady Catherine de Bourgh is Darcy's \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Aunt (B) Sister  
(C) Mother (D) First Wife
29. To which Bennet daughter does Mr. Collins propose marriage?
- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Mary (D) Lydia
30. What does Lady Catherine forbid Elizabeth to do?
- (A) Marry Bingley (B) To resist Rosings  
(C) Marry Darcy (D) See Wickham
31. "Pride & Prejudice" depicts \_\_\_\_\_ marriages in all:
- (A) 4 (B) 5  
(C) 6 (D) 7
32. Jane Austen's 'limited range' has been compared to \_\_\_\_\_ inches of Ivory:
- (A) 2 (B) 5  
(C) 6 (D) 7
33. Francis Bacon was born on \_\_\_\_\_ in London:
- (A) March 27, 1562 (B) October 16, 1563  
(C) September 3, 1561  
(D) January 22, 1561
34. According to Bacon, by pains men reach to greater \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Pains (B) Posts  
(C) Wealth (D) Fame
35. Bacon says that an ungracious son \_\_\_\_\_ the mother:
- (A) Disturbs (B) Discourages  
(C) Blames (D) Shames
36. Gulliver loved \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Travelling (B) Writing  
(C) Reading (D) Fighting

37. In Lilliput, Gulliver finds \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Honesty (B) Reading  
 (C) Political Intrigues  
 (D) Comradeship
38. Brobdingnagian King believes that common-sense, reason and justice should be the basis of all \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Lands (B) Rulers  
 (C) Governments (D) People
39. Russell divides his book *The Conquest of Happiness* into \_\_\_\_\_ halves:  
 (A) 1 (B) 2  
 (C) 3 (D) 4
40. In his childhood Russell was interested in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Philosophy (B) Chemistry  
 (C) Physics (D) Mathematics
41. Narcissism means \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Interest in one's own self  
 (B) Middle class  
 (C) Aristocratic family  
 (D) Poor family
42. Gulliver finds no concepts of \_\_\_\_\_ in Yahoos:  
 (A) Greed (B) Dishonesty  
 (C) Falsehood (D) Morality
43. Francis Bacon came of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Art loving family  
 (B) Middle class  
 (C) Aristocratic family  
 (D) Poor family
44. According to Bacon's Philosophy, respect to one's superiors is not an act of servility but of \_\_\_\_\_ duty:  
 (A) Religious (B) Moral  
 (C) Practical (D) None of these
45. Bacon was intellectually great but morally weak is said by:  
 (A) Dryden (B) Pope  
 (C) Marlowe (D) T.S. Eliot
46. Nothing is beneath science, nor above science according to:  
 (A) Aristotle (B) T.S. Eliot  
 (C) Bacon (D) Swift
47. I have taken all knowledge to be my province is the claim of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Bacon (B) Russell  
 (C) Aristotle (D) Swift
48. "The New Atlantis" is a kind of novel describing another Utopia as seen by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Dryden (B) T.S. Eliot  
 (C) Bacon (D) None of these
49. Huxley's pessimism about large scale social organization was depended by the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Black Death  
 (B) Outbreak of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War  
 (C) Decline of Church  
 (D) None of these
50. In "Gulliver's Travels" Swift paints a dark picture of:

- (A) Religion (B) Poetry  
(C) Drama  
(D) Political Institutions and manners

51. Tragic history of Dr. Faustus opens with \_\_\_\_  
(A) Dr. Faustus in his study  
(B) The speech of Wagner  
(C) Chorus (D) None of these
52. Dr. Faustus rejects which branch of science?  
(A) Divinity (B) Chemistry  
(C) Physics (D) All of these
53. Valdes and Cornelius are two \_\_\_\_  
(A) Devils (B) Faustus's friends  
(C) Faustus's enemies  
(D) None of these
54. Oedipus Rex' focuses on role of \_\_\_\_  
(A) Chance (B) Fate  
(C) Miscalculation (D) None of these
55. One of the contemporaries of Sophocles was \_\_\_\_  
(A) Euripides (B) Wild  
(C) G.B. Shaw (D) Ibsen
56. "The Comedy of Errors" was written during \_\_\_\_  
(A) 1588 to 1594 (B) 1594 to 1600  
(C) 1600 to 1608 (D) None of these
57. Which of the following is a tragicomedy?  
(A) Hamlet (B) Othello  
(C) Winter's Tale (D) King Lear
58. Bertrand Russell was \_\_\_\_

- (A) Rationalist (B) Agnostic  
(C) A Fantasy (D) Both A and C

59. A short story that teaches moral or spiritual lesson is called \_\_\_\_  
(A) A Moral Story (B) A Parable  
(C) A Fantasy (D) None of these
60. The masterpiece poem composed by T.S. Eliot is \_\_\_\_  
(A) The Hollow Men (B) Ash Wednesday  
(C) The Waste Land (D) East Coker
61. "Barchester Towers" is a famous novel written by \_\_\_\_  
(A) Hardy (B) George Eliot  
(C) Trollope (D) None of these
62. Hardy is believed to be a \_\_\_\_  
(A) Pessimist (B) Pragmatist  
(C) Both A and B (D) None of these
63. Charles Dickens was a \_\_\_\_ novelist.  
(A) Romantic (B) Victorian  
(C) Both A and B (D) None of these
64. Sylvia Plath's poems are noted for their personal imagery and intense \_\_\_\_  
(A) Grip (B) Grief  
(C) Dedication (D) Focus
65. Sylvia Plath became popular because of her \_\_\_\_  
(A) Novel (B) Journals  
(C) Poetry (D) Plays
66. Syntactic is concerned with \_\_\_\_  
(A) Phonetics (B) Socio Linguistics

- (C) Syntax (D) None of these
67. Poem "The Winding Stair" was composed by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) T.S. Eliot (B) W.B. Yeats  
 (C) Edith Sitwell (D) None of these
68. The period of "University Wits" was a little more than \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) 6 years (B) 10 year  
 (C) 5 years (D) None of these
69. Four history plays were written by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Marlowe (B) John Lyly  
 (C) Peelo (D) Shakespeare
70. Machiavelli was \_\_\_\_\_ Philosopher.  
 (A) German (B) Italian  
 (C) Spanish (D) French
71. "The Metaphysical poets" is a critical treatise by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) John Donne (B) Arnold  
 (C) T.S. Eliot (D) None of these
72. "Importance of being Earnest" was written by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) James Joyce (B) Oscar Wilde  
 (C) Harold Robins (D) None of these
73. The Central idea of the song "Go and catch a falling star" by Donne focuses on:  
 (A) Women's faithlessness  
 (B) Women passion in love  
 (C) Kindness of women  
 (D) None of these
74. Poetry takes its origin from emotions recollected in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Serenity (B) Tranquillity  
 (C) Nature (D) None of these
75. Robert Frost's poem "The Road Not Taken" is a poem with the idea of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Optional (B) Duality  
 (C) Dogmatism (D) Both A and C
76. Thomas Moore's "Utopia" was originally written in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Spanish (B) French  
 (C) English (D) Latin
77. English Language has \_\_\_\_\_ phonemes in its sound system:  
 (A) 24 (B) 34  
 (C) 44 (D) 54
78. Linguistics deals with \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Phonetics & Phonology  
 (B) Semantics  
 (C) Morphology & Syntax  
 (D) A, B and C
79. Diachronic Linguistics studies Language in the context of:  
 (A) Society (B) Culture  
 (C) Psychology (D) History
80. We study Language varieties in:  
 (A) Psycholinguistics  
 (B) Sociolinguistics  
 (C) Applied Linguistics  
 (D) Historical Linguistics

**Choose the SYNONYMS of:**

81. Dormant:  
 (A) Active (B) Vigilant  
 (C) Warrior (D) Inert
82. Entrammel:  
 (A) Entangle (B) Extricate  
 (C) Apathy (D) Amuse
83. Frivolous:  
 (A) Serious (B) Trivial  
 (C) Peculiar (D) Candid
84. Fugitive:  
 (A) Escaping (B) Enduring  
 (C) Vain (D) Weak
85. Grotesque:  
 (A) Ordinary (B) Strangely ugly  
 (C) Usual (D) Crawl

**Choose the ANTONYMS of:**

86. Concord:  
 (A) Consolidate (B) Bestow  
 (C) Outline (D) Discord
87. Dissipate:  
 (A) Accumulate (B) Distil  
 (C) Percolate (D) Emanate
88. Ephemeral:  
 (A) Transient (B) Perpetual  
 (C) Dislocate (D) Demote
89. Erudition:  
 (A) Evict (B) Dubious

(C) Ignorance (D) Scholarship

90. Circumlocution:  
 (A) Amass (B) Ambiguity  
 (C) Effusion (D) Simplicity

**Select the proper Proposition to complete the sentence:**

91. We are both going \_\_\_\_\_ the same job:  
 (A) after (B) for  
 (C) down (D) before
92. She slipped and went \_\_\_\_\_ with a bump:  
 (A) before (B) down  
 (C) for (D) in
93. If the \_\_\_\_\_ moon goes, it disappears behind a cloud:  
 (A) after (B) for  
 (C) in (D) of
94. I always start the day by going \_\_\_\_\_ my mail:  
 (A) for (B) off  
 (C) on (D) through
95. Many Irish People went \_\_\_\_\_ to America during the famine:  
 (A) by (B) for  
 (C) over (D) in

Complete the sentence by choosing the most appropriate option:

96. Many boys were \_\_\_\_\_ a street corners for the coffee bar to open:  
 (A) Hanging upon (B) Hanging about  
 (C) Hanging back (D) Hanging on
97. His monotonous voice acted like \_\_\_\_\_ and his audience was soon asleep:  
 (A) An Emetic (B) An Anesthetic  
 (C) A Sedative (D) A Purgative
98. My finger is still \_\_\_\_\_ where I caught it in the door yesterday:

- (A) Sore (B) Wounded  
 (C) Injured (D) Bruised
99. The flood water pushed against the river wall and \_\_\_\_\_ from a sudden break made by it:  
 (A) Ran out (B) Serged up  
 (C) Gushed out (D) Flowed
100. Modern architecture has discarded the \_\_\_\_\_ trimming on buildings and emphasizes simplicity of life:  
 (A) Flamboyant (B) Flabbergasting  
 (C) Gaudy (D) Gaunt

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF**  
**LECTURER ENGLISH (BS-17)**  
**(MALE/ FEMALE)**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTIONS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

1. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specified place of ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling box have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them carefully before you attempt.
5. Read the instructions for filling your ROLL NO. and marking your answer on the ANSWER SHEET carefully before you start answering.
6. Sign the Answer Sheet in the box provided at the bottom corner.
7. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet, to the Staff, at the end of test.

1. Who authored *Piers Plowman*?  
 (A) Chaucer  
 (B) **William Langland**  
 (C) Sir Thomas Malory  
 (D) Geoffrey of Monmouth
2. \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to a relatively small group of creative geniuses whose greatest works were written after they turned 50.  
 (A) Coleridge (B) Keats  
 (C) **Milton** (D) Spenser
3. What characterizes a "metaphysical conceit," a strategy characteristic of John Donne's poetry?  
 (A) Confession that avoids questions of moral accountability  
 (B) Self-definition through images  
 (C) **The linking of images from very different ranges of experience**  
 (D) The chaining of images representing solid and gaseous elements
4. What is the title to Milton's blank-verse epic that is written in and critiques the epic tradition?  
 (A) *The Divine Comedy* (B) *Lycidas*  
 (C) ***Paradise Lost*** (D) *L'Allegro*
5. Which poets collaborated on the *Lyrical Ballads* of 1798?  
 (A) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley  
 (B) Dorothy Wordsworth and William Wordsworth  
 (C) **William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge**  
 (D) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt
6. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing 'rustic life and language as well as social outcasts not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?



- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft  
(B) William Wordsworth  
(C) William Blake  
(D) Leigh Hunt
7. Published together in 1609, Shakespeare's \_\_\_\_\_ Sonnets, in number, are the only direct expression of the poet's own feelings that we possess; for his plays are the most impersonal in all literature.  
(A) 152 (B) 153  
(C) 154 (D) 155
8. Sylvia Plath was the wife of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Ted Hughes (B) T.S. Eliot  
(C) Ezra Pound (D) W.H. Auden
9. In *The Rime of Ancient Mariner*, two figures on the ship cast dice for the Ancient Mariner and the ship; \_\_\_\_\_ wins the Mariner.  
(A) Life (B) Death  
(C) Life-in-Death (D) Death-in-Life
10. Coleridge under subtle states of feeling including depression and irrational sense of guilt found an outlet in fantasy, supremely in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) *Sleep and La Belle Dame Sans Merci*  
(B) *The Rime of Ancient Mariner* and *Kublai Khan*  
(C) *Lucy Gray* and *Reverie of Susan*  
(D) *She Walks in Beauty* and *Hours of idleness*
11. Where youth grows pale and scepter thin and dies \_\_\_\_\_ Who is Keats in his *Ode to Nightingale* referring to?  
(A) George Keats (B) Tom Keats  
(C) Fanny Keats (D) Fanny Browne
12. Keats was of the opinion that some certainties were best left open to imagination and that the element of doubt and ambiguity added \_\_\_\_\_ and specialty to a concept.  
(A) Classicism  
(B) Neo-classicism  
(C) Romanticism  
(D) Neo-romanticism
13. Wyatt and Surrey in 16<sup>th</sup> century imported the \_\_\_\_\_ into the English Language.  
(A) Shakespearean sonnet  
(B) Spenserian sonnet  
(C) Patrician sonnet  
(D) Petrarchan sonnet
14. Adrienne Rich's *Aunt Jennifer's Tigers* contrasts the creative needlework produced by Aunt Jenifer with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band  
(B) Denizens of a world of green  
(C) Men beneath the tree  
(D) Sleek chivalric certainty
15. Alexander Pope's \_\_\_\_\_ recasts a petty high-society scandal as a mythological battle for the virtue of an innocent.  
(A) *Summer*  
(B) *Sound and Sense*  
(C) *Eloisa to Abelard*  
(D) *The Rape of the Lock*
16. \_\_\_\_\_ was an exile at Eton, a revolutionary thinker, an intellectual for whom to think was normally to do.  
(A) Keats (B) Shelley  
(C) Byron (D) Coleridge
17. The energy vision and music of the most exciting English lyric poets Shelley are exemplified in \_\_\_\_\_ an elegy for John Keats  
(A) *L'Allegro* (B) *Mont Blanc*

- (C) Hyperion (D) Adonis
18. Fries classifies utterance into \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Single minimum free utterance  
 (B) single free utterance, not minimum but expanded
19. A word /set of words followed by a pause and revealing an intelligible purpose is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) word (B) phrase  
 (C) clause (D) sentence
20. The label \_\_\_\_\_ denotes a form: a group of words with a subject and a predicate.  
 (A) fragment (B) word  
 (C) sentence (D) clause
21. Lexical unit in which two or more lexical morphemes are juxtaposed are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) idiom (B) phrase  
 (C) compound (D) clause
22. \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Reciprocal pronouns  
 (B) reflexive pronouns  
 (C) Both A and B  
 (D) None of these
23. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced at the beginning of the century by Ferdinand de Saussure (1957-1913) as a deliberate reaction to the historically oriented linguistics of the 19th century.  
 (A) Duality of patterning  
 (B) Structuralism  
 (C) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis  
 (D) Linguistic determinism
24. \_\_\_\_\_ are consonants for which the flow of air is stopped or restricted by the two lips.  
 (A) Nasal (B) Affricative  
 (C) Glottal (D) Bilabial
25. On linguistic map a line indicating the degree of linguistic change is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) dialect (B) registers  
 (C) isogloss (D) idiolect
26. A contract language, a mixture of elements from different natural languages is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) idiolect (B) dialect  
 (C) diglossia (D) pidgin
27. The smallest parts of expression associated with some meaning are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) stems (B) morphemes  
 (C) suffixes (D) prefixes
28. Linguistics which investigates how the people speak and use language in a given speech community at a given time is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) diachronic linguistics  
 (B) synchronic linguistics  
 (C) comparative linguistics  
 (D) All of these
29. The study of hearing and the perception of speech sounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) articulatory phonetics  
 (B) acoustic phonetics  
 (C) auditory phonetics  
 (D) none of these
30. Consonant that is produced with a stricture is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Plosives or stops

- (B) articulations  
(C) allric variations  
(D) none of these
31. According to Bloomfield, the organization of sound into patterns is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) phonetics (B) **phonology**  
(C) antilogy (D) lexography
32. Phoneme, Phone, Allophone are the concepts of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) phonetics (B) **phonology**  
(C) anthropology (D) linguistics
33. When a pidgin becomes a lingua-franca, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dialect (B) idiolect  
(C) **creole** (D) diglossia
34. The opening slot in the sentence patterns, filled by a noun phrase or other nominal, which functions as the topic of the sentence \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) complement (B) **subject**  
(C) predicate (D) adjunct
35. Mood is related to illocutionary force. Moods are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) speaker oriented  
(B) subject oriented  
(C) epistemic  
(D) **All of these**
36. Skinner was influential in defining radical \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Structuralism (B) Behaviorism  
(C) Cogitative Approach (D) None of these
37. A form of teaching writing in which learners are given step-by-step instructions is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) writing organizational skills  
(B) editing skills  
(C) free writing  
(D) **guided writing**
38. Another name for Grammar Translation Method is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Aural Method  
(B) **Classical Method**  
(C) Direct Method  
(D) Communicative Method
39. The set of all possible grammatical sentences in the language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Langue (B) le language  
(C) parole (D) **All of these**
40. The Oral Method is not a complete method itself \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) outdated (B) obsolete  
(C) defected  
(D) **necessary part/phase of the complete method**
41. \_\_\_\_\_ was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948, "for his outstanding, pioneer contribution to present-day poetry."  
(A) W. H. Auden  
(B) Emily Dickinson  
(C) **T.S. Eliot**  
(D) Ezra Pound
42. Culture and Imperialism is a sequel to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Nationalism (B) **Orientalism**  
(C) Marxism (D) None of these
43. Voltaire, Pope, Swift, and Kant belonged to the philosophical movement of the eighteenth century that celebrated reason - clarity of thought and statement, scientific thinking, and a person's ability to perfect oneself  
(A) **Enlightenment** (B) Renaissance  
(C) Reformation (D) None of these

44. Bacon's devotedness to \_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for his rapid rise in the British Court which won him knighthood.  
 (A) Henry VIII (B) Mary Tudor  
 (C) Elizabeth I (D) James I
45. In the *Defense of Poesy*, what did Sidney attribute to poetry?  
 (A) A realistic power that cannot be made to seem like mere illusion and trickery  
 (B) A defensive power whereby poetry and its figurative expressions allow the poet to avoid censorship  
 (C) A magical power whereby poetry plays tricks on the reader  
 (D) A moral power whereby poetry encourages the reader to emulate virtuous models.
46. Which of the following Shakespearean plays is NOT a tragi-comi?  
 (A) A Winter's Tale  
 (B) Romeo and Juliet  
 (C) The Tempest  
 (D) The Merchant of Venice
47. ...a delicate visual, called, \_\_\_\_\_ operates in Oscar Wilde's *Importance of Being Ernest* crystallizing underlying meanings;...  
 (A) Symbolisms (B) Puns  
 (C) Imagery (D) Diction
48. Linde in Ibsen's *A Doll's House* provides a sub-plot by her relations with Krogstad and she serves a foil and model to \_\_\_\_\_ who recognizes through her that a woman is entitled to her own judgment and independent thought.  
 (A) Gina (B) Rebecca  
 (C) Nora (D) Hedda
49. G. B. Shaw was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ as the dramatist's plays exactly fitted every middle and professional class suburb in Europe.  
 (A) Racine (B) Moire  
 (C) Ibsen (D) Shakespeare
50. Contemporary drama saw Brecht create \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) street theatre  
 (B) theatre of absurd  
 (C) epic theatre  
 (D) Roman theatre
51. *Paradise Lost* was written to be a justification of \_\_\_\_\_ resting on theological system as definite and almost as carefully articulated in the *De Doctrina Christiana* as Dante had accepted from the *Summa of Aquinas*.  
 (A) the ways of Satan to men  
 (B) the ways of Man to Satan  
 (C) the ways of God to Man  
 (D) None of these
52. What does Keats refer the urn to?  
 (A) An unravish'd bride of quietness  
 (B) Leaf-fring'd legend haunts  
 (C) Sylvan author  
 (D) Bold lover
53. George Eliot put a good deal of her divided feelings about \_\_\_\_\_ into the story of Maggie and Tom.  
 (A) Religion  
 (B) her own childhood  
 (C) farm life  
 (D) social norms
54. No 19<sup>th</sup> century successor in the novel/theatre approaches the \_\_\_\_\_ Jane Austen developed by formal discipline and concentration of theme.

- (A) Economy of words and action  
 (B) use of paradox  
 (C) use of puns  
 (D) use of unities
55. The Faerie Queene, an epic poem and fantastical celebrating the Tudor dynasty and Elizabeth 1, is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) legend (B) elegy  
 (C) allegory (D) None of these
56. Taufiq Rafat's concern with the \_\_\_\_\_ is one expression of conflict between tradition and modernity which has been a feature of all ex-colonies,  
 (A) parallelism (B) imagery  
 (C) Pun  
 (D) Pakistani idiom
57. Sophocles uses the chorus, a group of \_\_\_\_\_ Thebans to comment of the play's action and to foreshadow future events.  
 (A) 50 (B) 11  
 (C) 15 (D) 12
58. Eugene O'Neill argues that there can be "tragedy of the common man."  
 (A) False—it was Tennessee Williams  
 (B) False—it was Arthur Miller  
 (C) False—it was Thornton Wilder  
 (D) True
59. The three primary characteristics of theatre of the absurd are.  
 (A) plot structure, prose language, and characters who are often noble or royal  
 (B) illogical plots, language that uses nonsense and non sequitur, and characters that are existential beings.  
 (C) plots, verse language, and stereotypical characters  
 (D) epic plots, sung dialogue, and characters that showcase the working man.
60. The literature of \_\_\_\_\_ saw the steady emergence of novel which provided real literature for children, either for their instruction or entertainment. Thus, the child became either the central subject and/or object of a many of writings  
 (A) Elizabethan Age (B) Romantic Age  
 (C) Augustan Age (D) Victorian Age
61. \_\_\_\_\_, the Wife of Bath's fame derives from Chaucer's deft characterization of her as a brassy, bawdy woman.  
 (A) Alice (B) Alisoun  
 (C) Annette (D) Amy
62. Between 1349-1350, England lost nearly half of its population to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Plague (B) Yellow Fever  
 (C) Earthquake (D) Black Death
63. Keats wrote his six great odes \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) between 1816 to 1819  
 (B) between December and January 1814  
 (C) between April and September 1819  
 (D) between May and June 1817
64. Byron sealed his European reputation as a rebel by his death while supporting the \_\_\_\_\_ against the Turks.  
 (A) Mustafa Kamal  
 (B) The Greek Revolt  
 (C) The Iran Revolt  
 (D) The Turkish Revolt
65. Philosophically Shelley was a follower of \_\_\_\_\_, holding the world of appearances less real than the world of underlying Forms and Ideas  
 (A) Aristotle (B) Sophocles

- (C) Plato (D) Zeno
66. George Orwell continues the great ironic tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ and others.  
 (A) Lewis Carol (B) Daniel Defoe  
 (C) Voltaire (D) Swift
67. The sonnet on \_\_\_\_\_ records a moment of vision in which Wordsworth for once is able to achieve a satisfactory ordering of the complexities of the city.  
 (A) Reverie of Poor Susan  
 (B) **Westminster Bridge (1802)**  
 (C) I travelled among unknown men  
 (D) When I have memory
68. According to, \_\_\_\_\_ the novels of the eighteen forties do not reflect the respective society but they try to define it and in their attempt at defining the society they also participate in the common social process  
 (A) Samuel Johnson  
 (B) **Raymond Williams**  
 (C) T.S. Eliot  
 (D) Huxley
69. Postcolonial Literature addresses \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) **the new cultural identity of the colonies**  
 (B) travelogues  
 (C) biographies  
 (D) autobiographies
70. Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?  
 (A) heroic epic (B) **morality play**  
 (C) the romance (D) the short story
71. A word that sounds like the right word but means something quite different is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Witticism (B) Epigram  
 (C) **Pun** (D) Pathos
72. Which of the following is NOT a technique of comedy?  
 (A) Plot complications  
 (B) Verbal humor  
 (C) **Strong emphasis on suspense**  
 (D) Comedy of character
73. Following \_\_\_\_\_ model of pretending to defend the October Revolution, Orwell protests at the corruption of Communism's ideals in the Soviet Union by Stalin.  
 (A) Bolshevik's (B) **Trotsky's**  
 (C) Lenin's (D) Kerensky's
74. Which poem of Frost does the line '....good fences make good neighbors....' remind you of?  
 (A) Tuft of Flowers  
 (B) **The Road Not Taken**  
 (C) Desert Places  
 (D) Mending Walls
75. \_\_\_\_\_ represented the feelings of an age anxious about the miserable conditions of its children, and inspired others to make a similar protest.  
 (A) Tess (Thomas Hardy)  
 (B) **Oliver Twist (Charles Dickens)**  
 (C) Pride and Prejudice (Jane Austen)  
 (D) Middlemarch (George Eliot)
76. "\_\_\_\_\_ it is a sort of poetical chronicle. At the end one has the feeling that poetry and daily life have got parted, and will never come together again...."Which work of Ahmed Ali is Forster referring to?  
 (A) **Rats and Diplomats**

- (B) *Ocean of Night*  
 (C) The Golden Tradition  
 (D) *Twilight in Delhi*

77. The conflict of life with the forces of experience places Dickens as heir to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Classical Poets  
 (B) Neo-classic Poets  
 (C) Romantic Poets  
 (D) Elizabethan Poets

78. After graduating in 1931 Ahmed Ali earned his living as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Lecturer (B) Novelist  
 (C) Short-story writer (D) Ambassador

79. The novel as a vehicle for psychological analysis rather than the recounting of events, became the major literary form in mid-\_\_\_\_\_ century.

- (A) 18<sup>th</sup> century (B) 19<sup>th</sup> century  
 (C) 20<sup>th</sup> century (D) 21<sup>st</sup> century

**Choose the correct word/pair of words that best fits the meaning of the following sentences as a whole: -**

80. Except for eggs, which rarely go \_\_\_\_\_ in price, the cost of groceries is going \_\_\_\_\_ of sight.

- (A) out, up (B) down, out  
 (C) down, up (D) up, out

81. The misunderstanding \_\_\_\_\_ the two parties was \_\_\_\_\_ a scheduling conflict.

- (A) among, upon (B) between, over  
 (C) about, on (D) among, on

82. Fancy the happiness \_\_\_\_\_ Pinocchio \_\_\_\_\_ finding himself free

- (A) off, on (B) of, while  
 (C) of, on (D) about, on

83. Paradoxically, the more \_\_\_\_\_ the details Noor chooses, the more able is she to depict her picturesque landscapes.

- (A) fanciful (B) meritorious  
 (C) realistic (D) illustrated

84. Time flies \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) like a knife (B) like wings  
 (C) like an arrow (D) a blizzard

85. In the landscape so calm and beautiful, it was hard to believe that anything \_\_\_\_\_ could occur.

- (A) untoward (B) temperate  
 (C) halcyon (D) seemly

86. You need to consider the \_\_\_\_\_ before you make a decision.

- (A) odds and ends (B) tooth and nail  
 (C) pros and cons (D) safe and sound

87. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Minister's statement cannot be verified by people who have no access to official records.

- (A) ambiguity (B) verbosity  
 (C) validity (D) veracity

88. The \_\_\_\_\_ sounded lame to her and she did not want to give in.

- (A) promises (B) observations  
 (C) excuses (D) statements

89. Which of these sentences does not contain an adverb?

- (A) The child ran happily towards his mother  
 (B) Sara walked to the shops.  
 (C) The mother gently woke the sleeping baby  
 (D) I visited my mum yesterday

90. Choose the correct sentence

- (A) You'll be shocked when I tell you who called me last night  
 (B) You'll be shocked when I tell you whom called me last night  
 (C) You'll be shocked when I tell you what called me last night  
 (D) You'll be shocked when that I tell you who called me last night

Choose the correct Antonyms of the following,

91. Patrician

- (A) common; bourgeois; unrefined; lower-class  
 (B) boss; superior; chief; leader  
 (C) authentic; doubtless; real; true  
 (D) break; separation; division;

92. Acumen

- (A) plain; bland; unadorned; austere  
 (B) ignorance; ineptness; stupidity  
 (C) noticeable; obvious; conspicuous; salient  
 (D) bending; flexible; pliable

93. Pull the rug from under

- (A) to use influence (B) abruptly ruin  
 (C) for a loop (D) to knock down

94. Grotesque

- (A) archaic (B) whimsical  
 (C) graceful (D) mild

95. Zenith

- (A) pinnacle (B) nadir  
 (C) afford (D) naught

Choose the correct Synonyms of the following:

96. Pique:

- (A) Question (B) Delay  
 (C) Arouse (D) Grow

97. Circumvent:

- (A) Hate (B) Seek  
 (C) Avoid (D) Choose

98. Paradoxical:

- (A) Productive (B) Contradictory  
 (C) Productive (D) Fair

99. Close Shave

- (A) Hair's breadth  
 (B) by the skin of one's teeth  
 (C) narrow escape  
 (D) All of these

100. Spoken

- (A) vocal (B) written  
 (C) aural (D) unspoken



# ENGLISH

## 1. KEY CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. Life, such as stories, poems and plays.  
(A) Definitions (B) Researches  
(C) Surveys (D) Feelings  
➤ Ans: (D) Feelings
2. The main literary \_\_\_\_\_ are fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama  
(A) Forms (B) Categories  
(C) Genres (D) Papers  
➤ Ans: (C) Genres
3. Literary style refers to the ways of writing employed in literature by individual writers or the way the mind of the author expresses itself in words.  
(A) Image (B) Style  
(C) Rhetoric (D) Speech  
➤ Ans: (B) Style
4. \_\_\_\_\_ means the words and phrases that create vivid sensory experiences for the reader.  
(A) Image (B) Style  
(C) Rhetoric (D) Speech  
➤ Ans: (A) Image
5. Mostly images are visual but \_\_\_\_\_ may also appeal to the senses of smell, hearing, taste, or touch.  
(A) Imagery (B) Style  
(C) Rhetoric (D) Speech  
➤ Ans: (A) Imagery
6. Controlling image is a single image or comparison that extends throughout a literary work and shapes its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Meaning (B) Form  
(C) Genre (D) Technique
7. \_\_\_\_\_ language communicates ideas beyond the ordinary or literal meaning of the words.  
(A) Literal (B) Contextual  
(C) Textual (D) Figurative  
➤ Ans: (D) Figurative
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a comment on or certain attitude towards the subject of the story.  
(A) Theme (B) Idea  
(C) Narration (D) Subject  
➤ Ans: (A) Theme
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a broad concept which embraces the theme.  
(A) Theme (B) Idea  
(C) Narration (D) Subject  
➤ Ans: (D) Subject
10. Irony is the contrast between \_\_\_\_\_ and reality. This incongruity has the effect of surprising the reader or viewer.  
(A) Faith (B) Imagination  
(C) Expectation (D) Change  
➤ Ans: (C) Expectation
11. Techniques of \_\_\_\_\_ include hyperbole, understatement, and sarcasm.  
(A) satire (B) fiction  
(C) drama (D) irony  
➤ Ans: (A) Satire
12. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to two meanings one of which is real and the other one ludicrous.  
(A) satire (B) sarcasm  
(C) drama (D) irony  
➤ Ans: (B) Sarcasm

13. Imaginative or Literary text means \_\_\_\_\_ writing in story, dramatic, or poetic form.  
 (A) Realist (B) Fictional  
 (C) Fantastic (D) Individualist  
 > Ans: (B) Fictional
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is an explicit comparison between two essentially unlike things using words such as "like" or "as".  
 (A) Mood (B) Simile  
 (C) Dialogue (D) Metaphor  
 > Ans: (B) Simile
15. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a comparison between unlike things that serves as a unifying element throughout a series of sentences or a whole piece.  
 (A) Illustration (B) Ideologue  
 (C) Exposition  
 (D) Extended Metaphor  
 > Ans: (D) Extended Metaphor
16. \_\_\_\_\_ means the mood, either moral, sensational, emotional or intellectual which dominates a story or novel.  
 (A) Feeling (B) Atmosphere  
 (C) Incident (D) Concept  
 > Ans: (B) Atmosphere
17. An extended metaphor helps to describe a scene, an event, a character, or a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Feeling (B) Picture  
 (C) Incident (D) Concept  
 > Ans: (D) Concept
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the feeling or atmosphere that a writer creates for the reader.  
 (A) Scene (B) Mood  
 (C) Image (D) Vision  
 > Ans: (A) Scene
19. The use of connotation, details, dialogue, imagery, figurative language, foreshadowing, setting, and rhythm can help establish \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Mood (B) Image  
 (C) Dialogue (D) Clarity  
 > Ans: (B) Image
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is largely concerned with factual information, although the writer shapes the information according to his or her purpose and viewpoint.  
 (A) Fiction (B) Novel  
 (C) Story (D) Nonfiction  
 > Ans: (D) Nonfiction
21. Biography, autobiography, and news articles are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Fiction (B) Novel  
 (C) Story (D) Nonfiction  
 > Ans: (D) Nonfiction
22. Like a caricature in art, \_\_\_\_\_ in literature mimics a subject or a style.  
 (A) Parody (B) Imitation  
 (C) Creativity (D) Fiction  
 > Ans: (A) Parody
23. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ may be to ridicule, to broaden understanding of, or to add insight the original work.  
 (A) parody (B) imitation  
 (C) creativity (D) fiction  
 > Ans: (A) parody
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of metaphor in which language relating to human action, motivation, and emotion is used to refer to non-human agents or objects or abstract concepts.  
 (A) simile (B) colloquial  
 (C) imagery (D) personification

➤ Ans: (D) personification

25. Pathetic fallacy is the belief that \_\_\_\_\_ shares our own moods and feelings.

- (A) nature (B) animals  
(C) plants (D) human beings

➤ Ans: (A) nature

26. Deviation corresponds to the traditional idea of poetic \_\_\_\_\_: the writer of literature is allowed in contrast to the everyday speaker to deviate from rules, maxims, or conventions.

- (A) justice (B) sense  
(C) value (D) license

➤ Ans: (D) license

27. Cases of neologism, live metaphor, or ungrammatical sentences, as well as archaisms, paradox, and oxymoron (the traditional tropes) are clear examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) deviation (B) sense  
(C) value (D) license

➤ Ans: (A) deviation

28. A wide variety of forms of \_\_\_\_\_ include rhyme, assonance, alliteration, meter, semantic symmetry, or antistrophe.

- (A) parallelism (B) license  
(C) deviation (D) metaphor

➤ Ans: (A) parallelism

29. Schema-oriented language means that the different participants in the same situation will have different schemas, related to their different \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) situation (B) context  
(C) varieties (D) viewpoints

➤ Ans: (D) viewpoints

30. Minimal Responses such as mmmm and yeah are devices to show the listener is listening, and they assist the speaker to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) continue (B) stop  
(C) explain (D) pause

➤ Ans: (A) continue

31. According to Robert Frost, an American poet, literature is a '\_\_\_\_\_ in words'.

- (A) depiction (B) performance  
(C) utterance (D) gossip

➤ Ans: (B) performance

32. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory holds that art is an imitation of something.

- (A) imitative (B) affective  
(C) expressive (D) formalist

➤ Ans: (A) imitative

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory often has a notion that art has given us not only pleasure but also knowledge and insight into the nature of reality.

- (A) imitative (B) affective  
(C) expressive (D) formalist

➤ Ans: (A) imitative

34. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory holds that the artist is not essentially an imitator but one who expresses his feelings.

- (A) imitative (B) affective  
(C) expressive (D) formalist

➤ Ans: (C) expressive

35. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of art hold that a work of art should arouse a particular emotion, or affect, in the perceiver.

- (A) imitative (B) affective  
(C) expressive (D) formalist

➤ Ans: (B) affective

36. Olympus was the high mountain where the \_\_\_\_\_ gods lived.  
 (A) Greek (B) Roman  
 (C) Indian (D) Egyptian  
 > Ans: (A) Greek
37. In The Greek Myth, the \_\_\_\_\_ was a place inside the earth that was made up of three places; Tartarus, The Asphodel Fields, and The Elysian Fields.  
 (A) Earth (B) Olympus  
 (C) Universe (D) Underworld  
 > Ans: (D) Underworld
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ was ruled by Hades, Zeus's brother.  
 (A) Earth (B) Olympus  
 (C) Universe (D) Underworld  
 > Ans: (D) Underworld
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ was ruled by Poseidon and his wife, Amphitrite, who was a sea-nymph.  
 (A) Earth (B) Olympus  
 (C) Ocean (D) Underworld  
 > Ans: (C) Ocean
40. \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the wind and the waves.  
 (A) Zeus (B) Apollo  
 (C) Poseidon (D) Dynasisu  
 > Ans: (C) Poseidon
41. The Greek myth relates that the sailors often made sacrifices to \_\_\_\_\_ so they would have smooth sailing.  
 (A) Zeus (B) Apollo  
 (C) Poseidon (D) Dynassius  
 > Ans: (C) Poseidon
42. The River \_\_\_\_\_ was the way to get to the underworld.  
 (A) Styx (B) Alps  
 (C) Alf (D) Amazon  
 > Ans: (A) Styx
43. Among the Olympian gods, Zeus was the supreme god who ruled the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sky (B) earth  
 (C) underworld (D) marriage  
 > Ans: (A) sky
44. Zeus' brother Poseidon ruled the sea and his brother Hades ruled the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sky (B) earth  
 (C) underworld (D) marriage  
 > Ans: (C) underworld
45. Zeus's sister Hestia ruled the \_\_\_\_\_ and Demeter took charge of the harvest.  
 (A) sky (B) earth  
 (C) underworld (D) marriage  
 > Ans: (B) earth
46. Zeus' wife, Hera, was the queen of heaven and the guardian of \_\_\_\_\_ and childbirth.  
 (A) sky (B) earth  
 (C) underworld (D) marriage  
 > Ans: (D) marriage
47. \_\_\_\_\_ assumed the form of Swan and woo Leda and the myth of Leda and Swan was created  
 (A) Apollo (B) Zeus  
 (C) Hermes (D) Hercules  
 > Ans: (B) Zeus
48. Zeus had many children by both \_\_\_\_\_ and immortal women.  
 (A) mortal (B) godly  
 (C) princely (D) royal  
 > Ans: (A) mortal

49. By the mortal Semele, Zeus had the son, \_\_\_\_\_ the god of wine and other form : of intoxication and ecstasy.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (B) Dionysus

50. By Leto, the Titan, Zeus fathered twins Apollo and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Hercules (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (C) Artemis

51. Apollo's sistr, \_\_\_\_\_, remained virgin and took hunting as her special province.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (C) Artemis

52. \_\_\_\_\_ the god of sun, became associated with music and prophecy.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (A) Apollo

53. The people visited his oracle (shrine) at Delphi to seek \_\_\_\_\_'s prophecy.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (A) Apollo

54. By the nymph, Maia, Zeus fathered \_\_\_\_\_ a trickster god who crossed all boundaries.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus  
(C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (D) Hermes

55. \_\_\_\_\_ guided the souls of the dead down to the underworld, carried messages between gods and mortals and wafted the magical sleep upon the wakeful.

- (A) Apollo (B) Dionysus

- (C) Artemis (D) Hermes

➤ Ans: (D) Hermes

56. Hera conceived \_\_\_\_\_ the blacksmith god without a male partner.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (B) Hephaestus

57. When Zeus hurled \_\_\_\_\_ from the Olympian onto the island of Lemnos, \_\_\_\_\_ got crippled.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (B) Hephaestus

58. Zeus and Metis, the daughter of Titan, were the parents of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (A) Athena

59. Metis's child \_\_\_\_\_ was born out of Zeus' head which Hephaestus split open with an axe.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (A) Athena

60. \_\_\_\_\_, another virgin goddess, embodied the power of practical intelligence in warfare and crafts work.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (A) Athena

61. \_\_\_\_\_ was a daughter of Zeus and Demeter, the goddess of grain, vegetation and the harvest.

- (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
(C) Persephone (D) Hades

➤ Ans: (C) Persephone

62. The god of underworld, \_\_\_\_\_, abducted Persephone when she was gathering flowers in the meadow to make her his bride.  
 (A) Athena (B) Hephaestus  
 (C) Persephone (D) Hades  
 > Ans: (D) Hades
63. Prometheus assisted humanity through the gift of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) water (B) fire  
 (C) earth (D) air  
 > Ans: (B) fire
64. The Thebans boasted descent from earthborn men who had sprung from the spot where Cadmus, the founder of \_\_\_\_\_, had sown the ground with the teeth of a sacred dragon.  
 (A) Athens (B) Thebes  
 (C) Spartans (D) Colonus  
 > Ans: (B) Thebes
65. Jason was a hero who sailed in the ship \_\_\_\_\_, with a band of heroes called the Argonauts on a dangerous quest for Golden Fleece.  
 (A) Argo (B) Fleet  
 (C) Sailor (D) Armageddon  
 > Ans: (A) Argo
66. When Jason rejected \_\_\_\_\_ for another woman, \_\_\_\_\_ used her magic to avenge herself with extreme cruelty.  
 (A) Medea (B) Helen  
 (C) Electra (D) Clytemnestra  
 > Ans: (A) Medea
67. The cause of Trojan Wars was \_\_\_\_\_, the most beautiful Greek woman, the wife of Menealus, who was abducted by Paris, the son of Prince of Troy.  
 (A) Medea (B) Helen  
 (C) Electra (D) Clytemnestra  
 > Ans: (B) Helen
68. Helen's husband, Menealus, and his brother \_\_\_\_\_ led an army of Greeks to besiege Troy when Paris abducted her.  
 (A) Paris (B) Achilles  
 (C) Agamemnon (D) Hector  
 > Ans: (C) Agamemnon
69. After ten years of Trojan Wars, with many heroes dead on both sides, the city fell to trick of the Trojan \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) toy (B) horse  
 (C) war (D) city  
 > Ans: (B) horse
70. Trojan \_\_\_\_\_ was a giant wooden \_\_\_\_\_ built by Greeks that they left at the gates of Troy when their army pretended to withdraw.  
 (A) toy (B) horse  
 (C) war (D) city  
 > Ans: (B) horse
71. Not knowing that the Greek heroes were hiding in the \_\_\_\_\_ the Trojans took the \_\_\_\_\_ into the city. The hidden Greeks slipped in, opened the gates and let their army in and defeated Troy.  
 (A) toy (B) horse  
 (C) war (D) city  
 > Ans: (B) toy
72. The Iliad, an epic by Homer, the Greek poet, tells the story of the Trojan \_\_\_\_\_ and another epic, Odyssey, tells the adventures of Odysseus that he made on his way to home at the end of Trojan \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) toy (B) horse  
 (C) war (D) city  
 > Ans: (C) war

73. Agamemnon returned home to be murdered by his faithless wife \_\_\_\_\_ and her paramour.

- (A) Medea (B) Helen  
(C) Electra (D) Clytemnestra

> Ans: (D) Clytemnestra

74. Odysseus returned home to his faithful wife \_\_\_\_\_ who protected her chastity and resisted all temptations for eighteen years.

- (A) Medea (B) Helen  
(C) Electra (D) Penelope

> Ans: (D) Penelope

75. \_\_\_\_\_, in Greek mythology, greatest of the Greek warriors in the Trojan Wars, was the son of Thetis, a sea nymph, and Peleus, king of Myrmidons.

- (A) Paris (B) Achilles  
(C) Agamemnon (D) Hector

> Ans: (B) Achilles

76. The great warrior, Trojan prince and Paris' elder brother, \_\_\_\_\_, was killed by Achilles.

- (A) Paris (B) Achilles  
(C) Agamemnon (D) Hector

> Ans: (D) Hector

77. \_\_\_\_\_ wounded Achilles' heel in the Trojan war.

- (A) Paris (B) Achilles

- (C) Agamemnon (D) Hector  
> Ans: (A) Paris

78. The term \_\_\_\_\_ heel refers to someone's key weakness that caused his fall.

- (A) Paris' (B) Achilles'  
(C) Agamemnon's (D) Hector's

> Ans: (B) Achilles'

79. Arthurian \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of tales in several languages that concern the legendary king Arthur of the Britain, his realm and his knights of the inner circle.

- (A) myth (B) tale  
(C) legend (D) story

> Ans: (C) legend

80. The Arthurian \_\_\_\_\_ is the most enduring tales in the recorded history.

- (A) myth (B) tale  
(C) legend (D) story

> Ans: (C) legend

81. The Arthurian \_\_\_\_\_ first appeared in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century and took its basic form between 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- (A) myth (B) tale  
(C) legend (D) story

> Ans: (C) legend

## 2. KEY CONCEPTS IN LINGUISTICS

### I. LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

1. Communication even though the primary function of human language, is not a distinguishing feature of human language.  
(A) communication (B) linguistics  
(C) culture (D) society  
➤ Ans: (A) communication
2. The property of reflexivity accounts for the fact that we can use language to think and talk about language itself, making it one of the distinguishing features of human language.  
(A) language (B) linguistics  
(C) culture (D) society  
➤ Ans: (A) language
3. The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) consciousness (B) language  
(C) transmission (D) awareness  
➤ Ans: (C) transmission
4. According to Chomsky, "\_\_\_\_\_ is a system represented in the mind/brain of a particular individual".  
(A) consciousness (B) language  
(C) transmission (D) awareness  
➤ Ans: (B) language
5. Linguistics is \_\_\_\_\_ or scientific treatment of the structure of language.  
(A) systematic (B) partial  
(C) disorganized (D) nonsystematic  
➤ Ans: (A) systematic
6. \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics is focused on the technical aspects of language such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.  
(A) formal (B) logical  
(C) functional (D) descriptive  
➤ Ans: (A) formal
7. \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics is focused on language in use by the people.  
(A) Formal (B) logical  
(C) functional (D) descriptive  
➤ Ans: (B) logical
8. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language.  
(A) acquisition (B) communicative  
(C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
➤ Ans: (A) acquisition
9. The term \_\_\_\_\_ applies to a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar, of a language, typically in an institutional setting.  
(A) acquisition (B) communicative  
(C) learning (D) competence  
➤ Ans: (A) acquisition
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ method, was strongly influenced by a belief that the fluent use of a language was essentially a set of "habits" that could be developed with a lot of practice.  
(A) acquisition (B) communicative  
(C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
➤ Ans: (C) audio-lingual



11. In \_\_\_\_\_ method, vocabulary lists and sets of grammar rules are used to define the target of learning, memorization is encouraged, and written language work as communicative approaches.  
 (A) direct (B) communicative  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) grammar translation  
 > Ans: (D) grammar translation
12. \_\_\_\_\_ approaches are partially a reaction against the artificiality of "pattern practice" and also against the belief that consciously learning the grammar rules of a language will necessarily result in an ability to use the language.  
 (A) acquisition (B) communicative  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
 > Ans: (B) communicative
13. Although there are many different versions of how to create \_\_\_\_\_ experiences for L2 learners, they are all based on a belief that the functions of language (what it is used for) should be emphasized rather than the forms of the language (correct grammatical or phonological structures).  
 (A) acquisition (B) communicative  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
 > Ans: (B) communicative
14. Communicative \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as the general ability to use language accurately, appropriately, and flexibly.  
 (A) acquisition (B) skill  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
 > Ans: (D) competence
15. The grammatical \_\_\_\_\_ involves the accurate use of words and structures.  
 (A) acquisition (B) communicative  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) competence
- > Ans: (D) competence
16. Concentration on grammatical competence only will not provide the learner with the ability to interpret or produce L2 \_\_\_\_\_ appropriately.  
 (A) acquisition (B) competence  
 (C) potential (D) expressions  
 > Ans: (D) expressions
17. Linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ is the unconscious knowledge of rules that every human possesses.  
 (A) acquisition (B) communicative  
 (C) audio-lingual (D) competence  
 > Ans: (D) competence
18. \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics studies show how language or words and grammar changed across time.  
 (A) synchronic (B) diachronic  
 (C) comparative (D) psycho  
 > Ans: (B) diachronic
19. \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics studies the language variation contemporaneously \_\_\_\_\_ from place to place and person to person.  
 (A) synchronic (B) diachronic  
 (C) comparative (D) psycho  
 > Ans: (A) synchronic
20. \_\_\_\_\_ relationship is horizontal and it shows different word classes and their relations in a sentence.  
 (A) syntagmatic (B) diachronic  
 (C) comparative (D) psycho  
 > Ans: (A) syntagmatic
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is vertical relationship of the words of the same class that are interchangeable in the same place in a sentence.  
 (A) paradigmatic (B) diachronic

(C) comparative (D) psycho

➤ Ans: (A) paradigmatic

22. The ability to use appropriate language is called sociolinguistic \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) acquisition (B) communicative

(C) audio-lingual (D) competence

➤ Ans: (D) competence

## II. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

1. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society.

(A) speech (B) style

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (D) sociolinguistics

2. \_\_\_\_\_ has strong connections with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of social groups and institutions.

(A) speech (B) style

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (D) sociolinguistics

3. \_\_\_\_\_ style is a social feature of language use.

(A) speech (B) style

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (A) speech

4. The most basic distinction in \_\_\_\_\_ style is between formal uses and informal uses.

(A) speech (B) personal

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (A) speech

5. Formal \_\_\_\_\_ is when we pay more careful attention to how we're speaking

and informal \_\_\_\_\_ is when we pay less attention.

(A) speech (B) style

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (B) style

6. A change from one style to the other by an individual is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) speech (B) style

(C) style-shifting (D) sociolinguistics

➤ Ans: (C) style-shifting

7. A particular variety of language spoken in one place by a distinct group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) dialect (B) idiolect

(C) diglossia (D) code

➤ Ans: (A) dialect

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ reflects the colloquialisms, grammatical constructions, distinctive vocabulary, and pronunciations that are typical of a region.

(A) dialect (B) idiolect

(C) linguistic (D) code

➤ Ans: (A) dialect

9. Deixis is a reference by means of an expression which interpretation is relative to the \_\_\_\_\_ context of the utterance.

(A) linguistic (B) extra-linguistic

(C) nonlinguistic (D) physical

➤ Ans: (B) extra-linguistic

10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational (e.g. in church), occupational (e.g. among lawyers) or topical (e.g. talking about language).

(A) jargon (B) register

(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (B) register

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is special technical vocabulary (e.g. plaintiff, suffix) associated with a specific area of work or interest.

(A) jargon (B) register  
(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (A) jargon

12. In social terms, \_\_\_\_\_ helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as "insiders" in some way and to exclude "outsiders."

(A) jargon (B) register  
(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (A) jargon

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups.

(A) jargon (B) register  
(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (C) slang

14. \_\_\_\_\_ or "colloquial speech," describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.

(A) jargon (B) register  
(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (C) slang

15. A rather special situation involving two distinct varieties of a language, called \_\_\_\_\_ exists in some countries.

(A) pidgin (B) creole  
(C) diglossia (D) isogloss

➤ Ans: (C) diglossia

16. In diglossia, there is a "low" variety, acquired locally and used for everyday affairs, and a "high" or special variety, learned in school and used for important matters.

(A) pidgin (B) creole  
(C) diglossia (D) isogloss

➤ Ans: (C) diglossia

17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a variety of a language that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.

(A) pidgin (B) creole  
(C) diglossia (D) isogloss

➤ Ans: (A) pidgin

18. As a contact language, \_\_\_\_\_ would have no native speakers.

(A) pidgin (B) creole  
(C) diglossia (D) isogloss

➤ Ans: (A) pidgin

19. When a pidgin develops beyond its role as a trade or contact language and becomes the first language of a social community, it is described as a \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) pidgin (B) creole  
(C) diglossia (D) isogloss

➤ Ans: (B) creole

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a general expression for a kind of social dialect, typically spoken by a lower-status group, which is treated as "non-standard" because of marked differences from the "standard" language.

(A) jargon (B) register  
(C) slang (D) vernacular

➤ Ans: (D) vernacular

### III. PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ addresses the question of how the mentally represented grammar is employed in the production and comprehension of speech.  
 (A) competence (B) performance  
 (C) processor (D) psycholinguist  
 > **Ans: (D) psycholinguist**
  
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ adopts the hypothesis that a generative grammar can simply be regarded as itself providing an account of how we understand and produce sentences in real time.  
 (A) competence (B) performance  
 (C) processor (D) psycholinguist  
 > **Ans: (D) psycholinguist**
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is speaker's/ hearer's knowledge of his language.  
 (A) competence (B) performance  
 (C) processor (D) psycholinguist  
 > **Ans: (A) competence**
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is actual use of language in concrete situations.  
 (A) competence (B) performance  
 (C) processor (D) psycholinguist  
 > **Ans: (B) performance**
  
5. The psycholinguist addresses the question of how linguistic competence is employed to make it linguistic \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) competence (B) performance  
 (C) processor (D) psycholinguist  
 > **Ans: (B) performance**
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ processor is used to identify the sounds (or written symbols) occurring in the input.  
 (A) phonological (B) lexical  
 (C) syntactic (D) semantic  
 > **Ans: (A) phonological**
  
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ processor identifies the component words.  
 (A) phonological  
 (B) lexical  
 (C) syntactic  
 (D) semantic  
 > **Ans: (B) lexical**
  
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ processor (also called the parser) is used to provide a syntactic representation of the sentence (i.e. a representation of how the sentence is structured out of phrases and the phrases out of words).  
 (A) phonological (B) lexical  
 (C) syntactic (D) semantic  
 > **Ans: (C) syntactic**
  
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ processor is used to compute a meaning representation for the sentence, on the basis of the syntactic and lexical information supplied by earlier stages in the process.  
 (A) phonological (B) lexical  
 (C) syntactic (D) semantic  
 > **Ans: (D) semantic**
  
10. A language disorder resulting from brain damage is called \_\_\_\_\_, and this sort of brain damage almost always occurs in the left side of the brain (the left hemisphere).  
 (A) aphasia (B) lexical  
 (C) syntactic (D) semantic  
 > **Ans: (A) aphasia**

#### IV. SYNTAX

1. A group of related words that lacks either a subject or a predicate or both is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) clause (B) phrase  
 (C) constituent (D) marker  
 > Ans: (B) phrase
2. Voice indicates whether the subject is acting or being \_\_\_\_\_ upon.  
 (A) act (B) acted  
 (C) active (D) acting  
 > Ans: (B) acted
3. Active voice indicates that the \_\_\_\_\_ is acting—doing something.  
 (A) subject (B) verb  
 (C) object (D) compliment  
 > Ans: (A) subject
4. Passive voice indicates that the \_\_\_\_\_ is being acted upon.  
 (A) subject (B) verb  
 (C) object (D) compliment  
 > Ans: (A) subject
5. \_\_\_\_\_ approach taken by a number of influential grammarians, mainly in eighteenth-century England, set out rules for the "proper" use of English.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structure  
 > Ans: (A) prescriptive
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach is used to describe structures of the language as it was used, not according to some view of how it should be used  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structure  
 > Ans: (B) descriptive
7. One type of descriptive approach is called \_\_\_\_\_ analysis and its main concern is to investigate the distribution of forms in a language.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structural  
 > Ans: (D) structural
8. An approach with the same descriptive aims is called \_\_\_\_\_ analysis.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structure  
 > Ans: (C) constituent
9. A goal of syntactic analysis is to have a small and finite (i.e. limited) set of rules that will be capable of producing a large and potentially infinite (i.e. unlimited) number of well-formed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structures  
 > Ans: (D) structures
10. The small and finite set of rules is sometimes described as a generative grammar because it can be used to "generate" or produce sentence \_\_\_\_\_ and not just describe them.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) constituent (D) structures  
 > Ans: (D) structures
11. The "underlying" level, where the basic components (Noun Phrase+Verb+ Noun Phrase) shared by the two sentences can be represented, is called their \_\_\_\_\_ structure.  
 (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
 (C) deep (D) structure  
 > Ans: (C) deep
12. The deep structure is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the

elements determining \_\_\_\_\_ interpretation are represented.

- (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
(C) constituent (D) structural

➤ Ans: (D) structural

13. One of the most common ways to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is through \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) prescriptive (B) descriptive  
(C) constituent (D) tree diagrams

➤ Ans: (D) tree diagrams

14. The role of 'that' as a complementizer is to introduce a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase (CP).

- (A) movement (B) complement  
(C) constituent (D) structure

➤ Ans: (B) complement

15. Syntax involves the study of how \_\_\_\_\_ are grouped and ordered.

- (A) movements (B) complements  
(C) constituents (D) structures

➤ Ans: (C) constituents

16. \_\_\_\_\_ can be identified through a series of tests.

- (A) movement (B) complement  
(C) constituents (D) structures

➤ Ans: (C) constituents

17. Constituents can be defined either \_\_\_\_\_ or formally.

- (A) notionally (B) linear  
(C) hierarchical (D) function

➤ Ans: (A) notionally

18. Constituents can be described in terms of their linear and \_\_\_\_\_ structure, and the particular form and function that they have in a clause.

- (A) notional (B) linear

- (C) hierarchical (D) functional

➤ Ans: (C) hierarchical

19. Syntax is a \_\_\_\_\_ and separate level of linguistic structure.

- (A) discrete (B) linear  
(C) hierarchical (D) function

➤ Ans: (A) discrete

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ grammar or UG means that all human languages share a common core of grammatical options.

- (A) functional (B) notional  
(C) traditional (D) universal

➤ Ans: (D) universal

21. Chomsky believes that a simple system of \_\_\_\_\_ structure can provide the basis from which all sentences can be derived by simple transformations.

- (A) sentence (B) phrase  
(C) word (D) syntax

➤ Ans: (B) phrase

22. \_\_\_\_\_ grammar or UG is an attempt to integrate grammar, mind and language.

- (A) functional (B) notional  
(C) traditional (D) universal

➤ Ans: (D) universal

## PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

1. The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) linguistics (B) phonetics  
(C) morpheme (D) phonology

➤ Ans: (B) phonetics

2. Articulatory \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how speech sounds are made, or articulated.

- (A) linguistics (B) phonetics  
(C) morpheme (D) phonology

➤ Ans: (B) phonetics

3. The air is pushed out by the lungs up through the trachea (or windpipe) to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) larynx (B) pharynx  
(C) glottis (D) vocal cords  
> Ans: (A) larynx
4. Inside the larynx are our \_\_\_\_\_ which take two basic positions.
- (A) larynx (B) pharynx  
(C) glottis (D) vocal cords  
> Ans: (D) vocal cords
5. When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) voiced (B) voiceless  
(C) vibrated (D) neutral  
> Ans: (B) voiceless
6. When the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. Sounds produced in this way are described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) voiced (B) voiceless  
(C) non-vibrated (D) neutral  
> Ans: (A) voiced
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.
- (A) nasals (B) fricative  
(C) bilabials (D) affricate  
> Ans: (C) bilabials
8. The initial sounds in the words pat, bat and mat are all \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) nasals (B) fricative  
(C) bilabials (D) affricate  
> Ans: (C) bilabials
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The initial sounds of the words fat and vat and the final sounds in the words safe and save are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) dentals (B) palatals  
(C) velars (D) labiodentals  
> Ans: (D) labiodentals
10. \_\_\_\_\_ sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. The initial sound of thin and the final sound of bath are both voiceless \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) dentals (B) palatals  
(C) velars (D) labiodentals  
> Ans: (A) dentals
11. The sounds produced with the tongue and the palate are called \_\_\_\_\_ (or alveo-palatals). Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ are the initial sounds in the words shout and child, which are both voiceless.
- (A) dentals (B) palatals  
(C) velars (D) labiodentals  
> Ans: (B) palatals
12. Sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum are called \_\_\_\_\_. There is a voiceless \_\_\_\_\_ sound, represented by the symbol [k], which occurs in kid, kill, car and cold.
- (A) glottal (B) palatals  
(C) velars (D) labiodentals  
> Ans: (C) velars
13. \_\_\_\_\_ sound is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. It is the sound [h] which occurs at the beginning of have and house.
- (A) glottal (B) palatals  
(C) velars (D) labiodentals  
> Ans: (A) glottal

14. A consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream, is called a \_\_\_\_\_ or a stop.  
 (A) nasals (B) fricative  
 (C) plosive (D) affricate  
 > Ans: (C) plosive
15. \_\_\_\_\_ sounds involve almost blocking the air stream and having the air push through the very narrow opening. As the air is pushed through, a type of friction is produced and the resulting sounds are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) nasals (B) fricatives  
 (C) bilabials (D) affricates  
 > Ans: (A) affricates
16. A brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release which causes some friction, the sounds [ʃ] and [tʃ], called \_\_\_\_\_, are produced.  
 (A) nasals (B) fricatives  
 (C) bilabials (D) affricates  
 > Ans: (D) affricates
17. When the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose to produce [m] and [ŋ], the sounds are described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) nasals (B) fricatives  
 (C) bilabials (D) affricates  
 > Ans: (A) nasals
18. The three \_\_\_\_\_ sounds are all voiced.  
 (A) nasals (B) fricatives  
 (C) bilabials (D) affricates  
 > Ans: (A) nasal
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.  
 (A) linguistics (B) phonetics  
 (C) morpheme (D) phonology  
 > Ans: (D) phonology
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ /t/ is described as a sound type, of which all the different spoken versions of [t] are tokens.  
 (A) sememe (B) phoneme  
 (C) morpheme (D) phonetic  
 > Ans: (B) phoneme
21. Slash marks are conventionally used to indicate a phoneme, i.e. /t/, an abstract segment, as opposed to the square brackets, as in [t], used for each \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sememe (B) phoneme  
 (C) morpheme (D) phonetic  
 > Ans: (D) phonetic
22. \_\_\_\_\_ are phonetic units and appear in square brackets.  
 (A) phones (B) phoneme  
 (C) morpheme (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (A) phones
23. When we have a set of phones, all of which are versions of one phoneme, we add the prefix "allo-" (= one of a closely related set) and refer to them as \_\_\_\_\_ of that phoneme.  
 (A) allophones (B) phoneme  
 (C) morpheme (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (A) allophones
24. A \_\_\_\_\_ must contain a vowel or vowel-like sound, including diphthongs.  
 (A) allophones (B) phoneme  
 (C) morpheme (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (D) syllable
25. The basic elements of the \_\_\_\_\_ are the onset (one or more consonants) followed by the rhyme.  
 (A) allophones (B) phoneme



- (C) morpheme (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (D) syllable
26. The process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) articulation (B) coarticulation  
 (C) phonotactics (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (B) coarticulation
27. There are two well-known \_\_\_\_\_ effects, described as assimilation and elision.  
 (A) articulation (B) coarticulation  
 (C) phonotactics (D) syllable  
 > Ans: (B) coarticulation
28. When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or "copied" by the other, the process is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) articulation (B) assimilation  
 (C) elision (D) normal speech  
 > Ans: (B) assimilation
29. The process of not pronouncing a sound segment that might be present in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation is described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) articulation (B) assimilation  
 (C) elision (D) normal speech  
 > Ans: (C) elision
30. The two processes of assimilation and elision occur in everyone's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) articulation (B) assimilation  
 (C) elision (D) normal speech  
 > Ans: (D) normal speech
31. Consistently avoiding the regular patterns of \_\_\_\_\_ and elision used in a language would result in extremely artificial-sounding talk.

- (A) articulation (B) assimilation  
 (C) elision (D) normal speech  
 > Ans: (B) assimilation

## ETYMOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY, LEXICOGRAPHY

1. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) etymology (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) etymology
2. In English, \_\_\_\_\_ is the invention of totally new terms.  
 (A) etymology (B) coinage  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (B) coinage
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is, the taking over of words from other languages.  
 (A) etymology (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (B) borrowing
4. New words based on the name of a person or a place are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) eponyms (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) eponyms
5. A joining of two separate words to produce a single form is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) compounding (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) compounding
6. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) conversion (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping

> Ans: (C) blending

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.  
 (A) conversion (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (C) blending
8. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech.  
 (A) conversion (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (D) clipping
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ process, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).  
 (A) backformation (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) backformation
10. A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) conversion (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) conversion
11. Other labels for this very common process of \_\_\_\_\_ are "category change" and "functional shift".  
 (A) conversion (B) borrowing  
 (C) blending (D) clipping  
 > Ans: (A) conversion
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.  
 (A) acronyms (B) affixes  
 (C) derivation (D) abbreviation

➤ Ans: (A) acronyms

13. \_\_\_\_\_ are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO.  
 (A) acronyms (B) affixes  
 (C) derivation (D) abbreviation  
 ➤ Ans: (A) acronyms
14. Names for organizations are often designed to have their \_\_\_\_\_ represent an appropriate term, as in "women against rape" (WAR).  
 (A) acronym (B) affixes  
 (C) derivation (D) abbreviation  
 ➤ Ans: (A) acronym
15. Some \_\_\_\_\_ have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-). These are called prefixes.  
 (A) acronyms (B) affixes  
 (C) derivation (D) abbreviation  
 ➤ Ans: (B) affixes
16. The affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -less, -ish) and are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) acronyms (B) suffixes  
 (C) derivation (D) abbreviation  
 ➤ Ans: (B) suffixes
17. All English words formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both.  
 (A) acronyms (B) affixes  
 (C) derivational (D) abbreviation  
 ➤ Ans: (C) derivational
18. Morphology which literally means "the study of \_\_\_\_\_," is used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic "elements" used in a language.  
 (A) acronyms (B) affixes  
 (C) derivation (D) forms

➤ Ans: (D) forms

19. A \_\_\_\_\_ is "a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function."

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) bound (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (A) morpheme

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes are the morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and tour.

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) bound (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (B) free

21. The \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, or affixes.

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) bound (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (C) bound

22. All \_\_\_\_\_ (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes.

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) affixes (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (C) affixes

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) bound (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (B) free

24. When free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) morpheme (B) affixes

- (C) stems (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (C) stems

25. The free morphemes that carry the "content" of the messages to be conveyed are called \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes.

- (A) morpheme (B) free  
(C) bound (D) lexical

➤ Ans: (D) lexical

26. An \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word

- (A) morphs (B) morpheme  
(C) inflectional (D) derivational

➤ Ans: (C) inflectional

27. A \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme can change the grammatical category of a word.

- (A) morphs (B) morpheme  
(C) inflectional (D) derivational

➤ Ans: (D) derivational

28. \_\_\_\_\_ are the actual forms used to realize morphemes.

- (A) morphs (B) morpheme  
(C) inflectional (D) derivational

➤ Ans: (A) morphs

29. As allophones are a particular phoneme, allomorphs are a particular \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) morphs (B) morpheme  
(C) inflectional (D) derivational

➤ Ans: (A) morphs

## V. STRUCTURALISM

1. Ferdinand de Saussure made the distinction between \_\_\_\_\_ and diachronic approaches to language, and the significance of \_\_\_\_\_ approaches.

- (A) synchronic (B) chronic  
(C) historical (D) comparative

➤ Ans: (A) synchronic

## VI. SEMANTICS

- Semantics is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ in language.  
(A) conceptual (B) associative  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (C) meaning**
- \_\_\_\_\_ meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.  
(A) conceptual (B) associative  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (A) conceptual**
- \_\_\_\_\_ meaning is the type of meaning that dictionaries are designed to describe.  
(A) conceptual (B) associative  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (A) conceptual**
- \_\_\_\_\_ meanings of the word may differ from one person to the next.  
(A) conceptual (B) associative  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (B) associative**
- One role is taken by the noun phrase as "the entity that performs the action," technically known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) conceptual (B) associative  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (D) agent**
- Another role is taken by the object as "the entity that is involved in or affected by the action," which is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) conceptual (B) theme  
(C) role (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (B) theme**
- Agents and themes are the most common semantic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) themes (B) roles  
(C) meaning (D) agent  
➤ **Ans: (B) roles**

- Two or more words with very closely related meanings are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) synonyms (B) hyponyms  
(C) antonyms (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (A) synonyms**
- \_\_\_\_\_ forms may differ in terms of formal versus informal uses.  
(A) synonymous (B) hyponyms  
(C) antonyms (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (A) synonymous**
- Two forms with opposite meanings are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) synonyms (B) hyponyms  
(C) antonyms (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (C) antonyms**
- When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) synonymy (B) hyponymy  
(C) antonymy (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (B) hyponymy**
- Two or more words that share the same superordinate term are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) synonymy (B) co-hyponyms  
(C) antonymy (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (B) co-hyponyms**
- The idea of "the characteristic instance" of a category is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) synonymy (B) hyponymy  
(C) antonymy (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (D) prototype**
- The concept of a \_\_\_\_\_ helps explain the meaning of certain words, like yuh but in terms of resemblance to the clearest example.  
(A) synonymy (B) hyponymy  
(C) antonymy (D) prototype  
➤ **Ans: (D) prototype**

15. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as \_\_\_\_\_, e.g. bare, bear.  
 (A) homonyms (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) homophones  
 > Ans: (D) homophones
16. \_\_\_\_\_ means one form (written or spoken) word has two or more unrelated meanings.  
 (A) homonyms (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) homophones  
 > Ans: (A) homonyms
17. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension.  
 (A) homonyms (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) homophones  
 > Ans: (C) polysemy
18. Using one of these words to refer to the other is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) homonyms (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) metonymy  
 > Ans: (D) metonymy
19. In recent years, collocations is the study of words which occur together and their frequency of co-occurrence has received a lot more attention in \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics.  
 (A) corpus (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) homophones  
 > Ans: (A) corpus
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large collection of texts, spoken or written, typically stored as a database in a computer.  
 (A) corpus (B) collocation  
 (C) polysemy (D) homophones  
 > Ans: (A) corpus

## VII. STYLISTICS

21. \_\_\_\_\_ "studies the features of situationally distinctive uses (varieties) of language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individual and social groups in their use of language."  
 (A) Stylistics (B) linguistics  
 (C) semantics (D) phonology  
 > Ans: (A) Stylistics
22. Stylistics is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ of language whose properties position that language in context.  
 (A) Forms (B) context  
 (C) varieties (D) function  
 > Ans: (C) varieties
23. The features of \_\_\_\_\_ include the use of dialogue, including regional accents and people's dialects, descriptive language, the use of grammar, the distribution of sentence lengths, the use of registers, etc.  
 (A) Stylistics (B) linguistics  
 (C) semantics (D) phonology  
 > Ans: (A) Stylistics
24. Stylistics is a distinctive term that may be used to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ between the form and effects within a particular variety of language.  
 (A) distinction (B) difference  
 (C) change (D) connections  
 > Ans: (D) connections
25. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to new information, in contrast to elements in the sentence which form the background against which the new elements are to be understood by the listener / reader.  
 (A) schema (B) lexicography  
 (C) morpheme (D) 'foregrounding'  
 > Ans: (D) 'foregrounding'

### 3. POETRY: CLASSICAL TO MODERN

#### I. KEY CONCEPTS IN POETRY

- For the ancient Greeks, a \_\_\_\_\_ was a song accompanied by a lyre.  
(A) narrative (B) elegy  
(C) sonnet (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (D) lyric
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is set in the present, catching a speaker in the moment of expression.  
(A) narrative (B) elegy  
(C) sonnet (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (D) lyric
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is set in the past, telling what happened once.  
(A) narrative (B) elegy  
(C) sonnet (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (A) narrative
- If a lyric is melancholy or mournfully contemplative, especially if it laments a death, it may be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) narrative (B) elegy  
(C) sonnet (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (B) elegy
- A poem in verse form that tells a story is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ballad (B) fable  
(C) song (D) sonnet  
➤ Ans: (A) ballad
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a long narrative that tells of the deeds and adventures of a hero or heroine.  
(A) epic (B) elegy  
(C) sonnet (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (A) epic
- In poetry, the recurrence of a rhythmic pattern is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) meter (B) rhythm  
(C) rhyme (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (B) rhythm
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a poem presenting shepherds in rural settings, usually in an idealized manner.  
(A) ballad (B) song  
(C) pastoral (D) rustic  
➤ Ans: (C) pastoral
- A poem is written by a poet but it is spoken by an invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) man (B) speaker  
(C) poet (D) author  
➤ Ans: (B) speaker
- In the poetry, \_\_\_\_\_ have attitudes toward themselves, their subjects, and their audiences, and they choose their words, pitch and modulation accordingly.  
(A) characters (B) speakers  
(C) poets (D) authors  
➤ Ans: (B) speakers
- The prevailing attitude as perceived by the reader is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) tone (B) accent  
(C) perception (D) feeling  
➤ Ans: (A) tone
- Robert Frost believes that 'the speaking \_\_\_\_\_ of voice is somehow entangled in the words and fastened to the page of the ear of the imagination.'  
(A) tone (B) accent

- (C) perception (D) feeling  
 > Ans: (A) tone
13. The writer of \_\_\_\_\_, in one way or another, ridicules an aspect or several aspects of human behavior, seeking to arouse in the reader some degree of amused contempt for the object.  
 (A) humor (B) irony  
 (C) satire (D) sarcasm  
 > Ans: (C) satire
14. However urbane in tone, the \_\_\_\_\_ is always critical.  
 (A) humanist (B) humorist  
 (C) satirist (D) poet  
 > Ans: (C) satirist
15. The poets employ \_\_\_\_\_ of speech to gain special effects.  
 (A) parts (B) figures  
 (C) words (D) phrases  
 > Ans: (B) figures
16. In a \_\_\_\_\_, items from different classes are explicitly compared by a connective such as 'like', 'as', or 'than' or by a verb such as 'appears' or 'seems'.  
 (A) metaphor (B) simile  
 (C) riddle (D) analogy  
 > Ans: (B) simile
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ asserts the identity without a connective such as 'like' or a verb such as 'appears'.  
 (A) metaphor (B) simile  
 (C) riddle (D) analogy  
 > Ans: (A) metaphor
18. In \_\_\_\_\_, something is named that replaces something closely related to it.  
 (A) apostrophe (B) metonymy  
 (C) imagery (D) synecdoche  
 > Ans: (B) metonymy
19. In \_\_\_\_\_, the whole is replaced by the part, or the part by the whole.  
 (A) apostrophe (B) metonymy  
 (C) imagery (D) synecdoche  
 > Ans: (D) synecdoche
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is an address to a person or thing not literally listening.  
 (A) apostrophe (B) metonymy  
 (C) imagery (D) synecdoche  
 > Ans: (A) apostrophe
21. Of all figures, \_\_\_\_\_ gives to airy nothings a local habitation and a name.  
 (A) apostrophe (B) personification  
 (C) imagery (D) synecdoche  
 > Ans: (B) personification
22. \_\_\_\_\_ are the sensory content of a work, whether literal or figurative.  
 (A) apostrophe (B) metonymy  
 (C) images (D) synecdoche  
 > Ans: (C) images
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the repetition of sounds of importantly positioned words in a poem.  
 (A) rhythm (B) rhyme  
 (C) pattern (D) poetic  
 > Ans: (B) rhyme
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pattern of stresses and pauses linking the words into a unit.  
 (A) rhythm (B) rhyme  
 (C) pattern (D) poetic  
 > Ans: (A) rhythm
25. In poetry, the pattern in which rhyme sounds occur in a stanza is called \_\_\_\_\_ scheme.  
 (A) rhythm (B) rhyme  
 (C) pattern (D) poetic  
 > Ans: (B) rhyme

26. One or more words repeated at intervals in a poem, usually at the end of a stanza are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) rhyme (B) refrain  
(C) pattern (D) repetition  
➤ Ans: (B) refrain
27. Limericks consist of \_\_\_\_\_ anapestic lines.
- (A) two (B) three  
(C) four (D) five  
➤ Ans: (D) five
28. The content of many limericks is often of a bawdy and \_\_\_\_\_ nature.
- (A) serious (B) humorous  
(C) analytical (D) conventional  
➤ Ans: (B) humorous
29. Ezra Pound believes that 'rhythm must have \_\_\_\_\_. It can't be a careless dash off, with no grip and no real hold to the words and sense.
- (A) rules (B) pattern  
(C) format (D) meaning  
➤ Ans: (D) meaning
30. The study of the principles of verse structure, including meter, rhyme and other sound effects, and stanzaic patterns is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) prose (B) poetry  
(C) prosody (D) lexicography  
➤ Ans: (C) prosody
31. Most of English poetry is a pattern of \_\_\_\_\_ sounds and this pattern is the meter.
- (A) stressed (B) unstressed  
(C) voiced (D) voiceless  
➤ Ans: (A) stressed
32. In a line of poetry, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the basic unit of measurement.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) foot (D) stress  
➤ Ans: (C) foot
33. A poem will seldom contain only one kind of foot throughout but one kind of \_\_\_\_\_ is dominant.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) foot (D) stress  
➤ Ans: (C) foot
34. The hovering stress means the \_\_\_\_\_ which is equally distributed over two adjacent syllables.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) foot (D) stress  
➤ Ans: (D) stress
35. The \_\_\_\_\_, the most common pattern in English speech, is also the most common in English poetry.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) iamb (D) stress  
➤ Ans: (C) iamb
36. One unstressed \_\_\_\_\_ followed by one stressed \_\_\_\_\_ is called iamb
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) syllable (D) word  
➤ Ans: (C) syllable
37. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called a rising meter.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) iamb (D) stress  
➤ Ans: (C) iamb
38. Torchee means one stressed syllable is followed by one unstressed syllable. It is also called a falling \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) meter (B) rhyme



(C) foot (D) stress

➤ Ans: (A) meter

39. A rising meter means the foot is rising towards the \_\_\_\_\_ whereas a falling meter means the foot falling away from the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) meter (B) rhyme

(C) foot (D) stress

➤ Ans: (D) stress

40. Two unstressed syllables followed by one stressed syllable is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (A) anapest

41. One stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (B) dactyl

42. The anapest and \_\_\_\_\_ both are trisyllabic foot.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (B) dactyl

43. Two stressed syllables of a foot are called \_\_\_\_\_ which is often used as a substitute for an iamb or trochee.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (C) spondee

44. \_\_\_\_\_ neither rises nor falls.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (C) spondee

45. Pyrrhic foot, combination of two unstressed syllables, lacks \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) meter (B) rhyme

(C) foot (D) stress

➤ Ans: (D) stress

46. The description of rhythm in poetry is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) anapest (B) dactyl

(C) spondee (D) scansion

➤ Ans: (D) scansion

47. In poetry, a line ending with a stress has a \_\_\_\_\_ ending or strong ending.

(A) male (B) female

(C) feminine (D) masculine

➤ Ans: (D) masculine

48. In poetry, a line ending with an unstressed syllable has a \_\_\_\_\_ ending or weak ending.

(A) male (B) female

(C) feminine (D) masculine

➤ Ans: (C) feminine

49. The \_\_\_\_\_ usually indicated by the symbol / / is a slight pause within the line.

(A) pause (B) caesura

(C) enjambment (D) syntactical

➤ Ans: (B) caesura

50. An end-stopped line concludes with a distinct syntactical \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) pause (B) caesura

(C) enjambment (D) syntactical

➤ Ans: (A) pause

51. A run-on line has its sense carried over into the next without \_\_\_\_\_ pause.

(A) pause (B) caesura

(C) enjambment (D) syntactical

➤ Ans: (D) syntactical

52. The running-on of a line is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) pause (B) caesura  
(C) enjambment (D) syntactical  
➤ **Ans: (C) enjambment**
53. Perfect or exact \_\_\_\_\_ occur when differing consonant sounds are followed by identical stressed vowel sounds, and the following sounds, if any, are identical.  
(A) meter (B) rhyme  
(C) iamb (D) stress  
➤ **Ans: (B) rhyme**
54. In \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme (e.g., soul:oil) only the final consonant sounds of the rhyming words are identical.  
(A) half  
(B) masculine  
(C) eye  
(D) feminine  
➤ **Ans: (A) half**
55. \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme is not really rhyme it merely looks like rhyme (e.g., cough: bough).  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) feminine  
➤ **Ans: (C) eye**
56. The final syllables in \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme are stressed and after their differing initial consonant sounds, are identical sounds (e.g., stark: mark).  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) feminine  
➤ **Ans: (B) masculine**
57. In \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme or double rhyme, stressed rhyming syllables are followed by identical unstressed syllables (e.g., revival: arrival).  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) feminine  
➤ **Ans: (D) feminine**
58. Tripple rhyme is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme in which identical stressed vowel sounds are followed by two identical unstressed syllables (e.g., machinery: scenery).  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) feminine  
➤ **Ans: (D) feminine**
59. End rhyme or \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme has the rhyming word at the end of the line.  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) terminal  
➤ **Ans: (D) terminal**
60. \_\_\_\_\_ rhyme has at least one of the rhyming words within the line.  
(A) half (B) masculine  
(C) eye (D) internal  
➤ **Ans: (D) internal**
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stanza of two lines.  
(A) couplet  
(B) heroic  
(C) stanza  
(D) octosyllabic  
➤ **Ans: (A) couplet**
62. \_\_\_\_\_ couplet is a rhyming couplet of iambic pentameter.  
(A) quatrain (B) heroic  
(C) stanza (D) octosyllabic  
➤ **Ans: (B) heroic**
63. \_\_\_\_\_ is a four-line stanza, rhymed or unrhymed.  
(A) quatrain (B) heroic  
(C) stanza (D) octosyllabic  
➤ **Ans: (A) quatrain**
64. The rhyme scheme of the Petrarchan or Italian sonnet is organized into an octave and a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) eight (B) six  
(C) sestet (D) octave

➤ Ans: (C) sestet

65. Folk \_\_\_\_\_ or popular \_\_\_\_\_ are anonymous stories told in song.

- (A) poems (B) sonnet  
(C) song (D) ballads ballads

➤ Ans: (D) ballads ballads

66. Keats' 'La Belle Dame sans Merci' and Coleridge's 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' are examples of literary \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) poems (B) sonnet  
(C) song (D) ballads

➤ Ans: (D) ballads

67. Poetry in lines of irregular length which is usually unrhymed is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) poems (B) sonnet  
(C) song (D) free verse

➤ Ans: (D) free verse

## II. MEDIEVAL AGE AND ITS POETRY

1. English literature starts with an epic \_\_\_\_\_ written in West-Saxon dialect.

- (A) Beowulf (B) Faerie Queene  
(C) Paradise Lost (D) Odyssey

➤ Ans: (A) Beowulf

2. Beowulf showed the English the \_\_\_\_\_ world of their ancestors.

- (A) Christian (B) humble  
(C) heroic (D) simple

➤ Ans: (C) heroic

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important institution of the Medieval Ages.

- (A) church (B) university  
(C) military (D) intellectuals

➤ Ans: (A) church

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ tales cover practically all the major types of medieval literature.

- (A) Aesop's (B) Canterbury  
(C) Folk (D) Indian

➤ Ans: (B) Canterbury

5. The major types of \_\_\_\_\_ literature include courtly romance, folk tale, beast fable, story of travel and adventure, and allegorical tale.

- (A) Medieval (B) Renaissance  
(C) Restoration (D) Romantic

➤ Ans: (A) Medieval

## GEOFFREY CHAUCER

1. Geoffrey Chaucer, born in 1343, was a son of a \_\_\_\_\_ merchant.

- (A) cloth (B) wine  
(C) shoes (D) sweets

➤ Ans: (B) wine

2. As a page in a royal house, soldier, diplomat, and royal clerk, \_\_\_\_\_ had a vantage point for observing all kinds of people.

- (A) Chaucer (B) Spenser  
(C) Wyatt (D) Surrey

➤ Ans: (A) Chaucer

3. The pilgrims are on their way to the shrine of \_\_\_\_\_, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

- (A) St. Paul (B) St. Dominica  
(C) St. Francis (D) St. Thomas Becket

➤ Ans: (D) St. Thomas à Becket

4. The narrator of 'The Canterbury Tales' identifies himself with the \_\_\_\_\_ point of view.

- (A) host's (B) knight's  
(C) pilgrims' (D) clerk's  
➤ **Ans: (A) host's**
5. The narrator's criteria for judging others is \_\_\_\_\_, based on pleasantness, charm, and social accomplishments.  
(A) personal (B) social  
(C) scientific (D) objective  
➤ **Ans: (A) personal**
6. The Prologue is a \_\_\_\_\_ of society based on the various sources of income in which the pilgrimage is a structural frame.  
(A) classification (B) introduction  
(C) change (D) function  
➤ **Ans: (A) classification**
7. Harry Bailey is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pilgrims at Tabard Inn.  
(A) knight (B) host  
(C) friar (D) reeve  
➤ **Ans: (B) host**
8. Dryden finds that Chaucer's poetic decorum, his truth to nature, his skill in \_\_\_\_\_ the pilgrims, and the many-sided quality of his genius, make him author for all time.  
(A) characterizing (B) introducing  
(C) admiring (D) ridiculing  
➤ **Ans: (B) introducing**
9. Dryden comments on the Canterbury Tales, "here is God's \_\_\_\_\_".  
(A) plenty (B) children  
(C) variety (D) creation  
➤ **Ans: (A) plenty**
10. William Blake writes, "The \_\_\_\_\_ of Chaucer's Pilgrims are the characters which compose all ages and nations".  
(A) characters (B) narrator  
(C) people (D) groups  
➤ **Ans: (A) characters**
11. William Hazlitt finds, "Chaucer was the most \_\_\_\_\_ of all the great poets, the most a man of business and the world.  
(A) practical (B) noble  
(C) realist (D) truth-seeking  
➤ **Ans: (A) practical**
12. The Monk, Prioress, and Friar were all members of the \_\_\_\_\_ estate.  
(A) preaching (B) clerical  
(C) whimsical (D) political  
➤ **Ans: (B) clerical**
13. The Monk and the Prioress live in a monastery and a \_\_\_\_\_, respectively.  
(A) convent (B) monastery  
(C) cathedral (D) chapel  
➤ **Ans: (A) convent**
14. Monk enjoys hunting, a pastime of the nobility, while he disdains study and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) shooting (B) wrestling  
(C) hedonism (D) confinement  
➤ **Ans: (D) confinement**
15. The Prioress' dainty \_\_\_\_\_ echo the advice how women could make themselves attractive to men.  
(A) worship  
(B) laughter  
(C) smile  
(D) mannerisms  
➤ **Ans: (D) mannerisms**
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the summoner, extorted money from people and had fierce competition with each other.  
(A) monk (B) friar  
(C) pardoner (D) parson  
➤ **Ans: (C) pardoner**

17. The Knight exemplifies \_\_\_\_\_, truth, honor, freedom and courtesy.

- (A) chivalry (B) hope  
(C) religion (D) compassion

➤ Ans: (A) chivalry

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ displays all of the accomplishments and behaviors prescribed for the courtly lover.

- (A) monk (B) friar  
(C) squire (D) knight

➤ Ans: (C) squire

19. The Oxford Clerk appears strikingly oblivious to \_\_\_\_\_ concerns.

- (A) worldly (B) knightly  
(C) religious (D) intellectual

➤ Ans: (A) worldly

20. The Prologue provides a framework for the tales and contains sketches of \_\_\_\_\_ medieval figures.

- (A) courtly (B) ecclesiastical  
(C) typical (D) individual

➤ Ans: (C) typical

### III. POETRY IN RENAISSANCE AGE

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Age had a thirsty curiosity for the classical literature and the keen interest in the activities of humanity.

- (A) Medieval (B) Renaissance  
(C) Restoration (D) Romantic

➤ Ans: (B) Renaissance

2. According to the Renaissance scholars, both man and world are hindered only by external checks from \_\_\_\_\_ improvement.

- (A) infinite (B) finite  
(C) limited (D) possible

➤ Ans: (A) infinite

3. In his continued attempts to father a son and heir to the line, King Henry VIII (1509-1547) married \_\_\_\_\_ times. But his \_\_\_\_\_ wives gave him only one son and two daughters, who became King Edward VI, Queen Mary I, and Queen Elizabeth I.

- (A) two (B) three  
(C) six (D) seven

➤ Ans: (C) six

4. The need for the annulment of his first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, brought Henry into direct conflict with the \_\_\_\_\_ and with Pope Clement VII (1521-32) in particular.

- (A) court (B) society  
(C) opposition (D) Catholic Church

➤ Ans: (D) Catholic Church

5. In reaction to the Catholic church's rulings, the King Henry \_\_\_\_\_ took a decisive step to disown the Catholic Church. This step influenced every aspect of English, then British, life and culture from that time onwards.

- (A) IV (B) VI  
(C) VII (D) VIII

➤ Ans: (D) VIII

6. In the sixteenth century, Protestantism, which had originated with Martin Luther's 95 Theses in Wittenberg in 1517, became the official national religion of England, and the \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the Pope became head of the church.

- (A) priest (B) cardinal  
(C) king (D) bishop

➤ Ans: (C) king

7. The Dutch scholar Erasmus's enthusiasm for \_\_\_\_\_ literature was a major source for the revival in \_\_\_\_\_ learning.  
 (A) religious (B) classical  
 (C) Renaissance (D) Medieval  
 > Ans: (B) classical
8. Erasmus's humanist thinking had a great influence on generations of writers whose work placed \_\_\_\_\_ at the centre of the universe.  
 (A) God  
 (B) man  
 (C) poetry  
 (D) peace  
 > Ans: (B) man
9. Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603) did give the English nation some sense of stability, and a considerable sense of national and religious triumph when, in 1588, the Spanish Armada, the fleet of the \_\_\_\_\_ King Philip of Spain, was defeated.  
 (A) catholic (B) protestant  
 (C) calvinist (D) methodist  
 > Ans: (A) Catholic
10. Literature before the \_\_\_\_\_ had frequently offered ideal patterns for living which were dominated by the ethos of the church, but after the Reformation the search for individual expression and meaning took over.  
 (A) religious (B) classical  
 (C) renaissance (D) medieval  
 > Ans: (C) Renaissance
11. Man, and the use he makes of his powers, capabilities, and free will, is the subject matter of \_\_\_\_\_ literature.  
 (A) religious (B) classical  
 (C) renaissance (D) medieval  
 > Ans: (C) Renaissance
12. During the Renaissance, England had sovereignty over the seas, and her seamen plundered the gold of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire to make their own Queen the richest and most powerful monarch in the world.  
 (A) English (B) French  
 (C) Italian (D) Spanish  
 > Ans: (D) Spanish
13. The direct literary influence on the English Renaissance love sonnet was the \_\_\_\_\_ Petrarch who wrote sonnets to his ideal woman, Laura.  
 (A) English (B) French  
 (C) Italian (D) Spanish  
 > Ans: (C) Italian
14. The idealisation for a woman is very much a feature of early \_\_\_\_\_ verse.  
 (A) religious (B) classical  
 (C) renaissance (D) medieval  
 > Ans: (C) Renaissance
15. Classical allusions, \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance references, and contemporary concerns make the poetry of the sixteenth century noticeably different in tone and content from the poetry of the early seventeenth century.  
 (A) English (B) French  
 (C) Italian (D) Spanish  
 > Ans: (C) Italian
16. There is a universalisation of personal feeling and a concern with praise in the earlier \_\_\_\_\_ verse.  
 (A) religious (B) classical  
 (C) Renaissance (D) Medieval  
 > Ans: (C) Renaissance

17. \_\_\_\_\_ was Spenser's favourite English poet and, in constructing his 'allegory, or dark conceit', Spenser was acutely alive to the traditions on which he was building.
- (A) Chaucer (B) Surrey  
(C) Wyatt (D) Ben Jonson
- Ans: (A) Chaucer

### EDMUND SPENSER (1552-1599)

- Spenser adopted \_\_\_\_\_ romance as the form of his epic.  
(A) courtly (B) chivalric  
(C) foreign (D) native  
➤ Ans: (A) courtly
- The Tudors were descended from the British kings, whom \_\_\_\_\_ was the greatest.  
(A) Spenser (B) Arthur  
(C) Henry (D) Edward  
➤ Ans: (B) Arthur
- Spenser wanted to build a \_\_\_\_\_ myth and protect the ermine of Queen Elizabeth.  
(A) puritan (B) national  
(C) global (D) secular  
➤ Ans: (B) national
- Spenser's \_\_\_\_\_ was drawn on by Milton, Wordsworth and Keats.  
(A) Faerie Queene (B) Paradise Regained  
(C) Prelude (D) Paradise Lost  
➤ Ans: (A) Faerie Queene
- Spenser's craft is the admiration of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) critics (B) poets  
(C) painters (D) artists  
➤ Ans: (B) poets
- Spenser's \_\_\_\_\_ is the outward sign of inward religious truth.  
(A) book (C) epic  
(C) dream (D) romance  
➤ Ans: (C) epic
- Spenser adds chivalric romance to the medieval \_\_\_\_\_, the glamour gilds the pill of truth.  
(A) epic (B) allegory  
(C) romance (D) ballad  
➤ Ans: (B) allegory
- For Spenser religion, ethics and politics coalesce a \_\_\_\_\_ nation.  
(A) virtuous (B) noble  
(C) great (D) wicked  
➤ Ans: (C) great
- The Faerie Queene is the greatest poetic monument for its musical, \_\_\_\_\_ and intellectual delights.  
(A) philosophical (B) pictorial  
(C) modern (D) spiritual  
➤ Ans: (B) pictorial
- Gloriana who asks the knight of Redcross to kill the dragon, is the greatest glorious \_\_\_\_\_ of fairyland  
(A) queen (B) fairy  
(C) nymph (D) aerial  
➤ Ans: (A) queen
- The pattern of a \_\_\_\_\_ stanza is ababbcbcc.  
(A) Chaucerian (B) Spenserian  
(C) Miltonic (D) Shakespearean  
➤ Ans: (B) Spenserian

## WYATT AND HOWARD (SURREY)

- Sir Thoma Wyatt (1503-42) was a courtier and a \_\_\_\_\_ to France and Spain.  
(A) national (B) diplomat  
(C) citizen (D) loyal  
➤ **Ans: (B) diplomat**
- Wyatt translated sonnets from \_\_\_\_\_ and Alamanni.  
(A) Dante (B) Boccaccio  
(C) Petrarch (D) Donne  
➤ **Ans: (C) Petrarch**
- In his sonnet, 'deer' is identified as \_\_\_\_\_, his love, whose pursuit he had to give up.  
(A) Ann Boleyn (B) Ann Joseph  
(C) Ann Bishop (D) Anne Donne  
➤ **Ans: (A) Ann Boleyn**
- Wyatt was banished from the court in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1535 (B) 1536  
(C) 1537 (D) 1538  
➤ **Ans: (B) 1536**
- In his letter after exile, Wyatt contrasts the corruption and flattery of the court with the moral \_\_\_\_\_ of country life.  
(A) decline (B) rise  
(C) health (D) value  
➤ **Ans: (C) health**
- The innocence of rural \_\_\_\_\_ is naturalized in Wyatt's songs and sonnets.  
(A) retirement (B) scene  
(C) landscape (D) side  
➤ **Ans: (A) retirement**

- Wyatt and Surrey were first printed in 1557 in Tottel's \_\_\_\_\_ of Songs and Sonnets.  
(A) Tattler (B) Miscellany  
(C) Review (D) Spectator  
➤ **Ans: (B) Miscellany**
- \_\_\_\_\_ was beheaded on a false charge, at the age of 38.  
(A) Wyatt (B) Surrey  
(C) Donne (D) Milton  
➤ **Ans: (A) Wyatt**
- Surrey's songs and sonnets were \_\_\_\_\_ popular than Wyatt's in his life.  
(A) less (B) more  
(C) equally (D) not  
➤ **Ans: (B) more**
- Henry Howard, Earl of the Surrey(1517-47), son of Duke of Norfolk was the head of \_\_\_\_\_ of England.  
(A) nobility (B) poets  
(C) printers (D) artists  
➤ **Ans: (A) nobility**

## JOHN DONNE

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Plot refers to a failed attempt of Catholic extremists to blow up Parliament and the King James I in 1605.  
(A) Gunpowder (B) Rebellion  
(C) Jesuit (D) Catholic  
➤ **Ans: (A) Gunpowder**
- John Donne(1572-1631), born a Roman Catholic, suffered for his loyalty to Catholic but converted into the \_\_\_\_\_ Church in 1590s.  
(A) Anglican (B) Baptist  
(C) Orthodox (D) German protestant



- Ans: (A) Anglican
3. John Donne wrote \_\_\_\_\_ and elegies in 1590s.  
 (A) irony (B) satire  
 (C) hymns (D) sonnets  
 ➤ Ans: (D) sonnets
4. Donne argues aloud to define, \_\_\_\_\_ and project a moment's mood.  
 (A) conceal (B) explain  
 (C) dramatize (D) reject  
 ➤ Ans: (C) dramatize
5. Donne is also appreciated for his \_\_\_\_\_ monologues.  
 (A) poetic (B) dramatic  
 (C) individual (D) exterior  
 ➤ Ans: (B) dramatic
6. 'The Sun Rising', 'The Good Morrow' and 'Anniversary' are striking \_\_\_\_\_ poems of John Donne.  
 (A) divine (B) spiritual  
 (C) death (D) love  
 ➤ Ans: (D) love
7. 'I'm carried towards the west / This day, when my soul's form bends towards the east' is an instance of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) oxymoron (B) satire  
 (C) paradox (D) irony  
 ➤ Ans: (C) paradox
8. Donne's love poems are \_\_\_\_\_ in style.  
 (A) Edwardian (B) Jacobean  
 (C) Elizabethan (D) Georgian  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Elizabethan
9. Donne often took images from the new discoveries of anatomy and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Philosophy (B) Geography  
 (C) Geology (D) History

➤ Ans: (B) Geography

10. Donne's \_\_\_\_\_ was admired by those who read his poetry.  
 (A) logic (B) wit  
 (C) cynicism (D) hypocrisy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) wit
11. Doctor Jonson identified 'a race of poets' between Donne and Cowley as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) love (B) divine  
 (C) romantic (D) metaphysical  
 ➤ Ans: (D) metaphysical
12. The Society of \_\_\_\_\_ is a religious order founded in 1534 by Basque Ignituous Loyla to take the reformed Catholicism to the whole world. The members of The Society of \_\_\_\_\_ are called Jesuits.  
 (A) Jesus (B) Christ  
 (C) Son (D) Father  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Jesus

## JOHN MILTON (1608-1674)

1. John Milton was born on December 9, \_\_\_\_\_, in London.  
 (A) 1608 (B) 1609  
 (C) 1600 (D) 1610  
 ➤ Ans: (A) 1608
2. By 1652, Milton was completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) aristocrat (B) blind  
 (C) scholar (D) lost  
 ➤ Ans: (B) blind
3. Milton's \_\_\_\_\_ was published in 1667, a year after the Great Fire of London.  
 (A) Sonnet (B) Paradise Lost  
 (C) Lycidas (D) Paradise Regained

- **Ans: (B) Paradise Lost**
4. Milton became fluent in many \_\_\_\_\_ and classical languages.  
 (A) native (B) foreign  
 (C) local (D) neo-classical  
 ➤ **Ans: (B) foreign**
5. Milton championed the absolute freedom of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Church (B) society  
 (C) puritans (D) individual  
 ➤ **Ans: (D) individual**
6. Milton wanted to write an epic that was equal to the greatness of Homer's and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Sophocles' (B) Aristophanes'  
 (C) Virgil's (D) Horace's  
 ➤ **Ans: (C) Virgil's**
7. The events described in Paradise Lost are drawn from the Bible, mostly its book of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Genesis (B) Ecclesiastes  
 (C) Proverbs (D) New Testament  
 ➤ **Ans: (A) Genesis**
8. John Milton (1608-74) invoked the \_\_\_\_\_ Spirit for his epic.  
 (A) Heavenly (B) muse  
 (C) holy (D) unkind  
 ➤ **Ans: (A) Heavenly**
9. Milton's task was 'to justify the ways of \_\_\_\_\_ to men.'  
 (A) God (B) gods  
 (C) women (D) king  
 ➤ **Ans: (A) God**
10. In Paradise Lost, Milton expresses the idea that Adam and Eve's fall from grace was actually \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) unfortunate (B) curse  
 (C) loss (D) fortunate  
 ➤ **Ans: (D) fortunate**
11. Milton thinks that the fall of man gave individual human beings the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves by true repentance and faith.  
 (A) repent (B) redeem  
 (C) forget (D) abnegate  
 ➤ **Ans: (B) redeem**
12. The portrayal of Adam and Eve after the fall is an example of Milton's belief that man and woman can \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
 (A) destroy (B) hate  
 (C) cause fall (D) complement  
 ➤ **Ans: (D) complement**
13. Adam and Eve's disobedience occurred partly due to a serpent's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) will (B) deception  
 (C) wish (D) favour  
 ➤ **Ans: (B) deception**
14. Milton claims that many of the fallen angels were \_\_\_\_\_ as gods later.  
 (A) rejected (B) worshipped  
 (C) challenged (D) criticized  
 ➤ **Ans: (B) worshipped**
15. The Satan arouses a new spirit to wage a war in hell against \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) God (B) angels  
 (C) man (D) devils  
 ➤ **Ans: (A) God**
16. With their inhuman powers the fallen angels construct a great temple, \_\_\_\_\_ to hold a summit.  
 (A) Pandemonium (B) Helicon  
 (C) Olympian (D) silicon  
 ➤ **Ans: (A) Pandemonium**

17. \_\_\_\_\_ fears that they will be more susceptible to Satan's temptation if they are alone.

- (A) Eve (B) Adam  
(C) God (D) Gabriel

➤ Ans: (B) Adam

18. When Eve takes a bite of apple, the Earth feels wounded and nature sighs in woe, for with this act, humankind \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) rises (B) elevates  
(C) falls (D) uplifts

➤ Ans: (C) falls

19. Adam sins not out of a desire to gain the \_\_\_\_\_ from eating the fruit, but out of recognition that Eve has left him with little or no alternative.

- (A) Knowledge (B) power  
(C) status (D) paradise

➤ Ans: (A) Knowledge

20. Milton uses \_\_\_\_\_ throughout Paradise Lost.

- (A) blank verse (B) allusions  
(C) enjambement (D) All of the above

➤ Ans: (A) blank verse

#### IV. POETRY IN RESTORATION AGE

1. In literature the \_\_\_\_\_ was a period of novelty, change and refoundation.

- (A) Restoration (B) Romantic  
(C) Victorian (D) Medieval

➤ Ans: (A) Restoration

2. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_ poetry was in its full swing.

- (A) subjective (B) romantic  
(C) sentimental (D) neoclassical

➤ Ans: (D) neoclassical

3. During the 'age of reason', \_\_\_\_\_ was important in men's thoughts.

- (A) philosophy (B) nature  
(C) triviality (D) surface

➤ Ans: (B) nature

4. The famous form of poetry, \_\_\_\_\_ well suited to verse based on reasoning.

- (A) sonnet (B) heroic couplet  
(C) song (D) ode

➤ Ans: (B) heroic couplet

#### ALEXANDER POPE

1. Alexander Pope (1688-1744) develops \_\_\_\_\_ of the spine at the age of 12.

- (A) TB (B) pain  
(C) injury (D) dislocation

➤ Ans: (A) TB

2. Pope's early literary mentors include the restoration dramatists, William Wycherley and William \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Congreve (B) Shakespeare  
(C) Cowper (D) Wordsworth

➤ Ans: (A) Congreve

3. Pope was at his best in \_\_\_\_\_ and epigram.

- (A) epic (B) satire  
(C) sonnet (D) elegy

➤ Ans: (B) satire

4. In 1714, Pope formed a club with his friends to satirize false learning and \_\_\_\_\_ in literature, philosophy, science and other branches of knowledge.

- (A) pedantry (B) difficulties  
(C) innovation (D) teaching

➤ Ans: (A) pedantry

5. As a neoclassical poet, Pope emphasized order, reason, logic, \_\_\_\_\_ emotion, good taste and decorum.

- (A) uncontrolled (B) heightened  
(C) felt (D) restrained

➤ Ans: (D) restrained

6. The Rape of the Lock was written to end the quarrel between Lord Peter and \_\_\_\_\_ Fermor's families.

- (A) Arabella (B) Isabella  
(C) Belinda (D) Jessica

➤ Ans: (A) Arabella

7. The Rape of the Lock combines the \_\_\_\_\_ of Essay on Criticism and beauty of Pastorals.

- (A) idea (B) thought  
(C) theme (D) wit

➤ Ans: (D) wit

8. Pope introduces the conventional epic subjects of love and war and invokes the \_\_\_\_\_ in a satirical tone.

- (A) spirit (B) muse  
(C) gods (D) heroes

➤ Ans: (B) muse

9. It is "little men" who in "tasks so bold... engage"; and "soft bosoms" are the dwelling-place for "mighty rage" are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ of the petty and the grand.

- (A) contrast (B) comparison  
(C) heroic (D) juxtaposition

➤ Ans: (D) juxtaposition

10. The Rape of the Lock, is perhaps the most outstanding example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) epic (B) sonnet  
(C) allegory (D) mock-epic

➤ Ans: (D) mock-epic

## V. ROMANTIC AGE AND ITS POETRY

1. English Romantic literature is overwhelmingly \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) prosaic (B) poetic  
(C) classical (D) objective

➤ Ans: (B) poetic

2. Romantic poetry valued \_\_\_\_\_ than authority, personal experience than objective fact.

- (A) command (B) character  
(C) freedom (D) society

➤ Ans: (C) freedom

3. In Romantic age individual and \_\_\_\_\_ was preferred to universal and general.

- (A) universal (B) particular  
(C) common (D) objective

➤ Ans: (B) particular

4. Intellectually Romanticism marked a violent reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Renaissance (B) Sentiments  
(C) Medievalism (D) Enlightenment

➤ Ans: (D) Enlightenment

5. Politically, Romanticism was inspired by the \_\_\_\_\_ in America and France (1789).

- (A) revolutions (B) suffering  
(C) misery (D) secularism

➤ Ans: (A) revolutions

6. Romanticism expressed an extreme assertion of the self and the value of individual experience together with the sense of the infinite and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) physical (B) natural  
(C) personal (D) transcendental

- Ans: (D) transcendental
7. Socially Romanticism championed \_\_\_\_\_ causes.  
 (A) mystic (B) progressive  
 (C) authoritarian (D) egalitarian  
 ➤ Ans: (B) progressive
8. The stylistic keynote of Romanticism is \_\_\_\_\_, and its watchword is 'imagination'.  
 (A) detachment (B) dissociation  
 (C) intensity (D) objectivity  
 ➤ Ans: (C) intensity
9. The Romantic symbol is supposed to flesh out a \_\_\_\_\_ truth in a uniquely specific form.  
 (A) universal (B) pragmatic  
 (C) rational (D) logical  
 ➤ Ans: (A) universal
10. The first breakthrough of Romantic poetry was the publication of Lyrical Ballads in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) 1796 (B) 1797  
 (C) 1798 (D) 1799  
 ➤ Ans: (A) 1796
11. The Romantic poetry seeks to abandon \_\_\_\_\_ language of the eighteenth century.  
 (A) informal (B) formal  
 (C) frank (D) spontaneous  
 ➤ Ans: (B) formal
12. Lyrical Ballads sought balance between poet's influence and "real language" and balance between common place and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ordinary (B) general  
 (C) super (D) supernatural  
 ➤ Ans: (D) supernatural
13. Apparent \_\_\_\_\_ seek to reveal "the essential passions of the heart" or "our inward nature".  
 (A) Contradictions (B) conflicts  
 (C) emotions (D) combinations  
 ➤ Ans: (C) emotions
14. William Wordsworth, S.T. Coleridge and Robert Southey represent \_\_\_\_\_ school of Romantic poetry.  
 (A) London (B) Cockney  
 (C) Lake (D) Radcliff  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Lake
15. Leigh Hunt, John Keats and other Londoners represent \_\_\_\_\_ school or "Lake Poets" of Romantic poetry.  
 (A) London (B) Cockney  
 (C) Lake poets (D) Radcliff  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Cockney spread
16. The second generation or younger Romantics, Keats, Shelley and Byron had tragically \_\_\_\_\_ lives.  
 (A) long (B) short  
 (C) luxurious (D) pleasant  
 ➤ Ans: (B) short
17. Byron and Shelley born aristocrats, well educated, leave England under pressure and see themselves as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) noble (B) generous  
 (C) royalist (D) outcasts  
 ➤ Ans: (D) outcasts
18. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal address to an event, a person, or a thing not present. It has three types: Pindaric, Horatian, and Irregular.  
 (A) Sonnet (B) pastoral  
 (C) ode (D) elegy  
 ➤ Ans: (C) ode

19. Imagination, emotion and individuality are the key features of \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

- (A) Restoration (B) Romantic  
(C) Victorian (D) Medieval

➤ Ans: (B) Romantic

20. The long poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage was the work which made \_\_\_\_\_'s name.

- (A) Keats (B) Shelley  
(C) Byron (D) Wordsworth

➤ Ans: (C) Byron

21. The hero, Childe Harold, is often identified with \_\_\_\_\_ himself.

- (A) Keats (B) Shelley  
(C) Byron (D) Wordsworth

➤ Ans: (C) Byron

22. The term 'childe' is a mediaeval word for a young \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to become a knight.

- (A) nobleman (B) child  
(C) innocent (D) idealist

➤ Ans: (A) nobleman

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a restless wanderer, alternating between despair and great energy and commitment to new, usually forbidden experiences.

- (A) Hyperion (B) Endymion  
(C) Christabel (D) Childe Harold

➤ Ans: (D) Childe Harold

## WILLIAM BLAKE

1. William Blake was Robert Burns' \_\_\_\_\_ but had none of his success.

- (A) friend (B) colleague  
(C) rival (D) contemporary

➤ Ans: (D) contemporary

2. William Blake (1757-1827) always worked as an \_\_\_\_\_ and professional artist.

- (A) poet (B) engraver  
(C) painter (D) preacher

➤ Ans: (B) engraver

3. Blake was very \_\_\_\_\_ especially in later-years but he felt rich in spirit.

- (A) rich (B) poor  
(C) generous (D) social

➤ Ans: (B) poor

4. Blake is appreciated these days for his poetry as well as his \_\_\_\_\_ artistry.

- (A) visual (B) aural  
(C) oral (D) calligraphic

➤ Ans: (D) calligraphic

5. Blake's Songs of Innocence (1789) and Songs of Experience (1794) reflect two \_\_\_\_\_ of human understanding.

- (A) groups (B) phases  
(C) versions (D) sides

➤ Ans: (B) phases

6. Blake supported the abolition of slavery and the egalitarian principles of the French \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Government (B) State  
(C) Culture (D) Revolution

➤ Ans: (D) Revolution

7. Blake considered \_\_\_\_\_ and not sense perceptions, as the means through which man could know the world.

- (A) imagination (B) experience  
(C) impurity (D) rationality

➤ Ans: (A) imagination

8. \_\_\_\_\_ or "the Divine Vision", means "to see more, beyond material reality into the life of things".

- (A) imagination (B) experience  
(C) impurity (D) rationality

➤ Ans: (A) imagination

9. \_\_\_\_\_ corresponds to the world of childhood, a state of the soul connected with happiness, freedom and imagination.  
 (A) innocence (B) experience  
 (C) Impurity (D) rationality  
 > Ans: (A) innocence
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is identified with the harsh world of adult life and the consciousness of evil.  
 (A) innocence (B) experience  
 (C) impurity (D) rationality  
 > Ans: (B) experience
11. Innocence and experience are two states of the mind that \_\_\_\_\_, showing that human nature is both innocent and corrupt.  
 (A) coexist (B) collide  
 (C) conflict (D) intrigue  
 > Ans: (A) coexist
12. The symbols of children, lamb and flowers and particular seasons refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) innocence (B) experience  
 (C) Impurity (D) rationality  
 > Ans: (A) innocence
13. Blake saw the potential dangers of a mass society in which individuals were increasingly controlled by systems of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) state (B) nature  
 (C) colony (D) organisation  
 > Ans: (D) organisation
14. Blake uses urban and \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes and machines to show oppression and rationalism.  
 (A) industrial (B) natural  
 (C) mystical (D) supernatural  
 > Ans: (A) industrial

## WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

1. Blake and Wordsworth both have emphasis on the value of \_\_\_\_\_ experience and its celebration of nature.  
 (A) childhood (B) adult  
 (C) human (D) woman  
 > Ans: (A) childhood
2. Wordsworth gives detailed accounts of the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ people in poems such as "The Old Cumberland Beggar" and "The Leech Gatherer".  
 (A) noble (B) highland  
 (C) high rank (D) ordinary  
 > Ans: (D) ordinary
3. Wordsworth celebrates the spirit of man, living in harmony with his \_\_\_\_\_ environment and away from the corrupt city.  
 (A) serene (B) corrupt  
 (C) natural (D) supernatural  
 > Ans: (C) natural
4. Wordsworth's long autobiographical poem The Prelude (1805; final version 1850) has an emphasis on the formation of the \_\_\_\_\_ sensibility.  
 (A) social (B) moral  
 (C) individual (D) psychological  
 > Ans: (C) individual
5. Wordsworth believed in the truth of his own senses and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) imagination (B) society  
 (C) order (D) institution  
 > Ans: (A) imagination
6. Wordsworth sometimes describes \_\_\_\_\_ in which he perceives mystical and transcendental truths.

- (A) moments (B) hours  
(C) scenes (D) days

➤ Ans: (A) moments

7. Wordsworth in his Ode: Intimations of Immortality addresses the \_\_\_\_\_ as a symbol of all that is holy and good.

- (A) philosopher (B) poet  
(C) nature (D) child

➤ Ans: (D) child

8. Wordsworth's language frequently moves towards the language of \_\_\_\_\_ speech and the lives of ordinary people.

- (A) everyday (B) obscure  
(C) heightened (D) embellished

➤ Ans: (A) everyday

9. Wordsworth breaks with the \_\_\_\_\_ diction of the eighteenth century, creating a more open and democratic world of poetry.

- (A) natural (B) artificial  
(C) immature (D) faulty

➤ Ans: (B) artificial

10. Wordsworth did not always achieve his aim of writing poetry according to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Preface to Lyrical Ballads.

- (A) manifesto (B) poetry  
(C) presentation (D) practice

➤ Ans: (A) manifesto

11. Wordsworth, in each \_\_\_\_\_ of "The Prelude", tried to capture more accurately the lasting insights of his past.

- (A) version (B) poem  
(C) stanza (D) innovation

➤ Ans: (A) version

12. One of the original titles of \_\_\_\_\_ was a Poem on the Growth of an Individual Mind

- (A) Lyrical Ballads (B) Hyperion

- (C) The Prelude (D) Adonis

➤ Ans: (A) Lyrical Ballads

## S.T. COLERIDGE

1. In the formative stages of his poetic career Wordsworth collaborated with Samuel Taylor Coleridge and both contributed to \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Lyrical Ballads (B) Hyperion  
(C) The Prelude (D) Adonis

➤ Ans: (A) Lyrical Ballads

2. Coleridge's \_\_\_\_\_ poetry frequently communicates a sense of the mysterious, \_\_\_\_\_ and extraordinary world.

- (A) serene (B) mystic  
(C) natural (D) supernatural

➤ Ans: (D) supernatural

3. In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner", an old mariner narrates the terrible sequence of events which followed when he shot an \_\_\_\_\_ and was cursed.

- (A) dove (C) skylark  
(C) thrush (D) albatross

➤ Ans: (D) albatross

4. The lack of water represents the dryness of spirit, the becalmed ship symbolises the aimless soul of a man who has sinned and who awaits eventual \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) damnation (B) glory  
(C) worth (D) redemption

➤ Ans: (A) damnation

5. When the mariner blesses some sea-creatures, his offence against the power of nature is forgiven and he returns home, a wiser man through his \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) sailing (B) learning  
(C) suffering (D) rowing

➤ Ans: (C) suffering



6. In Kubla Khan, Coleridge embodies the essence of the poetic \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) imagination (B) revival  
(C) order (D) institution

➤ Ans: (A) imagination

7. Imagination is the most powerful of the human senses which is alone capable of perceiving the underlying \_\_\_\_\_ of all things and of understanding the truth about the world.

- (A) message (B) hope  
(C) harmony (D) composition

➤ Ans: (C) harmony

8. Coleridge's determination to continue his search for transcendental understanding led him to take drugs such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) morphine (B) opium  
(C) addiction (D) alcohol

➤ Ans: (B) opium

9. Coleridge's 'conversation poems' are in this respect very close to many of \_\_\_\_\_'s poems.

- (A) Keats (B) Shelley  
(C) Scott (D) Wordsworth

➤ Ans: (D) Wordsworth

### P.B. SHELLEY

1. Unlike Keats, Shelley explores political and social questions more \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) explicitly (B) implicitly  
(C) indirectly (D) intensely

➤ Ans: (A) explicitly

2. Shelley, a critic of conventional \_\_\_\_\_ represents the more revolutionary and non-conformist element in English Romanticism.

- (A) people (B) authority  
(C) models (D) values

➤ Ans: (B) authority

3. Shelley, the individualist and idealist, rebelled against the institutions of family, church, marriage and the Christian faith and against all forms of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) religion (B) faith  
(C) corruption (D) tyranny

➤ Ans: (D) tyranny

4. The Mask of Anarchy was a direct response to the \_\_\_\_\_ Massacre of 1819.

- (A) Waterloo (B) Peterloo  
(C) Chicago (D) Boer

➤ Ans: (B) Peterloo

5. Shelley makes Prometheus the symbol for archetypal \_\_\_\_\_ and an apocalyptic change in Prometheus' life reveals limitless possibilities, and a new way of seeing the world.

- (A) story (B) legend  
(C) hero (D) humanity

➤ Ans: (B) legend

6. In one of his best-known lyrics, Ode to the West Wind, Shelley makes the wildness of the wind a controlled symbol of his deepest personal aspirations for human \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) happiness (B) ideals  
(C) freedom (D) equality

➤ Ans: (C) freedom

7. In Ode to the West Wind, the wind sweeps away the old life and spreads the seeds of a new \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- (A) practical (B) ideal  
(C) conformist (D) peaceful  
➤ Ans: (B) ideal
8. Shelley believes that the \_\_\_\_\_ power of the imagination and the poet's quest for beauty and the eternal truths of beauty will show the way to a better society.
- (A) creative (B) practical  
(C) ideal (D) genuine  
➤ Ans: (A) creative
9. In his A Defence of Poetry, Shelley calls the poets 'the unacknowledged \_\_\_\_\_ of the world'.
- (A) legislators (B) activists  
(C) reformers (D) philosophers  
➤ Ans: (A) legislators

### JOHN KEATS

1. John Keats (1795-1821) was the son of a livery-stable \_\_\_\_\_, eldest of five.
- (A) maker (B) keeper  
(C) designer (D) owner  
➤ Ans: (B) keeper
2. Keats was apprenticed to a surgeon and licensed as \_\_\_\_\_ but gave up medicine in 1817 for his poetry.
- (A) apothecary (B) surgeon  
(C) dentist (D) atomist  
➤ Ans: (A) apothecary
3. A theme of Keats's poetry is the conflict between the everyday world and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) next world (B) eternity  
(C) spirit (D) mundane

- Ans: (B) eternity
4. The earliest poetry of Keats consists mainly of long poems, some of them are \_\_\_\_\_ in style and concept.
- (A) pastoral (B) sonnet  
(C) lyric (D) epic  
➤ Ans: (D) epic
5. Endymion (1818), in four books, is derived in style and structure from \_\_\_\_\_ legends and myths.
- (A) Greek (B) Roman  
(C) Egyptian (D) Christian  
➤ Ans: (A) Greek
6. The main theme of \_\_\_\_\_ is the search for an ideal love and a happiness beyond earthly possibility.
- (A) Endymion (B) Hyperion  
(C) Psyche (D) Fall of Hyperion  
➤ Ans: (A) Endymion
7. \_\_\_\_\_ tells of the downfall of the old gods and the rise of the new gods who are marked by their strength and beauty.
- (A) Endymion (B) Hyperion  
(C) Psyche (D) Fall of Hyperion  
➤ Ans: (B) Hyperion
8. Keats's admiration for the Middle Ages allows him to make particular use of the \_\_\_\_\_ form to explore aspects of the irrational, unconscious and super-natural world.
- (A) ballad (B) pastoral  
(C) sonnet (D) epic  
➤ Ans: (A) ballad
9. Keats finds \_\_\_\_\_ in delight, pleasure in pain, and excitement in both emotional sensations and intellectual thoughts.
- (A) pleasure (B) rejoice

- (C) novelty (D) melancholy  
 > Ans: (D) melancholy
10. Keats shared with both Wordsworth and Coleridge the view that great poetry grows from deep \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) love (B) suffering  
 (C) enmity (D) opposition  
 > Ans: (B) suffering
11. Keats is generally regarded as one of the masters of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ode (B) satire  
 (C) allegory (D) mock-epic  
 > Ans: (A) ode
12. Keats's language renders experience precisely, capturing the rhythm and movement of thoughts and feelings, and registering a range of sense \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) words (B) expressions  
 (C) images (D) impressions  
 > Ans: (D) impressions
13. \_\_\_\_\_, a recurrent feature in Keats' poetry, is a use of imagery and language choices which describe sensory impressions in terms of other senses.  
 (A) hellenism (B) aesthetics  
 (C) imagery (D) synaesthesia  
 > Ans: (D) Synaesthesia
14. Keats's pursuit of the \_\_\_\_\_ truths of poetic art and the imagination are powerfully expressed in "Ode on a Grecian Urn".  
 (A) temporary (B) eternal  
 (C) changing (D) dying  
 > Ans: (B) eternal
15. The 'urn' in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" represents, 'truth is \_\_\_\_\_, beauty truth'.  
 (A) beauty (B) truth  
 (C) perfect (D) eternal  
 > Ans: (A) beauty
16. The Grecian urn and the artistic carvings on it represent the permanence of art and celebrate the power of the artist to \_\_\_\_\_ human activity.  
 (A) portray (B) mortalise  
 (C) beautify (D) immortalise  
 > Ans: (D) immortalise
17. In his \_\_\_\_\_, beginning 'When I have fears that I may cease to be', Keats depicts a desolate shore.  
 (A) ballad (B) pastoral  
 (C) sonnet (D) epic  
 > Ans: (C) sonnet
18. In Keats' "Ode to \_\_\_\_\_" the view of autumn is positive and life-affirming.  
 (A) Autumn (B) Psyche  
 (C) Indolence (D) Nightingale  
 > Ans: (A) Autumn
19. In 1819, Keats met and fell in love with Fanny \_\_\_\_\_ who is a recurrent image in his poetry.  
 (A) Hawthorn (B) Brawne  
 (C) Middleton (D) Edward  
 > Ans: (B) Brawne
20. Keats asked that the words "Here lies one whose name was written in \_\_\_\_\_" to be inscribed as his epitaph.  
 (A) air (B) water  
 (C) earth (D) poetry  
 > Ans: (B) water
21. Keats died of \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy at the age of almost 26.  
 (A) cancer (B) typhoid  
 (C) cholera (D) tuberculosis  
 > Ans: (D) tuberculosis

## ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889)

- \_\_\_\_\_ develops the dramatic monologue to its greatest heights.  
(A) Browning (B) Keats  
(C) Shelley (D) Hardy  
➤ Ans: (A) Browning
- Browning met Elizabeth Barrett in 1845, and eloped with her the following year to \_\_\_\_\_, where they lived until her death in 1861.  
(A) Germany (B) Spain  
(C) Russia (D) Italy  
➤ Ans: (D) Italy
- Browning examines 'between the lines' a wide range of moral scruples and problems, \_\_\_\_\_ and attitudes.  
(A) characters (B) fields  
(C) views (D) ideas  
➤ Ans: (C) views
- In My Last Duchess (1842), Browning's poem of love and violence, the \_\_\_\_\_ reveals to a diplomatic emissary the true situation behind the façade of polite words.  
(A) writer (B) duke  
(C) speaker (D) dramatist  
➤ Ans: (C) speaker
- Browning believes that "God's in his \_\_\_\_\_, All's right with the world!"  
(A) world (B) heaven  
(C) home (D) temple  
➤ Ans: (B) heaven
- Many of his poems have Renaissance settings which enabled Robert Browning to explore differences and continuities between \_\_\_\_\_ and Modern worlds.

- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Augustan (D) Renaissance  
➤ Ans: (D) Renaissance

## VI. VICTORIAN AGE AND ITS POETS

- Queen Victoria (1819-1901) came to the throne in \_\_\_\_\_, at a time when the monarchy as an institution was not particularly popular.  
(A) 1836 (B) 1837  
(C) 1838 (D) 1839  
➤ Ans: (B) 1837
- A history of the Victorian age records a period of economic \_\_\_\_\_ and rapid change.  
(A) backwardness (B) decline  
(C) misery (D) expansion  
➤ Ans: (D) expansion
- The growth of London and of other major cities in Great Britain marked a final stage in the change from a way of life based on the land to a modern \_\_\_\_\_ economy based on manufacturing, international trade and financial institutions.  
(A) urban (B) agricultural  
(C) rural (D) countryside  
➤ Ans: (A) urban
- Beneath the public optimism and positivism the nineteenth century was also a century of \_\_\_\_\_ and uncertainties.  
(A) clarity (B) faith  
(C) vision (D) paradoxes  
➤ Ans: (D) paradoxes
- 'The Victorian compromise' implies a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ standard between national success and the exploitation of lower-class workers at home and of colonies overseas;

a compromise between philanthropy and tolerance and repression.

- (A) uniform (B) modern  
(C) double (D) old

➤ Ans: (C) double

6. Tennyson's, the Victorian poet, \_\_\_\_\_ is personal, deeply felt, and in many ways simplifies the worldview of the Romantic poets.

- (A) observation (B) realization  
(C) creativity (D) experimentation

➤ Ans: (A) observation

7. Tennyson turned to the myth of King \_\_\_\_\_ and the Knights of the Round Table as a source of inspiration.

- (A) Spenser (B) Arthur  
(C) Henry (D) Edward

➤ Ans: (B) Arthur

8. Tennyson as a poet has capacity to bring together \_\_\_\_\_ and sense, mood and atmosphere, to make an appeal to the emotions of the reader.

- (A) voice (B) sound  
(C) sane (D) reason

➤ Ans: (B) sound

9. Arnold's *The Scholar-Gypsy* (1853) is a pastoral of the Oxford countryside which reached a wide readership with its observation of 'the strange \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life'.

- (A) disease (B) landscape  
(C) scene (D) site

➤ Ans: (A) disease

10. Arnold starts from \_\_\_\_\_ observation rather than philosophical reflection, and stresses the importance of seeing 'things as they really are'.

- (A) social (B) political  
(C) mental (D) psychological

➤ Ans: (A) social

11. Culture, seen as a striving towards an ideal of human perfection, is regarded by Arnold as the opposing spirit to barbarism, philistinism, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the consequent \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) crimes (B) civilization  
(C) materialism (D) anarchy

➤ Ans: (D) anarchy

12. In some anthologies, Hopkins is classified as a 'Modern' twentieth century poet; in others he is classified as a late \_\_\_\_\_ poet.

- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Modern (D) Irish

➤ Ans: (A) Victorian

13. \_\_\_\_\_ despair in verse reaches its climax in the poetry of Gerard Manley Hopkins.

- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Modern (D) Irish

➤ Ans: (A) Victorian

14. \_\_\_\_\_ was a highly original poet, bringing a new energy into his wrestling with doubt, sensuality, and the glories of nature.

- (A) Tennyson (B) Arnold  
(C) Hopkins (D) Browning

➤ Ans: (C) Hopkins

## VII. MODERNISM AND POETRY

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ writers focused on stream of consciousness, images in poetry (rather than description or narration), a new use of universal myth, and a sense of

fragmentation both of individuality and of such concepts as space and time.

- (A) romantic (B) modernist  
(C) Victorian (D) realist

➤ Ans: (B) modernist

2. In 1899, \_\_\_\_\_, one of the poetic 'aesthetes' of the 1890s, published his study "The Symbolist Movement in Poetry", which would have great influence on modern poets like W.B. Yeats and T.S. Eliot.
- (A) Bernard Shaw (B) Oscar Wilde  
(C) W.H. Auden (D) Arthur Symons
- Ans: (D) Arthur Symons
3. In the Modern period, there is a movement from poetic diction to a new \_\_\_\_\_ language.
- (A) formal (B) philosophical  
(C) poetic (D) cultural
- Ans: (C) poetic
4. Modern poetry contains language that is closer to the idioms of \_\_\_\_\_ speech and to a more diverse range of subject matter.
- (A) rhetoric (B) everyday  
(C) formal (D) academic
- Ans: (B) everyday
5. The first anthology of the Imagist poets, *Des Imagistes* (1914), was edited by the American exile \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) T.S. Eliot (B) Henry James  
(C) James Joyce (D) Ezra Pound
- Ans: (D) Ezra Pound
6. \_\_\_\_\_ poems tend to be short, sharp glimpses, which contrast with the lushness of Romantic and Victorian verse.
- (A) imagist (B) descriptive  
(C) lyrical (D) narrative

➤ Ans: (D) narrative

7. Imagism was a movement designed to replace the 'soft', discursive \_\_\_\_\_ voice of Victorian verse with a harder, more condensed, imagistic language.
- (A) imagist (B) descriptive  
(C) lyrical (D) narrative
- Ans: (A) imagist
8. The First World War saw the death of millions of men and the death of \_\_\_\_\_ forms of poetic expression and the radical questioning of liberal values.
- (A) Rational (B) Victorian  
(C) Modern (D) Marxist
- Ans: (B) Victorian
9. At the beginning of first world war, poetry was written in order to express a sense of honour and to \_\_\_\_\_ the glories of war.
- (A) condemn (B) reject  
(C) celebrate (D) disillusion
- Ans: (C) celebrate
10. Sassoon pointed the consequences of war for the maimed and disfigured \_\_\_\_\_ who had to live with the horrors long after the war had finished.
- (A) youth (B) soldiers  
(C) heroes (D) workers
- Ans: (B) soldiers
11. \_\_\_\_\_'s most bitterly ironic poems, *Dulce et decorum est*, describes the horrors of a gas attack while commenting ironically on the limits of patriotism.
- (A) Sassoon (B) Burke  
(C) Graves (D) Wilfred Owen
- Ans: (D) Wilfred Owen

12. Owen's innovative use of \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. tall/toil) reinforces a sense of things not fitting and being incomplete.  
 (A) half-rhyme (B) full-rhyme  
 (C) unrhymed (D) animal imagery  
 > Ans: (A) half-rhyme
13. Half-rhyme is highly appropriate for the tone and subject matter of much of \_\_\_\_\_'s poetry.  
 (A) Sassoon (B) Rupert Burke  
 (C) Robert Graves (D) Wilfred Owen  
 > Ans: (D) Wilfred Owen
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ dislocation and disorientation are compounded by an imagistic confusion in the modernist poetry.  
 (A) original (B) modern  
 (C) ancient (D) syntactic  
 > Ans: (B) modern
15. Ezra Pound's \_\_\_\_\_ are an immensely ambitious, allusive, multi-cultural poetic voyage through numerous aspects of twentieth-century thought and experience.  
 (A) Tower (B) Wasteland  
 (C) The Cantos (D) School Children  
 > Ans: (C) The Cantos
16. Eliot's poetry explores a private condition while Auden's poetry explores a more \_\_\_\_\_ situation.  
 (A) political (B) social  
 (C) public (D) negative  
 > Ans: (C) public
17. Auden stresses that our \_\_\_\_\_ worlds cannot be separated from social and political contexts.  
 (A) political (B) social  
 (C) private (D) negative
- > Ans: (C) private
18. In 1930s, a number of poets whose writing fused the private and public worlds were called the \_\_\_\_\_ Group because they developed a style and viewpoint similar to W.H. Auden.  
 (A) Eliot (B) Jazz  
 (C) Auden (D) Germanic  
 > Ans: (C) Auden
19. The thirties poets regularly present a clinical \_\_\_\_\_ of familiar objects, places, and ideas.  
 (A) catalogue (B) method  
 (C) technique (D) observation  
 > Ans: (A) catalogue
20. D. H. Lawrence's close-up descriptions of flowers or animals penetrate deep into the essence of living things, and are among the most carefully observed depictions of \_\_\_\_\_ in English poetry.  
 (A) society (B) animals  
 (C) scenery (D) nature  
 > Ans: (D) nature
21. \_\_\_\_\_ ranged from descriptive to love poetry, from light satirical verse to philosophical meditation (The Ship of Death).  
 (A) Auden (B) Cameron  
 (C) Hardy (D) D.H. Lawrence  
 > Ans: (D) D.H. Lawrence
22. The work of Edward \_\_\_\_\_ is based in the English countryside.  
 (A) Auden (B) Cameron  
 (C) Lewis (D) Thomas  
 > Ans: (D) Thomas

23. \_\_\_\_\_'s best-known poem is Adlestrop, which is an evocative nostalgic remembering of a train stopping at a deserted country station.
- (A) Auden (B) Cameron  
(C) Lewis (D) Edward Thomas  
➤ Ans: (D) Edward Thomas

### W.B. YEATS

1. W.B. Yeats used \_\_\_\_\_ for much of his inspiration.
- (A) London (B) Dublin  
(C) Sligo (D) Glasgow  
➤ Ans: (C) Sligo
2. The rediscovery of myth and legend allowed Yeats and other writers to bring such figures as Cuchulain and Finn McCoull into their works as symbols and expressions of \_\_\_\_\_ past and present.
- (A) Englishness (B) Irishness  
(C) Scottish (D) Welsh  
➤ Ans: (B) Irishness
3. The first phase of Yeats' poetry, when he was associated both with the Aesthetic movement of the 1890s and the Celtic Twilight, is characterised by a self-conscious \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Romanticism (B) Realism  
(C) Surrealism (D) Modernism  
➤ Ans: (A) Romanticism
4. At the second phase, Yeats' poetry became more public and concerned with the politics of the \_\_\_\_\_ Irish state.
- (A) ancient (B) modern  
(C) northern (D) southern  
➤ Ans: (B) modern
5. In his poem, Easter 1916, Yeats describes the Easter Rising of 1916 in which \_\_\_\_\_ nationalists launched a heroic but unsuccessful revolt against the British government.
- (A) Irish (B) Welsh  
(C) Danish (D) American  
➤ Ans: (A) Irish
6. Yeats's poetry at the second phase, contains many images of winding staircases, \_\_\_\_\_, spinning-tops, and spirals.
- (A) childhood (B) gyres  
(C) animals (D) nature  
➤ Ans: (B) gyres
7. Yeats developed an elaborate symbolic system, gyre, in certain particulars drawn from traditions of \_\_\_\_\_ thought which almost compensated for a lost religion.
- (A) political (B) esoteric  
(C) worldly (D) materialist  
➤ Ans: (B) esoteric
8. Yeats' later \_\_\_\_\_ poems explore \_\_\_\_\_ between physical and spiritual dimensions to life, between sensuality and rationality, between turbulence and calm.
- (A) cohesion (B) harmony  
(C) contrasts (D) association  
➤ Ans: (C) contrasts
9. Like T.S. Eliot, Yeats created a modern idiom for poetry, particularly in merging formal and \_\_\_\_\_ styles.
- (A) classical (B) objective  
(C) restrained (D) colloquial  
➤ Ans: (D) colloquial
10. Yeats continued to see things \_\_\_\_\_, making the fragments of his ideas into a



whole, then breaking them into fragments again.

- (A) linearly (B) cyclically  
(C) mythically (D) logically

> Ans: (B) cyclically

### T. S. ELIOT

- Eliot's *The Wasteland* depicts a cultural and spiritual \_\_\_\_\_, a land populated by people who are, physically and emotionally, living a kind of death in the midst of their everyday lives.
 

(A) land (B) island  
(C) mainland (D) waste land

> Ans: (D) waste land
- Eliot sees the root of the modern world's unhappiness and alienation in the fact that people are unable to bring together the different areas of their experience to make a complete \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) book (B) world  
(C) whole (D) story

> Ans: (C) whole
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and bewildering images used by Eliot are original and novel, striking and obscure, drawn from a discordant urban rather than a harmonious rural life.
 

(A) shocking (B) beautiful  
(C) poetic (D) conventional

> Ans: (A) shocking
- Eliot advocates that poetry, although using the poet's emotions as its starting point, becomes 'impersonalised' by the \_\_\_\_\_ in which the poet works.
 

(A) time (B) tradition  
(C) society (D) poetry

> Ans: (B) tradition
- "Love song of J Alfred Prufrock" is a poem more in the tradition of the \_\_\_\_\_ and Prufrock continually gives voice to feelings of disorientation.
 

(A) ballad (B) sonnet  
(C) lyric (D) dramatic monologue

> Ans: (D) dramatic monologue
- "Love song of J Alfred Prufrock" describes the protagonist's realization of \_\_\_\_\_ within life, the lost opportunities in his life and the lack of any spiritual progress.
 

(A) activity (B) movement  
(C) death (D) message

> Ans: (C) death
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of "Love song of J Alfred Prufrock" is a middle-aged passive, aimless man.
 

(A) character (B) speaker  
(C) reporter (D) victim

> Ans: (B) speaker
- The protagonist of "Love song of J Alfred Prufrock" is linked to physical and intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ and inability to communicate with his fellow-beings.
 

(A) activity (B) movement  
(C) inertia (D) adventure

> Ans: (C) inertia
- Eliot applies to poetry a technique similar to that of the \_\_\_\_\_, giving fragments of the thoughts passing through the mind of the lonely Mr Prufrock, a failed lover.
 

(A) ode (B) plot  
(C) exposition (D) stream of consciousness

> Ans: (D) stream of consciousness

10. Eliot was an \_\_\_\_\_ by birth, deeply drawn towards the British Anglican tradition.

- (A) French (B) Irish  
(C) American (D) British

➤ Ans: (C) American

11. Both Eliot and Yeats used \_\_\_\_\_ from earlier cultural expression to resist the ruins of the contemporary civilisation which they saw around them.

- (A) fragments (B) myths  
(C) traditions (D) customs

➤ Ans: (B) myths

12. Both poets, Eliot and Yeats, sought \_\_\_\_\_ and significance in a variety of different traditions, myths, and beliefs.

- (A) order (B) fragmentation  
(C) insignificance (D) disorientation

➤ Ans: (A) order

13. T.S. Eliot converted to \_\_\_\_\_ and adopted English citizenship to associate himself with the tradition.

- (A) Protestantism (B) Catholicism  
(C) Methodism (D) Calvinism

➤ Ans: (B) Catholicism

## VIII. POSTMODERNIST POETRY

### PHILIP LARKIN AND THE MOVEMENT

- The \_\_\_\_\_ was short-lived, and was never very homogeneous as a group.  
(A) Auden Group (B) Oxford Group  
(C) Lake Poets (D) Movement  
➤ Ans: (D) Movement
- The aim of the Movement to rid \_\_\_\_\_ of high-flown Romanticism and bring it down to earth can be seen to have been realised in the work of Philip Larkin, Donald Davie, D.J. Enright, and Elizabeth Jennings.  
(A) poetry (B) drama  
(C) novel (D) criticism  
➤ Ans: (A) poetry
- The poetry of Philip Larkin plays with and against the \_\_\_\_\_ tradition in poetry.  
(A) Romantic (B) Victorian  
(C) The Movement (D) Georgian  
➤ Ans: (A) Romantic
- Larkin does not assert the importance of his \_\_\_\_\_ experience.  
(A) personal (B) national  
(C) global (D) rural  
➤ Ans: (A) personal
- Larkin's vision is realistic and \_\_\_\_\_ preferring to be indirect and ironic.  
(A) sentimental (B) objective  
(C) unnatural (D) unsentimental  
➤ Ans: (D) unsentimental
- Larkin continues the tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ poets such as Wordsworth and later poets, particularly Thomas Hardy, by exploring eternal themes of death and change within established rhythms and syntax.  
(A) Romantic (B) Victorian  
(C) Elizabethan (D) Georgian  
➤ Ans: (A) Romantic
- Larkin is obsessively concerned in his poems with the \_\_\_\_\_ of mortality.  
(A) pleasure (B) anguish  
(C) mysteries (D) hopes  
➤ Ans: (B) anguish
- Larkin's poem \_\_\_\_\_ shows that the innocence and ideals of the pre war English generation were lost in the war.  
(A) MCMXIV (B) Church Going  
(C) Mr Bleaney (D) Ambulance  
➤ Ans: (A) MCMXIV
- Larkin's poetry does not have allusions contrary to high \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Victorians (B) Modernists  
(C) pure poets (D) Greeks  
➤ Ans: (B) Modernists
- Larkin presents the casual and indifferent robot like men in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) MCMXIV (B) Church Going  
(C) Mr Bleaney (D) Ambulance  
➤ Ans: (D) Ambulance

### TED HUGHES

- Ted Hughes (1930-1998) preferred to study \_\_\_\_\_ and archaeology instead of literature at Cambridge.  
(A) Language (B) history  
(C) anthropology (D) sociology  
➤ Ans: (C) anthropology
- Ted Hughes' poetry is a reaction against the 'negative sublime', the resigned

\_\_\_\_\_ and wry observations of mostly urban 'Movement' poets.

- (A) attachment (B) association  
(C) love (D) detachment

➤ Ans: (D) detachment

3. Ted Hughes in 1985 succeeded John Betjeman as \_\_\_\_\_ Laureate.

- (A) Poet (B) Knight  
(C) Nobel (D) Lord

➤ Ans: (A) Poet

4. Hughes's poetry emphasises the pitiless and violent forces of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) society (B) east  
(C) west (D) nature

➤ Ans: (D) nature

5. Many of \_\_\_\_\_ poems focus on animals who pursue their lives with a single-minded strength and power.

- (A) Heaney's (B) Hughes'  
(C) Jennings' (D) Auden's

➤ Ans: (B) Hughes'

6. Some of the animals Hughes depicts are not so much violent as vigorous, with a sharp sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) violence (B) energy  
(C) survival (D) morality

➤ Ans: (C) survival

7. Ted Hughes does not moralize predatory and violent \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) world (B) nature  
(C) feelings (D) passions

➤ Ans: (B) nature

8. \_\_\_\_\_'s poetry shows his development from the celebrated 'arrogant' young poet of the 60s to the dying confessional author of Birthday Letters (1989).

- (A) Heaney's (B) Hughes'  
(C) Jennings' (D) Auden's

➤ Ans: (B) Hughes'

9. Hughes's animals are part of an \_\_\_\_\_ whole which he mystifies.

- (A) visible (B) inner  
(C) external (D) invisible

➤ Ans: (D) invisible

## SEAMUS HEANEY

1. Seamus Heaney deals with the local Ireland particularly \_\_\_\_\_ in his poetry.

- (A) Republic of Ireland  
(B) Northern Ireland  
(C) Wales  
(D) Southern Ireland

➤ Ans: (A) Republic of Ireland

2. The 'bog' in Heaney's poems refer to starting point for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the past.

- (A) exploration (B) Irish  
(C) modernity (D) glory

➤ Ans: (A) exploration

3. Seamus Heaney is greatly impressed by the Irish poet \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) W.B. Yeats (B) Patrick Kavanagh  
(C) W.H. Auden (D) Wallace Stevens

➤ Ans: (B) Patrick Kavanagh

4. Seamus Heaney has sensual love for his \_\_\_\_\_ land.

- (A) native (B) foreign  
(C) cultural (D) ideal

➤ Ans: (A) native

5. Both Hughes and Heaney have association with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) classicism (B) symbolism  
(C) modernism (D) nature

➤ **Ans: (D) nature**

6. Seamus Heaney's poetry presents art in the paradigm of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) love (B) earth  
(C) scholasticism (D) occult tradition

➤ **Ans: (B) earth**

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ are Heaney's poetic inspiration shown in his poem, 'Personal Helicon'.

- (A) childhood memories (B) muses  
(C) cultural notions (D) classical beliefs

➤ **Ans: (A) childhood memories**

8. A child grows up due to the terrible nature of his experiences in \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.

- (A) Heaney's (B) Hughes  
(C) Jennings (D) Auden

➤ **Ans: (A) Heaney's**

9. With \_\_\_\_\_ Heaney will dig into his past and celebrate it.

- (A) spade (B) sickle  
(C) pen (D) brush

➤ **Ans: (A) spade**

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is observed in Heaney's poetry.

- (A) supernatural (B) religious  
(C) colloquial (D) scientific

➤ **Ans: (C) colloquial**

## 4 DRAMA: GREEK TO MODERN

### I. KEY CONCEPTS IN DRAMA

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of literature that is intended to be performed before an audience.  
(A) poem (B) play  
(C) performance (D) stage  
➤ Ans: (B) play
- Drama for stage is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Poem (B) play  
(C) theatre (D) opera  
➤ Ans: (C) theatre
- In a drama, the story is presented through the dialogue and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the characters.  
(A) dialogues (B) plots  
(C) actions (D) costumes  
➤ Ans: (C) actions
- In a play, an action is imitated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dramatists (B) writers  
(C) acts (D) impersonators  
➤ Ans: (D) impersonators
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a unit of a play in which the setting is unchanged and the time continuous.  
(A) act (B) part  
(C) scene (D) plot  
➤ Ans: (C) scene
- Frequently an \_\_\_\_\_ division denotes a change in locale and lapse of time.  
(A) act (B) part  
(C) scene (D) plot  
➤ Ans: (A) act
- In the performance of a play, impersonation is aided by scenery, properties, costumes, gestures and \_\_\_\_\_ effects.  
(A) cultural (B) dramatic  
(C) sound (D) creative  
➤ Ans: (C) sound
- The arrangement of happenings is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) act (B) part  
(C) scene (D) plot  
➤ Ans: (D) plot
- A plot should have a rising action, \_\_\_\_\_ and a falling action.  
(A) climax (B) part  
(C) scene (D) middle action  
➤ Ans: (A) climax
- The \_\_\_\_\_ tells the audience what it has to know about the past, the antecedent action.  
(A) exposition (B) prologue  
(C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
➤ Ans: (A) exposition
- The Elizabethans and the Greeks sometimes tossed out all pretence at dialogue and began the play with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) exposition (B) prologue  
(C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
➤ Ans: (B) prologue
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was spoken by Chorus in the Greek drama.  
(A) exposition (B) prologue

- (C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (B) prologue
13. In Tennessee William's "The Glass Menagerie", Tom's first speech is a sort of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) exposition (B) prologue  
 (C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (B) prologue
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a speech of a character alone on the stage, revealing his thoughts.  
 (A) exposition (B) prologue  
 (C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (D) soliloquy
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a speech in the presence of other characters but unheard by them.  
 (A) aside (B) prologue  
 (C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (A) aside
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to do the job of putting audience in possession of the essential facts.  
 (A) aside (B) prologue  
 (C) antecedent (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (A) aside
17. The soliloquy and the aside are used to reveal the \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts of characters, who, like people in real life, do not always tell others what their inner thoughts are.  
 (A) political (B) public  
 (C) private (D) novel  
 > Ans: (C) private
18. According to Aristotle, \_\_\_\_\_ is an imitation of an action.  
 (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
 (C) tragicomedy (D) romance  
 > Ans: (B) tragedy
19. According to Aristotle, \_\_\_\_\_ implies that the hero is undone because of some mistakes, but this mistake needs not be the result of a moral fault.  
 (A) hubris (B) hamartia  
 (C) spectacle (D) irony  
 > Ans: (B) hamartia
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is translated as 'tragic flaw' but this translation is thought erroneous.  
 (A) hubris (B) Hamartia  
 (C) spectacle (D) irony  
 > Ans: (B) hamartia
21. In many Greek tragedies, the protagonist's hamartia is \_\_\_\_\_ usually translated as 'overweening pride'.  
 (A) hubris (B) hamartia  
 (C) spectacle (D) irony  
 > Ans: (A) hubris
22. In \_\_\_\_\_, the destruction often comes from within not from without.  
 (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
 (C) tragi comedy (D) romance  
 > Ans: (B) tragedy
23. Tragic \_\_\_\_\_ or dramatic \_\_\_\_\_ is the contrast between what is believed to be so and what is so, or between expectations and accomplishments.  
 (A) recognition (B) irony  
 (C) reversal (D) catharsis  
 > Ans: (B) irony
24. Anagnorisis is a \_\_\_\_\_ or discovery, especially in tragedy, for example, when the hero understands the reason for his fall.  
 (A) recognition (B) irony  
 (C) reversal (D) catharsis  
 > Ans: (A) recognition

25. Peripeteia or \_\_\_\_\_ is a change in fortune of the protagonist in a tragedy. It is often an ironic twist.

- (A) recognition (B) irony  
(C) reversal (D) catharsis

➤ Ans: (C) reversal

26. \_\_\_\_\_ means the purgation or purification of the pity and terror supposedly experienced while witnessing a tragedy.

- (A) recognition (B) irony  
(C) reversal (D) catharsis

➤ Ans: (D) catharsis

27. The movement of tragedy is from prosperity to disaster whereas the movement of \_\_\_\_\_ is from some sort of minor disaster to prosperity.

- (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
(C) tragicomedy (D) romance

➤ Ans: (A) comedy

28. The ancient \_\_\_\_\_ comedies are descended from fertility rituals, and they dramatise the joy of renewal, the joy of triumphing over obstacles, the joy of being reborn.

- (A) Roman (B) Egyptian  
(C) Romanian (D) Greek

➤ Ans: (D) Greek

29. In tragedy, probability is important while in \_\_\_\_\_, the improbable is often desirable.

- (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
(C) tragicomedy (D) romance

➤ Ans: (A) comedy

30. \_\_\_\_\_ often shows the absurdity of ideals.

- (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
(C) tragicomedy (D) romance

➤ Ans: (A) comedy

31. A character who is dominated by a single trait such as avarice, jealousy, timidity and so forth, is sometimes called a \_\_\_\_\_ character.

- (A) tragic (B) humorous  
(C) comic (D) ideal

➤ Ans: (B) humorous

32. High \_\_\_\_\_ is largely verbal depending on witty language.

- (A) comedy (B) tragedy  
(C) tragicomedy (D) romance

➤ Ans: (A) comedy

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is dependent on inherently ludicrous situations.

- (A) burlesque (B) farce  
(C) tragicomedy (D) romance

➤ Ans: (B) farce

34. In a \_\_\_\_\_ the audience observe excessive or exaggerated emotion in performance style, elaborate structures and affected speech in the dialogue, gestures employed in the action to highlight pathos coupled with simplistic moral sentiments.

- (A) tragedy (B) comedy  
(C) melodrama (D) farce

➤ Ans: (C) melodrama

35. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a concept rather than a concreted reality and was developed by Stanislavsky as a way of describing the discrepancy between and the spoken text and the motivations.

- (A) text (B) hidden text  
(C) subtext (D) meta-text

➤ Ans: (C) subtext



## II. GREEK TRAGEDY

1. The most common hypothesis holds that the Greek tragedy developed from improvised speeches during choral dances honoring \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Zeus (B) Apollo  
 (C) Dionysus (D) Hyperion  
 > Ans: (C) Dionysus
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Greek nature god associated with spring, fertility and wine.  
 (A) Zeus (B) Apollo  
 (C) Dionysus (D) Hyperion  
 > Ans: (C) Dionysus
3. In ancient Greece, \_\_\_\_\_ was the groups of dancers and singers who participated in religious festivals and dramatic performances.  
 (A) entertainers (B) artist  
 (C) chorus (D) dramatist  
 > Ans: (C) chorus
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first dramatist in history of Greek theatre.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Thespis  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (B) Thespis
5. \_\_\_\_\_ added the second actor on the Greek stage and diminished the importance of Chorus.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (A) Aeschylus
6. \_\_\_\_\_ assigned the leading part to the dialogue in Greek tragedy.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (A) Aeschylus
7. \_\_\_\_\_ raised the number of actors to three, and used painted scenery for his plays.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (B) Sophocles
8. \_\_\_\_\_ changed cast size and introduced a third actor and reduced the chorus from 50 people to 12.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (B) Sophocles
9. \_\_\_\_\_ used more elaborate costumes, including masks.  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles  
 (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes  
 > Ans: (B) Sophocles
10. All of Athens mourned upon \_\_\_\_\_ death in 406 B.C. They established a shrine called Dexion (The Entertainer) for him.  
 (A) Aeschylus' (B) Sophocles'  
 (C) Euripides' (D) Aristophanes'  
 > Ans: (B) Sophocles'
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Tragedies were produced and performed during the religious festival in honor of the god Dionysus (god of fertility). The playwrights competed against one another for first prize.  
 (A) Greek (B) Roman  
 (C) Italian (D) English  
 > Ans: (A) Greek
12. Choragos was the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_ who often interacts with the characters in the scenes.  
 (A) entertainers (B) artist  
 (C) chorus (D) dramatist  
 > Ans: (C) chorus

13. Each of the \_\_\_\_\_ odes has a strophe and an antistrophe. Sometimes a third part, an epode, concludes an ode.

- (A) dramatic (B) lyrical  
(C) choral (D) English

➤ Ans: (C) choral

14. After the last part of the last ode comes the \_\_\_\_\_, the epilogue or final scene.

- (A) strophe (B) antistrophe  
(C) exodus (D) epode

➤ Ans: (C) exodus

15. Dramatic irony was used for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_ 'Oedipus Rex.

- (A) Aeschylus' (B) Sophocles'  
(C) Euripides' (D) Aristophanes'

➤ Ans: (B) Sophocles'

### SOPHOCLES' OEDIPUS REX

1. The Greeks sought approval of gods, often at \_\_\_\_\_ oracle (central Greece), where the prophets or priests spoke gods' will.

- (A) Athens (B) Thebes  
(C) Delphic (D) Sparta

➤ Ans: (C) Delphic

2. The priest begs Oedipus to save Thebes from plague, just as Oedipus once saved it from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Disaster (B) Laius  
(C) tyranny (D) sphinx

➤ Ans: (D) sphinx

3. Creon returns from the oracle at Delphi, where he has learned that the plague will be lifted if \_\_\_\_\_ banishes the man who killed Laius.

- (A) Athens (B) Thebes  
(C) Delphic (D) Sparta

➤ Ans: (B) Thebes

4. \_\_\_\_\_ prophesies the capture of one who is both father and brother to his own children.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (A) Tiresias

5. \_\_\_\_\_ tells Jocasta of a prophecy he heard as a youth, that he would kill his father and sleep with his mother, and Jocasta tells \_\_\_\_\_ of a similar prophecy given to Laius, that her son would grow up to kill his father.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (A) Tiresias

6. Their overwhelming feelings of guilt and shame for violating two of the basic rules of civilized humanity—incest and patricide—are enough to make Jocasta commit suicide and to make \_\_\_\_\_ blind himself violently.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (B) Oedipus

7. When Oedipus mocks Tiresias's blindness, Tiresias predicts that \_\_\_\_\_ himself will soon be blind.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (B) Oedipus

8. In his desire to seek out the truth and save his people from the plague, \_\_\_\_\_ becomes his own prosecutor, and then his own judge and punisher.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (B) Oedipus

9. Oedipus becomes convinced that Tiresias and \_\_\_\_\_ are plotting to overthrow him, though he has no evidence to prove it.

- (A) Polybos (B) Jocasta  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (C) Creon

10. Jocasta says that \_\_\_\_\_ was slain at a place where three roads meet.

- (A) Tiresias (B) Oedipus  
(C) Creon (D) Laius

➤ Ans: (D) Laius

### III. ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBAN DRAMA

1. Though the Mystery and Morality plays continued in the Elizabethan Age, yet the \_\_\_\_\_ drama began.

- (A) religious (B) moral  
(C) comic (D) secular

➤ Ans: (D) secular

2. Shakespeare's Falstaff and Shylock owe something to the antic Vice in the \_\_\_\_\_ plays.

- (A) Morality (B) religion  
(C) Interlude (D) Mysteries

➤ Ans: (A) Morality

3. The Mysteries were Corpus Christi, \_\_\_\_\_ plays.

- (A) spring (B) summer  
(C) autumn (D) winter

➤ Ans: (B) summer

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment, the Interludes, were played between the courses in big houses at Christmas and Easter.

- (A) moral (B) comic  
(C) serious (D) religious

➤ Ans: (A) moral

5. In Renaissance, both Tragedies and Comedies were derived from Latin sources: comedies from the works of Terence and Plautus, tragedies largely from Seneca, with echoes from \_\_\_\_\_ antecedents in both cases.

- (A) French (B) Italian  
(C) Greek (D) English

➤ Ans: (C) Greek

6. Roman comedies by Plautus and \_\_\_\_\_ were adapted by the humanist school masters for their pupils.

- (A) Marlow (B) Terence  
(C) Kyd (D) Shakespeare

➤ Ans: (B) Terence

7. Early Senecan tragedies were Gorbuduc by Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton and The Spanish Tragedy by Thomas \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Nashe (B) Greene  
(C) Hardy (D) Kyd

➤ Ans: (D) Kyd

8. The university-educated playwrights such as George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Thomas Nashe, Robert Greene, John Lyly and Christopher Marlow are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) university fellows  
(B) university men  
(C) dramatists (D) university wits

➤ Ans: (D) university wits

9. Volpone, The Alchemist, Every Man in his Humour are the best plays of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Christopher Marlow  
(B) Ben Jonson  
(C) Thomas Kyd (D) Shakespeare

➤ Ans: (B) Ben Jonson

10. John Webster, Thomas Middleton, John Fletcher, Francis Beaumont, Cyril Tournier, and John Ford are the distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ dramatists.

- (A) Elizabethan (B) Jacobean  
(C) Edwardian (D) Georgian

➤ Ans: (A) Elizabethan

11. The famous forms of Renaissance drama include chronicle or history plays, comedies, tragedies and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) farce (B) mystery  
(C) gothic (D) romances

➤ Ans: (D) romances

12. In 1576, James \_\_\_\_\_, carpenter-actor impresario built the theatre for the Earl of Leicester's players.

- (A) Newton (B) Warwick  
(C) Burbage (D) Walker

➤ Ans: (C) Burbage

### CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE (DOCTOR FAUSTUS, THE JEW OF MALTA)

1. Christopher Marlowe (1564-93) was killed in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) shop (B) tavern  
(C) church (D) university

➤ Ans: (B) tavern

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Tamburlaine rose to rule the Mongul empire defeating the rulers of Persia, Turkey, Egypt and Babylon.

- (A) scholar (B) merchant  
(C) shepherd (D) prince

➤ Ans: (C) shepherd

3. The savagery of Tamburlaine was softened at the request of his \_\_\_\_\_, 'the Divine Zenocrate'.

- (A) mother (B) beloved  
(C) wife (D) concubine

➤ Ans: (B) beloved

4. The protagonists of Marlowe's plays, Doctor Faustus, Tamburlaine, and Barabas, scorn the human \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) limits (B) dignity  
(C) image (D) rights

➤ Ans: (A) limits

5. Doctor Faustus sells his \_\_\_\_\_ to the devil to learn the art of necromancy.

- (A) will (B) soul  
(C) piety (D) repentance

➤ Ans: (B) soul

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a brilliant 16<sup>th</sup> century scholar from Wittenberg, Germany, whose ambition for knowledge, wealth, and power makes him willing to sell his soul.

- (A) Faustus (B) Barabas  
(C) Paris (D) Tamburlaine

➤ Ans: (A) Faustus

7. \_\_\_\_\_ says to Helen of Troy, "Give me thy kiss and make me immortal."

- (A) Faustus (B) Barabas  
(C) Paris (D) Tamburlaine

➤ Ans: (A) Faustus

8. Mephistopheles persuades \_\_\_\_\_ to join the party of Lucifer and shun the Christ.

- (A) Faustus (B) Barabas  
(C) Paris (D) Tamburlaine

➤ Ans: (A) Faustus

9. The orthodox \_\_\_\_\_ of the Epilogue is transformed by a might and music of language in Doctor Faustus.  
 (A) conclusion (B) moral  
 (C) belief (D) conviction  
 > Ans: (B) moral
10. Marlow specializes in the \_\_\_\_\_ of desire.  
 (A) wish (B) glamour  
 (C) despair (D) rejection  
 > Ans: (B) glamour
11. The Romantics saw Doctor Faustus like Goethe's Faust as emblem of human \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) aspirations (B) decline  
 (C) confusion (D) helplessness  
 > Ans: (A) aspirations
12. Barabas, the protagonist of The Jew of Malta, sends poisoned food to the nuns of \_\_\_\_\_ to take revenge.  
 (A) cathedral (B) chapel  
 (C) convent (D) monastery  
 > Ans: (C) convent
13. Marlow's 'mighty line' is the blank pentameter which 'might' comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ energy.  
 (A) rhythmic (B) glowing  
 (C) passionate (D) powerful  
 > Ans: (A) rhythmic
14. Marlow exploits the \_\_\_\_\_ of his audience.  
 (A) attraction (B) revulsion  
 (C) approval (D) ideals  
 > Ans: (B) revulsion
15. Barab as follows the cunning approach of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Christ (B) Paul  
 (C) Machiavelli (D) Kant

> Ans: (C) Machiavelli

16. The Prologue to The Jew of Malta, spoken by Machiavelli, presents \_\_\_\_\_ the great sin.  
 (A) pride (B) jealousy  
 (C) ignorance (D) avarice  
 > Ans: (C) ignorance
17. The final screams of Barabas shows that the sin of \_\_\_\_\_ is universal.  
 (A) pride (B) jealousy  
 (C) ignorance (D) avarice  
 > Ans: (C) ignorance

## WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at \_\_\_\_\_, a market town on the river Avon in Warwickshire.  
 (A) Bradford (B) Stratford  
 (C) Nottinghamshire (D) Hartford  
 > Ans: (B) Stratford
2. Shakespeare (1564-1616) married at 18, \_\_\_\_\_ Hathway, eight years senior to him.  
 (A) Anne (B) Mary  
 (C) Jane (D) Ruth  
 > Ans: (A) Anne
3. In 1623 two of his fellow actors brought out two collected edition: 36 plays in a book of about 900 pages in large \_\_\_\_\_, entitled Comedies, Histories and Tragedies.  
 (A) Folio (B) complete works  
 (C) complete plays (D) the dramas  
 > Ans: (A) Folio

4. Many of \_\_\_\_\_ new coinages and turns of expression have become everyday usage in English life.  
 (A) Shakespeare's (B) Ben Jonson's  
 (C) Spenser's (D) Marlow's  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Shakespeare's
5. Shakespeare had a wider range of reference and \_\_\_\_\_, theme and content than any of his contemporaries.  
 (A) acts (B) scenes  
 (C) allusion (D) sonnets  
 ➤ Ans: (C) allusion
6. Shakespearean plays, written for \_\_\_\_\_ rather than publication, were at the cutting edge of the debate on a great many of the moral and philosophical issues of the time.  
 (A) king (B) queen  
 (C) art (D) performance  
 ➤ Ans: (D) performance
7. The starting point of Shakespeare's writing career was English \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) history (B) tragedy  
 (C) comedy (D) tragicomedy  
 ➤ Ans: (A) history
8. The nineteen plays had come out in \_\_\_\_\_ in Shakespeare's life time.  
 (A) Folio (B) complete works  
 (C) complete plays (D) Quarto  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Quarto
9. Shakespeare wrote \_\_\_\_\_ plays.  
 (A) 10 (B) 15  
 (C) 24 (D) 37  
 ➤ Ans: (D) 37
10. How many Acts each of Shakespeare's tragedies has?

- (A) 3 (B) 4  
 (C) 5 (D) 6  
 ➤ Ans: (C) 5

11. The Folio, real monument of Shakespeare, was prefaced by a poem by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Shakespeare (B) Ben Jonson  
 (C) Spenser (D) Marlow  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Ben Jonson

### SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDIES (HAMLET, KING LEAR, MACBETH, OTHELLO)

1. Denmark is at war with Norway so the sentries are on duty. A sentry saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old King.  
 (A) orders (B) robes  
 (C) ghost (D) will  
 ➤ Ans: (C) ghost
2. The play Hamlet is located in Elsinore which is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Italy (B) England  
 (C) Germany (D) Denmark  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Denmark
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has been described as melancholic and neurotic, as having an Oedipus complex, as being a failure and indecisive, as well as being a hero, and a perfect Renaissance prince.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hamlet
4. 'To be or not to be' is the centre of \_\_\_\_\_ questioning.  
 (A) Othello's (B) Macbeth's  
 (C) King Lear's (D) Hamlet's  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hamlet's

5. Hamlet discusses the problems he faces directly with the audience, in a series of seven \_\_\_\_\_, of which 'To be or not to be' is the fourth and central one.  
 (A) aside (B) monologue  
 (C) speeches (D) soliloquies  
 ➤ Ans: (D) soliloquies
6. The play Hamlet can be seen as a universal image of life and of the necessity of individual choice and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) desire (B) ambition  
 (C) action (D) success  
 ➤ Ans: (C) action
7. \_\_\_\_\_ final words are 'the rest is silence'.  
 (A) Othello's (B) Macbeth's  
 (C) King Lear's (D) Hamlet's  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hamlet's
8. T. S. Eliot, modern poet and critic, calls \_\_\_\_\_, an artistic failure.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hamlet
9. When King Lear's daughter Cordelia announces that she can say 'Nothing' about her love for her \_\_\_\_\_, the ties of family love fall apart.  
 (A) husband (B) father  
 (C) sisters (D) mother  
 ➤ Ans: (B) father
10. King Lear disowns his daughter Cordelia and gives his kingdom to his two daughters in a whimsical mood but \_\_\_\_\_, the wise adviser, asks the king to review his decision.  
 (A) Edgar (B) Edmund  
 (C) Kent (D) Prince of France  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Kent
11. King Lear is mistreated by his \_\_\_\_\_, Goneril and Regan.  
 (A) brothers (B) daughters  
 (C) sisters (D) mother  
 ➤ Ans: (B) daughters
12. Gloucester's son, \_\_\_\_\_, blinds his father out of jealousy.  
 (A) Edgar (B) Edmund  
 (C) Cassio (D) Iago  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Edmund
13. In \_\_\_\_\_, the storm divides the characters into indoor group and outdoor group.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 ➤ Ans: (C) King Lear
14. In the storm scene of \_\_\_\_\_, the good characters are in the heath.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 ➤ Ans: (C) King Lear
15. King Lear dies when he hears the news of his \_\_\_\_\_, Cordelia.  
 (A) friend (B) daughter  
 (C) sisters (D) mother  
 ➤ Ans: (B) daughter
16. Charles Lamb, a Romantic critic, finds that \_\_\_\_\_ is too great for stage and it cannot be shown on stage.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 ➤ Ans: (C) King Lear
17. Cinthio's tale of the African Moor is an important source for the Shakespearean play \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
(C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
➤ **Ans: (A) Othello**
18. Iago and Roderigo inform Desdemona's \_\_\_\_\_, Brabantio about her elopement with the Moor.  
(A) husband (B) father  
(C) cousin (D) mother  
➤ **Ans: (B) father**
19. \_\_\_\_\_ creates a suspicion in the mind of Othello about the fidelity of his wife.  
(A) Edgar (B) Edmund  
(C) Cassio (D) Iago  
➤ **Ans: (D) Iago**
20. Othello gives a handkerchief, a token of love and fidelity, to his wife, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Ophelia (B) Desdemona  
(C) Cordelia (D) Portia  
➤ **Ans: (B) Desdemona**
21. When Desdemona's handkerchief falls by chance, Emilia picks it and gives it to \_\_\_\_\_ who drops it in Cassio's apartment secretly.  
(A) Edgar (B) Edmund  
(C) Cassio (D) Iago  
➤ **Ans: (D) Iago**
22. Iago, an archetype Italian villain, does not speak truth even in his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dialogues (B) speeches  
(C) soliloquys (D) statements  
➤ **Ans: (C) soliloquys**
23. Cassio gives the handkerchief to Bianca, a prostitute. \_\_\_\_\_ cannot bear that his handkerchief her wife's seducer has given to a prostitute.  
(A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
(C) King Lear (D) Hamlet

- **Ans: (A) Othello**
24. Cassio injures Roderigo and Montano, the former governor of \_\_\_\_\_ when he was drunk and provoked.  
(A) Milan (B) Venice  
(C) Cypress (D) Rome  
➤ **Ans: (C) Cypress**
25. Othello suspends Cassio for his negligence in duties and the latter asks \_\_\_\_\_ for recommendation.  
(A) Ophelia (B) Desdemona  
(C) Cordelia (D) Portia  
➤ **Ans: (B) Desdemona**
26. The ironically used word 'honest' for the villain has been repeated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
(C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
➤ **Ans: (A) Othello**
27. Othello kills his wife \_\_\_\_\_ for he finds a cause in her killing to save others from the corrupt woman.  
(A) Ophelia (B) Desdemona  
(C) Cordelia (D) Portia  
➤ **Ans: (B) Desdemona**
28. Emilia's desperate attempt to speak truth revives Othello's love for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Ophelia (B) Desdemona  
(C) Emilia (D) Portia  
➤ **Ans: (B) Desdemona**
29. Othello commits suicide but Iago is \_\_\_\_\_ only.  
(A) killed (B) banished  
(C) chained (D) forgiven  
➤ **Ans: (C) chained**



30. Othello and Desdemona are the perfect union of \_\_\_\_\_ and virgin whose union is ruined by the devil-figure, Iago.  
 (A) husband (B) lover  
 (C) warrior (D) married  
 > Ans: (C) warrior
31. How many witches appear in the first scene of Macbeth?  
 (A) 5 (B) 1  
 (C) 4 (D) 3  
 > Ans: (D) 3
32. In his first appearance Macbeth appears as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) king (B) Thane of Cawdor  
 (C) Duke (D) military general  
 > Ans: (D) military general
33. King Duncan issues death warrant of \_\_\_\_\_ and appoints Macbeth as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) king (B) Thane of Cawdor  
 (C) Duke (D) military general  
 > Ans: (B) Thane of Cawdor
34. The \_\_\_\_\_ look 'withered and so wild'.  
 (A) witches (B) soldiers  
 (C) thanes (D) weather  
 > Ans: (A) witches
35. Great ambition or lust for power ultimately brings \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) kingship (B) kingdom  
 (C) triumph (D) ruin  
 > Ans: (D) ruin
36. Shakespeare's Macbeth was written to please \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) King James I (B) Queen Mary  
 (C) Globe Theatre (D) Queen Elizabeth  
 > Ans: (A) King James I
37. Lady Macbeth is often seen as the strong, scheming woman behind an \_\_\_\_\_ husband – and sometimes as the fourth witch.  
 (A) indecisive (B) convicted  
 (C) ideal (D) intoxicated  
 > Ans: (A) indecisive
38. The witches, murders and hallucination remind the audience of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
 (C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
 > Ans: (B) Macbeth
39. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare is better instance of Senecan tragedy?  
 (A) The Tempest (B) King Lear  
 (C) Macbeth (D) Twelfth Night  
 > Ans: (C) Macbeth
40. \_\_\_\_\_ was Thane of Glamis in the beginning of Macbeth?  
 (A) Banquo (B) Macbeth  
 (C) Malcolm (D) Ross  
 > Ans: (B) Macbeth
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is Greco-Roman goddess of witchcraft and crossroads.  
 (A) Dianah (B) Penelope  
 (C) Hecate (D) Artemis  
 > Ans: (C) Hecate
42. Thane of Fife, \_\_\_\_\_, had unnatural birth.  
 (A) Ross (B) Malcolm  
 (C) Donaldbin (D) Macduff  
 > Ans: (D) Macduff
43. The 'baby' is important symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) The Rivals (B) Macbeth

- (C) Tempest  
(D) A Midsummer Night's Dream  
➤ Ans: (B) Macbeth
44. William Hazlitt believes that Macbeth is built on the principle of contrast and he contrasts Macbeth with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Hamlet (B) Edward III  
(C) Faustus (D) Iago  
➤ Ans: (B) Edward III
45. Coleridge believes that the \_\_\_\_\_ scene is interpolation by an actor.  
(A) witches (B) porter  
(C) final (D) court  
➤ Ans: (B) porter
46. Macbeth's tragedy lies in its gloomy and horrifying atmosphere, writes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Johnson (B) Coleridge  
(C) Lamb (D) Stoll  
➤ Ans: (C) Lamb
47. Johnson finds that \_\_\_\_\_ does not arouse the emotions of pity for his immoral conduct.  
(A) Othello (B) Macbeth  
(C) King Lear (D) Hamlet  
➤ Ans: (B) Macbeth
48. Macbeth describes life as 'a \_\_\_\_\_ shadow'.  
(A) walking (B) standing  
(C) spreading (D) dark  
➤ Ans: (A) walking
49. Julius Caesar is betrayed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Iago (B) Anthony  
(C) Brutus (D) Augustus  
➤ Ans: (C) Brutus
50. Julius Caesar is Thomas North's 1579 version of \_\_\_\_\_ Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans.

- (A) Nashe's (B) Plutarch's  
(C) Marlowe's (D) Bacon's  
➤ Ans: (B) Plutarch's

### SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDIES (TWELFTH NIGHT, AS YOU LIKE IT, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM)

1. In Shakespearean comedies, wordplay and metaphors are used to provoke \_\_\_\_\_ laughter.  
(A) revengeful (B) thoughtful  
(C) weird (D) typical  
➤ Ans: (B) thoughtful
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the protagonist of A Merchant of Venice has all the virtues a woman can possess: beautiful, courteous, well-educated and intelligent.  
(A) Portia (B) Jessica  
(C) Viola (D) Ophelia  
➤ Ans: (A) Portia
3. \_\_\_\_\_, a Jew, insists on his one pound of flesh from Antonio's body.  
(A) Barabas (B) Shylock  
(C) Malta (D) Bossanio  
➤ Ans: (B) Shylock
4. The theme of \_\_\_\_\_ is explored in Romeo and Juliet, Antony and Cleopatra, and the same subject, in a comic vein, in Love's Labour's Lost, Twelfth Night, and As You Like It.  
(A) love (B) justice  
(C) goodness (D) revenge  
➤ Ans: (A) love
5. Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream involves four marriages and a rare \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) character (B) vision  
(C) tragedy (D) revolt  
➤ Ans: (B) vision
6. Duke Theseus of Athens is to wed the Amazon queen \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Hippolyta (B) Hermione  
(C) Gertrude (D) Jocasta  
➤ Ans: (A) Hippolyta
7. Oberon makes Titania fall in love with Nick Bottom, a \_\_\_\_\_, rehearsing a play.  
(A) carpenter (B) weaver  
(C) tailor (D) doctor  
➤ Ans: (B) weaver
8. Bottom's bottomless dream is the subject of the play: love, moonlight and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) madness (B) fantasy  
(C) failure (D) melody  
➤ Ans: (B) fantasy
9. An \_\_\_\_\_ was performed by the amateurish actors in A Midsummer Night's Dream.  
(A) interlude (B) interim  
(C) interplay (D) none of the above  
➤ Ans: (A) interlude
10. At the end of A Midsummer Night's Dream, the audience is left with a sense of magic, of transience, of awareness of the potential of humanity and the expressive potential of the \_\_\_\_\_ as a form.  
(A) poetry (B) theatre  
(C) criticism (D) fiction  
➤ Ans: (B) theatre
11. Theseus, a duke in the play, A Midsummer Night Dream, claims that 'the lunatic, the lover, and the \_\_\_\_\_, are of imagination all compact.'
- (A) artist (B) musician  
(C) poet (D) bard  
➤ Ans: (C) poet
12. Merchant of Venice and Much Ado About Nothing are mature comedies that are closer to \_\_\_\_\_ tragedies.  
(A) averted (B) modified  
(C) revised (D) published  
➤ Ans: (A) averted
13. The late nineteenth century critics called Measure for Measure and All's Well that Ends Well \_\_\_\_\_ plays.  
(A) moral (B) problem  
(C) imperfect (D) tragic  
➤ Ans: (B) problem
14. Troilus and Cressida was a harshly satirical version of Trojan love and \_\_\_\_\_ heroism.  
(A) English (B) Greek  
(C) Spanish (D) French  
➤ Ans: (B) Greek
15. Twelfth Night is a ripe love \_\_\_\_\_ with happy ending.  
(A) tragedy (B) comedy  
(C) tragicomedy (D) song  
➤ Ans: (B) comedy
16. Viola and Sebastian are twins who are separated after a \_\_\_\_\_, thinking other is drowned.  
(A) shipwreck (B) imprison  
(C) road accident (D) death  
➤ Ans: (A) shipwreck
17. Viola, the protagonist, disguises herself as Cesario to evade \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) marriage (B) love  
(C) detection (D) delay  
➤ Ans: (C) detection

18. Cesario(Viola) is employed by Duke Orsino to carry his \_\_\_\_\_ to Olivia.  
 (A) love (B) burden  
 (C) duties (D) savings  
 ➤ Ans: (A) love
19. Viola's love for Orsino is discrete, \_\_\_\_\_, un-possessive and undisclosed.  
 (A) patient (B) imaginative  
 (C) desirous (D) selfish  
 ➤ Ans: (A) patient
20. Feste is one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ of Shakespeare.  
 (A) heroes (B) protagonists  
 (C) fools (D) men  
 ➤ Ans: (C) fools
21. Mistaken identities is an important characteristics of Shakespearean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) tragedies (B) comedies  
 (C) histories (D) romances  
 ➤ Ans: (B) comedies
22. Twelfth Night is the last of \_\_\_\_\_ plays of Shakespeare where there is no jealousy.  
 (A) heroic (B) innocent  
 (C) intellectual (D) versatile  
 ➤ Ans: (B) innocent

### SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGICOMEDIES (THE WINTER'S TALE)

1. Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale joins Pericles, Cymbeline, and The Tempest in the list of \_\_\_\_\_ later plays, usually referred as tragicomedies or romances.  
 (A) great (B) weak  
 (C) genre-defying (D) genre-oriented  
 ➤ Ans: (C) genre-defying

2. King \_\_\_\_\_ of Sicilia begs his childhood friend, King Polixenes of Bohemia, to extend his visit to Sicilia. The latter agrees on the request of the former's wife.  
 (A) Leontes (B) Lear  
 (C) Duncan (D) Claudius  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Leontes
3. Leontes orders his loyal retainer, \_\_\_\_\_ to poison the Bohemian king but he warns him.  
 (A) Polixenes (B) Camillo  
 (C) Hermione (D) Antigonus  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Camillo
4. Antigonus is killed by a bear, and Leontes and Hermione's daughter, Perdita is raised by a kindly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) prince (B) beggar  
 (C) shepherd (D) kind woman  
 ➤ Ans: (C) shepherd
5. Hermione comes to \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the play.  
 (A) life (B) wonder  
 (C) surprise (D) miracle  
 ➤ Ans: (A) life
6. In Mamillius's words, "a sad tale is best for \_\_\_\_\_," (II.i.25) and the first three acts are set in a Sicilian winter, and these acts make it a miniature tragedy.  
 (A) spring (B) summer  
 (C) autumn (D) winter  
 ➤ Ans: (D) winter
7. After sixteen years, the scene set in Bohemia and spring offers rebirth and celebration and sets the \_\_\_\_\_ mood of the play.  
 (A) comic (B) tragic  
 (C) romantic (D) farcical

➤ Ans: (C) romantic

8. A 'brave new world', as \_\_\_\_\_ describes it in *The Tempest*, is created out of the turbulence of the old.

(A) Miranda (B) Cordelia  
(C) Ophelia (D) Viola

➤ Ans: (A) Miranda

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was terrified to hear about the storm in the sea and the fate of the people in ship.

(A) Miranda (B) Cordelia  
(C) Ophelia (D) Viola

➤ Ans: (A) Miranda

10. \_\_\_\_\_ decides to forgive the culprits and starts a life with no more magic.

(A) Antonio (B) Alonso  
(C) Prospero (D) Sebastian

➤ Ans: (C) Prospero

#### IV. THE RESTORATION COMEDIES

1. In 1642, six years before the execution of Charles I in 1649, the Parliament closed the \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

(A) brothels (B) pubs  
(C) theatres (D) concerts

➤ Ans: (C) theatres

2. In August, \_\_\_\_\_, Charles II issued patents for two companies of players, and theatrical performances immediately began.

(A) 1660 (B) 1670  
(C) 1680 (D) 1688

➤ Ans: (A) 1660

3. In \_\_\_\_\_ drama, women first began to appear on stage, a convention borrowed

from the French, instead of female roles being played by boys and young men.

(A) Medieval (B) Renaissance  
(C) Restoration (D) Modern

➤ Ans: (C) Restoration

4. The kind of drama which prevailed during the Age of Restoration, often referred to as comedy of \_\_\_\_\_, chiefly concerned with presenting a society of elegance and stylishness.

(A) manners (B) words  
(C) style (D) situation

➤ Ans: (A) manners

5. The main goal of these comedies of \_\_\_\_\_ in the period of Restoration is to entertain and to mock at society.

(A) manners (B) words  
(C) style (D) situation

➤ Ans: (A) manners

6. The Restoration Comedy presents the \_\_\_\_\_ of the status conscious class.

(A) affectation (B) taste  
(C) refinement (D) sensibility

➤ Ans: (A) affectation

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was a spectacular theatrical form, especially of the Renaissance and the Neoclassical periods, usually associated with court theatres or special events.

(A) costume (B) dance  
(C) masque (D) memory

➤ Ans: (C) masque

8. Sheridan's wife, \_\_\_\_\_, had an exceptionally sweet singing voice.

(A) Elizabeth Barrett (B) Elizabeth Linley  
(C) Elizabeth Bennet  
(D) Pamela

➤ Ans: (B) Elizabeth Linley

9. Sheridan took over the management of Drury Lane theatre after the retirement of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) David Garrick  
 (B) William Congreve  
 (C) Richard Steele (D) Farquhar  
 > Ans: (A) David Garrick

10. Sheridan's \_\_\_\_\_ was the manager of the Smock-Alley Theatre in Dublin.

- (A) brother (B) mother  
 (C) friend (D) father  
 > Ans: (D) father

11. The rise of the \_\_\_\_\_ class in the 18th century had an important effect on the development of the British theatre.

- (A) lower (B) middle  
 (C) upper (D) aristocrat  
 > Ans: (B) middle

12. Sir \_\_\_\_\_ absolute believes that the girls should not get education to retain their innocence.

- (A) Anthony (B) Martin  
 (C) Captain (D) Edward  
 > Ans: (A) Anthony

13. Richard Steele's *The Conscious Lovers* was the first full-fledged \_\_\_\_\_ comedy.

- (A) social (B) rational  
 (C) enigmatic (D) sentimental  
 > Ans: (D) sentimental

14. George Lillo's *The London Merchant* idealizes the \_\_\_\_\_ values.

- (A) English (B) commercial  
 (C) spiritual (D) moral  
 > Ans: (B) commercial

15. Sheridan's dominant interest in his later life was only liberal \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) poetry (B) theatre  
 (C) society (D) politics  
 > Ans: (D) politics

16. Sheridan was elected MP consecutively for 26 years and earned fame being an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) orator (B) actor  
 (C) singer (D) composer  
 > Ans: (A) orator

17. *The Rivals* is a classic example of comedy of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) language (B) menace  
 (C) expression (D) manners  
 > Ans: (D) manners

18. The second prologue of *The Rivals* was spoken by Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Bulkeley (B) Linley  
 (C) Carey (D) Ritty  
 > Ans: (A) Bulkeley

19. The second prologue speaker of *The Rivals* pleads 'a female \_\_\_\_\_ in a female's cause'.

- (A) Judge (B) counsel  
 (C) wisdom (D) right  
 > Ans: (B) counsel

20. The first prologue of *The Rivals* is a conversation between a sergeant and an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) aristocrat (B) attorney  
 (C) merchant (D) student  
 > Ans: (B) attorney

21. Lydia Languid, the protagonist of *The Rivals*, is full of romantic \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) theories (B) notions  
 (C) fantasies (D) ideals  
 > Ans: (C) fantasies

22. The chief instances of sentimental comedy are \_\_\_\_\_'s *The Good Natured Man* (1768) and *She Stoops to Conquer, or The Mistakes of a Night* (1773).

- (A) Congreve (B) Sheridan  
(C) Steel (D) Oliver Goldsmith  
➤ Ans: (D) Oliver Goldsmith

23. John Gay's play, \_\_\_\_\_ satirizes the Italian opera.

- (A) *The Comic Opera*  
(B) *The Begger's Opera*  
(C) *The Opera* (D) *The ballad*  
➤ Ans: (B) *The Begger's Opera*

## V. MODERN DRAMA (19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY)

1. A commonly interchangeable term with realism, \_\_\_\_\_ assumes that human beings are controlled by their environment, fate, psychology, chance or coincidence; realistic characters are in control of their destinies.

- (A) realism (B) symbolism  
(C) naturalism (D) existentialism  
➤ Ans: (C) naturalism

2. In \_\_\_\_\_ plays, the playwright's subjective sense of reality finds expression.

- (A) realist (B) symbolist  
(C) expressionistic (D) existentialist  
➤ Ans: (C) expressionistic

3. More like a dream, \_\_\_\_\_ plays have no recognizable plot, conflicts, and character developments.

- (A) realist (B) symbolist  
(C) expressionistic (D) existentialist  
➤ Ans: (C) expressionistic

4. The 'angry young man' appeared, most significantly in the figure of \_\_\_\_\_ Porter in *Look Back in Anger* by John Osborne, staged at the Royal Court Theatre in 1956.

- (A) Jermy (B) Jimmy  
(C) George (D) William  
➤ Ans: (B) Jimmy

5. *Look Back in Anger* (1956) spoke for a generation of discontented young men often with working-class background, who were opposed to the establishment and \_\_\_\_\_ by post-second world war social situation.

- (A) impressed (B) inspired  
(C) disillusioned (D) surprised  
➤ Ans: (C) disillusioned

6. \_\_\_\_\_ was seen as the testament of a new generation, heralding a new spirit in drama, and in culture in general.

- (A) *The Caretaker* (B) *The Kitchen*  
(C) *Loot* (D) *Look Back in Anger*  
➤ Ans: (D) *Look Back in Anger*

7. John Osborne and Arnold Wesker were the most significant figures in this reaction of \_\_\_\_\_ class domestic realism against the 'drawing-room comedies'.

- (A) upper (B) middle  
(C) elite (D) lower  
➤ Ans: (D) lower

8. Jimmy Porter, captured the \_\_\_\_\_ and rebellious nature of the postwar generation.

- (A) faulty (B) corrupt  
(C) cruel (D) angry  
➤ Ans: (D) angry

9. *Look Back in Anger* wiped the smugness of the frivolous face of \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.

- (A) French (B) German  
(C) English (D) American  
➤ Ans: (C) English

10. Jimmy Porter, the protagonist of *Look Back in Anger*, describes his wife \_\_\_\_\_ and her brother, Nigel as sycophantic, phlegmatic and pusillanimous.

- (A) Helena (B) Alison  
(C) Ruth (D) Marlene  
➤ Ans: (B) Alison

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the English drama began with *Look Back in Anger*.

- (A) revival (B) birth  
(C) end (D) decline  
➤ Ans: (A) revival

12. Arnold Wesker and John Osborne are known for \_\_\_\_\_ drama.

- (A) romantic (B) sentimental  
(C) comic (D) kitchen-sink  
➤ Ans: (D) kitchen-sink

13. In *Lookback in Anger*, Helena asks Alison to leave the '\_\_\_\_\_' out of jealousy.

- (A) home (B) house  
(C) madhouse (D) asylum  
➤ Ans: (C) madhouse

14. *Look Back in Anger* was regarded as harbinger of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) cause (B) New Left  
(C) right (D) new right  
➤ Ans: (B) New Left

### HENRIK IBSEN (THE WILD DUCK, HEDDA GABLER, THE DOLL'S HOUSE)

1. The influential dramatist of the 19th century, \_\_\_\_\_, was interested in socio-economic issues.

- (A) Ibsen (B) Beckett  
(C) Brecht (D) Williams  
➤ Ans: (A) Ibsen

2. \_\_\_\_\_ revolutionized the way in which plays were staged by introducing elaborate, detailed sets that often changed from act to act.

- (A) Ibsen (B) Beckett  
(C) Brecht (D) Williams  
➤ Ans: (A) Ibsen

3. In his stage directions, Ibsen offers a precise description of how the set should appear, as well as how the \_\_\_\_\_ should be used.

- (A) scenery (B) lighting  
(C) camera (D) studio  
➤ Ans: (B) lighting

4. Not only does \_\_\_\_\_ use scenery, props, and lighting to contribute to the realistic quality of his plays but he also frequently uses these elements as symbols.

- (A) Ibsen (B) Beckett  
(C) Brecht (D) Williams  
➤ Ans: (A) Ibsen

5. Ibsen's early plays were written in the late 1860s, but it was not until 1880 that *The Pillars of Society* was staged in \_\_\_\_\_, and almost ten years later *A Doll's House* received a successful production.

- (A) Norway (B) Germany  
(C) England (D) America  
➤ Ans: (C) England

6. George Bernard Shaw's essay *The Quintessence of Ibsenism*, published in 1891, gave the first great impetus to \_\_\_\_\_'s work, and to the concept of the 'play of ideas'.

- (A) Ibsen (B) Beckett



- (C) Brecht (D) Williams  
 > Ans: (A) Ibsen
7. \_\_\_\_\_ believes that some people in this world only need to get a couple of slugs in them and they go plunging right down to the depths and they never come up again.  
 (A) Gregers (B) Hakon Werle  
 (C) Ekdal (D) Hjalmar  
 > Ans: (B) Hakon Werle
8. Gregers tells Hjalmar that he would like most of all to be a clever \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) dog (B) duck  
 (C) host (D) male  
 > Ans: (A) dog
9. Gregers wants to free \_\_\_\_\_ from all the lies and deceit that are causing his ruination.  
 (A) Hedvig (B) Werle  
 (C) Ekdal (D) Hjalmar  
 > Ans: (D) Hjalmar
10. Doctor Relling believes in life-saving \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ideals (B) truth  
 (C) lies (D) love  
 > Ans: (C) lies
11. Ibsen's heroes \_\_\_\_\_ from the social values.  
 (A) break (B) own  
 (C) disown (D) adopt  
 > Ans: (A) break
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is losing her sight and shares this feature with her biological father.  
 (A) Stella (B) Gina  
 (C) Hedvig (D) Blanche  
 > Ans: (C) Hedvig
13. Hedda Gabler, the protagonist of the play, is a thrill loving woman who marries a middle class Professor \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Hjalmar (B) Tesman  
 (C) Lovborg (D) Brack  
 > Ans: (B) Tesman
14. Hedda burns the manuscript of her former lover \_\_\_\_\_ and persuades him to commit suicide after this loss.  
 (A) Hjalmar (B) Tesman  
 (C) Lovborg (D) Brack  
 > Ans: (C) Lovborg
15. Hedda asks \_\_\_\_\_ to commit suicide beautifully and in a graceful manner but he fires in his stomach reluctantly in a brothel.  
 (A) Hjalmar (B) Tesman  
 (C) Lovborg (D) Brack  
 > Ans: (C) Lovborg
16. Hedda dislikes Tesman's aunts and spoils Thea's efforts to change \_\_\_\_\_ into a good civilized man.  
 (A) Hjalmar (B) Tesman  
 (C) Lovborg (D) Brack  
 > Ans: (C) Lovborg
17. Hedda prefers to commit suicide when Judge \_\_\_\_\_ tries to blackmail her for persuading Lovborg to commit suicide and giving him her father's pistols.  
 (A) Hjalmar (B) Tesman  
 (C) Lovborg (D) Brack  
 > Ans: (D) Brack
18. Nora, the protagonist of The Doll's House, leaves her husband and children at the end of the play to live for her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) parents (B) family  
 (C) job (D) own self  
 > Ans: (D) own self

19. Ibsen uses \_\_\_\_\_ directions to instruct actors about how they should interpret certain lines of dialogue.

- (A) scenery (B) lighting  
(C) stage (D) studio

➤ Ans: (C) stage

20. Ibsen sought to depict life accurately by delving into the types of conflicts and \_\_\_\_\_ that he viewed to be characteristic of the time.

- (A) dilemmas (B) change  
(C) Norwegian (D) solutions

➤ Ans: (A) dilemmas

### OSCAR WILDE AND GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

1. Shaw always wrote a Preface to the published texts of his plays, justifying his 'determination to accept \_\_\_\_\_ as the normal material of the drama'.

- (A) problems (B) love  
(C) romance (D) relationship

➤ Ans: (A) problems

2. The chief Shavian quality is the ability to make people \_\_\_\_\_ by compelling them to laugh.

- (A) cry (B) reject  
(C) think (D) speak

➤ Ans: (C) think

3. Shaw's key technique was turning everything topsy-turvy and forcing the \_\_\_\_\_ to see the other half of the truth.

- (A) audience (B) characters  
(C) narrator (D) hero

➤ Ans: (A) audience

4. Shaw's *Widowers' Houses* (1892), dealt with a slum landlord's \_\_\_\_\_ of the poor,

*Candida* (1895) with female equality, John Bull's *Other Island* (1904), with the Irish question.

- (A) exploitation (B) love  
(C) help (D) care

➤ Ans: (A) exploitation

5. Shaw's play *Man and Superman* (1903), explores the idea of a 'Life \_\_\_\_\_'.

- (A) Force (B) battle  
(C) struggle (D) long

➤ Ans: (A) Force

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (1912) reveals Shaw's constant fascination with language, famously presented in *Eliza Doolittle's* cockney English.

- (A) *Pygmalion* (B) *Candida*  
(C) *Major Barbara*  
(D) *Man and Superman*

➤ Ans: (A) *Pygmalion*

7. Shaw's plays are of \_\_\_\_\_, debate, and discussion, rather than dramas of character, action, and passion.

- (A) crisis (B) crimes  
(C) ideas (D) discipline

➤ Ans: (C) ideas

8. Wilde's dramas restored the sparkling comedy of \_\_\_\_\_ which disappeared with Sheridan.

- (A) manners (B) words  
(C) style (D) situation

➤ Ans: (A) manners

9. Wilde's theatre is sometimes termed as the \_\_\_\_\_ theatre, since the dialogues move forward by rapid exchanges of witty statements.

- (A) comic (B) tragic

- (C) sentimental (D) epigrammatic  
 > Ans: (D) epigrammatic
10. Wilde termed his play, *The Importance of Being Ernest* (1895), "A \_\_\_\_ Comedy for Serious People".  
 (A) high (B) low  
 (C) trivial (D) new  
 > Ans: (C) trivial
11. Oscar Wilde's play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, is full of wit and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) pathos (B) tragedies  
 (C) suffering (D) paradoxes  
 > Ans: (D) paradoxes
12. Jack is in love with Gwendolen Fairfax, the cousin of his best friend, \_\_\_\_\_ Moncrieff.  
 (A) Ernest (B) Algernon  
 (C) Cecily (D) John  
 > Ans: (B) Algernon
13. Algernon, who knows Jack as \_\_\_\_\_ has begun to suspect something, having found an inscription inside Jack's cigarette case addressed to "Uncle Jack" from "little Cecily."  
 (A) Ernest (B) Algernon  
 (C) Cecily (D) John  
 > Ans: (A) Ernest
14. \_\_\_\_\_ calls a person who leads a double life a "Bunburyist," after a nonexistent friend he pretends to have, a chronic invalid named Bunbury, to whose deathbed he is forever being summoned whenever he wants to get out of some tiresome social obligation.  
 (A) Ernest (B) Algernon  
 (C) Cecily (D) John  
 > Ans: (B) Algernon

15. The comic tradition exemplified in Oscar Wilde and Noel Coward reaches a high point in the subversive \_\_\_\_\_ of Joe Orton.  
 (A) tragedies (B) farces  
 (C) drama (D) novels  
 > Ans: (B) farces

### ANTON CHEKHOV'S THE CHERRY ORCHARD

1. Anton Chekhov's father Pavel was a shopkeeper in the town, and his grandfather, Egor Chekhov, was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) dramatist (B) teacher  
 (C) farm owner (D) serf  
 > Ans: (D) serf
2. Chekhov's \_\_\_\_\_ was an excellent story teller.  
 (A) father (B) mother  
 (C) grandmother (D) grandfather  
 > Ans: (B) mother
3. The play, *The Cherry Orchard*, is about a family of impoverished nobles whose beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (which they are attached to) is heavily mortgaged.  
 (A) theatre (B) villa  
 (C) country club (D) cherry orchard  
 > Ans: (D) cherry orchard
4. Mrs. Ranevsky is a middle-aged \_\_\_\_\_ woman, the owner of the estate and the cherry orchard around which the story revolves.  
 (A) Norwegian (B) American  
 (C) English (D) Russian  
 > Ans: (D) Russian

5. Mrs. Ravensky has faced \_\_\_\_\_ many times in her life, or rather has tried to escape from it.

- (A) romance (B) comedy  
(C) tragedy (D) tragicomedy

➤ Ans: (C) tragedy

6. Lyuba Ravensky seems to exemplify \_\_\_\_\_ with her generosity, kindness and physical beauty, and sexual nature.

- (A) romance (B) comedy  
(C) love (D) fashion

➤ Ans: (C) love

7. Varya is Ranevsky's adopted daughter, who is twenty-four years old. She is in love with \_\_\_\_\_, but she doubts that he will ever propose to her.

- (A) Yasha (B) Trofimov  
(C) Gaev (D) Lopakhin

➤ Ans: (D) Lopakhin

8. Varya is hard-working and responsible and has a similar work ethics to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Yasha (B) Trofimov  
(C) Gaev (D) Lopakhin

➤ Ans: (D) Lopakhin

9. For \_\_\_\_\_, memories are oppressive, for they are memories of a brutal, uncultured peasant upbringing. They conflict with his identity as a well-heeled businessman.

- (A) Yasha (B) Trofimov  
(C) Gaev (D) Lopakhin

➤ Ans: (D) Lopakhin

10. Merchant \_\_\_\_\_ buys the garden and "lays an axe to it".

- (A) Yasha (B) Trofimov  
(C) Gaev (D) Lopakhin

➤ Ans: (D) Lopakhin

## EPIC THEATRE AND BERTOLT BRECHT'S LIFE OF GALILEO

1. Illusionist creates the illusion of presenting \_\_\_\_\_ whereas non-illusionist drama breaks the illusion of presenting \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) characters (B) forms  
(C) narrator (D) reality

➤ Ans: (D) reality

2. Illusionist drama prefers \_\_\_\_\_ stage setting and costumes.

- (A) minimalistic (B) artificial  
(C) realistic (D) fanciful

➤ Ans: (C) realistic

3. Epic drama prefers \_\_\_\_\_ stage setting and costumes.

- (A) minimalistic (B) artificial  
(C) realistic (D) fanciful

➤ Ans: (A) minimalistic

4. Through distancing or \_\_\_\_\_ method the actor tries to demonstrate rather than impersonate his role.

- (A) association (B) acting  
(C) alienation (D) life-like

➤ Ans: (C) alienation

5. Epic drama explores the notion that life imitates \_\_\_\_\_ and not other wise.

- (A) art (B) life  
(C) essence (D) meaning

➤ Ans: (A) art

6. Brecht was devoted to highlight the real \_\_\_\_\_ causes and effects of human action.

- (A) spiritual (B) material  
(C) intellectual (D) fanciful  
➤ Ans: (B) material
7. Brecht tries to develop an atmosphere in which \_\_\_\_\_ could ponder on the performance issues.  
(A) audience (B) administration  
(C) monitors (D) censorship  
➤ Ans: (A) audience
8. The term '\_\_\_\_\_ theatre' was coined by Erwin Piscator to describe a direct form of theatre.  
(A) modern (B) naturalist  
(C) epic (D) realistic  
➤ Ans: (C) epic
9. Film strips are used in \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.  
(A) modern (B) naturalist  
(C) epic (D) realistic  
➤ Ans: (C) epic
10. Brecht refers to Hauptman, Tolstoy, Strindberg and Ibsen as the dramatists who wrote \_\_\_\_\_ plays.  
(A) modern (B) naturalistic  
(C) epic (D) realistic  
➤ Ans: (B) naturalistic
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was hired as dramaturge at Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theatre in Berlin.  
(A) Shaw (B) Ibsen  
(C) Brecht (D) Williams  
➤ Ans: (C) Brecht
12. Theatre as a vehicle for social change was advocated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Shaw (B) Ibsen  
(C) Brecht (D) Williams

➤ Ans: (C) Brecht

13. Mother Courage's son \_\_\_\_\_ dies for his honesty.  
(A) Swiss Cheese (B) Eiliff  
(C) Katrin (D) Chaplain  
➤ Ans: (A) Swiss Cheese
14. Mother Courage does not identify the \_\_\_\_\_ of her son, Swiss Cheese.  
(A) puppets (B) uniform  
(C) dead body (D) nature  
➤ Ans: (C) dead body
15. Yvetti recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ as her Peter Piper.  
(A) Cook (B) Cheese  
(C) Chaplain (D) Colonel  
➤ Ans: (A) Cook
16. War is a \_\_\_\_\_ but the common people cannot make profit out of it.  
(A) crime (B) strategy  
(C) business (D) cause  
➤ Ans: (C) business
17. Brecht's play Life of Galileo arouses a \_\_\_\_\_ whether Galileo is a hero or not for his compromise with the church.  
(A) discourse (B) sympathy  
(C) hope (D) heroism  
➤ Ans: (A) discourse

### IRISH DRAMA (SEAN O' CASEY, J.M. SINGE, BRIAN O FERIAL)

1. In 1899 the Irish \_\_\_\_\_ Theatre was founded by the poet and playwright W.B. Yeats, with Lady Augusta Gregory and Edward Martyn.

- (A) Literary (B) Poetic  
(C) Dramatic (D) Abbey

➤ Ans: (A) Literary

2. From 1904, the \_\_\_\_ Theatre in Dublin was the home of the Irish National Theatre Society, as the Irish Literary Theatre was renamed.

- (A) Literary (B) Poetic  
(C) Dramatic (D) Abbey

➤ Ans: (D) Abbey

3. John Millington Synge's plays *Riders to the Sea* (1904), *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907), and *Deirdre of the Sorrows* (1910) use the language of \_\_\_\_\_ and in particular of the Aran Islands, off the West Coast.

- (A) Ireland (B) England  
(C) Scotland (D) Island

➤ Ans: (A) Ireland

4. John Millington Synge uses the language of \_\_\_\_\_ to create potent images of the culture and the people, in his drama, both tragedy and comedy.

- (A) Ireland (B) England  
(C) Scotland (D) Island

➤ Ans: (A) Ireland

5. Sean O'Casey's plays portray, in realistic language and action, the Irish \_\_\_\_\_, and the issues of patriotism, self-deceit, resignation, and tragedy.

- (A) character (B) tragedy  
(C) dilemma (D) issue

➤ Ans: (C) dilemma

6. *Juno and the Paycock* (1924) is Sean O'Casey's best-known play, with its Dublin tenement setting, and the tragedy of its inhabitants' \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) ideals (B) letter  
(C) hate (D) self-deceptions

➤ Ans: (D) self-deceptions

7. *Juno* is the wife of the \_\_\_\_\_, Jack Boyle.

- (A) peacock (B) hero  
(C) lion (D) ideal man

➤ Ans: (A) peacock

8. *The Shadow of a Gunman* (1923) and *The Plough and the Stars* (1926) were the last plays \_\_\_\_\_ wrote in Ireland before he moved to England.

- (A) Sean O'Casey (B) J. M. Synge  
(C) W.B. Yeats (D) Brien Friel

➤ Ans: (A) Sean O'Casey

9. \_\_\_\_\_ has reached audiences worldwide with *Philadelphia! Here I Come!* (1968), *Translations* (1986), and *Dancing at Lughnasa* (1990).

- (A) O'Casey (B) J. M. Synge  
(C) W.B. Yeats (D) Brien Friel

➤ Ans: (D) Brien Friel

10. Friel's plays combine the \_\_\_\_\_ sense of dislocation and chaos with an evocation of the past in lyrical, yet realistic, terms.

- (A) tragic (B) comic  
(C) Irish (D) welsh

➤ Ans: (C) Irish

## THEATRE OF THE ABSURD: SAMUEL BECKETT

1. The plays of Beckett, Osborne, Pinter, or Orton in the 1950s and 1960s are more \_\_\_\_\_ and slangy, in keeping with the setting and the characters: tramps, gangsters, newspaper vendors, unemployed youths.

- (A) colloquial (B) formal  
(C) ornate (D) embellished  
➤ Ans: (A) colloquial

2. The two tramps, Vladimir and Estragon, engage in talk about how to fill the time they have while they wait for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Godot (B) God  
(C) Beckett (D) Pozo  
➤ Ans: (A) Godot

3. The dialogue in Beckett's and Pinter's plays does not conform to the expected norms of \_\_\_\_\_ dialogue.

- (A) colloquial (B) formal  
(C) ornate (D) poetic  
➤ Ans: (D) poetic

4. The language of Beckett's and Pinter's characters is more naturalistic and shows gaps, repetitions, \_\_\_\_\_, and incoherences, modelled on normal conversation.

- (A) corporate (B) silences  
(C) innate (D) vivid  
➤ Ans: (B) silences

5. The critic, \_\_\_\_\_, first applied the term 'absurd' to the plays of Beckett, Ionesco, Gene, Pinter and others in his book, *Theatre of the Absurd*.

- (A) T.S. Eliot (B) Martin Esslin  
(C) Raymond William (D) Northrop Frye

➤ Ans: (B) Martin Esslin

6. *Waiting for Godot* probably Beckett's best-known play, is based on \_\_\_\_\_, in the eternal hope that 'tomorrow everything will be better'.

- (A) waiting (B) hope

- (C) tradition (D) wisdom  
➤ Ans: (A) waiting

7. The two tramps Vladimir and Estragon spend their time in the same place, day after day, \_\_\_\_\_ in time, waiting for things to happen.

- (A) filling (B) liking  
(C) believing (D) thinking  
➤ Ans: (A) filling

8. Pinter's characters do not have the capacity that Beckett's characters have, to fill their time with \_\_\_\_\_, chat, tortured reflections.

- (A) memories (B) pleasures  
(C) joys (D) hopes  
➤ Ans: (A) memories

9. *The Caretaker* (1960) and *The Homecoming* (1965) are full-length plays of \_\_\_\_\_, ambiguity and unfulfilled ambitions.

- (A) pleasures (B) menace  
(C) marriage (D) families  
➤ Ans: (B) menace

10. Lucky's \_\_\_\_\_ is absurd and cannot be understood.

- (A) speech (B) thought  
(C) idea (D) philosophy  
➤ Ans: (A) speech

## EDWARD BOND'S THE SEA

1. Edward Bond, the British dramatist, writes in the tradition of epic theatre and \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.

- (A) comic (B) tragic  
(C) real (D) surrealist  
➤ Ans: (D) surrealist

2. The class conflict and violence are important themes in \_\_\_\_\_'s plays.

- (A) Churchill (B) Stoppard  
(C) Bond (D) Pinter

➤ Ans: (C) Bond

3. The states of sanity and insanity are shown closely connected in Edward Bond's play.

- (A) The Caretaker (B) Saved  
(C) The Sea (D) Lear

➤ Ans: (C) The Sea

4. Edward Bond's plays have a positive note for the change in human \_\_\_\_\_ though he shows no sentimentality at all.

- (A) welfare (B) condition  
(C) destiny (D) will

➤ Ans: (B) condition

5. The setting of the play, \_\_\_\_\_ is located on a coastal town.

- (A) The Caretaker (B) Saved  
(C) The Sea (D) Lear

➤ Ans: (C) The Sea

6. In the play, \_\_\_\_\_, Willy Carson calls for help to save his drowning friend, Collin.

- (A) The Caretaker (B) Saved  
(C) The Sea (D) Lear

➤ Ans: (C) The Sea

7. Collin was engaged to \_\_\_\_\_, the niece to Mrs. Rafi, a influential lady in the coastal town.

- (A) Willy (B) Hirsch  
(C) Evens (D) Rose

➤ Ans: (D) Rose

8. Hirsch, a draper and incharge of coastal guards, thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ as an alien and does not help him.

- (A) Willy (B) Mafanwy  
(C) Evens (D) Rose

➤ Ans: (A) Willy

9. \_\_\_\_\_ and Mrs Rafi have class conflicts and he thinks that she has made some compromise with the alien.

- (A) Willy (B) Hirsch  
(C) Evens (D) Rose

➤ Ans: (B) Hirsch

10. \_\_\_\_\_, a drunkard, knows best the sea and its mysteries. He compares the sea with life.

- (A) Willy (B) Hirsch  
(C) Evens (D) Rose

➤ Ans: (C) Evens



## 5 FICTION/NOVEL

### I. KEY CONCEPTS IN FICTION (SHORT STORIES, NOVEL)

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an imaginative work of prose, primarily the novel and the short story.  
 (A) prose (B) verse  
 (C) fiction (D) novel  
 > Ans: (C) fiction
- Although \_\_\_\_\_ draws on actual events and real people, it springs mainly from the imagination of the writer.  
 (A) prose (B) verse  
 (C) fiction (D) none of the above  
 > Ans: (C) fiction
- The purpose of fiction is to entertain as well as enlighten the reader by providing a deeper understanding of the human \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) moral (B) values  
 (C) condition (D) desires  
 > Ans: (C) condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an extended work of fiction having a wider range of characters and a more complex plot.  
 (A) short story (B) novel  
 (C) nonfiction (D) tale  
 > Ans: (B) novel
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a story in which people, things, and actions represent an idea or generalization about life.  
 (A) symbol (B) allegory  
 (C) fantasy (D) gothic  
 > Ans: (B) allegory
- Fable is a short, simple story that teaches a lesson. A fable usually includes \_\_\_\_\_ that talk and act like people.  
 (A) men (B) women  
 (C) animals (D) fairies  
 > Ans: (C) animals
- A fairy tale is a story written for, or told to, children that includes elements of \_\_\_\_\_ and magical folk such as fairies, elves, or goblins.  
 (A) magic (B) reality  
 (C) truth (D) art  
 > Ans: (A) magic
- According to E.M. Forster there are two types of characters : flat and \_\_\_\_\_ as he claims in his Aspects of the Novel.  
 (A) main (B) major  
 (C) great (D) round  
 > Ans: (D) round
- The flat characters are constructed around a single idea or quality and assigned minor roles in the events of the story whereas \_\_\_\_\_ or "three-dimensional" characters possess complex personalities capable of surprising in a convincing way.  
 (A) main (B) major  
 (C) great (D) round  
 > Ans: (D) round
- \_\_\_\_\_ speakers report first-hand experience, first-hand witness and second-hand testimony and hearsay.  
 (A) first-person (B) third person  
 (C) omniscient (D) dramatic

➤ Ans: (A) first-person

11. \_\_\_\_\_ speaker is major participant, minor participant or nonparticipating but identifiable speaker.  
 (A) first-person (B) third person  
 (C) omniscient (D) dramatic  
 ➤ Ans: (A) first-person
12. \_\_\_\_\_ point of view consists of three variant points of view: dramatic, omniscient and limited omniscient.  
 (A) first-person (B) third person  
 (C) omniscient (D) dramatic  
 ➤ Ans: (B) third person
13. In \_\_\_\_\_ point of view the work depends primarily on action and dialogue.  
 (A) first-person (B) third person  
 (C) omniscient (D) dramatic  
 ➤ Ans: (D) dramatic
14. Besides presenting action and dialogue, the \_\_\_\_\_ speaker reports the characters' unspoken thoughts.  
 (A) first-person (B) second person  
 (C) omniscient (D) dramatic  
 ➤ Ans: (C) omniscient
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the central underlying idea of a story, a general truth about life or mankind, which is often implied and not explicitly stated.  
 (A) story (B) novel  
 (C) theme (D) voice  
 ➤ Ans: (C) theme
16. A narrator whose vision or version of the details of the story are consciously or unconsciously deceiving is called a \_\_\_\_\_ character or narrator.

- (A) wrong (B) false  
 (C) forgetful (D) fallible

➤ Ans: (D) fallible

17. In narration, the struggle between the opposing force that moves the plot forward is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) conflict (B) war  
 (C) contest (D) exposition

➤ Ans: (A) conflict

18. Description is the process by which a writer uses words to create a \_\_\_\_\_ of a scene, an event, or a character.

- (A) picture (B) story  
 (C) essay (D) novel

➤ Ans: (A) picture

19. A \_\_\_\_\_ contains carefully chosen details that appeal to the reader's senses of sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste.

- (A) exposition (B) description  
 (C) narration (D) diction

➤ Ans: (B) description

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the method a writer uses to develop characters.

- (A) exposition (B) characterization  
 (C) narration (D) style

➤ Ans: (B) characterization

21. A short narrative handed down through oral tradition, with various tellers and groups modifying it and having collective authorship is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fable (B) fairytale  
 (C) folktale (D) ballad

➤ Ans: (C) folktale

22. In the plot of a story, the action that occurs after the climax and before the very end is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) conclusion (B) falling action  
(C) resolution (D) anticlimax  
➤ Ans: (B) falling action
23. The vantage point from which a story is told is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) narrator's view (B) point of view  
(C) character's view (D) main point  
➤ Ans: (B) point of view
24. Plot is the action or \_\_\_\_ of events in a story.
- (A) sequence (B) description  
(C) detail (D) outline  
➤ Ans: (A) sequence
25. The five basic elements in a plot line are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) resolution (B) dissolution  
(C) end (D) conclusion.  
theme  
➤ Ans: (A) resolution
26. The main character or hero of a story is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) protagonist (B) antagonist  
(C) narrator (D) the character  
➤ Ans: (A) protagonist
27. A hackneyed theme, plot, or situation in fiction or drama is referred as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) repetition (B) cliché  
(C) classical (D) historical  
➤ Ans: (B) cliché
28. In the twentieth century novel, the intrusive \_\_\_\_\_ voice fell into disfavor partly because it detracts from realistic

illusion and reduces the emotional intensity of the experience being presented.

- (A) authorial (B) dictatorial  
(C) commanding (D) deceiving  
➤ Ans: (A) authorial
29. When the intrusive \_\_\_\_\_ is employed in modern fiction, it is usually with a certain ironic self-consciousness.
- (A) authorial (B) dictatorial  
(C) commanding (D) deceiving  
➤ Ans: (A) authorial
30. 'Breaking frame' is a device much favoured by \_\_\_\_\_ fiction writers who disown naïve faith in traditional realism by exposing the nuts and bolts of their fictional constructs.
- (A) Victorian (B) Modern  
(C) Feminist (D) Postmodern  
➤ Ans: (D) Postmodern
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is an effect especially associated with the adventure story, and with the hybrid of detective story and adventure story known as thriller.
- (A) light (B) suspense  
(C) sound (D) detective  
➤ Ans: (B) suspense
32. \_\_\_\_\_ narratives are designed to put the hero or heroine repeatedly into situations of extreme jeopardy, thus exciting in the reader's emotions of sympathetic fear and anxiety.
- (A) light (B) suspense  
(C) sound (D) detective  
➤ Ans: (B) suspense

33. Novels written in the form of letters are called the \_\_\_\_\_ novels.  
 (A) letter (B) envelope  
 (C) post (D) epistolary  
 > Ans: (D) epistolary
34. \_\_\_\_\_ novels were hugely popular in the eighteenth century.  
 (A) letter (B) envelope  
 (C) post (D) epistolary  
 > Ans: (D) epistolary
35. Samuel Richardson's long, moralistic and psychologically acute \_\_\_\_\_ novels of seduction, Pamela and Clarissa were the landmarks in the history of fiction.  
 (A) letter (B) envelope  
 (C) post (D) epistolary  
 > Ans: (D) epistolary
36. Comic, satiric or didactic writers can afford to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_, or obviously allegorical, in naming their characters.  
 (A) mundane (B) realist  
 (C) inventive (D) common  
 > Ans: (C) inventive
37. Realistic novelists favor mundane names with appropriate connotations.  
 (A) mundane (B) realist  
 (C) inventive (D) common  
 > Ans: (A) mundane
38. The naming of \_\_\_\_\_ is always an important part of creating them, involving many considerations, and hesitations.  
 (A) narrators (B) writers  
 (C) people (D) characters  
 > Ans: (D) characters
39. The stream of consciousness novel is the literary expression of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) realism (B) solipsism  
 (C) creativity (D) enlightenment  
 > Ans: (B) solipsism
40. Solipsism is the philosophical doctrine that nothing is certainly real except one's own \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) philosophy (B) mind  
 (C) ideas (D) existence  
 > Ans: (D) existence
41. There are two staple techniques for representing \_\_\_\_\_ in fiction: interior monologue and reported speech.  
 (A) situation (B) characters  
 (C) places (D) consciousness  
 > Ans: (D) consciousness
42. Interior \_\_\_\_\_ is too apt to impose a painfully slow pace on the narrative and to bore the reader with a plethora of trivial detail.  
 (A) world (B) monologue  
 (C) mind (D) soliloquy  
 > Ans: (B) monologue
43. The stream of consciousness of the characters is stimulated and made to change course by their sense \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) perception (B) organs  
 (C) impressions (D) data  
 > Ans: (C) impressions
44. \_\_\_\_\_ novelists prefer to let the facts about a character emerge gradually, diversified, or actually conveyed, by action and speech.  
 (A) Victorian (B) Modern  
 (C) Realist (D) Romantic

- Ans: (B) Modern
45. George Eliot and Christopher Isherwood evoke \_\_\_\_\_ appearance of their heroines by focusing on the hands and the face, leaving the reader to imagine the rest.
- (A) spiritual (B) physical  
(C) simple (D) striking
- Ans: (B) physical
46. Henry James advocates the '\_\_\_\_\_ method' to introduce a character.
- (A) dramatic (B) realistic  
(C) narrative (D) scenic
- Ans: (D) scenic
47. Throughout ages, the storytellers perceived the interesting effects that could be obtained by deviating from \_\_\_\_\_ order.
- (A) old (B) new  
(C) general (D) chronological
- Ans: (D) chronological
48. Through \_\_\_\_\_, narrative allows the readers to make connections of causality and irony between widely separated events.
- (A) change (B) shift  
(C) time-shift (D) scenes
- Ans: (C) time-shift
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is 'naturalised' as the operation of memory, either in the representation of a character's stream of consciousness or as the memoir of reminiscence of a character-narrator.
- (A) change (B) shift  
(C) time-shift (D) scenes
- Ans: (C) time-shift

50. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an evocation of, or surrogate for, the reader of the novel within the text itself.
- (A) narrator (B) narratee  
(C) writer (D) novelist
- Ans: (B) narratee
51. Laurence Sterne, narrating under the disguise of Tristram Shandy, plays all kinds of games with the narrator-\_\_\_\_\_ relationship.
- (A) narrator (B) narratee  
(C) writer (D) novelist
- Ans: (B) narratee
52. Tristram Shandy is a highly idiosyncratic novel whose eponymous \_\_\_\_\_ undertakes to relate his lie.
- (A) narrator (B) narratee  
(C) writer (D) novelist
- Ans: (A) narrator
53. 'Spatial form' means giving unity to a literary work by a pattern of interconnected \_\_\_\_\_ that can only be perceived by 'reading over' the text.
- (A) events (B) scenes  
(C) motifs (D) dialogues
- Ans: (C) motifs
54. \_\_\_\_\_ means, a text can refer to other using parody, pastiche, echo, allusion, direct quotation, structural parallelism.
- (A) intertextuality (B) textuality  
(C) contextual (D) experience
- Ans: (A) intertextuality
55. Another aspect of the art of fiction, the missed opportunity, involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) intertextuality (B) textuality  
(C) contextual (D) experience

➤ **Ans: (A) intertextuality**

56. An \_\_\_\_\_ novel is one that ostentatiously deviates from the received ways of representing reality, either in narrative organization or in style or in both.

- (A) epistolary (B) eponymous  
(C) imaginary (D) experimental

➤ **Ans: (D) experimental**

57. Magic Realism is an effect especially associated with contemporary \_\_\_\_\_ fiction.

- (A) American (B) Spanish  
(C) English (D) Latin-American

➤ **Ans: (D) Latin-American**

58. Magic realism means that marvelous and impossible events occur in what otherwise purports to be a \_\_\_\_\_ narrative.

- (A) imaginary (B) imaginative  
(C) realistic (D) fantastic

➤ **Ans: (C) realistic**

59. Fictional discourse constantly alternates between showing and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) telling (B) presenting  
(C) making (D) displaying

➤ **Ans: (A) telling**

60. The purest form of \_\_\_\_\_ is the quoted speech of characters in which language mirrors the event.

- (A) showing (B) presenting  
(C) making (D) displaying

➤ **Ans: (A) showing**

61. The purest form of \_\_\_\_\_ is authorial summary, in which the conciseness and abstraction of the narrator's language

effaces the particularity and individuality of the characters.

- (A) telling (B) presenting  
(C) making (D) displaying

➤ **Ans: (A) telling**

62. Literary \_\_\_\_\_ is less easily decoded because it tries to be original and tends towards a rich plurality, even ambiguity of meaning.

- (A) expressionism (B) symbolism  
(C) realism (D) logics

➤ **Ans: (B) symbolism**

63. \_\_\_\_\_ is a specialized form of symbolic narrative.

- (A) allegory (B) symbolism  
(C) parable (D) fable

➤ **Ans: (A) allegory**

64. \_\_\_\_\_ does not merely suggest something beyond its literal meaning but insists on being decoded in terms of another meaning.

- (A) allegory (B) symbolism  
(C) parable (D) fable

➤ **Ans: (A) allegory**

65. James Joyce applied \_\_\_\_\_ to the process by which a common place event or thought is transformed into a thing of timeless beauty by the exercise of the writer's craft.

- (A) epiphany (B) radiance  
(C) parable (D) fable

➤ **Ans: (A) epiphany**

66. Tzvetan Todorov has divided the supernatural tales into the marvelous, \_\_\_\_\_ and the fantastic

- (A) natural (B) middle

- (C) real (D) uncanny  
 > Ans: (D) uncanny
67. In \_\_\_\_\_ fiction, rational explanation of the supernatural phenomenon is possible.  
 (A) natural (B) middle  
 (C) real (D) uncanny  
 > Ans: (D) uncanny
68. \_\_\_\_\_ is a favorite device of narrators to arouse curiosity in their audience, or to emphasise the extraordinary nature of the story they are telling.  
 (A) narration (B) aporia  
 (C) real (D) uncanny  
 > Ans: (B) aporia
69. The high point, or turning point, in a story, usually the most intense point near the end of a story, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) peak (B) climax  
 (C) height (D) end  
 > Ans: (B) climax
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ beginning dates from the romances of the 16th and 17th century Spain, Italy, and France.  
 (A) romance's (B) novel's  
 (C) short story's (D) science fiction's  
 > Ans: (B) novel's
71. The "romances", forerunners of the novel, were largely concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) stories (B) characters  
 (C) situations (D) adventures  
 > Ans: (D) adventures
72. 'Roman' is the French word which means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 (A) story (B) building  
 (C) novel (D) anecdote
- > Ans: (C) novel
73. A modern \_\_\_\_\_ novel, *The Color Purple* (1982), by Alice Walker, narrates the struggles of Celie through letters to her sister and letters to God  
 (A) letter (B) envelope  
 (C) post (D) epistolary  
 > Ans: (D) epistolary
74. \_\_\_\_\_ Novel or Bildungsroman is a novel of growth and development.  
 (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
 (C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef  
 > Ans: (A) apprenticeship
75. \_\_\_\_\_ Novel portrays the adventures of a young person struggling towards maturity.  
 (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
 (C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef  
 > Ans: (A) apprenticeship
76. James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ novel.  
 (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
 (C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef  
 > Ans: (A) apprenticeship
77. A \_\_\_\_\_ novel presents loose, rambling succession of adventures that happen to a likeable "scoundrel," who lives by his wits and loves to fool the ordinary people.  
 (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
 (C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef  
 > Ans: (C) picaresque
78. Henry Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* and Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ novels.  
 (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
 (C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef

➤ Ans: (C) picaresque

79. \_\_\_ is a French phrase which means "novel with a key," this type of story presents real people and events thinly disguised.

- (A) apprenticeship (B) historical  
(C) picaresque (D) roman-a-clef

➤ Ans: (D) roman-a-clef

80. \_\_\_ is as a series of events in a specific order – with a beginning, a middle and an end.

- (A) narrative (B) narration  
(C) time (D) detective

➤ Ans: (A) narrative

81. Narrative is characterized by its foregrounding of a series of events or actions which are connected in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) narrative (B) narration  
(C) time (D) detective

➤ Ans: (C) time

82. The logical or causal connections between one event and another constitute fundamental aspects of every \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) narrative (B) narration  
(C) time (D) detective

➤ Ans: (A) narrative

83. \_\_\_\_\_ stories rely, above all, on our expectation and desire for connection.

- (A) narrative (B) narration  
(C) time (D) detective

➤ Ans: (D) detective

84. \_\_\_\_\_ stories produce quite complex routes to a revelation of who dunnit, routes both determined and detected by the logic of cause and effect.

- (A) narrative (B) narration  
(C) time (D) detective

➤ Ans: (D) detective

85. Rhetorical \_\_\_\_\_ is 'a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression',.

- (A) trope (B) figure  
(C) metaphor (D) metonymy

➤ Ans: (B) figure

86. Trope is 'a figure of speech, properly one in which a word or expression is used in other than its literal sense'. Such figures include, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy and anthropomorphism.

- (A) trope (B) figure  
(C) metaphor (D) metonymy

➤ Ans: (A) trope

87. Metaphor is the general term for the figure of resemblance, whereby one thing is linked to another.

- (A) trope (B) figure  
(C) metaphor (D) metonymy

➤ Ans: (C) metaphor

88. Metonymy is a general term for the figure of association or contiguity, whereby one thing is talked about by referring to something associated with it.

- (A) trope (B) figure  
(C) metaphor (D) metonymy

➤ Ans: (D) metonymy

89. Anthropomorphism is the general term used to refer to the non-human as if it were human.

- (A) trope (B) human  
(C) metaphor (D) metonymy

➤ Ans: (B) human



## II. REALIST NOVEL

- England sees its first novels approximately a century into Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
 

(A) national (B) global  
(C) colonial (D) world

➤ Ans: (C) colonial
  - Early English novels such as Aphra Behn's Oroonoko (1688), Defoe's Robinson Crusoe (1719), and Swift's Gulliver's Travels (1726) represent and debate the new \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
 

(A) national (B) global  
(C) colonial (D) world

➤ Ans: (C) colonial
  - Defoe's best-known heroine, \_\_\_\_\_ can titillate her readers with her first-person narration of a dissolute life, all the time telling her story from the vantage point of one who has been accepted back into society and improved her behavior.
 

(A) Tess (B) Maggie  
(C) Eustacia (D) Moll Flanders

➤ Ans: (D) Moll Flanders
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is a coloniser, who establishes on the island a model of his own society which will continue after the end of the tale.
 

(A) Gulliver (B) Crusoe  
(C) Joseph (D) Tom Jones

➤ Ans: (B) Crusoe
  - Poor but virtuous, Pamela, the heroine of Samuel Richardson, suffers a series of trials at the hands of Mr B, culminating in attempted rape.
 

(A) Tess (B) Maggie  
(C) Eustacia (D) Pamela
- \_\_\_\_\_ refuses to become his mistress or his wife until she converts Mr B. Then she agrees to marry him and becomes a paragon of virtue admired by all.
 

(A) Tess (B) Maggie  
(C) Eustacia (D) Pamela

➤ Ans: (D) Pamela
  - Richardson, in many ways, provides models for the \_\_\_\_\_ novelists who follow him, Fielding for the social and comic writers.
 

(A) cultural (B) social  
(C) comic (D) psychological

➤ Ans: (D) psychological
  - \_\_\_\_\_ has been universally regarded as the founder and great master of the historical novel.
 

(A) Walter Scott (B) Jane Austen  
(C) Henry Fielding (D) Richardson

➤ Ans: (A) Walter Scott
  - Scott's literary career marks the transition from romanticism to \_\_\_\_\_ in English literature of the 19th century.
 

(A) sentimentalism (B) realism  
(C) pre-romanticism (D) modernism

➤ Ans: (B) realism

## HENRY FIELDING'S JOSEPH ANDREWS

- \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the novels such as Shamela (1741) Joseph Andrews (1742), and Tom Jones (1749).
 

(A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift

➤ Ans: (A) Henry Fielding

2. \_\_\_\_\_ developed his own highly personal narrative style – humorous and ironic, with an omniscient narrative presence controlling the lives and destinies of his characters.
- (A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift  
➤ **Ans: (A) Henry Fielding**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known for his picaresque protagonists.
- (A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift  
➤ **Ans: (A) Henry Fielding**
4. Fielding took the novel forward from the \_\_\_\_\_ form to what he called 'comic epics in prose', rich in character and action, reveling in the English landscape and in the manners of the people his hero encounters.
- (A) comic (B) serious  
(C) epistolary (D) travels  
➤ **Ans: (C) epistolary**
5. Joseph Andrews is \_\_\_\_\_, while Tom Jones in Tom Jones (1749) is quite the opposite.
- (A) hedonist (B) chaste  
(C) criminal (D) Bohemian  
➤ **Ans: (B) chaste**
6. Joseph Andrews is introduced as \_\_\_\_\_ epic in prose.
- (A) romantic (B) comic  
(C) tragic (D) narrative  
➤ **Ans: (B) comic**
7. \_\_\_\_\_ portrayed almost a traditional evocation of the mid-eighteenth century,

untouched by the effects of the Industrial or Agrarian Revolutions.

- (A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift

➤ **Ans: (A) Henry Fielding**

8. Where \_\_\_\_\_'s omniscient narrator never allows his hero to be truly innocent, Sarah Fielding creates a character who is 'in search of a real friend'.

- (A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift

➤ **Ans: (A) Henry Fielding**

9. Shamela is parody of \_\_\_\_\_'s novel, Pamela

- (A) Henry Fielding (B) Richardson  
(C) Scott (D) Jonathan Swift

➤ **Ans: (B) Richardson**

10. Joseph Andrews is an \_\_\_\_\_ novel.

- (A) tragic (B) romantic  
(C) eponymous (D) small

➤ **Ans: (C) eponymous**

## JANE AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

1. Jane Austen(1775-1817) was born in Steventon, \_\_\_\_\_, where her father, Rev. George Austen, was a rector.
- (A) Hampshire (B) Yorkshire  
(C) Nottinghamshire (D) Birmingham  
➤ **Ans: (A) Hampshire**
2. \_\_\_\_\_'s novels paint a realistic picture of the small circle of landed gentry in provincial England leading their apparently tranquil lives.
- (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
(C) Dickens (D) Hardy

- Ans: (B) Austen
3. The social milieu of Austen's Regency England was particularly stratified, and \_\_\_\_\_ divisions were rooted in family connections and wealth.  
 (A) social (B) religious  
 (C) class (D) regional  
 ➤ Ans: (C) class
4. In her work, \_\_\_\_\_ is often critical of the assumptions and prejudices of upper-class England.  
 (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Austen
5. \_\_\_\_\_ distinguishes between internal merit, i.e. goodness of person, and external merit, i.e. rank and possessions.  
 (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Austen
6. \_\_\_\_\_ lays emphasis on breeding that is stress upon the mind and the senses, upon attitudes towards life, not upon birth or fortune.  
 (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Austen
7. Austen's \_\_\_\_\_ help the society to return to a more moderate course as a reaction to 18th century sentimentalism.  
 (A) heroines (B) heroes  
 (C) men (D) gentlemen  
 ➤ Ans: (A) heroines
8. In Austen's novels, \_\_\_\_\_ is a rite of passage into adulthood for women.  
 (A) love (B) marriage  
 (C) success (D) career  
 ➤ Ans: (B) marriage
9. Austen was in many ways a realist, and the England she depicts is one in which social mobility is limited and \_\_\_\_\_ consciousness is strong.  
 (A) social (B) religious  
 (C) class (D) regional  
 ➤ Ans: (C) class
10. All of Austen's six novels deal with the business of getting \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) married (B) disappointed  
 (C) admired (D) promoted  
 ➤ Ans: (A) married
11. The most urgent preoccupation of \_\_\_\_\_'s bright, young heroines is courtship and finally marriage.  
 (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Austen
12. Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_'s chief interest in life is to have her five daughters married to rich men.  
 (A) Bennet (B) Higgins  
 (C) Havisham (D) Marry  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Bennet
13. The news that a wealthy young gentleman named Charles Bingley has rented the manor of Netherfield Park causes a great stir in the nearby village of \_\_\_\_\_ especially in the Bennet household.  
 (A) Longbourn (B) Canterbury  
 (C) Mainlads (D) Sussex  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Longbourn

14. In the beginning, Darcy belittles Elizabeth and hurts her dignity by refusing to \_\_\_\_\_ with her in the ball.

- (A) eat (B) dance  
(C) play (D) sing

➤ Ans: (B) dance

15. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ is a young clergyman who stands to inherit Mr. Bennet's property, which has been "entailed," meaning that it can only be passed down to male heirs.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (A) Collins

16. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pompous fool, though he is quite enthralled by the Bennet girls.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (A) Collins

17. The Bennet girls become friendly with militia officers stationed in a nearby town, among them is \_\_\_\_\_, a handsome young soldier.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (C) Wickham

18. \_\_\_\_\_ tells Elizabeth how Darcy cruelly cheated him out of an inheritance.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (C) Wickham

19. Everyone is shocked with the news that Mr. Collins has become engaged to \_\_\_\_\_, Elizabeth's best friend and the poor daughter of a local knight.

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Lydia (D) Charlotte Lucas

➤ Ans: (D) Charlotte Lucas

20. In his letter, \_\_\_\_\_ admits that he urged Bingley to distance himself from Jane, but claims he did so only because he thought their romance was not serious.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (B) Darcy

21. As for Wickham, Darcy informs Elizabeth that the young officer is a liar and that the real cause of their disagreement was Wickham's attempt to elope with his young sister, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Lydia (D) Georgiana Darcy

➤ Ans: (D) Georgiana Darcy

22. Darcy's letter causes \_\_\_\_\_ to reevaluate her feelings about Darcy.

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Lydia (D) Charlotte

➤ Ans: (A) Elizabeth

23. A letter arrives from home, telling Elizabeth that \_\_\_\_\_ has eloped with Wickham and that the couple is nowhere to be found, which suggests that they may be living together out of wedlock.

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Lydia (D) Charlotte

➤ Ans: (C) Lydia

24. Darcy demonstrates his continued devotion to Elizabeth when he rescues Lydia and the entire Bennet family from disgrace, and when he goes against the wishes of his haughty aunt, Lady \_\_\_\_\_, by continuing to pursue Elizabeth.

- (A) Bennet (B) Bingley  
(C) Lydia (D) Catherine de Bourgh

➤ Ans: (D) Catherine de Bourgh

25. Darcy overcomes his pride and Elizabeth her \_\_\_\_\_ and they are happily united.

- (A) ego (B) pride  
(C) prejudice (D) dislike

➤ Ans: (C) prejudice

26. Elizabeth's elder sister, \_\_\_\_\_'s gentle spirit serves as a foil for her sister's fiery, contentious nature.

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Jane  
(C) Lydia (D) Charlotte

➤ Ans: (B) Jane

27. Bingley's eager friendliness contrasts with his friend \_\_\_\_\_'s stiff pride.

- (A) Collins (B) Darcy  
(C) Wickham (D) Bingley

➤ Ans: (B) Darcy

28. The England \_\_\_\_\_ depicts is one in which social mobility is limited and class consciousness is strong.

- (A) Fielding (B) Austen  
(C) Dickens (D) Hardy

➤ Ans: (B) Austen

### III. VICTORIAN NOVEL

1. The summit of \_\_\_\_\_ literature is realistic novel.

- (A) Romantic (B) Augustan  
(C) Victorian (D) Rational

➤ Ans: (C) Victorian

2. The representative \_\_\_\_\_ novelists include: Dickens, Thackeray, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy.

- (A) Romantic (B) Augustan  
(C) Victorian (D) Rational

➤ Ans: (C) Victorian

### CONCEPTS

- Victorian novels seek to represent a large and comprehensive social world, with a variety of classes.
  - Victorian novels are realistic, their major theme is the place of the individual in society, the aspiration of the hero or heroine for love or social position.
  - Realism – capturing everyday life as it really is lived; identified social problems: Charles Dickens, William M. Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, & Emily Brontë.
  - Psychological realism – focused on inner realities of the mind: George Eliot's.
  - Naturalism – views nature and society as forces indifferent to human suffering. E.g. Thomas Hardy.
3. Disraeli's political novels gives us one of the main 'labels' of the \_\_\_\_\_ age.
- (A) Romantic (B) Augustan  
(C) Victorian (D) Rational
- Ans: (C) Victorian
4. Charlotte Brontë's novel, \_\_\_\_\_ is a novel of love, mystery and passion which poses profound moral and social questions.
- (A) Jane Eyre (B) Adam Bede

- (C) Tess (D) Wuthering Heights  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Jane Eyre
5. Emily Brontë's only novel, \_\_\_\_\_ (1847), contains a degree of emotional force and sophisticated narrative structure not seen before in the history of the English novel.  
 (A) Jane Eyre (B) Adam Bede  
 (C) Tess (D) Wuthering Heights  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Wuthering Heights
6. The Brontë sisters opened up new \_\_\_\_\_ for the form of the English novel and for the portrayal of women in fiction.  
 (A) houses (C) centres  
 (C) points (D) possibilities  
 ➤ Ans: (D) possibilities
7. The Victorian novel is rich in linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ as the genre explores differences in social class and expands the boundaries of nationhood and social identity.  
 (A) uniformity (B) simplicity  
 (C) change (D) variation  
 ➤ Ans: (D) variation
8. \_\_\_\_\_ recognised her worth, and published much of Elizabeth Gaskell's writing in his magazines Household Words and All the Year Round.  
 (A) Trollope (B) Thackeray  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Dickens
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ novelist, Elizabeth Gaskell's social concern, her realistic use of character, setting, and speech, and her pleas for humanity and reconciliation have been restored in recent years.  
 (A) Modernist (B) Victorian  
 (C) Augustan (D) Romantic  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Victorian
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a satirist whose satire is caustic and his humor subtle.  
 (A) Trollope (B) Thackeray  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Thackeray
11. Besides being a realist and satirist, \_\_\_\_\_ is a moralist. His aim is to produce a moral impression in all his novels.  
 (A) Trollope (B) Thackeray  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Thackeray
12. The naturalist novelist, George Gissing's novels show a concern and sympathy for the deprived which is not far removed from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Trollope (B) Thackeray  
 (C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Dickens

### CHARLES DICKENS (A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES, THE GREAT EXPECTATIONS)

1. Charles Dickens (1812-1870) was a son of a \_\_\_\_\_ clerk.  
 (A) navel (B) municipal  
 (C) shipping (D) port  
 ➤ Ans: (C) shipping
2. Dickens married the daughter of his newspaper editors \_\_\_\_\_ Hogarth who bore him 9 children.  
 (A) Katherine (B) Mariana  
 (C) Mary (D) Ellen

➤ Ans: (A) Katherine

3. Dickens had a love affair with a London actress \_\_\_\_\_ that affected his family life.
- (A) Ellen Turner (B) Ellen Seth  
(C) Ellen Robert (D) Ellen Herbert
- Ans: (A) Ellen Turner
4. Oliver Twist (1837–38) highlighted the problems of poor \_\_\_\_\_ who after the Poor Law Act of 1833 ended up in the workhouse, or at the mercy of crooks like Fagin and Bill Sykes.
- (A) city women (B) city men  
(C) city children (D) citizens
- Ans: (C) city children
5. \_\_\_\_\_ asks the workhouse master, 'Please, Sir, I want some more.'
- (A) David (B) Oliver  
(C) Tom (D) Sidney
- Ans: (B) Oliver
6. Bildungsroman refers to a novel of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) growing up (B) love  
(C) mystery (D) buildings
- Ans: (A) growing up
7. In the 1840s, Dickens described increasingly realistically the society of his time, but with a faith and optimism in the semi-autobiographical \_\_\_\_\_ (1849–50).
- (A) Oliver Twist (B) Hard Times  
(C) The Trial (D) David Copperfield
- Ans: (D) David Copperfield
8. 'The great expectations' designed for Pip were that he was to be sent to London and

be educated into a \_\_\_\_\_ with financial aid from a mysterious benefactor.

- (A) graduate (B) learned  
(C) skilled (D) gentleman
- Ans: (D) gentleman

9. Pip mistakenly thought that \_\_\_\_\_ was his benefactor.
- (A) Havisham (B) Maggie  
(C) Jude (D) Poyser
- Ans: (A) Havisham
10. Pip was only a snob when he was supposed to be in great expectations. But he acted as a \_\_\_\_\_ when he owned nothing.
- (A) graduate (B) learned  
(C) starved (D) gentleman
- Ans: (D) gentleman
11. The ever present possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ and necessity of sacrifice are the dominant concerns of the novel, A Tale of Two Cities.
- (A) love (B) crime  
(C) resurrection (D) religiosity
- Ans: (C) resurrection
12. A French aristocrat by birth, \_\_\_\_\_ chooses to live in England because he cannot bear to be associated with the cruel injustices of the French social system.
- (A) Charles Darnay (B) Sydney Carton  
(C) Defarge (D) Evremonde
- Ans: (A) Charles Darnay
13. \_\_\_\_\_ becomes a Christ-like figure, a selfless martyr whose death enables the happiness of his beloved and ensures his own immortality.
- (A) Charles Darnay (B) Sydney Carton  
(C) Defarge (D) Evremonde
- Ans: (B) Sydney Carton

14. Madame \_\_\_\_\_ secretly knits a register of the names of the revolution's intended victims.

- (A) Pross (B) Defarge  
(C) Lucie (D) Emma

➤ Ans: (B) Defarge

15. Doctor Manette is transformed from an insensate \_\_\_\_\_ who mindlessly cobbles shoes into a man of distinction.

- (A) prisoner (B) doctor  
(C) worshiper (D) revolutionary

➤ Ans: (A) prisoner

16. In 1789, the peasants in Paris storm the Bastille and the French Revolution begins and the \_\_\_\_\_ murder aristocrats in the streets.

- (A) prisoners (B) doctors  
(C) worshipers (D) revolutionaries

➤ Ans: (D) revolutionaries

17. Sydney Carton meets his death at the \_\_\_\_\_, and the narrator confidently asserts that Carton dies with the knowledge that he has finally imbued his life with meaning.

- (A) Guillotine (B) court  
(C) residence (D) home

➤ Ans: (A) Guillotine

18. In the final scene of Great Expectations, Pip and Estella, after a separation of many years, meet again on the desolate property where Miss \_\_\_\_\_'s house once stood.

- (A) Havisham (B) Estella  
(C) Lucy (D) Jessica

➤ Ans: (A) Havisham

19. \_\_\_\_\_ (1854), subtitled For These Times, is the most familiar of Dickens's

'state of the nation' novels, perhaps because it is one of his shortest.

- (A) Oliver Twist (B) Hard Times  
(C) The Trial (D) David  
Copperfield

➤ Ans: (B) Hard Times

20. \_\_\_\_\_ contains a picture of the industrialised English Midlands which emphasises the dehumanising aspects of the Industrial Revolution.

- (A) Oliver Twist (B) Hard Times  
(C) The Trial (D) David  
Copperfield

➤ Ans: (B) Hard Times

21. Mr. Gradgrind, the \_\_\_\_\_, insists on 'facts' at the expense of imagination.

- (A) Journalist (B) critic  
(C) scholar (D) educator

➤ Ans: (D) educator

22. Education, one of Dickens's concerns throughout his life, finds a memorable embodiment in Mr \_\_\_\_\_ in his novel, Hard Times.

- (A) Higgins (B) Henry  
(C) Matthew (D) Gradgrind

➤ Ans: (D) Gradgrind

### ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1818-1882)

1. The novels of Anthony Trollope offer considerable insight into the \_\_\_\_\_ of society in Victorian England

- (A) conflict (B) progress  
(C) structure (D) system

➤ Ans: (C) structure



2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most industrious of writers, the most prolific since Scott, writing every day while at the same time maintaining a career and travelling all over the country and abroad as a Post Office civil servant.
- (A) Trollope (B) Austin  
(C) Dickens (D) Hardy  
➤ Ans: (A) Trollope
3. Trollope wrote two great \_\_\_\_\_ of interconnected novels: the Barsetshire novels (1855-67), set in a fully realised West Country area, and the Palliser novels (1864-80).
- (A) novels (B) books  
(C) series (D) biographies  
➤ Ans: (C) series
4. Trollope's novels trace the rise and fall of \_\_\_\_\_ characters, shading in their ideals and aspirations with a gentle irony, rather than with the social concern.
- (A) Romantic (B) Victorian  
(C) Augustan (D) American  
➤ Ans: (B) Victorian
5. In the beginning of the novel, Barchester Towers, the much loved bishop having died, all expectations are that his son, Archdeacon \_\_\_\_\_, also a clergyman, will gain the office in his place.
- (A) Proudie  
(B) Harding  
(C) Grantly  
(D) Arabian  
➤ Ans: (C) Grantly
6. Owing to the passage of the power of patronage to a new Prime Minister, a newcomer, Bishop \_\_\_\_\_, gains the seat instead of Archdeacon Grantly.
- (A) Proudie (B) Harding  
(C) Grantly (D) Arabian  
➤ Ans: (A) Proudie
7. His wife, Mrs Proudie, exercises an undue influence over the new \_\_\_\_\_, making herself unpopular with right-thinking members of the clergy and their families.
- (A) warden (B) bishop  
(C) cardinal (D) parson  
➤ Ans: (B) bishop
8. Mrs Proudie's interference in the reappointment of the universally popular Mr Septimus Harding as \_\_\_\_\_ of the hospital is not well received, even though she gives the position to a needy clergyman with a large family to support.
- (A) warden (B) bishop  
(C) cardinal (D) chaplain  
➤ Ans: (A) warden
9. The bishop's newly appointed \_\_\_\_\_, the hypocritical Mr Obadiah Slope, takes a fancy to Harding's wealthy widowed daughter, Eleanor Bold, and hopes to win her favour by interfering in the controversy over the wardenship.
- (A) warden (B) bishop  
(C) cardinal (D) chaplain  
➤ Ans: (B) bishop
10. A sincere and brilliant clergyman, Mr \_\_\_\_\_ falls in love with Eleanor, and she with him. After some misunderstandings, they become engaged and get married.
- (A) Proudie (B) Harding  
(C) Grantly (D) Arabian  
➤ Ans: (D) Arabian
11. Mr Slope's double-dealing is revealed, and he is dismissed by Mrs \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Proudie (B) Harding

(C) Grantly (D) Arabian

➤ Ans: (A) Proudie

12. In Barchester Towers, the Archdeacon and his followers represent the \_\_\_\_\_ side in the struggle between two factions of the Church.

(A) liberal (B) conservative

(C) orthodox (D) neoliberal

➤ Ans: (B) conservative

13. The \_\_\_\_\_, low-church, wants to abandon symbols and concentrate on personal spirituality.

(A) liberal (B) conservative

(C) orthodox (D) neoliberal

➤ Ans: (A) liberal

14. In Barchester, Mr. Slope and Mrs. Proudie represent the \_\_\_\_\_ side.

(A) liberal (B) conservative

(C) orthodox (D) neoliberal

➤ Ans: (A) liberal

15. Barchester Towers explores the conflict of High and Low \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) society (B) church

(C) language (D) English

➤ Ans: (B) church

### THOMAS HARDY (TESS, THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE)

1. In his ornate, wordy style and his sensitivity to issues of class, Thomas Hardy (1840\_1928) seemed a characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ novelist.

(A) Romantic (B) Victorian

(C) Augustan (D) American

➤ Ans: (B) Victorian

2. Hardy was apprenticed to an \_\_\_\_\_ and he worked in an office, which specialized in restoration of churches.

(A) poet (B) novelist

(C) astronomer (D) architect

➤ Ans: (D) architect

3. Hardy wrote about his imaginary \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Wessex (B) Midlands

(C) Essex (D) Nottinghamshire

➤ Ans: (A) Wessex

4. Setting is of crucial importance in Hardy's novels, and his finest novels are all set in the region of \_\_\_\_\_, which is based upon Hardy's own native corner of England.

(A) Wessex (B) Midlands

(C) Essex (D) Nottinghamshire

➤ Ans: (A) Wessex

5. Hardy's \_\_\_\_\_ is not a romanticised landscape.

(A) Wessex (B) Midlands

(C) Essex (D) Nottinghamshire

➤ Ans: (A) Wessex

6. Contrary to the view taken by some of his critics, Hardy's world is one of considerable social upheaval as settled communities face the disruption caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ of agriculture in the late nineteenth century.

(A) use (B) work

(C) labor (D) mechanisation

➤ Ans: (D) mechanisation

7. Hardy focuses less on plot, more on the lyrical revelation of character, using techniques of \_\_\_\_\_ structure; in this respect, though written at the end of the

nineteenth century, his novels are frequently regarded as 'Modern' texts.

- (A) long (B) episodic  
(C) changing (D) prevailing

➤ Ans: (B) episodic

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the writers who best represent the transition from nineteenth to twentieth century.

- (A) Dickens (B) Meredith  
(C) Eliot (D) Hardy

➤ Ans: (D) Hardy

9. Controversy over the moral stance of his later novels *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* (1891) and *Jude the Obscure* (1896) led Hardy to abandon writing novels, and to concentrate on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) poems (B) designing  
(C) acting (D) architecture

➤ Ans: (A) poems

10. The Return of the Native takes the tract of windswept upland in Hardy's Wessex known as \_\_\_\_\_ as one of its central themes--and, arguably, as its central character.

- (A) Eustacia (B) Clym  
(C) landscape (D) Egdon Heath

➤ Ans: (D) Egdon Heath

11. The "Native" of the novel's title, Clym goes abroad to work as a \_\_\_\_\_ merchant in Paris, but comes home when he realizes that his ambition is not towards material wealth.

- (A) diamond (B) cloth  
(C) food (D) sweets

➤ Ans: (A) diamond

12. Wildeva and Eustacia die and Clym become a \_\_\_\_\_ in the end of the novel.

- (A) preacher (B) merchant  
(C) trader (D) farmer

➤ Ans: (A) preacher

13. Hardy's heroine, \_\_\_\_\_, is an uneducated farm labourer who speaks in the local dialect of her region and who possesses sharp insight, natural intelligence and deep feelings.

- (A) Eustacia (B) Tess  
(C) Grace (D) Bathsheba

➤ Ans: (B) Tess

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is in a line of such heroines in Hardy's novels, including Bathsheba Everdene in *Far From the Madding Crowd* (1874) and Grace Melbury in *The Woodlanders* (1887), whose natures make them outsiders in their own society.

- (A) Eustacia (B) Tess  
(C) Grace (D) Jude

➤ Ans: (B) Tess

15. Most of Hardy's novels are tragedies, or they reveal the cosmic \_\_\_\_\_ or malevolent ironies which life has in store for everyone, particularly for those unable to curb the demands of their own natures.

- (A) love (B) power  
(C) indifference (D) laws

➤ Ans: (C) indifference

16. The central character of *Jude the Obscure*, \_\_\_\_\_, has sensual nature which cannot be accommodated by a rigid and inflexible social system.

- (A) Eustacia (B) Tess  
(C) Grace (D) Jude Fawley

➤ Ans: (D) Jude Fawley

17. \_\_\_\_\_, 'a pure woman', as the subtitle of the novel calls her, is the victim of a hypocritical sexual morality.
- (A) Eustacia (B) Tess  
(C) Grace (D) Jude  
➤ Ans: (B) Tess
18. Tess finally kills \_\_\_\_\_, the man who caused her disgrace. But then society punishes her for that crime too.
- (A) Alec (B) Clym  
(C) Wildeve (D) Angel Clare  
➤ Ans: (A) Alec
19. The central event of Tess of the D'Urbervilles is the rape of Tess and the \_\_\_\_\_ this produces in her in the face of social conventions which expect her to remain chaste.
- (A) sin (B) guilt  
(C) marriage (D) pleasure  
➤ Ans: (B) guilt
20. Tess's marriage with Angel Clare is disturbed because of her past and Angel Clare leaves for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) India (B) Australia  
(C) Italy (D) Brazil  
➤ Ans: (D) Brazil
21. Hardy paved the way for twentieth century novelists such as D.H. Lawrence, who made \_\_\_\_\_ characters central to his fiction.
- (A) elite (B) upper class  
(C) noble (D) working-class  
➤ Ans: (D) working-class

### GEORGE ELIOT (MILL ON THE FLOSS, ADAM BEDE)

1. George Eliot was born in \_\_\_\_\_ at the estate of her father's employer in Chilvers Cotton, Warwickshire.
- (A) 1819 (B) 1829  
(C) 1839 (D) 1849  
➤ Ans: (A) 1819
2. While living in Coventry, Eliot(1819\_) met \_\_\_\_\_ and Caroline Bray, who led her to question her faith by introducing her to new religious and political ideas.
- (A) David (B) Michael  
(C) Charles (D) Charlotte  
➤ Ans: (C) Charles
3. Through her work on the Westminster Review, she met several prominent philosophers and theologians of the time, including Herbert \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Spencer (B) Reed  
(C) Lewes (D) Stone  
➤ Ans: (A) Spencer
4. Herbert Spencer introduced George Eliot to George \_\_\_\_\_, a drama critic and philosopher.
- (A) Henry Lewes (B) Henry  
(C) Heath (D) Henry Lewes  
➤ Ans: (D) Henry Lewes
5. Lewes and Eliot fell in love but could not marry because Lewes already had a wife, so in a rather \_\_\_\_\_ move for the age, Eliot and Lewes later lived together.
- (A) Social (B) normal  
(C) ordinary (D) scandalous  
➤ Ans: (D) scandalous

6. George Eliot (née Mary Ann Evans) took a male name partly in order to rise above the '\_\_\_\_\_ novels' syndrome.

- (A) mystery (B) historical  
(C) silly (D) autobiographical

➤ Ans: (C) silly

7. In the works of George Eliot, the English novel reached new depths of social and \_\_\_\_\_ concern, and moral commitment.

- (A) apolitical (B) political  
(C) ideological (D) philosophical

➤ Ans: (D) philosophical

8. George Eliot's novels are largely set in the realistically presented location of the \_\_\_\_\_ area of her childhood - Warwickshire.

- (A) Wessex (B) Midlands  
(C) Essex (D) Nottinghamshire

➤ Ans: (B) Midlands

9. \_\_\_\_\_'s characters tend to be ordinary, unheroic people caught up in circumstances which are greater than any individual.

- (A) Emily Bronte (B) Charles Dickens  
(C) George Eliot (D) Thomas Hardy

➤ Ans: (C) George Eliot

10. Dorothy Brooke is the protagonist of George Eliot's novel, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Middle March (B) Romola  
(C) Adam Bede (D) Mill on the Floss

➤ Ans: (A) Middle March

11. Middlemarch was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Midlands in 1832, at the time of the First Reform Act.

- (A) Movement (B) Act

- (C) town (D) capital

➤ Ans: (C) town

12. George Eliot's last novel, \_\_\_\_\_ moves on to grander themes of dedication in the professional, artistic and nationalistic senses, following Gwendolen Harleth's career through disillusionment to self-sacrifice.

- (A) Daniel Deronda (B) Romola  
(C) Adam Bede (D) Mill on the Floss

➤ Ans: (A) Daniel Deronda

13. The fight for a Jewish nation, and a wider worldview than English provincial life, are keynotes of Eliot's novel, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Daniel Deronda (B) Romola  
(C) Adam Bede (D) Mill on the Floss

➤ Ans: (A) Daniel Deronda

14. In George Eliot's novel, \_\_\_\_\_, a weaver named Silas Marner lives as a hermit in the village of Raveloe.

- (A) Silas Marner (B) Romola  
(C) Adam Bede (D) Mill on the Floss

➤ Ans: (A) Silas Marner

15. In the novel, \_\_\_\_\_ The villagers needed Silas's skills, but they kept their distance from him.

- (A) Silas Marner (B) Romola  
(C) Adam Bede (D) Mill on the Floss

➤ Ans: (A) Silas Marner

16. In her novel, Adam Bede, the portrayal of \_\_\_\_\_ as a positive social force possibly stems from Eliot's own rejection of some organized religions.

- (A) Calvinists (B) Baptists  
(C) Methodists (D) Protestants

➤ Ans: (C) Methodists

17. The more sophisticated, socialite characters of Adam Bede laugh at the Methodists and take a haughty view towards \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the simpler villagers are attracted to the gentle love with which she preaches.

- (A) Gowendolen (B) Dinah Morris  
(C) Hetty Sorel (D) Maggie Tulivar

➤ Ans: (B) Dinah Morris

18. Dinah's love transforms Hetty in jail because she comforts and listens to Hetty and does not \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- (A) love (B) like  
(C) judge (D) praise

➤ Ans: (C) judge

19. Adam's dog, Gyp, loves his master and Gyp's condition reflects Adam's love of the \_\_\_\_\_ and his desire to help and care for those who depended on him.

- (A) helpless (B) powerful  
(C) strong (D) helping

➤ Ans: (A) helpless

20. By portraying the narrator as a character, Eliot presents a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective because the narrator is a real person who is judgmental throughout the story.

- (A) moral (B) social  
(C) intellectual (D) conventional

➤ Ans: (A) moral

#### IV. MODERNISM AND MODERN NOVEL

1. In 1911, nearly 70 per cent of the Britain's 45 million inhabitants lived in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.

- (A) rural (B) urban  
(C) peripheries (D) parochial

➤ Ans: (B) urban

2. Till the dawn of the twentieth century, the sense of 'local' community was being lost and its result was a greater anonymity of the individual in the \_\_\_\_\_ context.

- (A) rural (B) urban  
(C) peripheries (D) parochial

➤ Ans: (B) urban

3. In the modern age, society became more \_\_\_\_\_ and individual identities more fluid.

- (A) organized (B) stable  
(C) organic (D) fragmented

➤ Ans: (D) fragmented

4. The Boer War (1899–1902), which was fought by the British to establish control over the Boer republics in South Africa, marked the beginning of rebellion against \_\_\_\_\_ imperialism.

- (A) French (B) Italian  
(C) British (D) American

➤ Ans: (C) British

5. The British won the Boer war but it was a hollow victory, and the war inspired other \_\_\_\_\_ to rebel.

- (A) colonies (B) parts  
(C) regions (D) communities

➤ Ans: (A) colonies

6. In the \_\_\_\_\_ age, liberal beliefs in the gradual transition to a better world began to be questioned.

- (A) modern (B) romantic  
(C) Victorian (D) Renaissance

➤ Ans: (A) modern

7. The mass destruction of the First World War led many towards more extreme affiliations, and both \_\_\_\_\_ and Marxism held attractions for many

intellectuals and workers, particularly during the 1930s.

- (A) liberalism (B) fascism  
(C) realism (D) imperialism

> Ans: (B) Fascism

8. In 1928 universal suffrage for women was obtained, paradoxically during a time when growing economic depression and slump appeared to lend increasing weight to \_\_\_\_\_ analysis of the inevitable failure of capitalist economic systems.

- (A) capitalist (B) eastern  
(C) Marxist (D) radical

> Ans: (C) Marxist

9. The increasing literacy rate led to the rapid expansion of a largely unsophisticated literary public, the rise of the popular press, and the mass production of \_\_\_\_\_ literature for a semi-literate 'lowbrow' readership.

- (A) high (B) classical  
(C) neoclassical (D) 'popular'

> Ans: (D) 'popular'

10. By the time of the First World War there was a whole new generation of young \_\_\_\_\_ who not only could read but, very important, were able for the first time in the history of war to write letters home describing war in all its unheroic horror.

- (A) writers (B) men  
(C) women (D) soldiers

> Ans: (D) soldiers

11. Isolation and alienation, together with \_\_\_\_\_ forms of expression, came to characterise serious modernist literature, while cinematic techniques and the elaboration of popular genres came to

dominate other forms of cultural expression.

- (A) classical (B) romantic  
(C) experimental (D) conventional

> Ans: (C) experimental

12. To some writers, the alienation they felt and depicted was an exploration of the individual sensibility in a world which it was felt was becoming ever more standardised and uniform, an age of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) nobles (B) masses  
(C) scholars (D) dramatists

> Ans: (B) masses

13. Under the general influence of work by psychologists such as Sigmund Freud and \_\_\_\_\_, writers came to believe that we are our memories, that the present is the sum of our past and that the form and style of the novel have to capture this understanding.

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Carl Jung  
(C) Darwin (D) Einstein

> Ans: (B) Carl Jung

14. Having influenced by Freud and Carl Jung the novelists concentrated less on a social, public world and more on the \_\_\_\_\_ world of unique and isolated individuals or the shapeless, unstructured sensations of life.

- (A) outer (B) external  
(C) inner (D) changing

> Ans: (C) inner

15. The modern novel rejected the rigid, plotted and \_\_\_\_\_ form of Victorian novel.

- (A) fragmented (B) sensational

- (C) psychological (D) naturalistic  
 ➤ Ans: (D) naturalistic
16. In modern novel, the definite shape of a novel's plot, which organises characters and events, gave way to less logical and \_\_\_\_\_ modes of organisation.  
 (A) artificial (B) fabricated  
 (C) structured (D) sequential  
 ➤ Ans: (D) sequential
17. A common motif in Modernist fiction is that of an alienated or dysfunctional individual trying in vain to make sense of a predominantly urban and \_\_\_\_\_ society.  
 (A) organized (B) managed  
 (C) united (D) fragmented  
 ➤ Ans: (D) fragmented
18. Modernist fiction transcends the limitations of the Realist novel with its concern for larger factors such as social or historical \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) scene (B) change  
 (C) scenario (D) realism  
 ➤ Ans: (B) change
19. The term, stream of consciousness, refers to the flow of \_\_\_\_\_, perceptions, and thoughts which stream unbidden through our minds.  
 (A) ideas (B) impressions  
 (C) idealism (D) reason  
 ➤ Ans: (B) impressions
20. The stream of consciousness can be illogical and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) logical (B) random  
 (C) grand (D) material  
 ➤ Ans: (B) random
21. The 'stream of consciousness' technique was developed by the novelists in order to render directly and in depth the experience of \_\_\_\_\_ characters.  
 (A) universal (B) type  
 (C) classical (D) individual  
 ➤ Ans: (D) individual
22. During 1900-1930, the themes of loneliness and isolation and the difficulties of \_\_\_\_\_ both with other individuals and with a wider social and cultural community were explored by the novelists.  
 (A) relationships (B) interaction  
 (C) living (D) individual  
 ➤ Ans: (A) relationships
23. Rudyard Kipling wrote about the psychological and moral problems of living among people who are subject to \_\_\_\_\_ rule but of a different culture.  
 (A) French (B) British  
 (C) Portuguese (D) German  
 ➤ Ans: (B) British
24. Kipling confirmed the importance and value of an Empire and the white man's \_\_\_\_\_ to create a single rich civilisation among diverse races, cultures, and creeds.  
 (A) right (B) obsession  
 (C) desire (D) responsibility  
 ➤ Ans: (D) responsibility
25. The Kailyard School of Scottish novel refers to highly \_\_\_\_\_ and romanticized form of novel.  
 (A) sentimental (B) sensitive  
 (C) refined (D) objective  
 ➤ Ans: (A) sentimental



26. John Galsworthy is deeply concerned with issues of \_\_\_\_\_ and social awareness.

- (A) morality (B) spirit  
(C) aesthetics (D) class

➤ Ans: (D) class

27. Galsworthy is best known for his Forsyte Saga (1906–34), a series of nine novels which covers late Victorian days to the early 1920s and traces the fortunes of an \_\_\_\_\_ English family.

- (A) upper class (B) middle class  
(C) poor  
(D) lower middle class

➤ Ans: (A) upper class

28. H.G. Wells took many of his characters from a \_\_\_\_\_ social level.

- (A) upper (B) middle  
(C) elite (D) lower

➤ Ans: (D) lower

29. Wells' characters are generally \_\_\_\_\_ and positive and, though not always successful, in the end more fully understand what they need to have to be happy.

- (A) pessimist (B) energetic  
(C) melancholic (D) discouraged

➤ Ans: (B) energetic

30. Jerome K. Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat* (1889), the story of three young men and their \_\_\_\_\_ on a boating holiday on the Thames, contains a great many comic set pieces.

- (A) dog (B) goat  
(C) cat (D) rabbit

➤ Ans: (A) dog

31. \_\_\_\_\_'s novels *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* (1926) and *Murder on the Orient Express* (1934) are considered to be classics.

- (A) Wilkie Collins (B) Agatha Christie  
(C) Dickens  
(D) Arthur Conan Doyle

➤ Ans: (B) Agatha Christie

32. E.M. Forster offers a more critique of the social and cultural world of the early part of twentieth century and of the values which held the British \_\_\_\_\_ together.

- (A) nation (B) empire  
(C) people (D) nationals

➤ Ans: (A) nation

33. In his last novel, *A Passage to India* (1924), \_\_\_\_\_ questions whether the dualities of East and West, the Indian people and the ruling British, can be truly brought together.

- (A) E. M. Forster (B) Woolf  
(C) Joyce (D) Bennett

➤ Ans: (A) E. M. Forster

34. \_\_\_\_\_ co-relates constitute the basis of two major literary styles of modern writing.

- (A) narrative (B) metonymy  
(C) dramatic (D) lyrical

➤ Ans: (B) metonymy

35. According to Lodge, metaphor corresponds to Modernism and Symbolism, while \_\_\_\_\_ corresponds to anti-Modernism and Realism.

- (A) narrative (B) metonymy  
(C) dramatic (D) lyrical

➤ Ans: (B) metonymy

36. Ford's \_\_\_\_\_ trilogy, *Fifth Queen* (1907–8), and the tetralogy *Parade's End* (1924–28), with its hero Tietjens, were notable contributions to the experimentation with narrative techniques and styles which Ford promoted.
- (A) expressionist (B) symbolic  
(C) postcolonial (D) impressionist  
➤ Ans: (A) expressionist
37. D. H. Lawrence's first major novel *Sons and Lovers* (1913), autobiographical, chronicles the domestic conflicts in his own home between a coarse, \_\_\_\_\_ father and a self-consciously genteel mother.
- (A) articulate (B) inarticulate  
(C) judicial (D) middleclass  
➤ Ans: (B) inarticulate
38. In *The Rainbow* and its sequel *Women in Love* (1921), Lawrence explore human relationships with \_\_\_\_\_ precision and with intense poetic feeling.
- (A) personal (B) social  
(C) poetical (D) psychological  
➤ Ans: (C) poetical
39. There are creative tensions both in his novels and extensively in his short stories between different generations, between man and his environment and between human reason and human \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) intellect (B) instinct  
(C) mind (D) approach  
➤ Ans: (B) instinct
40. In Lawrence's fiction, the industrial world is associated with mechanised feelings and with the death of spontaneous, \_\_\_\_\_ responses to life.
- (A) intellectual (B) instinctive  
(C) mental (D) wise  
➤ Ans: (B) instinctive
41. Lawrence believes that complete honesty between lovers will lead to greater self-knowledge, deeper \_\_\_\_\_, and a stronger will to live.
- (A) fulfillment (B) corruption  
(C) mystical (D) hypocrisy  
➤ Ans: (A) fulfillment
42. Where Modern was a keyword for the first part of the twentieth century, the term \_\_\_\_\_ has been widely used to describe the attitudes and creative production which followed the Second World War.
- (A) modern (B) postmodern  
(C) Anglican (D) Edwardian  
➤ Ans: (B) postmodern
43. \_\_\_\_\_ celebrates diversity, eclecticism, and parody in all forms of art, from architecture to cinema, from music to literature.
- (A) modernism (B) postmodernism  
(C) marxism (D) humanism  
➤ Ans: (B) postmodernism

### VIRGINIA WOOLF (TO THE LIGHTHOUSE, MRS. DALLOWAY)

1. Virginia Woolf was born into a large, talented, \_\_\_\_\_ class, intellectual family in London.
- (A) lower (B) middle  
(C) proletariat (D) upper  
➤ Ans: (B) middle

2. Virginia Woolf was the daughter of \_\_\_\_, a famous Victorian biographer, critic, and philosopher.  
 (A) Leslie Stephen (B) Huxley  
 (C) Lawrence (D) Arnold  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Leslie Stephen
3. \_\_\_\_\_ experimented very successfully with the concept of 'Time on the clock and time in the mind'.  
 (A) Hardy (B) Lawrence  
 (C) Meredith (D) Virginia Woolf  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Virginia Woolf
4. Virginia Woolf was at the centre of the \_\_\_\_ Group, an artistic and literary group.  
 (A) Bloomsbury (B) Auden  
 (C) Imagists (D) The Movement  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Bloomsbury
5. Bloomsbury Group is renowned for their rebellion against Victorian puritanism and had great influence on \_\_\_\_\_ culture from 1920 to the 1940s.  
 (A) Scottish (B) Irish  
 (C) British (D) European  
 ➤ Ans: (C) British
6. Virginia Woolf rebelled against the \_\_\_\_\_ of novelists such as H.G. Wells, Arnold Bennett and John Galsworthy.  
 (A) novels (B) spirituality  
 (C) mysticism (D) materialism  
 ➤ Ans: (D) materialism
7. Woolf's writing attempts to capture the \_\_\_\_\_, spontaneous richness of life as perceived through the human mind  
 (A) organised (B) whole  
 (C) structured (D) fragmented  
 ➤ Ans: (D) fragmented
8. Virginia Woolf thinks that the conventional form of novel could not do justice to the tumultuous \_\_\_\_\_ of modern existence.  
 (A) order (B) sequence  
 (C) progress (D) randomness  
 ➤ Ans: (D) randomness
9. Virginia Woolf utilises poetic rhythms and imagery to create a \_\_\_\_\_ impressionism in order to capture her characters' moods with great delicacy and detail.  
 (A) narrative (B) dramatic  
 (C) expressive (D) lyrical  
 ➤ Ans: (D) lyrical
10. According to Woolf, the \_\_\_\_\_ is perceived only in flashes by allowing the boundaries of the self to crumble, by leaving oneself open to "exceptional moments" or "sudden shocks" of insight.  
 (A) nation (B) self  
 (C) community (D) world  
 ➤ Ans: (B) self
11. Mrs Dalloway(1925) describes the events of one single day in central London through the mind of one character, \_\_\_\_\_ Dalloway, who is to be the hostess of a party for high-society friends later the same evening.  
 (A) Ramsay (B) Clarissa  
 (C) Judith (D) Margret  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Clarissa
12. Clarissa endeavours to balance a need for privacy with a need for \_\_\_\_\_ with other people.  
 (A) meditation (B) reflection  
 (C) dealing (D) communication  
 ➤ Ans: (D) communication

13. Into the Lighthouse, Two days in the life of a family on holiday are recorded: one before the \_\_\_\_\_, one after it, when some of the characters have died.
- (A) Great War (B) Boer War  
(C) Civil War (D) Great Battle  
➤ Ans: (A) Great War
14. Mrs Ramsay even after her death continues to exert a \_\_\_\_\_ influence over all those who return to the holiday home years later.
- (A) material (B) spiritual  
(C) personal (D) liberal  
➤ Ans: (B) spiritual
15. Since Virginia Woolf has no definite or fixed vision of reality, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the symbols is an essential part of her art.
- (A) definition (B) insight  
(C) foresight (D) suggestiveness  
➤ Ans: (D) suggestiveness
16. A Room of One's Own (1928), a classic text of \_\_\_\_\_, gives a unique account of why a woman must have money and a room of her own in order to write fiction.
- (A) Marxism (B) feminism  
(C) historicism (D) liberalism  
➤ Ans: (B) feminism
17. The concern of writers is to 'examine for a moment an ordinary mind on an ordinary day', Virginia Woolf wrote in an essay entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Modernism (B) Modern Novel  
(C) The Novels (D) Modern Fiction  
➤ Ans: (D) Modern Fiction

### JAMES JOYCE'S "A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN"

1. Stream of consciousness abandons, cohesion, syntax, and punctuation and lexical correctness which previously brought \_\_\_\_\_ and clarity to narration.
- (A) intention (B) order  
(C) flow (D) impression  
➤ Ans: (B) order
2. James Joyce was born on February 2, 1882, in the town of Rathgar, near \_\_\_\_\_, Ireland.
- (A) Dublin (B) London  
(C) Glasgow (D) Warwickshire  
➤ Ans: (A) Dublin
3. Joyce's parents managed to scrape together enough money to send their talented son to the \_\_\_\_\_ Wood College, a prestigious boarding school.
- (A) Clongowes (B) Eton  
(C) Harrow (D) Jesuit  
➤ Ans: (A) Clongowes
4. Joyce excelled as an actor and writer at \_\_\_\_\_ College.
- (A) Belvedere (B) Eton  
(C) Harrow (D) Jesuit  
➤ Ans: (A) Belvedere
5. Joyce attended University College \_\_\_\_\_ where he became increasingly committed to language and literature as a champion of Modernism.
- (A) Dublin (B) London  
(C) Glasgow (D) Warwickshire  
➤ Ans: (A) Dublin

6. Joyce wrote something in each of the principal genres before concentrating on \_\_\_\_\_: Chamber Music and Pomes Penyeach (poetry); Exiles (play), and Dubliners (short stories).
- (A) fiction (B) drama  
(C) poetry (D) criticism  
➤ Ans: (A) fiction
7. The protagonist of A Portrait of the Artist as a Youngman, Stephen Dedalus, is in many ways Joyce's fictional \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) single (B) double  
(C) character (D) worth  
➤ Ans: (B) double
8. Joyce even published stories under the pseudonym \_\_\_\_\_ before writing the novel.
- (A) Simon (B) Dedalus  
(C) Eliot (D) Stephen Daedalus  
➤ Ans: (D) Stephen Daedalus
9. Joyce spent most of his adult life in Europe, mainly in France, Italy, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Germany (B) Spain  
(C) Poland (D) Switzerland  
➤ Ans: (D) Switzerland
10. Stephen attends Clongowes Wood, Belvedere, and University Colleges, struggling with questions of faith and \_\_\_\_\_ before leaving Ireland to make his own way as an artist.
- (A) reason (B) painting  
(C) music (D) nationality  
➤ Ans: (D) nationality
11. During his exile in Paris, Joyce wrote two major novels, \_\_\_\_\_ and Finnegans Wake.
- (A) Ulysses  
(B) The Ambassadors  
(C) Inheritors (D) The Spire  
➤ Ans: (A) Ulysses
12. The novel shows how Stephen Daedalus gradually frees himself from these influences and decides to become an \_\_\_\_\_ from Ireland and to dedicate his life to writing.
- (A) ascetic (B) exile  
(C) artist (D) affluent  
➤ Ans: (C) artist
13. Stephen Daedalus develops a view of the writer as necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ from the values of society and committed only to artistic values.
- (A) associated (B) absorbed  
(C) alienated (D) aristocrat  
➤ Ans: (C) alienated
14. Stephen Dedalus compared the artist to the \_\_\_\_\_ of creation who 'remains within or behind or beyond or above his handiwork, invisible, refined out of existence, indifferent, paring his fingernails'.
- (A) God (B) creator  
(C) artist (D) intelligent  
➤ Ans: (A) God
15. Ulysses tells the story of one day in the lives of Dublin \_\_\_\_\_ and vividly evokes the life of the city.
- (A) city (B) citizens  
(C) haste (D) station  
➤ Ans: (B) citizens

16. In the many sections of Joyce's fiction which involve narrative recounts, Irish \_\_\_\_\_ speech patterns are prevalent.
- (A) formal (B) informal  
(C) discursive (D) colloquial
- Ans: (D) colloquial

### JOSEPH CONRAD'S HEART OF DARKNESS

1. Joseph Conrad was born Jozef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski of \_\_\_\_\_ parents in Russia and did not learn English till he was twenty one.
- (A) Russian (B) Polish  
(C) English (D) British
- Ans: (B) Polish
2. Conrad's novels have a variety of locations which reflect his own extensive \_\_\_\_\_, mainly as a merchant seaman.
- (A) study (B) research  
(C) visits (D) travels
- Ans: (D) travels
3. Conrad brought to his novels \_\_\_\_\_ experiences and attitudes which were unusual for a writer of his time.
- (A) innate (B) native  
(C) exotic (D) intrinsic
- Ans: (C) exotic
4. In his early novels, Conrad uses his \_\_\_\_\_ experiences in remote places as a means of exploring human character and English codes of honour and loyalty in particular.
- (A) intellectual (B) magic  
(C) nostalgic (D) sea
- Ans: (D) sea
5. Themes of trust and betrayal, ignorance and \_\_\_\_\_ dominate Conrad's works.
- (A) knowledge (B) corruption  
(C) hysteria (D) self-knowledge
- Ans: (A) knowledge
6. Lord Jim, a young Englishman who panics and deserts his ship, dies an honourable death but not before his moral \_\_\_\_\_ are explored in detail.
- (A) beliefs (B) concerns  
(C) creeds (D) conflicts
- Ans: (D) conflicts
7. The treasure of \_\_\_\_\_ corrupts Nostromo in Conrad's novel, Nostromo.
- (A) Ivory (B) gold  
(C) diamond (D) silver
- Ans: (D) silver
8. Conrad is a master of complex \_\_\_\_\_ techniques such as time-shifting and flashbacks, which prevent a reader from adopting too simplistic an interpretation of events.
- (A) narrative (B) dramatic  
(C) lyrical (D) characterisation
- Ans: (A) narrative
9. In Heart of Darkness, Conrad describes a long journey to a place deep inside the \_\_\_\_\_ Congo, the heart of darkness of the title.
- (A) Belgian (B) English  
(C) Mexican (D) European
- Ans: (A) Belgian
10. The intermediate narrator Marlow, retraces his first visit to \_\_\_\_\_ Africa and his growing awareness of the evils he encounters.

- (A) West (B) democratic  
(C) South (D) colonial

➤ Ans: (D) colonial

11. The story told by Marlow contrasts Western \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe with what that \_\_\_\_\_ has done to Africa

- (A) world (B) government  
(C) state (D) civilisation

➤ Ans: (D) civilisation

12. Kurtz, the central character, is a portrait of how the commercial and material exploitation of \_\_\_\_\_ lands can make men morally hollow, and create a permanent nightmare in the soul.

- (A) West (B) democratic  
(C) South (D) colonial

➤ Ans: (D) colonial

13. Kurtz's last words were, "The \_\_\_\_\_! The \_\_\_\_\_!".

- (A) power (B) horror  
(C) justice (D) brute

➤ Ans: (B) horror

14. Conrad's most explicitly \_\_\_\_\_ novels are *Nostromo* (1904), *The Secret Agent* (1907), and *Under Western Eyes* (1911).

- (A) social (B) political  
(C) economic (D) historical

➤ Ans: (B) political

15. Throughout his fiction Conrad depicts human isolation, the conflict between different parts of one's personality and external fate as well as the difficulties of human \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) will (B) power  
(C) intellect (D) communication

➤ Ans: (D) communication

## SYMBOLIST NOVEL: WILLIAM GOLDING AND GEORGE ORWELL

1. George Orwell, real name Eric Blair, wrote fiction in \_\_\_\_\_ style and vice versa

- (A) fiction (B) prose  
(C) novel (D) nonfiction

➤ Ans: (D) nonfiction

2. Orwell's novels in 1930s are studies in social realism, using traditional forms of the novel and blending documentary fact with \_\_\_\_\_ invention in original ways.

- (A) artistic (B) realistic  
(C) novel (D) factual

➤ Ans: (A) artistic

3. Orwell is probably best known throughout the world as a political \_\_\_\_\_ for his allegory *Animal Farm*.

- (A) activist (B) satirist  
(C) novelist (D) prisoner

➤ Ans: (B) satirist

4. *Animal Farm* (1945), a parable of the corruption of Communism, narrates the revolution of farm animals against the \_\_\_\_\_ of their masters and how the pigs take over as the new masters.

- (A) favors (B) exploitation  
(C) command (D) will

➤ Ans: (B) exploitation

5. Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-four* is a vision of the ways in which \_\_\_\_\_ governments, right-wing or left-wing, can destroy individual thought and feeling.

- (A) totalitarian (B) liberal  
(C) orthodox (D) conservative  
➤ Ans: (A) totalitarian
6. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the figurehead leader of The Party is a person known as \_\_\_\_\_ who is thought to be watching all the time.  
(A) Big Brother (B) Boss  
(C) Chief (D) Comrade  
➤ Ans: (A) Big Brother
7. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the head of state, \_\_\_\_\_, the dictator who watches everybody, has to be obeyed.  
(A) Big Brother (B) Boss  
(C) Chief (D) Comrad  
➤ Ans: (A) Big Brother
8. William Golding's first published novel *Lord of the Flies* (1954) reflects post-war disillusionment with human \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fate (B) corruption  
(C) nature (D) destiny  
➤ Ans: (C) nature
9. *Lord of the Flies* is an allegory of the intrinsic corruption of human \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fate (B) corruption  
(C) nature (D) destiny  
➤ Ans: (C) nature
10. *The Lord of the Flies* chronicles the descent from a state of relative innocence to one of revengeful \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fate (B) corruption  
(C) barbarism (D) action  
➤ Ans: (C) barbarism
11. *Lord of the Flies* describes how a group of English schoolboys, who are shipwrecked on a desert island, degenerate into \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nobles (B) savages  
(C) angels (D) gentlemen  
➤ Ans: (B) savages
12. With a combination of fantasy and \_\_\_\_\_ realism, Golding shows how the essential nature and original sin of man is revealed when the constraints of civilisation are removed.  
(A) political (B) social  
(C) cultural (D) psychological  
➤ Ans: (D) psychological
13. Like George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, Golding's *Lord of the Flies* has been described as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dystopia (B) utopia  
(C) island (D) new world  
➤ Ans: (A) dystopia
14. *Free Fall* (1959) explores man's capacity to choose between good and evil, demonstrating how the fall from grace is not \_\_\_\_\_ but a matter of human choice.  
(A) consequence (B) optional  
(C) serious (D) predetermined  
➤ Ans: (D) predetermined
15. In *"The Inheritors"* (1955), Golding examines the evolution of man in \_\_\_\_\_ times and shows how one tribe supersedes another because it can perform more evil deeds.  
(A) primeval (B) medieval  
(C) prime (D) evolutionary  
➤ Ans: (A) primeval



16. Golding's fictional search for a truth of humanity ties in with A.S. Byatt's idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt in fiction to replace or substitute the faith that has been put in question.

(A) Darwinian (B) Anglican  
(C) European (D) post-Darwinian

➤ Ans: (A) Darwinian

### FEMINIST NOVEL

1. Both Muriel Spark and Edna O'Brien use the idea of young \_\_\_\_\_ seeking their independence in the big city as an image of the search for identity and a role in life.

(A) boys (B) people  
(C) girls (D) men

➤ Ans: (C) girls

2. Muriel Spark observes her characters with wit and \_\_\_\_\_, taking in all ages and classes.

(A) empathy (B) apathy  
(C) sympathy (D) pity

➤ Ans: (A) empathy

3. Jeanette \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most outspoken lesbian writers.

(A) Spark (B) Brien  
(C) Lessing (D) Winterson

➤ Ans: (D) Winterson

4. Margret \_\_\_\_\_'s earlier novels include *A Summer Bird-Cage* (1963) and *The Ice Age* (1977).

(A) Spark (B) Brien  
(C) Drabble (D) Winterson

➤ Ans: (C) Drabble

5. Drabble in her earlier novels, goes further than Edna O'\_\_\_\_\_ in examining how

character and society are interdependent, with female concerns emerging as central.

(A) Spark (B) Brien  
(C) Lessing (D) Winterson

➤ Ans: (B) Brien

6. Drabble's work displays a sense of the \_\_\_\_\_ concerns which has been a strong characteristic of the English novel.

(A) political (B) social  
(C) individual (D) positive

➤ Ans: (B) social

7. Doris \_\_\_\_\_'s five-volume *Children of Violence* series, beginning with *Martha Quest* (1952), is perhaps the richest of the novels of self-discovery of a young woman in post-war years.

(A) Spark (B) Brien  
(C) Lessing (D) Winterson

➤ Ans: (C) Lessing

8. Lessing's *The Golden Notebook* (1962), a long novel combines the political, the social, and the psychological dimensions, to narrate the \_\_\_\_\_ of a personality.

(A) making (B) development  
(C) integration (D) disintegration

➤ Ans: (D) disintegration

9. Fay Weldon's novels which she refuses to describe as feminist, are concerned with every aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ experience, including the humdrum experience of being a wife and mother.

(A) female (B) human  
(C) male (D) individual

➤ Ans: (A) Female

10. Iris Murdoch revels in \_\_\_\_\_ using or alluding to a wide range of other writings in her own works.

- (A) characterization (B) feminism  
(C) humanism (D) intertextuality

➤ Ans: (D) intertextuality

## POST COLONIAL NOVEL

1. \_\_\_\_\_'s *The Remains of the Day* (1989) examines loyalties, mistaken or otherwise, between the upper classes and a servant in the 1930s.

- (A) Henry James (B) James Joyce  
(C) Joseph Conrad (D) Kazuo Ishiguro

➤ Ans: (D) Kazuo Ishiguro

2. Ishiguro's *A Pale View of Hills* (1982) brings \_\_\_\_\_ into English literature in an examination of the post-war consciousness of guilt.

- (A) Korea (B) China  
(C) Japan (D) Vietnam

➤ Ans: (C) Japan

3. From an Anglo-\_\_\_\_\_ background, Timothy Mao examines cross-cultural and post-colonial stresses, both in England and the Far East.

- (A) American (B) Saxon  
(C) Indian (D) Chinese

➤ Ans: (D) Chinese

4. V.S. Naipaul moves with ease from high social comedy, such as, *A House for Mr Biswas* (1961), to deeply serious examinations of \_\_\_\_\_ and third world problems, such as "*A Bend in the River*" (1979), set in Africa.

- (A) Indian culture (B) colonialism  
(C) deism (D) impressionism

➤ Ans: (B) colonialism

5. V.S. Naipaul wrote the glorious \_\_\_\_\_ novel, *A House for Mr Biswas*.

- (A) Indian (B) African  
(C) English (D) Caribbean

➤ Ans: (D) Caribbean

## CHINUA ACHEBE'S THINGS FALL APART

1. Chinua Achebe is the most celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ novelist today.

- (A) English (B) British  
(C) Canadian (D) African

➤ Ans: (D) African

2. Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* (1958) permanently transformed the landscape of \_\_\_\_\_ fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination.

- (A) English (B) British  
(C) Canadian (D) African

➤ Ans: (D) African

3. Achebe's novels while steadfastly refusing to sentimentalize their \_\_\_\_\_ subjects, effectively challenged many of the West's entrenched impressions of African life and culture.

- (A) English (B) British  
(C) Canadian (D) Nigerian

➤ Ans: (D) Nigerian

4. Achebe's fiction and non-fiction replaced simplistic \_\_\_\_\_ with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression.

- (A) images (B) values  
(C) stereotypes (D) ideas

➤ Ans: (C) stereotypes

5. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an \_\_\_\_\_ speaking town in eastern Nigeria.  
 (A) English (B) Spanish  
 (C) Nigerian (D) Igbo  
 > Ans: (D) Igbo
6. Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* is a response to Joyce Cary's \_\_\_\_\_ a novel famous in its day for its depiction of Nigerian tribal society.  
 (A) *Lolita* (B) *Mr. Johnson*  
 (C) *Arrow of God*  
 (D) *A Man of the People*  
 > Ans: (B) *Mr. Johnson*
7. The title of Achebe's novel *Things Fall Apart* has been taken from \_\_\_\_\_ poem, *The Second Coming*.  
 (A) T.S. Eliot's (B) W.H. Auden's  
 (C) W.B. Yeats' (D) Ezra Pound's  
 > Ans: (C) W.B. Yeats'
8. Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* has been written with an insider's understanding of the \_\_\_\_\_ world and its history.  
 (A) English (B) British  
 (C) Canadian (D) African  
 > Ans: (D) African
9. Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture at the moment of \_\_\_\_\_ intrusion.  
 (A) power (B) colonial  
 (C) postcolonial (D) indigenous  
 > Ans: (B) colonial
10. Achebe shows how 'the blood dimmed tide is loosed' in a Nigerian village by \_\_\_\_\_ colonizers, drowning ceremonies and innocence of the indigenous society.  
 (A) African (B) Indian  
 (C) Australian (D) European  
 > Ans: (D) European
11. The hero of the novel *Things Fall Apart*, \_\_\_\_\_, is dignified and courageous, a noble figure contrary to the Western perception of the Africans.  
 (A) Okonkwo (B) Kurtz  
 (C) Marlow (D) Mr. Johnson  
 > Ans: (A) Okonkwo
12. Like other great tragic heroes, Okonkwo is flawed and falls through lack of the \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere celebrated in Achebe's writing.  
 (A) power (B) courage  
 (C) hospitality (D) balance  
 > Ans: (D) balance
13. The Igbo speaking members of a tribal society speak a richly \_\_\_\_\_ language that operates as an image of all the beautiful and traditional structures that the white people will destroy.  
 (A) proverbial (B) imaginative  
 (C) obscure (D) figurative  
 > Ans: (A) proverbial
14. Okonkwo violates the sanctity of the Week of Peace by beating his \_\_\_\_\_ and the earth goddess inflicts suffering on him and his family.  
 (A) son (B) daughter  
 (C) wife (D) mother  
 > Ans: (C) wife
15. Okonkwo's \_\_\_\_\_, Ezinma's *iyi-una* was a smooth pebble wrapped in a dirty rag.  
 (A) son (B) daughter  
 (C) wife (D) mother  
 > Ans: (B) daughter

16. Okonkwo hated the laziness of his father and wanted to stamp out the signs of laziness that he saw in his \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) son (B) daughter  
(C) wife (D) mother

➤ Ans: (A) son

17. Towards the end of the novel, Okonkwo was shocked when he came to know that his \_\_\_\_\_, Nwoye had converted to Christianity.

- (A) son (B) daughter  
(C) wife (D) mother

➤ Ans: (A) son

### AHMAD ALI'S THE TWILIGHT TO DEHLI

1. Ahmed Ali was born in 1910 in \_\_\_\_\_ and died on 14 January 1994 in Karachi.

- (A) Lahore (B) Karachi  
(C) New Delhi (D) Mumbai

➤ Ans: (C) New Delhi

2. Ahmad Ali was a \_\_\_\_\_ novelist, diplomat and scholar, who was responsible for writing arguably the greatest novel ever written about Delhi.

- (A) Pakistani (B) Indian  
(C) Afghan (D) Egyptian

➤ Ans: (A) Pakistani

3. Professor Ahmed Ali, born in Delhi in 1910, was educated at \_\_\_\_\_ and Lucknow universities, standing first-class and first in the order of merit in both B.A. (Honours), 1930 and M.A. English, 1931.

- (A) Aligarh (B) Delhi  
(C) Nadwatul Ulema (D) Karachi

➤ Ans: (A) Aligarh

4. Ahmad Ali taught at leading \_\_\_\_\_ universities including Lucknow and Allahabad from 1932-46 and joined the Bengal Senior Educational Service as Professor and Head of the English Department at Presidency College, Calcutta (1944-47).

- (A) Pakistani (B) Indian  
(C) Afghan (D) Egyptian

➤ Ans: (B) Indian

5. Professor Ahmed Ali's *Twilight in Delhi* describes the condition of \_\_\_\_\_ Muslims after war of independence, 1857.

- (A) Pakistani (B) Indian  
(C) Afghan (D) Egyptian

➤ Ans: (B) Indian

6. Ahmad Ali has pointed the effects of 'mutiny' of 1857 on the Muslim's life in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) *A Passage to India*  
(B) *The Last Mughal*  
(C) *The Jewel in the Crown*  
(D) *Twilight in Delhi*

➤ Ans: (D) *Twilight in Delhi*

7. The sounds and smells of Delhi--the flutter of pigeons' wings, the call to prayer, the scent of jasmine and frying ghee--come to life in the novel *Twilight in Delhi* whose detail \_\_\_\_\_ called "new and fascinating" upon its original publication in 1940.

- (A) Paul Scott (B) Golding  
(C) George Orwell (D) E. M. Forster

➤ Ans: (D) E. M. Forster

8. *Twilight in Delhi* is enacted between two revolutionary moments of change, war of \_\_\_\_\_ and creation of Pakistan, depicting the change of a way of life and culture.

- (A) change (B) independence

- (C) liberty (D) muslims  
 ➤ Ans: (B) independence

9. Ahmed Ali's *Twilight in Delhi*, first published in 1940, was almost forgotten when most of the books' stock was destroyed in a fire, till it was resurrected again in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 1948 (B) 1964  
 (C) 1944 (D) 1954  
 ➤ Ans: (B) 1964

10. *Twilight in Delhi* transcends the language in which it is written, in slowing down the reader's pace to narrate the minutest of rituals in \_\_\_\_\_ Chowk of 1911, but not by superfluously romanticizing the olden days.

- (A) Chandni (B) Bhatti  
 (C) Delhi (D) New  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Chandni

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of *Twilight in Delhi* is definitely sad, un-hurried and almost poetic, and involved in introspection and sentiments particularly the parts describing the marriage function in the Muslim families and the helpless weariness of characters in facing death and monotony of old age.

- (A) diction (B) tone  
 (C) culture (D) voice  
 ➤ Ans: (B) tone

## V. A GLIMPSE OF MODERN SHORT STORIES

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ short story is different from parable and anecdote.

- (A) past (B) ancient  
 (C) Romantic (D) contemporary  
 ➤ Ans: (D) contemporary

2. Unlike parable, contemporary short story has a richness of surface as well as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) morals (B) images  
 (C) depth (D) vision  
 ➤ Ans: (C) depth

3. The happening in the \_\_\_\_\_ short story is less interesting than a manifestation of a character's state of mind.

- (A) past (B) ancient  
 (C) Romantic (D) contemporary  
 ➤ Ans: (D) contemporary

4. The short story writer focuses on a \_\_\_\_\_ figure in episode, revealing his character rather than his development.

- (A) single (B) double  
 (C) some (D) many  
 ➤ Ans: (A) single

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and Poe are known for their fantastic narratives.

- (A) Chopin (B) Chekhov  
 (C) Steinbeck (D) Hawthorne  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hawthorne

6. Poe is known as the inventor of the \_\_\_\_\_ story.

- (A) detective (B) realist  
 (C) humorous (D) science fiction  
 ➤ Ans: (A) detective

7. 'Young Goodman Brown', a short story by \_\_\_\_\_, portrays the fascination of Salem's young man.

- (A) Chopin (B) Chekhov  
 (C) Steinbeck (D) Hawthorne  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Hawthorne

8. Hawthorne's short stories and novels are located in \_\_\_\_\_, a puritan town.

- (A) Wessex (B) Salem  
 (C) Mainlands (D) New York  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Salem

9. \_\_\_\_\_'s short stories explore the uncanny behavior of his protagonists.
- (A) Chopin (B) Chekhov  
(C) Steinbeck (D) Poe  
➤ Ans: (D) Poe
10. 'The Cask of Amontillado' and 'A Tell-Tale Heart' are famous detective stories of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Chopin (B) Chekhov  
(C) Steinbeck (D) Poe  
➤ Ans: (D) Poe
11. Poe's psychologically thrilling tales examining the depths of the human \_\_\_\_\_ earned him much fame during his lifetime and after his death.
- (A) faith (B) ideas  
(C) psyche (D) complexes  
➤ Ans: (C) psyche
12. \_\_\_\_\_ used the style of Gothic fiction with a sense of the uncanny.
- (A) Chopin (B) Chekhov  
(C) Steinbeck (D) Poe  
➤ Ans: (D) Poe
13. Gothic fiction is a form of Medieval \_\_\_\_\_ with an undertone of mystery, darkness, fear and supernaturalism.
- (A) chivalry (B) romance  
(C) tale (D) legend  
➤ Ans: (B) romance
14. \_\_\_\_\_ tales were called grotesque, arabesque, and terrifying, with recurring themes of being buried alive and coming back from the grave.
- (A) Chopin's (B) Chekhov's  
(C) Steinbeck's (D) Poe's  
➤ Ans: (D) Poe's
15. Herman Melville, the American fiction writer, wrote about life as a \_\_\_\_\_ of turbulence and adventure.
- (A) home (B) nest  
(C) sea (D) cave  
➤ Ans: (C) sea
16. Anton Chekhov's short stories reveal realist picture of \_\_\_\_\_ society.
- (A) American (B) English  
(C) Polish (D) Russian  
➤ Ans: (D) Russian
17. Joyce's short stories, published in the collection *Dubliners* (1914), depict the lives of the \_\_\_\_\_ people of the city with clarity and realism.
- (A) ordinary (B) special  
(C) powerful (D) powerless  
➤ Ans: (A) ordinary
18. Flannery O' Connor focused on the conflict between people's behaviors and their \_\_\_\_\_ values or knowledge of right and wrong.
- (A) personal (B) political  
(C) economic (D) religious  
➤ Ans: (D) religious
19. One theme of O' Connor's short stories is, "The more people know, the \_\_\_\_\_ they behave."
- (A) more (B) better  
(C) worse (D) worst  
➤ Ans: (C) worse
20. In WWI in October 1915, the death of her much-loved younger brother sent Katherine Mansfield's imagination back to their childhood days in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Ireland (B) New Zealand  
(C) Netherland (D) England  
➤ Ans: (B) New Zealand

21. Using her newly developed style with an ever greater subtlety and sensitivity, \_\_\_\_\_ produced her best stories: Prelude, Daughters of the Late Colonel, and The Garden Party.
- (A) Lawrence (B) Lessing  
(C) Mansfield (D) Gordimer  
➤ **Ans: (C) Mansfield**
22. Doris Lessing's five novel sequence with the general title \_\_\_\_\_ combines elements of psychological autobiography with powerful exploration of the relationship between black and white in southern Africa
- (A) Age of Reason (B) the Reprieve  
(C) The Trespassers  
(D) Children of Violence  
➤ **Ans: (D) Children of Violence**
23. \_\_\_\_\_ combines psychological introspection, political analysis, social documentary, and feminism which give a characteristic tone to her novels and short stories.
- (A) Lawrence (B) Doris Lessing  
(C) Mansfield (D) Gordimer  
➤ **Ans: (B) Doris Lessing**
24. Doris Lessing's short stories have a pungency and force that can be lacking in her more discursive \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) novels (B) dramas  
(C) poems (D) autobiography  
➤ **Ans: (A) novels**
25. \_\_\_\_\_'s short stories deal with racial and social dilemmas as well as with loneliness, the claims of politics, the problems of aging, the conflict between generations and a whole spectrum of problems of alienation and isolation.
- (A) Lawrence (B) Doris Lessing  
(C) Mansfield (D) Gordimer  
➤ **Ans: (B) Doris Lessing**
26. The Joyce's stories are carefully organised so that \_\_\_\_\_ arise not only from the individual sketches but also from the relations between them.
- (A) characters (B) messages  
(C) meanings (D) intentions  
➤ **Ans: (C) meanings**
27. The best known of Joyce's short stories, \_\_\_\_\_, is a story in which a husband is shocked out of his self-satisfaction and egotism by learning of his wife's love for a young man she had known many years before.
- (A) Araby (B) The Dead  
(C) Scholar (D) The Kite  
➤ **Ans: (B) The Dead**
28. The theme of many of the stories in Dubliners is the attempts of many of the citizens to free themselves from \_\_\_\_\_ in which they feel paralysed by relationships, by social, cultural, and religious traditions, or by their own natures.
- (A) lives (B) prison  
(C) slavery (D) death  
➤ **Ans: (A) lives**
29. Joyce's treatment in Dubliners, shows a mastery of the shortstory form and becomes increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ and neutral.
- (A) attached (B) involved  
(C) abrupt (D) detached  
➤ **Ans: (D) detached**

## 6 LITERARY PROSE: 16<sup>TH</sup> TO 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

### I. KEY CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH PROSE

1. The word "\_\_\_\_\_" was borrowed from Montaigne, a French writer, who referred to his book of short prose pieces as attempts, *essai*, to express himself.

(A) letter (B) essay  
(C) poetry (D) prose

➤ Ans: (B) essay

2. \_\_\_\_\_ text is a writing that is intended to make clear or to explain something.

(A) expository (B) descriptive  
(C) narrative (D) dramatic

➤ Ans: (A) expository

3. \_\_\_\_\_ writing often uses identification, definition, classification, illustration, comparison, and analysis.

(A) expository (B) descriptive  
(C) narrative (D) dramatic

➤ Ans: (A) expository

4. Connotation means the \_\_\_\_\_ and feelings associated with a word.

(A) attitudes (B) emotions  
(C) ideas (D) words

➤ Ans: (A) attitudes

5. Connotative associations can be negative or positive, and have an important influence on style and \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) word (B) meaning  
(C) message (D) text

➤ Ans: (B) meaning

6. \_\_\_\_\_ style is the way of writing recognizable across a range of texts written by the same writer.

(A) contextual (B) authorial  
(C) text (D) written

➤ Ans: (B) authorial

7. \_\_\_\_\_ style means the linguistic choices which are intrinsically connected with meaning and effect on the reader.

(A) contextual (B) authorial  
(C) text (D) written

➤ Ans: (D) written

### II. PROSE IN RENAISSANCE AGE

1. Elizabethan Age was full of boundless vigour, \_\_\_\_\_ intellectual esteem and soaring imagination.

(A) borrowed (B) reawakened  
(C) fragile (D) suppressed

➤ Ans: (B) reawakened

2. During the second half of the 16th century a number of prose romances were written in \_\_\_\_\_ style.

(A) Euphuistic (B) lyrical  
(C) aural (D) dramatic

➤ Ans: (A) Euphuistic

3. \_\_\_\_\_ cultivated the Euphuistic style.

(A) Francis Bacon (B) Philip Sydney  
(C) John Lyly (D) Thomas Kyd

➤ Ans: (A) Francis Bacon

4. The first English essayist, Francis Bacon published a series of short series of essays in \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) 1597 (B) 1595  
(C) 1590 (D) 1599

➤ Ans: (A) 1597



5. Donne's sermons are finest pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ work.

- (A) borrowed (B) prose  
(C) poetic (D) political

➤ Ans: (B) prose

### FRANCIS BACON

1. \_\_\_\_\_ calls Bacon "the wisest, brightest, meanest of humankind"

- (A) Alexander Pope (B) Leo Tolstoy  
(C) William Shakespeare (D) Martin Luther

➤ Ans: (A) Alexander Pope

2. Francis Bacon is known for his \_\_\_\_\_ style.

- (A) passionate (B) involved  
(C) aphoristic (D) elaborate

➤ Ans: (C) aphoristic

3. Bacon presents \_\_\_\_\_ of a certain object, matter or issue.

- (A) pros and cons (B) purpose  
(C) function (D) reason

➤ Ans: (A) pros and cons

4. Bacon uses \_\_\_\_\_, terse and loaded sentences but maintains clarity of thought.

- (A) short (B) pithy  
(C) poetic (D) haphazard

➤ Ans: (B) pithy

5. Bacon's pragmatic advice in his essays often shows his \_\_\_\_\_ wisdom.

- (A) narrow (B) religious  
(C) moral (D) worldly

➤ Ans: (D) worldly

6. Bacon writes, "Reading maketh a full man, \_\_\_\_\_ a ready man, and writing an exact man."

- (A) conference (B) dialogue  
(C) conversation (D) discussion

➤ Ans: (A) conference

7. Bacon has moral consideration but for \_\_\_\_\_ ends.

- (A) idealistic (B) theoretical  
(C) philosophical (D) practical

➤ Ans: (D) practical

8. Bacon has \_\_\_\_\_ approach towards relations and studies.

- (A) aphoristic (B) utilitarian  
(C) moral (D) emotional

➤ Ans: (B) utilitarian

9. Faustian urge can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_ essays.

- (A) Bacon (B) Russell  
(C) Lamb (D) Carlyle

➤ Ans: (A) Bacon

10. Bacon borrowed the form of the essay from \_\_\_\_\_ but he adapted it to his own purpose.

- (A) Montaigne (B) Lyly  
(C) Chaucer (D) Lamb

➤ Ans: (A) Montaigne

11. Bacon's essay, Of Studies, discusses the use and abuse of studies, the proper and improper ways to pursue one's studies, and the effect of the different kinds of studies upon human \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) choice (B) character  
(C) will (D) intention

➤ Ans: (B) character

12. Bacon effectively demonstrated his singular ability to express himself aphoristically and \_\_\_\_\_ in his writings.

- (A) romantically (B) piously  
 (C) epigrammatically  
 (D) obscurely  
 ➤ Ans: (C) epigrammatically

### III. PROSE AND THE AGE OF REASON (RESTORATION)

- In the seventeenth century, prose was forming under the \_\_\_\_\_ influence.  
 (A) national (B) classical  
 (C) spiritual (D) mystic  
 ➤ Ans: (B) classical
- John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* is an \_\_\_\_\_ in prose.  
 (A) sermon (B) allegory  
 (C) pamphlet (D) treatise  
 ➤ Ans: (B) allegory
- In the seventeenth century two \_\_\_\_\_ writers Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) and John Evelyn (1620-1706) emerged.  
 (A) diary (B) allegory  
 (C) propaganda (D) medical  
 ➤ Ans: (A) diary
- Matthew Arnold, a Victorian critic, calls eighteenth century a century of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) novel (B) poetry  
 (C) prose (D) drama  
 ➤ Ans: (C) prose
- The Enlightenment was an expression of struggle of the bourgeoisie against \_\_\_\_\_ to fight against class inequality, and to spread scientific ideas.  
 (A) feudalism (B) kings  
 (C) religion (D) church  
 ➤ Ans: (A) feudalism

- Joseph Addison and Richard Steele protected the \_\_\_\_\_ essay in the periodicals, *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*.

(A) journal (B) periodical  
 (C) magazine (D) journalistic  
 ➤ Ans: (B) periodical

- Addison and Steele wanted to present a true and faithful picture of the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

(A) 18<sup>th</sup> (B) 16<sup>th</sup>  
 (C) 17<sup>th</sup> (D) 19<sup>th</sup>  
 ➤ Ans: (A) 18<sup>th</sup>

- The object of Addison and Steele was to bring about a moral and social \_\_\_\_\_ in the conditions of the time.

(A) change (B) reform  
 (C) challenge (D) decline  
 ➤ Ans: (B) reform

- The excellent middle style of Addison survived in the works of \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Gibbon (B) Burke  
 (C) Swift (D) Goldsmith  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Goldsmith

### JONATHAN SWIFT (GULLIVER'S CARYLE)

- Jonathan Swift, son of the English lawyer Jonathan Swift the elder, was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Ireland, on November 30, 1667.  
 (A) London (B) Glasgow  
 (C) Dublin (D) Nottinghamshire  
 ➤ Ans: (C) Dublin
- In 1688, Swift became the \_\_\_\_\_ of Sir William Temple, an English politician and member of the Whig party.

- (A) secretary (B) adviser  
(C) friend (D) tutor  
➤ Ans: (A) secretary
3. Swift wrote a number of political pamphlets in favor of the \_\_\_\_\_ party.  
(A) Tory (B) Labour  
(C) Whig (D) Liberal  
➤ Ans: (A) Tory
4. Jonathan Swift was the greatest \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) poet (B) satirist  
(C) essayist (D) actor  
➤ Ans: (B) satirist
5. Swift relentlessly and fearlessly probes into follies and \_\_\_\_\_ of man.  
(A) helplessness (B) goodness  
(C) dignity (D) hypocrisy  
➤ Ans: (D) hypocrisy
6. Swift's work shows the desire for the greater use of \_\_\_\_\_ and reason in the human affairs.  
(A) religion (B) morality  
(C) poetry (D) commonsense  
➤ Ans: (D) common sense
7. Gulliver's Travels recounts the story of Lemuel Gulliver, an English \_\_\_\_\_ who has a passion for sea adventure.  
(A) surgeon (B) sea captain  
(C) cook (D) ambassador  
➤ Ans: (A) surgeon
8. Gulliver is convicted of \_\_\_\_\_ for putting out a fire in the Queen's chamber with his urine.  
(A) murder (B) treason  
(C) robbery (D) blasphemy  
➤ Ans: (D) blasphemy
9. Lilliput is the land of pigmies but Brobdingnag is the land of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) heroes (B) giants  
(C) veterans (D) criminals  
➤ Ans: (B) giants
8. The scientific research undertaken in Laputa and in Balnibarbi seems totally inane and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) useful (B) practical  
(C) productive (D) impractical  
➤ Ans: (D) impractical
9. In Glubbdubdrib, known for \_\_\_\_\_, Gulliver is able to witness the conjuring up of figures from history, such as Julius Caesar and other military leaders.  
(A) magic (B) culture  
(C) history (D) arts  
➤ Ans: (A) magic
10. The Struldbrugs are senile \_\_\_\_\_ who prove that age does not bring wisdom.  
(A) mortals (B) wise  
(C) immortals (D) sane  
➤ Ans: (C) immortals

#### IV. PROSE IN ROMANTIC AGE

1. In Romantic Age, a race of strong literary \_\_\_\_\_ such as The Edinburgh Review (1802) and The Quarterly Review (1809) sprang to life.  
(A) journal (B) periodical  
(C) magazine (D) newspaper  
➤ Ans: (B) periodical
2. The essays of Charles Lamb was published as The Essays of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Elia (B) Lamb  
(C) Charles (D) Romantic  
➤ Ans: (A) Elia

3. Lamb's \_\_\_\_\_ deepens into a quivering sigh of regret.  
 (A) humour (B) pathos  
 (C) remorse (D) echo  
 > Ans: (A) humour
4. Hazlitt is known for his \_\_\_\_\_ expression of an honest and individual opinion.  
 (A) fearless (B) controversial  
 (C) simple (D) delightful  
 > Ans: (A) fearless
5. Hazlitt's brief and abrupt sentences have the vigour and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) allusion (B) indirectness  
 (C) directness (D) rhetoric  
 > Ans: (C) directness

### V. VICTORIAN PROSE (THOMAS CARLYLE) (MCQS 5)

1. The Victorian Prose is recognized for the projection of \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts.  
 (A) emotional (B) typical  
 (C) skeptical (D) natural  
 > Ans: (C) skeptical
2. The style of Macaulay and Carlyle are peculiar brands of the \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
 (A) plain (B) middle  
 (C) ornate (D) rhetorical  
 > Ans: (B) middle
3. The Stones of Venice is considered as \_\_\_\_\_ masterpiece in thought and style.  
 (A) Carlyle's (B) Ruskin's  
 (C) Arnold's (D) Pater's  
 > Ans: (B) Ruskin's
4. Carlyle's style, known as middle style, has the \_\_\_\_\_ note.  
 (A) lyrical (B) obscure

- (C) mythic (D) classical  
 > Ans: (A) lyrical

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as a stylist and a literary critic.  
 (A) Carlyle (B) Ruskin  
 (C) Arnold (D) Pater  
 > Ans: (D) Pater

### VI. VARIETY OF MODERN PROSE

1. Lytton Strachey's Eminent Victorians is a modern \_\_\_\_\_ of four great Victorians.  
 (A) essay (B) drama  
 (C) diary (D) biography  
 > Ans: (D) biography
2. Lytton Strachey is an \_\_\_\_\_ biographer.  
 (A) partial (B) impartial  
 (C) historical (D) classical  
 > Ans: (B) impartial
3. Lytton Strachey's \_\_\_\_\_ presents the non-heroic side and psychological study of General Gordon, Mining (the priest), Matthew Arnold and Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp.  
 (A) Golden Bough (B) Golden Age  
 (C) The Victorians  
 (D) Eminent Victorians  
 > Ans: (D) Eminent Victorians
4. George Orwell is known for his non-fiction writings written in \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
 (A) fiction (B) nonfiction  
 (C) dramatic (D) lyrical  
 > Ans: (A) fiction
5. A writer of remarkable clarity, \_\_\_\_\_, claimed, that the prose should be transparent like 'a window pane'.

- (A) Bertrand Russell (B) George Orwell  
(C) Aldous Huxley (D) None of these  
> Ans: (B) George Orwell
6. In his essays, "Shooting and Elephant" and "Politics of the English Language", \_\_\_\_\_, asserted that the dishonest politics and slipshod language are inseparable connected evils.  
(A) Bertrand Russell (B) George Orwell  
(C) Aldous Huxley (D) None of these  
> Ans: (B) George Orwell
7. Sir V.S. Pritchett wrote numerous literary \_\_\_\_\_ and a two-volume autobiography.  
(A) essays (B) dramas  
(C) diaries (D) biographies  
> Ans: (D) biographies
8. G.K. Chesterton, Max Beerbohm, George Bernard Shaw and Aldous Huxley wrote humorous and \_\_\_\_\_ essays.  
(A) descriptive (B) narrative  
(C) ironical (D) scientific  
> Ans: (C) ironical
9. In the \_\_\_\_\_ essay, Sir Osbert Sitwell and Lytton Strachey attained distinction.  
(A) biographical (B) ironical  
(C) satirical (D) historical  
> Ans: (A) biographical
10. In the \_\_\_\_\_ sphere, G.M. Trevelyan, A. Byrant, H.G. Wells and Sir Winston Churchill made a great progress and gave a new life to historical thought.  
(A) biographical (B) ironical  
(C) satirical (D) historical  
> Ans: (D) historical
11. Kenneth Walker got distinction for his \_\_\_\_\_ essays explaining \_\_\_\_\_ ideas in a simple manner.  
(A) descriptive (B) narrative  
(C) ironical (D) scientific  
> Ans: (C) ironical
12. Stephen Leacock, the Canadian writer, creates laughter in his \_\_\_\_\_ essays that have serious undertone.  
(A) descriptive (B) narrative  
(C) humorous (D) scientific  
> Ans: (C) humorous
13. In US, the \_\_\_\_\_ nationalist leader Malcolm X wrote his influential work, The Autobiography of Malcolm X with Alex Haley.  
(A) English (B) Asian  
(C) black (D) American  
> Ans: (C) black
14. Alex Haley is known for his semi-fictional account of his family history, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Malcolm X (B) Roots  
(C) The Black Experience  
(D) Jazz  
> Ans: (B) Roots
15. Maya Angelou's memoir, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, describes her childhood in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) North (B) North-West  
(C) South (D) Mexico  
> Ans: (C) South

## SEAMUS HEANEY (THE REDRESS OF POETRY)

1. 'The Redress of Poetry' is a \_\_\_\_\_ delivered by Seamus Heaney at Oxford university.  
(A) essay (B) lecture  
(C) sermon (D) biography  
➤ Ans: (B) lecture
2. Heaney counters the charges levied against \_\_\_\_\_ since Plato's days in his lecture, The Redress of Poetry.  
(A) poetry (B) painting  
(C) music (D) dance  
➤ Ans: (A) poetry
3. Heaney explains the function of \_\_\_\_\_ explaining its relevance and importance in the modern world.  
(A) poetry (D) painting  
(C) music (D) dance  
➤ Ans: (A) poetry
4. Heaney identifies the counter balance effect of \_\_\_\_\_ to purge the human emotions and ultimately human behavior.  
(A) poetry (B) painting  
(C) music (D) dance  
➤ Ans: (A) poetry
5. Heaney gives the example of 'Pulley' to illustrate the merits of a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) poem (B) painting  
(C) play (D) tale  
➤ Ans: (A) poem

## BERTRAND RUSSELL (THE UNPOPULAR ESSAYS, THE CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS)

1. Bertrand Russell is a champion of individual liberty in the \_\_\_\_\_ of social order as he sees social development in peace.  
(A) preservation (B) oblivion  
(C) destruction (D) anarchy  
➤ Ans: (A) preservation
2. Russell is a critic of \_\_\_\_\_ ethics and has advocacy for rational morality.  
(A) individual (B) conventional  
(C) practical (D) modern  
➤ Ans: (B) conventional
3. According to Russell, education should foster the wish for \_\_\_\_\_ not conviction.  
(A) truth (B) certainty  
(C) belief (D) faith  
➤ Ans: (A) truth
4. As a \_\_\_\_\_, Russell finds no apology for war and makes advocacy for peace.  
(A) evangelist (B) atheist  
(C) pacifist (D) liberator  
➤ Ans: (C) pacifist
5. Russell favours the \_\_\_\_\_ like Democritus and Locke in his essay, "Philosophy and Politics".  
(A) idealist (B) moral  
(C) skeptical (D) empiricists

- Ans: (D) empiricists
6. Russell finds theoretical justification for democracy in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) skepticism (B) idealism  
(C) empiricism (D) intellectualism
- Ans: (C) empiricism
7. The future of mankind, free from war, depends on unification of the world under a single \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) government (B) nation  
(C) home (D) community
- Ans: (A) government
8. The world government can avert the dangers of barbarism, tyrannical state and \_\_\_\_\_ on a large scale.
- (A) wars (B) monopoly  
(C) illiteracy (D) overpopulation
- Ans: (A) wars
9. Russell believes in democracy and condemns \_\_\_\_\_ concept of totalitarian state.
- (A) Lock's (B) Hume's  
(C) Plato's (D) Aristotle's
- Ans: (C) Plato's
10. Russell stands for that political structure in which there is an \_\_\_\_\_ use of power in which public good is the highest ideal.
- (A) authoritative (B) intelligent  
(C) autocratic (D) efficient
- Ans: (B) intelligent
11. Russell believes that 'throughout education from first day to the last, there should be a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ adventure.'
- (A) vital (B) physical  
(C) spiritual (D) intellectual
- Ans: (D) intellectual
12. As a sceptic, Russell is against all \_\_\_\_\_ views and beliefs.
- (A) modern (B) traditional  
(C) scientific (D) rational
- Ans: (B) traditional
13. Russell's essay, The Function of Teacher, asks that a teacher should take steps to eradicate the disease of \_\_\_\_\_ of the children and make them responsible.
- (A) cancer (B) typhoid  
(C) childishness (D) corruption
- Ans: (C) childishness
14. In his two essays, 'The Ideas that have helped mankind' and 'The ideas that have harmed mankind', Russell analyses the ideas of helpful and harmful to mankind on the basis of utility and \_\_\_\_\_ worth.
- (A) vital (B) religious  
(C) spiritual (D) scientific
- Ans: (D) scientific
15. Lucidity and clarity are salient features of \_\_\_\_\_ prose style even when he writes on philosophical issues.
- (A) Huxley's (B) Russell's  
(C) Shaw's (D) Beerbohm's
- Ans: (B) Russell's
16. Russell thinks that unhappiness of the people to be very largely due to \_\_\_\_\_ views of the world, ethics of life, leading to destruction of that

natural zest and appetite for possible things.

- (A) correct (B) mistaken  
(C) changing (D) intrinsic

➤ Ans: (B) mistaken

17. Byronic unhappiness means an unhappy man tries to justify his unhappiness and develops pride in his unhappiness by false evidence from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) science (B) profession  
(C) universe (D) hobbies

➤ Ans: (C) universe

18. Russell counts Byronic mood, competition, boredom, fatigue, envy, sense of sin, persecution mania and fear of public opinion as causes of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) success (B) happiness  
(C) struggle (D) unhappiness

➤ Ans: (D) unhappiness

19. Russell points out zest, affection, family, work, impersonal interest and balance between effort and resignation as sources of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) success (B) happiness  
(C) struggle (D) unhappiness

➤ Ans: (B) happiness

20. Russell uses a \_\_\_\_\_, unembellished statement for the liberal creed

- (A) plain (B) rhetorical  
(C) romantic (D) figurative

➤ Ans: (A) plain

## ALDOUS HUXLEY'S ADONIS AND ALPHABET

1. Aldous Huxley was the grandson of T.H. Huxley, an eminent Victorian philosopher and writer who championed the ideas of Charles \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Brown (B) Kingsley  
(C) Adams (D) Darwin

➤ Ans: (D) Darwin

2. Aldous Huxley's best known novel, Brave New World, depicts a scientifically \_\_\_\_\_ society based on a caste system in which human beings are 'conditioned' to occupy a place on a social scale.

- (A) perfect (B) small  
(C) closed (D) open

➤ Ans: (A) perfect

3. Manual workers (Epsilons) are brought up in nurseries and are \_\_\_\_\_ from intellectuals (Alphas) who are brought up in a different environment.

- (A) joined (B) united  
(C) briefed (D) segregated

➤ Ans: (D) segregated

4. Both groups, Epsilons and \_\_\_\_\_, are conditioned to accept their social position.

- (A) Alphas (B) Betas  
(C) Gammas (D) Models

➤ Ans: (A) Alphas

5. The novel, Brave New World, provides a \_\_\_\_\_ of a world of test-tube babies, genetic engineering, and social control.

- (A) test (B) criticism



(C) prophecy (D) role

➤ Ans: (C) prophecy

6. Aldous Huxley thanks an \_\_\_\_\_ letter maker in his essay, 'Adonis and Alphabet'.

(A) famous (B) known  
(C) renowned (D) unknown

➤ Ans: (D) unknown

7. Huxley notes the advantages of alphabet and a better written language that contributed business, government and universal \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) peace (B) film making  
(C) education (D) hope

➤ Ans: (C) education

8. Huxley believed in scientific \_\_\_\_\_ that is near to Spinoza's.

(A) deism (B) monism  
(C) trinity (D) pantheism

➤ Ans: (B) monism

9. Huxley finds that ultimately, nothing is irrelevant to anything else and there is \_\_\_\_\_ of all things in an endless hierarchy of living and interacting patterns.

(A) life (B) spirit  
(C) togetherness (D) vision

➤ Ans: (C) togetherness

10. Huxley advocated the use of an ideal \_\_\_\_\_ for the sake of pleasure after his experiments with \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) religion (B) faith  
(C) society (D) drug

➤ Ans: (D) drug

## EDWARD SAID'S CULTURE AND IMPERIALISM

1. Palestinian American writer, philosopher, and literary theorist, Edward Said, was one of the founders of the field of \_\_\_\_\_ study.

(A) novel (B) cultural  
(C) post colonial (D) critical

➤ Ans: (C) post colonial

2. Edward Said's work attempts to highlight the inaccuracies of many assumptions about \_\_\_\_\_ and societies.

(A) society (B) education  
(C) cultures (D) life

➤ Ans: (C) cultures

3. Edward Said's work is largely informed by Michel Foucault's \_\_\_\_\_ concepts of \_\_\_\_\_ and power.

(A) society (B) education  
(C) discourse (D) life

➤ Ans: (C) discourse

4. Edward Said tries to discover "the connection between literature and \_\_\_\_\_ on the one hand, and imperialism on the other."

(A) society (B) education  
(C) culture (D) life

➤ Ans: (C) culture

5. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of promoting a more powerful culture over a least known or desirable culture.

(A) society (B) education  
(C) imperialism (D) life



## 7. LITERARY CRITICISM

### I. KEY CONCEPTS IN LITERARY CRITICISM

- Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and \_\_\_\_\_ of literature.  
(A) promotion (B) reading  
(C) comprehension (D) interpretation  
➤ Ans: (D) interpretation
- Literary criticism is the evaluation of literary works and it includes the \_\_\_\_\_ by genre, analysis of structure, and judgement of value.  
(A) classification (B) recognition  
(C) evaluation (D) comprehension  
➤ Ans: (A) classification
- Literary criticism helps us to understand the relationship between authors, readers, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) society (B) reality  
(C) texts (D) meta-texts  
➤ Ans: (C) texts
- In the past, \_\_\_\_\_ was a kind of discourse theory, one inseparable from the political, legal and religious institutions of the ancient state.  
(A) rhetoric (B) criticism  
(C) theory (D) literature  
➤ Ans: (A) rhetoric
- Gradually, rhetoric got reduced to the question of \_\_\_\_\_ or submitted into poetics, shedding its public, political functions.  
(A) style (B) faith  
(C) interest (D) privacy  
➤ Ans: (A) style
- By the seventeenth century, rhetoric's figurative flourishes and passionate eloquence were seen as an \_\_\_\_\_ to truth, not as a means of access to it.  
(A) obstacle (B) aid  
(C) amplifier (D) accomplishment  
➤ Ans: (A) obstacle
- John Locke, the empiricist, condemns \_\_\_\_\_ in his Essay, "Concerning Human Understanding" as a 'powerful instrument of error and deceit'.  
(A) rhetoric (B) criticism  
(C) theory (D) literature  
➤ Ans: (A) rhetoric
- \_\_\_\_\_ criticism seeks to see how well a work accords with the real world  
(A) Expressive (B) Didactic  
(C) Formalist (D) Mimetic  
➤ Ans: (B) Didactic
- \_\_\_\_\_ theory emphasizes the relations between the work and the universe.  
(A) Expressive (B) Didactic  
(C) Formalist (D) Mimetic  
➤ Ans: (D) Mimetic
- The \_\_\_\_\_ theory holds that the stimulation of certain emotion is for some reason, good, we need catharsis or an occasional release.  
(A) Expressive (B) Affective  
(C) Formalist (D) Mimetic  
➤ Ans: (B) Affective

11. \_\_\_\_\_ theory foregrounds the link between work and artist.

- (A) Expressive (B) Affective  
(C) Formalist (D) Mimetic

> Ans: (A) Expressive

12. According to Wimsatt and Beardsley, 'The \_\_\_\_\_ fallacy' encourages impressionism and relativism much as the 'Intentional Fallacy' encourages biography and relativism.

- (A) cognitive (B) affective  
(C) emotional (D) impressionist

> Ans: (B) affective

13. There exists a body of biblical literature, canonical and apocryphal, conventionally called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) parable (B) didactic  
(C) formalist (D) apocalyptic

> Ans: (D) apocalyptic

14. The Old Testament Book of Daniel and the New Testament Book of Revelation are the best known of \_\_\_\_\_ literature.

- (A) parable (B) didactic  
(C) formalist (D) apocalyptic

> Ans: (D) apocalyptic

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ literature is characterized by an interest in the revelation of future events, as in prophecy.

- (A) parable (B) didactic  
(C) formalist (D) apocalyptic

> Ans: (D) apocalyptic

## II. ARISTOTLE'S POETICS

1. Plato, the Greek philosopher, rejects poetry for its \_\_\_\_\_ and calls it twice away from reality as it is copy of copy.

- (A) form (B) purpose  
(C) imitation (D) meter

> Ans: (C) imitation

2. Aristotle defends poetry but he, like Plato, also believes in \_\_\_\_\_ nature of poetry.

- (A) affective (B) expressive  
(C) didactic (D) mimetic

> Ans: (D) mimetic

3. Aristotle believes that Epic poetry and Tragedy, Comedy also and Dithyrambic are all in their general conception modes of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) form (B) purpose  
(C) imitation (D) meter

> Ans: (C) imitation

4. Plato rejects but Aristotle emphasizes poetry for its moving \_\_\_\_\_ on the reader or listener.

- (A) form (B) effect  
(C) way (D) meter

> Ans: (B) effect

5. According to Aristotle, Greek \_\_\_\_\_ evolved from the choric song of the Dithyramb.

- (A) chorus (B) tragedy  
(C) plot (D) character

> Ans: (B) tragedy

6. Incorporated in fifth century drama, the \_\_\_\_\_, male or female, represents the voice of a collective personality commenting on events and interpreting the moral and religious wisdom of the play.

- (A) chorus (B) tragedy  
(C) plot (D) character

> Ans: (A) chorus

7. Aristotle finds that Comedy aims at representing men as worse, Tragedy as \_\_\_\_\_ than in actual life.  
 (A) bad (B) worst  
 (C) better (D) sad  
 > Ans: (C) better
8. Aristotle thinks that Tragedy endeavours, as far as possible, to confine itself to a single revolution of the sun, or but slightly to exceed this limit; whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ action has no limits of time.  
 (A) comedy (B) epic  
 (C) tragedy (D) narrative  
 > Ans: (B) epic
9. Tragedy is an imitation of an \_\_\_\_\_ that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, and in the form of action.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (A) action
10. \_\_\_\_\_ should arouse the emotions of pity and fear.  
 (A) comedy (B) epic  
 (C) tragedy (D) narrative  
 > Ans: (B) epic
11. Traditionally catharsis is rendered as 'purgation' and refers to the psychological effect of tragedy on the audience.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (C) catharsis
12. Aristotle claims that the Plot is the imitation of the \_\_\_\_\_: for by plot he means the arrangement of the incidents.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (A) action
13. By \_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle means that in virtue of which we ascribe certain qualities to the agents.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (B) character
14. Tragedy must have six parts, which determine its quality namely, Plot, Character, Diction, Thought, \_\_\_\_\_, Song.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (D) spectacle
15. In \_\_\_\_\_ Peripeteia or Reversal of the Situation, and Recognition scenes are parts of the plot.  
 (A) comedy (B) epic  
 (C) tragedy (D) narrative  
 > Ans: (B) epic
16. The Plot, According to Aristotle, is the first principle, and, as it were, the soul of a tragedy: \_\_\_\_\_ holds the second place.  
 (A) action (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (B) character
17. Of all plots and \_\_\_\_\_, Aristotle thinks, the episodic are the worst.  
 (A) actions (B) character  
 (C) catharsis (D) spectacle  
 > Ans: (A) actions
18. By \_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle means the expression of the meaning in words and

essence of \_\_\_\_\_ is the same both in verse and prose.

- (A) diction (B) song  
(C) spectacle (D) thought

➤ Ans: (A) diction

19. A Complex \_\_\_\_\_ is one in which the change is accompanied by such Reversal, or by Recognition, or by both.

- (A) action (B) character  
(C) catharsis (D) spectacle

➤ Ans: (A) action

20. Aristotle suggests that a well constructed \_\_\_\_\_ should be single in its issue, rather than double.

- (A) plot (B) fortune  
(C) pity (D) Dues ex Machina

➤ Ans: (A) plot

21. The change of \_\_\_\_\_ of the protagonist should be not from bad to good, but, reversely, from good to bad. It should come about as the result not of vice, but of some great error or frailty, in a character either such as we have described, or better rather than worse.

- (A) plot (B) fortune  
(C) pity (D) Dues ex Machina

➤ Ans: (B) fortune

22. Fear and \_\_\_\_\_ may be aroused by spectacular means; but they may also result from the inner structure of the piece, which is the better way, and indicates a superior poet.

- (A) plot (B) fortune  
(C) pity (D) Dues ex Machina

➤ Ans: (C) pity

23. The unravelling of the \_\_\_\_\_, no less than the complication, must arise out of the \_\_\_\_\_ itself, it must not be brought about by the 'Deus ex Machina'.

- (A) plot (B) fortune  
(C) pity (D) Dues ex Machina

➤ Ans: (A) plot

24. By the \_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle means all that extends from the beginning of the action to the part which marks the turning-point to good or bad fortune.

- (A) plot (B) complication  
(C) complex (D) unravelling

➤ Ans: (B) complication

25. Aristotle says that the \_\_\_\_\_ is that which extends from the beginning of the change to the end.

- (A) plot (B) complication  
(C) complex (D) unravelling

➤ Ans: (D) unravelling

26. Aristotle claims that there are four kinds of Tragedy in the Greeks; the \_\_\_\_\_, the Pathetic, the Ethical and the Simple Tragedy.

- (A) plot (B) complication  
(C) complex (D) unravelling

➤ Ans: (C) complex

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ tragedy depends entirely on Reversal of the Situation and Recognition whereas in the Pathetic tragedy the motive is passion.

- (A) plot (B) complication  
(C) complex (D) unravelling

➤ Ans: (C) complex

28. Against Plato's condemnation of art for unhealthily stimulating emotions which should be suppressed, Aristotle argues that

audiences are not inflamed or depressed by the spectacle of suffering in \_\_\_\_\_, but in some way released.

- (A) comedy (B) epic  
(C) tragedy (D) narrative

➤ Ans: (B) epic

29. According to Aristotle, the \_\_\_\_\_ being an imitator, like a painter or any other artist, must of necessity imitate one of three objects.—things as they were or are, things as they are said or thought to be, or things as they ought to be.

- (A) poet (B) novelist  
(C) artisan (D) magician

➤ Ans: (A) poet

### III. PHILIP SIDNEY'S AN APOLOGIE FOR POETRY

1. Stephen Gosson attacked \_\_\_\_\_ as immoral in his Puritanical treatise *The School of Abuse* (1579).

- (A) poetry (B) drama  
(C) fiction (D) novel

➤ Ans: (A) poetry

2. Sidney responded \_\_\_\_\_ in his epoch making *The Apologie for Poetry*.

- (A) Plato (B) Gosson  
(C) Ben Jonson (D) Aristotle

➤ Ans: (B) Gosson

3. In *An Apologie for Poetry*, Sidney advocates a place for poetry within the framework of an aristocratic state, while showing concern for both literary and \_\_\_\_\_ identity.

- (A) political (B) national  
(C) individual (D) cultural

➤ Ans: (B) national

4. The significance of the nobility of poetry is its power to move readers to \_\_\_\_\_ action.

- (A) heroic (B) virtuous  
(C) vantage (D) militant

➤ Ans: (B) virtuous

5. Sidney's view that 'true poets must teach and delight' is a view that dates back to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Plato (B) Horace  
(C) Ben Jonson (D) Aristotle

➤ Ans: (B) Horace

6. Sidney employs forensic \_\_\_\_\_ as a tool to make the argument that poetry not only conveys a separate reality, but that it has a long and venerable history, and it does not lie.

- (A) rhetoric (B) criticism  
(C) theory (D) literature

➤ Ans: (A) rhetoric

7. Poetry has an advantage over \_\_\_\_\_ and history, the poet can do what the philosopher and the historian cannot, inspire the reader to a virtuous action.

- (A) philosophy (B) sociology  
(C) psychology (D) anthropology

➤ Ans: (A) philosophy

8. Sidney states, "no learning is so good as that which teacheth and moveth to virtue, and that none can both teach and move thereto so much as \_\_\_\_\_".

- (A) poetry (B) drama  
(C) fiction (D) novel

➤ Ans: (A) poetry

9. Sidney has also discussed and commented on his Elizabethan \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) prose (B) drama

(C) fiction (D) novel

➤ Ans: (B) drama

10. Sidney's defense of \_\_\_\_\_ was published after his death.

(A) art (B) drama

(C) poetry (D) novel

➤ Ans: (C) poetry

#### IV. WORDSWORTH'S PREFACE TO LYRICAL BALLAD

1. William Wordsworth's Preface to Lyrical Ballad is believed to be the manifesto of \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.

(A) Restoration (B) Renaissance

(C) Romantic (D) Victorian

➤ Ans: (C) Romantic

2. Wordsworth made the poet's own \_\_\_\_\_, the prevalent subject of poetry.

(A) objectivity (B) subjectivity

(C) classical (D) neo classical

➤ Ans: (B) subjectivity

3. Wordsworth believes that the permanent cause of poetry is not a formal cause nor a final cause but an \_\_\_\_\_ cause which is an impulse within the poet of feelings and desires seeking expressions.

(A) active (B) passive

(C) efficient (D) static

➤ Ans: (C) efficient

4. Wordsworth advocates that a poet should choose incidents and situations from \_\_\_\_\_ life and relate or describe them in a selection of language really used by men and throw over them a certain colouring of imagination.

(A) special (B) urban

(C) common (D) adult

➤ Ans: (C) common

5. Wordsworth finds that the poems to which any value can be attached were never produced on any variety of subjects but by a man who possessed more than usual organic \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) poem (B) sense

(C) system (D) sensibility

➤ Ans: (D) sensibility

6. Wordsworth thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ give importance to the action and situation and not the action and situation to the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) words (B) feelings

(C) scenes (D) descriptions

➤ Ans: (B) feelings

7. Wordsworth advises that a poet should keep the reader in the company of \_\_\_\_\_ and blood.

(A) spirit (B) flesh

(C) cause (D) passion

➤ Ans: (B) flesh

8. The poet, according to Wordsworth, should avoid poetic \_\_\_\_\_ to bring language near to the language of men.

(A) meter (B) rhyme

(C) diction (D) license

➤ Ans: (C) diction

9. A poet, for Wordsworth is a \_\_\_\_\_ speaking to a \_\_\_\_\_ with lively sensibility.

(A) prophet (B) poet

(C) man (D) reader

➤ Ans: (C) man

10. The poet writes under one restriction, that of the necessity of giving immediate



\_\_\_\_\_ to a human being possessed of that information.

- (A) information (B) concern  
(C) surrounding (D) pleasure

➤ Ans: (D) pleasure

11. The knowledge, both of the poet and the Man of Science is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) information (B) concern  
(C) vision (D) pleasure

➤ Ans: (D) pleasure

12. The poet, as Wordsworth writes, rejoices in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) beauty (B) truth  
(C) honor (D) supernatural

➤ Ans: (B) truth

13. According to Wordsworth, \_\_\_\_\_ is the breath and spirit of all knowledge.

- (A) heart (B) mind  
(C) poetry (D) vision

➤ Ans: (C) poetry

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ binds together by passion and knowledge the vast empire of human society.

- (A) prophet (B) poet  
(C) critic (D) reader

➤ Ans: (B) poet

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ will lend his divine spirit to aid the transfiguration, and will welcome the Being thus produced.

- (A) prophet (B) poet  
(C) critic (D) reader

➤ Ans: (B) poet

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ is distinguished by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement.

- (A) prophet (B) poet  
(C) critic (D) reader

➤ Ans: (B) poet

17. The end of poetry is to produce excitement in co-existence with an overbalance of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) information (B) concern  
(C) vision (D) pleasure

➤ Ans: (D) pleasure

18. Wordsworth advocates that 'poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful \_\_\_\_\_: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility.'

- (A) words (B) feelings  
(C) scenes (D) descriptions

➤ Ans: (B) feelings

19. Wordsworth thinks that 'the emotion is contemplated till by a species of reaction the \_\_\_\_\_ disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that, which was before the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind.'

- (A) emotion (B) tranquility  
(C) peace (D) inertia

➤ Ans: (B) tranquility

20. P.B. Shelley calls the \_\_\_\_\_ unacknowledged legislators of mankind

- (A) prophets (B) poets  
(C) critics (D) lawyers

➤ Ans: (B) poets

## V. COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA

1. In 1817 \_\_\_\_\_ published Biographia Literaria, which contains important discussion of the workings of the poetic

imagination and reveals the extent of his thinking about the nature of literature.

- (A) Wordsworth (B) Coleridge  
(C) Arnold (D) Eliot

➤ **Ans: (B) Coleridge**

2. S.T. Coleridge thinks that the poem which poses the genuine power is not the poem which we read but that to which we \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reflect (B) purchase  
(C) quote (D) return

➤ **Ans: (D) return**

3. S.T. Coleridge distinguishes \_\_\_\_\_ from imagination.

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy  
(C) creation (D) art

➤ **Ans: (A) fancy**

4. Coleridge divided \_\_\_\_\_ into primary \_\_\_\_\_ and secondary \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy  
(C) creation (D) imagination

➤ **Ans: (D) imagination**

5. The Primary Imagination, as Coleridge defines, is the living power and Prime Agent of all human perception, and as a repetition in the finite mind of the \_\_\_\_\_ act of creation in the infinite I Am.

- (A) external (B) internal  
(C) eternal (D) permanent

➤ **Ans: (C) eternal**

6. The Secondary \_\_\_\_\_ is an echo of the former coexisting with the conscious will, yet still as identical with the primary in the kind of it's agency, and differing only in degree and in the mode of its operation.

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy

- (C) creation (D) imagination

➤ **Ans: (D) imagination**

7. The Secondary \_\_\_\_\_ dissolves, diffuses, dissipates, in order to re-create, and struggle to unify.

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy  
(C) creation (D) imagination

➤ **Ans: (D) imagination**

8. Coleridge disagrees with \_\_\_\_\_ that the poet should use the language of the common men particularly the countryside.

- (A) Shelley (B) Keats  
(C) Wordsworth (D) Walter Scott

➤ **Ans: (C) Wordsworth**

9. Coleridge points out that 'impassioned, lofty and sustained diction is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_'s genius.

- (A) Shelley (B) Keats  
(C) Wordsworth (D) Walter Scott

➤ **Ans: (C) Wordsworth**

10. Coleridge also rejects Wordsworth's claim that there is no difference between poetry and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) verse (B) drama  
(C) prose (D) letter

➤ **Ans: (C) prose**

11. Coleridge thinks that poetry of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind may exist without meter and even without the contradistinguishing objects of a poem.

- (A) lowest (B) highest  
(C) lower (D) higher

➤ **Ans: (B) highest**

12. The \_\_\_\_\_, described in ideal perfection, brings the whole soul of man

into activity, with the subordination of its faculties to each other, according to their relative worth and dignity.

- (A) prophet (B) poet  
(C) critic (D) painter

➤ Ans: (B) poet

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ diffuses a tone, and spirit of unity, that blends, and fuses, each into each, by that synthetic and magical power which is called imagination.

- (A) prophet (B) poet  
(C) critic (D) painter

➤ Ans: (B) poet

14. Coleridge finds that \_\_\_\_\_ reveals itself in the balance or reconciliation of opposite or discordant qualities.

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy  
(C) creation (D) imagination

➤ Ans: (D) imagination

15. Coleridge draws an analogy that 'Good sense is the Body of poetic genius, Fancy its Drapery. Motion its life, and \_\_\_\_\_ the Soul that is everywhere, and in each, and forms all into one graceful intelligent whole.'

- (A) fancy (B) fantasy  
(C) creation (D) imagination

➤ Ans: (D) imagination

16. Coleridge comes up with Milton's view of \_\_\_\_\_ that it is simple, sensuous and passionate.

- (A) drama (B) criticism  
(C) poetry (D) novel

➤ Ans: (C) poetry

17. Coleridge makes a difference between real and assumed \_\_\_\_\_ and admires real or essential \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) drama (B) criticism  
(C) poetry (D) novel

➤ Ans: (C) poetry

18. Coleridge's ideas of imagination were influenced by the German Philosopher, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Marx (B) Rousseau  
(C) Voltaire (D) Kant

➤ Ans: (D) Kant

19. Together with Wordsworth's Preface to Lyrical Ballads, Biographia Literaria reveals another aspect of the modern writer: almost simultaneously the writer produces both literary work and self-conscious \_\_\_\_\_ reflections on that work and on literature in general.

- (A) creative (B) critical  
(C) analytical (D) meditative

➤ Ans: (B) critical

## VI. T. S. ELIOT'S THE TRADITION AND THE INDIVIDUAL TALENT

1. T. S. Eliot believes that "the \_\_\_\_\_ must become more and more comprehensive, more allusive, more indirect, in order to dislocate, if necessary, language into his meaning".

(A) poet (B) dramatist  
(C) critic (D) novelist

➤ Ans: (A) poet

2. Eliot saw in the \_\_\_\_\_ poets how wit and passion could be combined

(A) Elizabethan (B) Romantic  
(C) Marxist (D) Metaphysical

➤ Ans: (D) Metaphysical

3. Eliot saw in the \_\_\_\_\_ symbolists how an image could be both absolutely precise in what it is referred to physically and at the same time endlessly suggestive in the meanings it set up.

(A) English (B) German  
(C) French (D) Italian

➤ Ans: (C) French

4. The combination of precision, \_\_\_\_\_ suggestion, and ironic mockery in the poetry of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century poet Jules Laforgue attracted and influence Eliot.

(A) deep (B) profound  
(C) complete (D) symbolic

➤ Ans: (D) symbolic

5. Eliot's criticism was the criticism of a practicing \_\_\_\_\_ who worked out in

relation to his reading of older literature what he needed to hold and admire.

(A) poet (B) dramatist  
(C) critic (D) novelist

➤ Ans: (A) poet

6. Eliot saw the '\_\_\_\_\_ of sensibility' as determining the course of English poetry throughout the literary history.

(A) association (B) value  
(C) dissociation (D) work

➤ Ans: (C) dissociation

7. Eliot considered himself \_\_\_\_\_ in literature, royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion.

(A) romantic (B) sentimentalist  
(C) classicist (D) imperialist

➤ Ans: (C) classicist

8. Eliot believes that the significance of the \_\_\_\_\_ is determined with its relation to the dead poets and artists.

(A) poet (B) dramatist  
(C) critic (D) novelist

➤ Ans: (A) poet

9. According to Eliot, 'Poetry is not a turning loose of \_\_\_\_\_, but an escape from \_\_\_\_\_; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality.

(A) subjectivity (B) emotion  
(C) ideas (D) thoughts

➤ Ans: (B) emotion

10. Eliot claims, 'the \_\_\_\_\_ of art is impersonal. And the poet cannot reach this

impersonality without surrendering himself wholly to the work to be done.

- (A) subjectivity (B) emotion  
(C) ideas (D) thoughts

➤ Ans: (B) emotion

11. Eliot emphasizes the present moment of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) past (B) present  
(C) future (D) living

➤ Ans: (A) past

12. T.S. Eliot compares the poet's mind with a \_\_\_\_\_ while engaging in a creative process.

- (A) artist (B) scientist  
(C) catalyst (D) world

➤ Ans: (C) catalyst

13. Eliot claims that 'the poet has, not a \_\_\_\_\_ to express, but a particular medium, in which impressions and experiences combine in peculiar and unexpected ways.'

- (A) poem (B) idea  
(C) claim (D) personality

➤ Ans: (D) personality

14. Eliot finds that a degree of heterogeneity of material compelled into unity by the operation of the poet's mind is omnipresent in the so-called \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.

- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Marxist (D) Metaphysical

➤ Ans: (D) Metaphysical

15. Eliot asserts that present continuously changes the past and past does the same with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) present (B) past  
(C) future (D) moment

➤ Ans: (A) present

16. Eliot thinks that the poet should extinguish his \_\_\_\_\_ to get unity with the greater self.

- (A) poem (B) idea  
(C) claim (D) personality

➤ Ans: (D) personality

17. Eliot finds that the whole order of work of art is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) absolute (B) static  
(C) everchanging (D) repetition

➤ Ans: (C) everchanging

18. Eliot acknowledges three great critics: John Dryden, Samuel Johnson and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Oscar Wilde (B) Walter Pater  
(C) P.B. Shelley (D) Matthew Arnold

➤ Ans: (D) Matthew Arnold

19. Eliot sees that every nation and age has its own critical minds, as 'criticism is as inevitable as \_\_\_\_\_'.

- (A) breathing (B) reading  
(C) eating (D) drinking

➤ Ans: (A) breathing

20. According to Eliot, "Everything is in a state of \_\_\_\_\_, and is in constant attempt to be changed and redefined."

- (A) static (B) deterioration  
(C) exaltation (D) flux

➤ Ans: (D) flux

21. Eliot sees life in the poem not in the history or biography of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) poet (B) dramatist  
(C) critic (D) novelist  
➤ Ans: (A) poet
22. Eliot calls the so-called \_\_\_\_\_ poets, the successor of the sixteenth century dramatists.
- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Marxist (D) Metaphysical  
➤ Ans: (D) Metaphysical
23. Eliot claims that each poem exists within the \_\_\_\_\_ from which it takes shape and which it redefines.
- (A) minds (B) words  
(C) frame (D) tradition  
➤ Ans: (D) tradition
24. Eliot describes criticism as 'the disinterested exercise of intelligence, the elucidation of works of art and the correction of taste'.
- (A) poetry (B) drama  
(C) criticism (D) novel  
➤ Ans: (C) criticism
25. Eliot thinks that the so-called \_\_\_\_\_ poets were at best engaged in the task of trying to find the verbal equivalent for states of mind and feeling.
- (A) Victorian (B) Romantic  
(C) Marxist (D) Metaphysical  
➤ Ans: (D) Metaphysical
- VII. CATHERINE BELSEY'S CRITICAL PRACTICE**
1. Assuming no prior knowledge of poststructuralism, Critical Practice guides the reader confidently through the maze of contemporary \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new  
➤ Ans: (A) theory
2. Critical Practice simply and lucidly explains the views of key figures such as Louis Althusser, Roland Barthes, Jacques Lacan and Jacques Derrida, and shows their theories at work in readings of familiar literary \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) texts  
➤ Ans: (D) texts
3. Critical Practice argues that \_\_\_\_\_ matters, because it makes a difference to what we do when we read, opening up new possibilities for literary and cultural analysis.
- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new  
➤ Ans: (A) theory
4. According to Belsey, \_\_\_\_\_, in conjunction with psychoanalysis and deconstruction, makes radical change to the way we read both a priority and a possibility.
- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive  
(D) Poststructuralism  
➤ Ans: (D) Poststructuralism
5. Catherine Belsey shares an assumption that "\_\_\_\_\_ sense itself is ideologically and discursively constructed, rooted in a

specific historical situation and operating in conjunction with particular social formation."

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new

➤ Ans: (B) common

6. Critical Practice begins with a chapter characterizing both the \_\_\_\_\_ sense notions literary language and some of the pre-structuralist challenges to it.

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new

➤ Ans: (B) common

7. Belsey identifies \_\_\_\_\_ realism as common sense theory that literature reflects the reality of experience as it is perceived by the individual who expresses it in a discourse which enables other individuals to recognize it as true.

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new

➤ Ans: (C) expressive

8. Ruskin and F.R. Leavis, according to Belsey, articulated early and later versions of this mimetic humanism in literary criticism while the American \_\_\_\_\_ provided one of the assaults of the twentieth century to this implicit centrality of the subject in expressive realism.

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) New Critics

➤ Ans: (D) New Critics

9. Belsey criticizes the \_\_\_\_\_ for failing to confront "the idealist assumption that the text constituted an expression of an idea, a presence which existed in some

shadowy realm of subjectivity anterior to and independent of the text itself."

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new criticism

➤ Ans: (D) new criticism

10. Belsey makes the essential philosophical point: over against the anti-theoretical pretensions of the common sense approach, she states "But there is no practice without theory, however much that \_\_\_\_\_ is suppressed, unformulated or perceived as 'obvious'."

- (A) theory (B) common  
(C) expressive (D) new

➤ Ans: (A) theory

## VIII. THEORIES AND MOVEMENTS IN MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM

1. Formalism and \_\_\_\_\_ deal primarily with the text and not with any of the outside considerations such as author, the real world, audience, or other literature.

- (A) recitation (B) criticism  
(C) theory (D) deconstruction

➤ Ans: (D) deconstruction

2. Formalists argue that meaning is inherent in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) society (B) text  
(C) biography (D) social reality

➤ Ans: (B) text

3. Deconstructionists also subject texts to careful, formal analysis but they claim there is no fixed \_\_\_\_\_ in language.

- (A) message (B) meaning

- (C) sense (D) worth  
 ➤ Ans: (B) meaning
4. The formalist movement, started in Russia, reached England with the publication of I.A. Richards' \_\_\_\_\_ Criticism (1929).  
 (A) New (B) Formalist  
 (C) Modern (D) Practical  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Practical
5. American critics such as John Crowe Ransom, Robert Penn Warren, and Cleanth Brooks adapted formalism and termed their adaptation "\_\_\_\_\_ Criticism."  
 (A) New (B) Formalist  
 (C) Modern (D) Practical  
 ➤ Ans: (A) New
6. Reader response theory sees the \_\_\_\_\_ as essential to the interpretation of a work.  
 (A) author (B) text  
 (C) universe (D) reader  
 ➤ Ans: (D) reader
7. Reception theory is applied to the general reading public rather than an individual \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) author (B) text  
 (C) universe (D) reader  
 ➤ Ans: (D) reader
8. The First-wave feminism refers to a period of feminist activity during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. It focused primarily on gaining the right of women's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) first-wave (B) feminism  
 (C) second-wave (D) suffrage  
 ➤ Ans: (D) suffrage
9. The "\_\_\_\_\_" of the Women's Movement began during the early 1960s and lasted throughout the late 1970s.  
 (A) first-wave (B) feminism  
 (C) second-wave (D) suffrage  
 ➤ Ans: (C) second-wave
10. The first-wave feminism focused mainly on overturning legal (de jure) obstacles to equality (i.e. voting rights, property rights), whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ feminism addressed a wide range of issues, including unofficial (de facto) inequalities, official legal inequalities, sexuality, family, the workplace, and, perhaps most controversially, reproductive rights.  
 (A) first-wave (B) feminism  
 (C) second-wave (D) suffrage  
 ➤ Ans: (C) second-wave
11. Mary Wollstonecraft is best known for 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792)', in which she argues that \_\_\_\_\_ are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education.  
 (A) women (B) rights  
 (C) discrimination (D) empowerment  
 ➤ Ans: (A) women
12. Mary Wollstonecraft suggests that both men and \_\_\_\_\_ should be treated as rational beings and imagines a social order founded on reason.  
 (A) women (B) rights  
 (C) discrimination (D) empowerment  
 ➤ Ans: (A) women



13. Feminism examines ways in which \_\_\_\_\_ are excluded, suppressed, or exploited

- (A) women (B) rights  
(C) discrimination (D) empowerment

➤ Ans: (A) women

14. Patriarchy refers to a culture that privileges men by promoting traditional \_\_\_\_\_ roles.

- (A) class (B) society  
(C) gender (D) humanity

➤ Ans: (C) gender

15. Patriarchy is by definition \_\_\_\_\_ and promotes the belief that women are innately inferior to men.

- (A) just (B) legal  
(C) sexist (D) accurate

➤ Ans: (C) sexist

16. Feminists think that \_\_\_\_\_ must define themselves and assert their own voices in the arenas of politics, society, education, and the arts.

- (A) women (B) rights  
(C) discrimination (D) empowerment

➤ Ans: (A) women

17. In her essay, 'The Room of One's Own', Virginia Woolf reveals that the male defines what means to be \_\_\_\_\_ and controls the political, economic, social and literary structures.

- (A) male (B) female  
(C) cultural (D) authentic

➤ Ans: (B) female

18. Feminist \_\_\_\_\_ critics analyze the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in works of literature.

- (A) class (B) society  
(C) gender (D) humanity

➤ Ans: (C) gender

19. Feminist critique is the analysis of works by male authors, especially in the depiction of women's writing whereas \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of women's writing.

- (A) feminism (B) criticism  
(C) feminine (D) gynocriticism

➤ Ans: (D) gynocriticism

20. \_\_\_\_\_ criticism is based on the social and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

- (A) Marxist (B) Feminist  
(C) Socialist (D) Communist

➤ Ans: (A) Marxist

21. Marxist critics analyze the ideologies that support the elite and place the working class at a disadvantage and point out \_\_\_\_\_ conflict.

- (A) social (B) political  
(C) public (D) class

➤ Ans: (D) class

22. New historicist critics view literature as part of \_\_\_\_\_, and furthermore, as an expression of forces on history.

- (A) history (B) philosophy  
(C) culture (D) society

➤ Ans: (A) history

23. New historicism takes two forms: analysis of the work in the \_\_\_\_\_ in which it was

created and analysis of the work in the context in which it was critically evaluated.

- (A) text (B) context  
(C) theory (D) philosophy

➤ Ans: (B) context

24. New historicists assert that literature "does not exist \_\_\_\_\_ time and place and cannot be interpreted without reference to the era in which it was written".

- (A) inside (B) outside  
(C) beyond (D) within

➤ Ans: (B) outside

25. \_\_\_\_\_ analyzes literature to reveal insights about the way the human mind works.

- (A) Marxism (B) Feminist  
(C) Structuralism (D) Psychoanalysis

➤ Ans: (D) Psychoanalysis

26. Psychoanalysis works well as a method of analyzing characters' actions and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) thinking (B) motivations  
(C) reactions (D) consequences

➤ Ans: (B) motivations

27. For the psychoanalyst, the mind has three major areas of activity: id, ego and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) libido (B) humility  
(C) superego (D) honour

➤ Ans: (C) superego

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a model or pattern from which all other things of a similar nature are made.

- (A) archetype (B) ancient

- (C) antique (D) old

➤ Ans: (A) archetype

29. Collective \_\_\_\_\_ means there are certain basic and central images and experiences that are inherent in the human psyche.

- (A) unconscious (B) consciousness  
(C) force (D) power

➤ Ans: (A) unconscious

30. F. R. Leavis's focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_ detail of a poem reflected among other things his opposition to an industrial order which was governed by abstraction and utility.

- (A) sensuous (B) sensational  
(C) rhythmic (D) minute

➤ Ans: (A) sensuous

31. For I. A. Richards, the delicate equipoise of a poem offered a corrective to an urban society in which human \_\_\_\_\_ were no longer harmoniously integrated

- (A) beings (B) wills  
(C) intentions (D) impulses

➤ Ans: (D) impulses

## IX. RAYMOND WILLIAMS' MODERN TRAGEDY

1. The medieval definition of tragedy shown in Chaucer's Prologue of the Monk's Tale has emphasis on a change of \_\_\_\_\_ condition, dramatized by the reference to 'height degree.'

- (A) spiritual (B) physical  
(C) worldly (D) transcendental

➤ Ans: (C) worldly

2. There is an apparent continuity in the emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ from the Greek to the medieval conception of tragedy.
- (A) hope (B) morality  
(C) rank (D) immorality  
➤ Ans: (C) rank
3. The idea of tragedy ceased to be metaphysical and became \_\_\_\_\_ in Renaissance age.
- (A) physical (B) spiritual  
(C) critical (D) objective  
➤ Ans: (C) critical
4. The 'catharsis' became eventually a \_\_\_\_\_ for tragic action in neoclassicism.
- (A) substitute (B) creation  
(C) birth (D) change  
➤ Ans: (A) substitute
5. Neo-classicism was an \_\_\_\_\_ version of Greek theory and practice rather than its revival.
- (A) socialist (B) intellectual  
(C) aristocratic (D) democratic  
➤ Ans: (C) aristocratic
6. Hegel's definition of tragedy is centered on a conflict of \_\_\_\_\_ substance.
- (A) material (B) intellectual  
(C) ethical (D) religious  
➤ Ans: (C) ethical
7. Hegel's emphasis on necessary conflict, and on the tragic issues as a \_\_\_\_\_ has been widely influential.
- (A) resolution (B) conflict  
(C) problem (D) suffering

➤ Ans: (A) resolution

8. For Marxists, social development was necessarily contradictory in character and tragedy occurs at those points where the conflicting forces must, by their inner nature, take action, and carry the conflict through to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) resolution (B) reconciliation  
(C) moral (D) transformation  
➤ Ans: (D) transformation
9. The Marxists see Greek tragedy as the concrete embodiment of the \_\_\_\_\_ between primitive social forms and a new social order.
- (A) resolution (B) conflict  
(C) problem (D) suffering  
➤ Ans: (B) conflict
10. The Marxists claim that the Renaissance tragedy is the embodiment of the conflict between a dying feudalism and the new \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) socialism (B) communism  
(C) elitism (D) individualism  
➤ Ans: (D) individualism
11. African Marxist Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961) offered a trenchant critique of \_\_\_\_\_ Imperialism in Algeria.
- (A) British (B) French  
(C) American (D) Italian  
➤ Ans: (B) French
12. Nietzsche found a new kind of tragic \_\_\_\_\_ in his masterpiece, *Birth of Tragedy*.
- (A) negation (B) rejection

(C) conversion (D) affirmation

> Ans: (D) affirmation

13. The extension of tragic hero from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the citizen became in practice an extension to all human beings.

(A) layman (B) common man

(C) woman (D) prince

> Ans: (D) prince

14. Liberalism steadily eroded the conceptions of a permanent human nature and of a \_\_\_\_\_ social order with connections to a divine order.

(A) Emerging (B) changing

(C) new (D) static

> Ans: (D) static

15. The \_\_\_\_\_, in its deepest sense, is not the confirmation of disorder, but its experience, its comprehension and its resolution.

(A) catharsis (B) plot

(C) character (D) tragic action

> Ans: (D) tragic action

16. The sense of personal verification by \_\_\_\_\_ is the last stage of liberal tragedy.

(A) death (B) race

(C) struggle (D) competition

> Ans: (A) death

17. Willy Loman, Miller's tragic hero, brings tragedy down on himself not by \_\_\_\_\_ the lie but by living with it.

(A) approving (B) accepting

(C) endorsing (D) opposing

> Ans: (D) opposing

18. Proctor, in *The Crucible*, dies as an act of self-preservation: preservation of the truth of himself and of others, in opposition to the lies of the \_\_\_\_\_ authority.

(A) wise (B) intelligent

(C) persecuting (D) tolerant

> Ans: (C) persecuting

## 8. AMERICAN LITERATURE

### I. HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

- During 1860-1914, the U.S.A was transformed into an \_\_\_\_\_ nation and by 1914 became the world's wealthiest country.  
(A) industrial (B) agricultural  
(C) militant (D) declining  
➤ Ans: (A) industrial
- \_\_\_\_\_, the greatest humorist and satirist of nineteenth century literature wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885).  
(A) Mark Twain (B) Walt Whitman  
(C) Thoreau (D) Hawthorne  
➤ Ans: (A) Mark Twain
- The Adventures of Tom Sawyer reveals the American values of hero complex, and American \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dream (B) life  
(C) culture (D) society  
➤ Ans: (A) dream
- The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is the realization of American \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dream (B) life  
(C) culture (D) society  
➤ Ans: (A) dream
- \_\_\_\_\_(1871-19), Known for realism and naturalism, believed in effects of environment, heredity and chance on human fate.  
(A) Henry James (B) Stephen Crane  
(C) Hemingway (D) Malamud  
➤ Ans: (B) Stephen Crane
- Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is considered the first \_\_\_\_\_ novel in America.  
(A) naturalistic (B) realistic  
(C) adventurous (D) science fiction  
➤ Ans: (A) naturalistic
- Nathaniel \_\_\_\_\_'s A Scarlet Letter ridicules the hypocrisy of the Puritans in an effective manner.  
(A) James (B) Hawthorne  
(C) Hemingway (D) Malamud  
➤ Ans: (B) Hawthorne
- \_\_\_\_\_(1843-1916) is believed to be the greatest American novelist of the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century.  
(A) Henry James (B) Stephen Crane  
(C) Hemingway (D) Malamud  
➤ Ans: (A) Henry James
- Main themes of Henry James' fiction are innocence and exuberance of \_\_\_\_\_ contrasted with corruption and wisdom of Europe.  
(A) France (B) England  
(C) America (D) Australia  
➤ Ans: (C) America
- Major novels of \_\_\_\_\_ are The Wings of the Dove, The Ambassadors and The Turn of the Screw.  
(A) Henry James (B) Stephen Crane  
(C) Hemingway (D) Malamud  
➤ Ans: (A) Henry James

11. 'International theme' in \_\_\_\_\_ novels refer to the conflicts between New and Old world, traditional, innocent, honest American and complex, sophisticated, snobbish, arrogant, vain Europeans.
- (A) Henry James' (B) Crane's  
(C) Hemingway's (D) Malamud's  
➤ Ans: (A) Henry James'
12. American freshness of impulse, moral integrity, candor of heart, are contrasted with complexity deviousness of the \_\_\_\_\_ mentality.
- (A) American (B) Australian  
(C) Indian (D) European  
➤ Ans: (D) European
13. Henry James wrote \_\_\_\_\_ to his novels that formulated the theory of modern fiction.
- (A) prefaces (B) introduction  
(C) foreword (D) commentary  
➤ Ans: (A) prefaces
14. \_\_\_\_\_, the centre of Puritans, consisted of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Rhode Island.
- (A) Boston (B) New York  
(C) American South (D) New England  
➤ Ans: (D) New England
15. Puritanism in New England made a great influence on \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
- (A) English (B) Irish  
(C) American (D) Spanish  
➤ Ans: (C) American
16. The Puritans hoped to build "A city upon \_\_\_\_\_" is an ideal community.
- (A) sea (B) water

(C) hill (D) desert

➤ Ans: (C) hill

17. New England established an American tradition: strain of often intolerant \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) socialism (B) communism

(C) capitalism (D) moralism

➤ Ans: (D) moralism

18. The Puritans believed that government should enforce God's \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) morality (B) vision

(C) aesthetics (D) creation

➤ Ans: (A) morality

19. In the 1950s, the \_\_\_\_\_ writers, in expression of disaffection with "official" American life, were brutally and directly dominant.

(A) Beat (B) Jazz

(C) Lost (D) Socialist

➤ Ans: (A) Beat

20. The so-called "\_\_\_\_\_ Generation," though not expatriate like the Lost Generation, were alienated—feeling like foreigners in their own country.

(A) Beat (B) Jazz

(C) Lost (D) Socialist

➤ Ans: (C) Lost

## II. AMERICAN POETRY: ROMANTICS TO MODERN

1. R.W. Emerson, the American Transcendentalist, wrote poems about the man and his relationship with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) world (B) society  
(C) intellect (D) nature  
➤ Ans: (D) nature

2. Walt Whitman's "Song of Myself" is saturated with the pride of the persona himself and with the vehemence of the audacity of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) equality (B) fraternity  
(C) honesty (D) freedom  
➤ Ans: (A) equality
3. The persona, the "I" in the poem, is Walt Whitman, is every \_\_\_\_\_ and is every human being.
- (A) Indian (B) African  
(C) American (D) European  
➤ Ans: (C) American
4. The "Song of Myself", is the song of \_\_\_\_\_, in terms of the sense and the sound
- (A) individuality (B) success  
(C) creation (D) oneness  
➤ Ans: (A) individuality
5. Walt Whitman and Gerald Manley Hopkins did more and better than anyone else to develop \_\_\_\_\_ to maturity.
- (A) free verse (B) novel  
(C) blank verse (D) elegy  
➤ Ans: (A) free verse
6. Whitman startled the literary world with Leaves of Grass, by using lines of variable lengths which depended for their \_\_\_\_\_ effect on cadenced units and on repetition, balance, and variation of words, phrases, clauses, and lines, instead of on recurrent metric effect.
- (A) rhythmic (B) metric  
(C) intellectual (D) rhyming  
➤ Ans: (A) rhythmic
7. Imagism grew out of \_\_\_\_\_ Movement in 1912 and was initially led by Ezra Pound, Amy Lowell, and others.
- (A) Symbolist (B) Dadaism  
(C) Chartism (D) Cynicism  
➤ Ans: (A) Symbolist
8. The Imagist manifesto showed three Imagist poetic principles: direct treatment of the "thing", exclusion of \_\_\_\_\_ words, the rhythm of the musical phrase rather than the sequence of a metronome.
- (A) superfluous (B) superficial  
(C) metrical (D) technical  
➤ Ans: (A) superfluous
9. An anthology of modern poetry, Some Imagist Poets, was edited by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Amy Lowell (B) Ezra Pound  
(C) T.S. Eliot (D) Hilda Do little  
➤ Ans: (A) Amy Lowell
10. T.E. Hulme's group of \_\_\_\_\_ poets experimented with poetry in the oriental manners.
- (A) imagists (B) impressionist  
(C) expressionist (D) traditional  
➤ Ans: (B) impressionist

### EMILY DICKINSON

1. The themes of Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), are wholly original, grew from her \_\_\_\_\_ experiences.
- (A) political (B) social  
(C) economic (D) personal  
➤ Ans: (D) personal

2. The major themes of Dickinson's poetry besides \_\_\_\_\_ are love, nature, friendship, immortality, war, god, religious belief, humor, literature, music and art.

(A) marriage (B) money  
(C) psychology (D) death

➤ Ans: (D) death

3. Dickinson thinks that it was the poet's duty to express abstract ideas through concrete, vivid and fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) thought (B) concepts  
(C) words (D) imagery

➤ Ans: (D) imagery

4. In her poem, 'Because I Couldn't Stop for Death', Dickinson presents \_\_\_\_\_ as a gentleman taking a lady for a drive.

(A) marriage (B) money  
(C) psychology (D) death

➤ Ans: (D) death

5. In her poem, 'I Heard a Fly Buzz—when I died,' the poetess made use of a very strange image of a \_\_\_\_\_ to symbolize her last touch with the human world and, moreover, the perspective of a decaying corpse.

(A) Soul (B) society  
(C) fly (D) world

➤ Ans: (C) fly

### ROBERT FROST

1. Robert Frost (1874-1963) was \_\_\_\_\_ poet laureate in America as he read his poem at the presidential inauguration of John Kennedy.

(A) unofficial (B) official  
(C) first (D) last

➤ Ans: (A) unofficial

2. The major themes of \_\_\_\_\_'s poetry include nature, man's relation to the natural world, men's relations to each other.

(A) Wilbur (B) Pound  
(C) Eliot (D) Robert Frost

➤ Ans: (D) Robert Frost

3. Frost used a carefully selected and reconstructed \_\_\_\_\_ as a symbolic microcosm of the natural world.

(A) America (B) England  
(C) Italy (D) New England

➤ Ans: (D) New England

4. Frost believes that in \_\_\_\_\_ every man must, sooner or later, learn to do with a diminished thing.

(A) nature (B) universe  
(C) home (D) heaven

➤ Ans: (A) nature

5. Frost's poem 'The Road Not Taken' is concerned with the important \_\_\_\_\_ which one must make in life.

(A) points (B) decisions  
(C) wishes (D) letters

➤ Ans: (B) decisions

6. 'The Road Not Taken' shows that one must give up one desirable thing in order to \_\_\_\_\_ the other.

(A) possess (B) desire  
(C) give up (D) lose

➤ Ans: (A) possess

7. 'After Apple Picking' shows the conflict between the \_\_\_\_\_ and desire of apple picking.

(A) hope (B) innocence  
(C) childhood (D) sleep

➤ Ans: (D) sleep



8. 'Good fences make good neighbors' are contradicted by the speaker of the poem, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Birches (B) Mending Wall  
(C) Road Not Taken (D) Home Burial
- Ans: (B) Mending Wall

### SYLVIA PLATH

1. Sylvia Plath was born on October 27, 1932 in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) New York (B) Washington  
(C) Boston (D) Los Angeles
- Ans: (C) Boston
2. Sylvia Plath's father, a German biologist, died when she was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) five (B) six  
(C) seven (D) eight
- Ans: (D) eight
3. The poetry of Sylvia Plath, Anne Sexton, Robert Lowell dealt with deeply personal, \_\_\_\_\_, and psychological matters.
- (A) impersonal (B) emotional  
(C) formal (D) classical
- Ans: (B) emotional
4. \_\_\_\_\_ poetry described the experience of suffering, often in context of the family.
- (A) Modern  
(B) Classical  
(C) Postmodern  
(D) Confessional
- Ans: (D) Confessional
5. Sylvia Plath (1932-63) married English poet \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Robert Frost (B) Philip Larkin  
(C) John Ashbery (D) Ted Hughes

➤ Ans: (D) Ted Hughes

6. For all its raw immediacy, its deliberate assault on the reader's sensibility, Ariel has a dramatic focus and \_\_\_\_\_ which are paved away by Lowell and Sexton.
- (A) personae (B) character  
(C) invention (D) song
- Ans: (A) personae
7. Sylvia Plath wrote of her poem, 'Daddy' that 'The poem is spoken by a girl with an \_\_\_\_\_ complex. Her father died while she thought he was god'.
- (A) Electra (B) Oedipus  
(C) inferiority (D) superiority
- Ans: (A) Electra
8. Unlike Robert Lowell Sylvia Plath was not writing a poetic \_\_\_\_\_ but used personal experience as a way into the poem.
- (A) story (B) experience  
(C) vision (D) autobiography
- Ans: (C) vision
9. 'Lady Lazarus' is not Sylvia Plath but a \_\_\_\_\_ character of suffering and rebirth.
- (A) mythical (B) tragic  
(C) common (D) modern
- Ans: (A) mythical
10. The speaker of Plath's poem 'Morning Song' is a mother who recently gave \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) resignation (B) proposal  
(C) birth (D) award
- Ans: (C) birth
11. In 'Morning Song' the mother is in the process of caring for her \_\_\_\_\_ which

requires a significant amount of time and energy.

- (A) family (B) husband  
(C) brother (D) baby

➤ Ans: (D) baby

12. In 'Morning Song' the mother is undergoing post partum \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) celebration (B) joy  
(C) happiness (D) depression

➤ Ans: (D) depression

13. Initially, the speaker of 'Morning Song' acts as if she is almost indifferent towards the newborn child because he seems inhuman. Then, her indifference turns to \_\_\_\_\_ at the child's needs.

- (A) happiness (B) joys  
(C) celebration (D) annoyance

➤ Ans: (D) annoyance

14. The baby's first words reinforce the mother's \_\_\_\_\_ for the child.

- (A) love (B) hate  
(C) indifference (D) voice

➤ Ans: (A) love

15. While describing the baby's noises, Plath uses \_\_\_\_\_ imagery to convey optimism.

- (A) toys (B) horse  
(C) balloon (D) horns

➤ Ans: (C) balloon

16. On February 11, 1963, Sylvia Plath killed \_\_\_\_\_ with cooking gas at the age of 30.

- (A) herself (B) her husband  
(C) her baby (D) her father

➤ Ans: (A) herself

## ADRIENNE RICH

1. Adrienne Rich was born on May 16, 1929 in Baltimore Maryland to Dr. Arnold Rich, Professor of \_\_\_\_\_, and Helen Rich, pianist and composer.

- (A) English (B) Philosophy  
(C) Anthropology (D) Pathology

➤ Ans: (D) Pathology

2. In 1951, Rich published her first poetry collection, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Diving into the Wreck  
(B) Snapshots  
(C) Love Poems  
(D) A Change of World

➤ Ans: (D) A Change of World

3. Her first book, A Change of World (1951), had been selected by \_\_\_\_\_ for the Yale Younger Poets Prize.

- (A) T. S. Eliot (B) W.H. Auden  
(C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens

➤ Ans: (B) W.H. Auden

4. In Snapshots of a Daughter-in-law, where Rich expressed her political activism towards women's \_\_\_\_\_ and social roles.

- (A) domestic (B) historical  
(C) cultural (D) political

➤ Ans: (A) domestic

5. Rich's poem, "Aunt \_\_\_\_\_'s Tigers" offers an image of power revealed and restrained by domestic arts.

- (A) Jennifer (B) Merriam  
(C) Rebecca (D) Ruth

➤ Ans: (A) Jennifer

6. The tigers display in needle work the values that Aunt Jennifer must \_\_\_\_\_ or

displace in life: strength, assertion, fearlessness, fluidity of motion.

- (A) share (B) express  
(C) repress (D) present

➤ Ans: (B) express

7. "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers", the poem's conclusion celebrates the animal images as a kind of \_\_\_\_\_, transcending the limited conditions of their maker's life.

- (A) triumph (B) defeat  
(C) loss (D) harm

➤ Ans: (A) triumph

8. Informed more distinctly by a \_\_\_\_\_ analysis of history and culture, *Diving into the Wreck* (1973) marks a turning point in Rich's career.

- (A) capitalist (B) Marxist  
(C) feminist (D) chauvinist

➤ Ans: (C) feminist

9. In "Diving into the Wreck", Rich expresses her anger regarding women's position in \_\_\_\_\_ culture more directly and alludes to problematic dualities or images of Otherness.

- (A) Eastern (B) Western  
(C) Southern (D) Northern

➤ Ans: (B) Western

10. The book's title poem, *Diving into the Wreck*, uses an androgynous \_\_\_\_\_ to examine a culture wrecked by its limited view of history and myth.

- (A) examiner (B) explorer  
(C) diver (D) teacher

➤ Ans: (C) diver

11. Rich advocates a woman-centered vision of \_\_\_\_\_ energies.

- (A) creative (B) critical  
(C) instinctive (D) intellectual

➤ Ans: (A) creative

12. In 1974, Rich refused the acceptance of the National Book Award for \_\_\_\_\_, claiming to celebrate it in the name of all women.

- (A) *Diving into the Wreck*  
(B) *Snapshots*  
(C) *Love Poems*  
(D) *A Change of World*

➤ Ans: (A) *Diving into the Wreck*

## RICHARD WILBUR

1. In the postwar years, when many poets born between 1920 and 1935 often underwent dramatic changes in their writing styles, Wilbur continued to work \_\_\_\_\_ his early style.

- (A) within (B) beyond  
(C) changed (D) without

➤ Ans: (A) within

2. Wilbur's style is a style in a direct line of \_\_\_\_\_ from Wallace Stevens.

- (A) descent (B) ascent  
(C) style (D) lineage

➤ Ans: (A) descent

3. Wilbur's style in poetry is unabashedly rich in its diction, \_\_\_\_\_ in its metrical sophistication, and remarkably light-hearted and playful.

- (A) devoid (B) complex  
(C) urbane (D) outdated

➤ Ans: (C) urbane

4. Wilbur obsessively sees and shows, the \_\_\_\_\_ underside of every dark thing.  
 (A) black (B) nightmarish  
 (C) wrong (D) bright  
 ➤ Ans: (D) bright
5. A Wilbur's poem is written to resonate with \_\_\_\_\_ experience.  
 (A) personal (B) universal  
 (C) subjective (D) intense  
 ➤ Ans: (B) universal
6. Wilbur writes that "the poet speaks not of peculiar and personal things, but of what in himself is most \_\_\_\_\_, most anonymous, most fundamental, most true of all men."  
 (A) common (B) perfect  
 (C) exact (D) unique  
 ➤ Ans: (A) common
7. Wilbur admires \_\_\_\_\_ in his poem, 'Still Citizen Sparrow'.  
 (A) sparrow (B) vulture  
 (C) eagle (D) pigeon  
 ➤ Ans: (B) vulture
8. Vulture like \_\_\_\_\_'s ark purifies the environment.  
 (A) Adam (B) Noah  
 (C) David (D) Abraham  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Noah

### JOHN ASHBERY

1. Ashbery's first full collection was chosen by \_\_\_\_\_ for inclusion in Yale University Press's Younger Poets Series.  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) W.H. Auden  
 (C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens  
 ➤ Ans: (B) W.H. Auden

2. \_\_\_\_\_ remained in France for several years, supporting himself by writing for a number of different journals.  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Ashbery  
 (C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Ashbery
3. In 1960, \_\_\_\_\_ became art critic for the New York Herald Tribune (international edition), and, in 1961, art critic for Art International as well.  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Ashbery  
 (C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Ashbery
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ is a prolific poet and his book-length collections are Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror, Houseboat Days (1977), As We Know (1979), Shadow Train (1981), A Wave (1984), April Galleons (1987), Flow Chart (1991), Hotel Lautréamont (1992), And the Stars Were Shining (1994), Can You Hear, Bird (1995), Wakefulness (1998), Girls on the Run (1999), Your Name Here (2000), As Umbrellas Follow Rain (2001) and Chinese Whispers (2002).  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Ashbery  
 (C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Ashbery
5. Ashbery's subject matter is similar to that of his favourite poet, \_\_\_\_\_. Both poets write of the mind forming hypotheses about reality in general, about the ultimate truth or nature of things.  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Ashbery  
 (C) Ezra Pound (D) Wallace Stevens  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Wallace Stevens
6. Ashbery's poetry, as critics have observed, has evolved under a variety of influences

besides modern\_\_\_\_, becoming in the end the expression of a voice unmistakably his own.

- (A) art (B) poetry  
(C) theatre (D) fiction

➤ Ans: (A) art

7. John Ashbery explores the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and reality in his poem, The Painter.

- (A) art (B) poetry  
(C) theatre (D) fiction

➤ Ans: (A) art

8. The poem \_\_\_\_\_ presents a realistic image of painting a portrait at sea shore looking towards sea and having a back from the buildings.

- (A) Melodic Train (B) Self Portrait  
(C) Mirror (D) The Painter

➤ Ans: (D) The Painter

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ stands for an iconoclast, a protest and may be Christ of his artistic profession.

- (A) Melodic Train (B) Self Portrait  
(C) Mirror (D) Painter

➤ Ans: (D) Painter

10. Ashber's poem, \_\_\_\_\_ is realistic picture of a person sitting in a train watching the co-passengers and the people engaged in different thoughts at the intervening stations before the final destination.

- (A) Melodic Train (B) Self Portrait  
(C) Mirror (D) Painter

➤ Ans: (A) Melodic Train

### III. MODERN AMERICAN DRAMA

1. 'The Provincetown Players' was founded in 1915 by George Cram Cook, Susan Glaspell's husband to provide a venue for a specifically \_\_\_\_\_ drama in a concomitant relation with the \_\_\_\_\_ people.

- (A) English (B) British  
(C) Irish (D) American

➤ Ans: (D) American

2. The structure, dialogue, and staging could exhibit various degrees of "making it new", but the \_\_\_\_\_ of Provincetown Players remained connected with life.

- (A) identity (B) hope  
(C) culture (D) art

➤ Ans: (D) art

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (1876-1948) was very closely associated with the Provincetown Players.

- (A) Sarah Daniel (B) Pam Gems  
(C) Susan Glaspell (D) Caryl Churchill

➤ Ans: (C) Susan Glaspell

4. Susan Glaspell's plays include Trifles (1916), The People (1917), The Outside (1917) and Woman's \_\_\_\_\_ (1918).

- (A) misery (B) problems  
(C) honor (D) issues

➤ Ans: (C) honor

5. Susan Glaspell's \_\_\_\_\_ protagonists resist the new cultural imperative in their attempt to bring the best parts of the past forward while attempting to create new forms in the present that will, in turn, benefit the future.

- (A) men (B) women  
(C) common (D) strange

➤ Ans: (B) women

### EUGENE O' NEILL (LONG DAYS JOURNEY INTO NIGHT, MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA)

1. Eugene O'Neill (1888 – 953) is the first dramatist whose plays introduced American drama the techniques of \_\_\_\_\_, expressionism and psychoanalysis.

- (A) verse play (B) naturalism  
(C) suffragette (D) antagonism

➤ Ans: (B) naturalism

2. Born in a hotel on Broadway in 1888, Eugene O'Neill was the son of Ella Quinlan and the \_\_\_\_\_ James O'Neil.

- (A) manager (B) actor  
(C) dancer (D) playwright

➤ Ans: (B) actor

3. Eugene spent the first seven years of his life touring with his father's \_\_\_\_\_ company.

- (A) theater (B) musical  
(C) food (D) insurance

➤ Ans: (A) theater

4. O'Neill's four early \_\_\_\_\_ plays, Bound East for Cardiff, In the Zone, The Long Voyage Home, and The Moon of the Caribbees, were written between 1913 and 1917.

- (A) city (B) province  
(C) sea (D) town

➤ Ans: (C) sea

5. O'Neill wrote some experimental plays, such as The Emperor Jones and The Hairy Ape in which \_\_\_\_\_ was used.

- (A) expressionism (B) impressionism  
(C) absurdity (D) existentialism

➤ Ans: (A) expressionism

6. O'Neill's plays were written from an intensely personal point of view, deriving directly from the scarring effects of his family's \_\_\_\_\_ relationships.

- (A) tragic (B) happy  
(C) close (D) loving

➤ Ans: (A) tragic

7. O'Neill's mother and father loved and \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

- (A) liked (B) respected  
(C) cared (D) tormented

➤ Ans: (D) tormented

8. O'Neill was emotionally scarred by his mother's addiction to \_\_\_\_\_, and the fact that it was his birth that precipitated her addiction.

- (A) morphine (B) heroine  
(C) marijuana (D) alcohol

➤ Ans: (A) morphine

9. O'Neill's elder brother loved him but he corrupted him and died of \_\_\_\_\_ in middle age.

- (A) cancer (B) tuberculosis  
(C) cholera (D) alcoholism

➤ Ans: (D) alcoholism

10. Throughout much of the 1930s and 1940s, O'Neill continued to work on a cycle of plays (nine) which would deal with lives of a \_\_\_\_\_ family.

- (A) Irish (B) French  
(C) Southern (D) New England

➤ Ans: (D) New England

11. Long Day's Journey into Night is an \_\_\_\_\_ play about the troubles of the O'Neill family.  
 (A) biographical (B) sensational  
 (C) comic (D) autobiographical  
 ➤ Ans: (D) autobiographical
12. Long Day's Journey into Night was \_\_\_\_\_ performed during O'Neill's lifetime.  
 (A) once (B) twice  
 (C) never (D) many  
 ➤ Ans: (C) never
13. On his twelfth wedding anniversary with his wife Carlotta, O'Neill gave her the script of the play with this note, "play of old sorrow, written in tears and \_\_\_\_\_."  
 (A) blood (B) joys  
 (C) laughter (D) pain  
 ➤ Ans: (A) blood
14. The O'Neills were Irish-American, as are the \_\_\_\_\_ in Long Day's Journey into Night.  
 (A) Tyrones (B) Edwards  
 (C) Steins (D) Manons  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Tyrones
15. \_\_\_\_\_ looms large in both families, Tyrones and O'Neills, with a religious father appalled by his sons' apparent rejection of the Church.  
 (A) Catholicism (B) Protestantism  
 (C) Orthodox (D) Anglican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Catholicism
16. His family was always poor, and James Tyrone learned, as he frequently puts it, the value of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) man (B) pound  
 (C) shilling (D) dollar
- Ans: (D) dollar
17. Mary Tyrone's hands that are never still, were once beautiful, but have become gnarled and ugly through \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) morphine (B) addiction  
 (C) narcissism (D) rheumatism  
 ➤ Ans: (D) rheumatism
18. Edmund Tyrone rejects the Catholicism of his father and is well read in modern \_\_\_\_\_ and philosophy.  
 (A) poetry (B) art  
 (C) architecture (D) history  
 ➤ Ans: (A) poetry
19. Mourning Becomes Electra explores the Oedipal and Electra \_\_\_\_\_ of the characters.  
 (A) world (B) islands  
 (C) analysis (D) complexes  
 ➤ Ans: (D) complexes
20. \_\_\_\_\_ considers herself robbed of love at her mother's hands and she schemes to take Christine's place and become the wife of her father and mother of her brother.  
 (A) Christine (B) Lavinia  
 (C) Electra (D) Merriam  
 ➤ Ans: (B) Lavinia
21. Having long abhorred her husband Ezra, \_\_\_\_\_ plots his murder with her lover Brant upon his return from the Civil War.  
 (A) Christine (B) Lavinia  
 (C) Electra (D) Merriam  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Christine
22. Mannon's son, Orin bears a striking resemblance to his father and Captain Brant, though he appears as a weakened, refined, and \_\_\_\_\_ version of each.

- (A) heroic (B) charismatic  
 (C) native (D) oversensitive  
 > Ans: (D) oversensitive

23. Orin is the boyish counterpart to Aeschylus's \_\_\_\_\_ as his father Ezra is counterpart to Agamemnon.

- (A) Orestes (B) Menelaus  
 (C) Paris (D) Oedipus  
 > Ans: (A) Orestes

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the child of the illegitimate Mannon line, returns to wreak vengeance on Ezra's household.

- (A) Ezra (B) Orin  
 (C) Peter (D) Adam Brant  
 > Ans: (D) Adam Brant

25. \_\_\_\_\_ steals Ezra's wife and seduces Lavinia to conceal their affair.

- (A) Ezra (B) Orin  
 (C) Peter (D) Adam Brant  
 > Ans: (D) Adam Brant

### TENNESSEE WILLIAMS (THE GLASS MENAGERIE, A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE)

1. Tennessee Williams was deeply interested in something he called "\_\_\_\_\_ realism," the use of everyday objects, which, seen repeatedly and in the right contexts, become imbued with symbolic meaning.

- (A) social (B) poetic  
 (C) common (D) particular  
 > Ans: (B) poetic

2. Williams' plays seemed preoccupied with the extremes of human brutality and \_\_\_\_\_ behavior: madness, rape, incest, nymphomania as well as violent and fantastic deaths.

- (A) social (B) poetic  
 (C) sexual (D) commercial  
 > Ans: (C) sexual

3. Tennessee Williams was impressed by no American dramatist but \_\_\_\_\_, a Russian dramatist.

- (A) Shaw (B) Ibsen  
 (C) Gorky (D) Chekhov  
 > Ans: (D) Chekhov

4. Williams himself often commented on the violence in his own work, which to him seemed part of the human \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) vision (B) will  
 (C) condition (D) spirit  
 > Ans: (C) condition

5. The Glass Menagerie uses music, screen projections, and lighting effects to create the haunting and dream-like atmosphere appropriate for a "\_\_\_\_\_ play."

- (A) realist (B) comic  
 (C) pathetic (D) memory  
 > Ans: (D) memory

6. Like Eugene O'Neill's Emperor Jones and Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman, Williams' play, The Glass Menagerie, explores ways of using the stage to depict the \_\_\_\_\_ life and memories of a character.

- (A) exterior (B) external  
 (C) internal (D) interior  
 > Ans: (D) interior

7. Tom, a \_\_\_\_\_ in The Glass Menagerie, moves in and out of the action of the play.

- (A) hero (B) villain  
 (C) narrator (D) minor  
 > Ans: (C) narrator



8. In *The Glass Menagerie*, Williams' skillful use of the narrator and his creation of a dream-like, illusory atmosphere help to create a powerful representation of family, \_\_\_\_\_, and loss.  
 (A) reality (B) condition  
 (C) love (D) memory  
 > Ans: (D) memory
9. The protagonist of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, \_\_\_\_\_ Dubois, Stella's elder sister, arrives unexpectedly at Kowalski apartment in Mississippi, carrying all that she owns.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (C) Blanche
10. When Blanche and Stella meet at Stanley's apartment, Blanche shares the bad news that their \_\_\_\_\_, the family mansion, has been lost.  
 (A) Belle Reve (B) the Mansion  
 (C) the Palace (D) the Lodge  
 > Ans: (A) Belle Reve
11. Blanche takes long \_\_\_\_\_, criticizes the squalor of the apartment, and irritates Stanley.  
 (A) hours (B) minutes  
 (C) days (D) baths  
 > Ans: (D) baths
12. Stanley's roughness bothers \_\_\_\_\_ and he makes no effort to be gentle with her.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (C) Blanche
13. Stanley overhears \_\_\_\_\_ saying terrible things about him. From that time on, he devotes himself fully to her destruction.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (C) Blanche
14. \_\_\_\_\_ has a shady past in Laurel.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (C) Blanche
15. \_\_\_\_\_'s numerous amorous encounters destroyed her reputation in Laurel, leading to her loss of her job as a high school English teacher and her near-expulsion from town.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (C) Blanche
16. Stanley mercilessly destroys Blanche's illusions, one by one, and then \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 (A) loves (B) rapes  
 (C) consoles (D) irritates  
 > Ans: (B) rapes
17. After her rape, Blanche tells \_\_\_\_\_ what Stanley did, but \_\_\_\_\_ has convinced herself that it can't be true.  
 (A) Amanda (B) Laura  
 (C) Blanche (D) Stella  
 > Ans: (D) Stella
18. After her breakdown, a doctor and a nurse come and take Blanche away to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) asylum (B) hospital  
 (C) home (D) Belle Reve  
 > Ans: (A) asylum
19. The reader finds \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between Stanley and Blanche.  
 (A) love (B) emotional  
 (C) friendly (D) antagonistic  
 > Ans: (D) antagonistic

20. Tennessee Williams, Henrik Ibsen and August Strindberg share their belief in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) modernism (B) naturalism  
(C) dream play (D) symbolism

➤ Ans: (B) naturalism

21. Williams' work project sex, violence and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) hope (B) faith  
(C) personal destruction  
(D) rationality

➤ Ans: (C) personal destruction

22. Desire is the \_\_\_\_\_ to attain psycho-spiritual state through sex.

- (A) struggle (B) hope  
(C) illusion (D) violence

➤ Ans: (A) struggle

23. Blanche Dubois belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ in Laurels.

- (A) Belle Reve (B) New Hampshire  
(C) Orleans (D) New York

➤ Ans: (A) Belle Reve

24. Stanley's \_\_\_\_\_ code refers to what belongs to the wife belongs to the husband and vice versa.

- (A) American (B) Southern  
(C) Napoleonic (D) Northern

➤ Ans: (C) Napoleonic

25. Stella has \_\_\_\_\_ that Blanche does not though both are the Southern women.

- (A) energy (B) self-control  
(C) seduction (D) illusion

➤ Ans: (B) self-control

26. \_\_\_\_\_ continues to live with Stanley and does not believe in the rape tragedy of her sister.

- (A) Stella (B) Gina  
(C) Sorby (D) Blanche

➤ Ans: (A) Stella

### ARTHUR MILLER (THE DEATH OF A SALESMAN, THE CRUCIBLE)

1. Arthur Miller (1915-2005) was the son of lady's wears manufacturer who was ruined by the Great \_\_\_\_\_ of 1930s.

- (A) Revolution (B) Migration  
(C) Corruption (D) Depression

➤ Ans: (D) Depression

2. Miller writes, "The \_\_\_\_\_ man is as apt a subject for tragedy in its highest sense as kings were."

- (A) noble (B) free  
(C) common (D) gentle

➤ Ans: (C) common

3. Miller claims that Tragedy springs from the individual's quest for a proper place in the world and from his readiness to lie down his life, if need be, to secure his sense of personal \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) loss (B) dignity  
(C) charm (D) effort

➤ Ans: (B) dignity

4. Death of a Salesman is the story of a lifelong salesman named \_\_\_\_\_ who struggled his whole life to give his family the best of things.

- (A) Biff Loman (B) Happy Loman  
(C) Charlie (D) Willy Loman

➤ Ans: (D) Willy Loman

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the capitalist belief that if you work hard enough you can be a success in America.

- (A) Dream (B) Liberty  
(C) Song of Self (D) American Dream  
➤ Ans: (D) American Dream
6. Willy Loman believes he can achieve success in the American Dream through being \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) worked (B) labored  
(C) struggled (D) well-liked  
➤ Ans: (D) well-liked
7. Willy Loman commits suicide in an attempt to financially help his family through life \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) insurance (B) struggle  
(C) mission (D) long love  
➤ Ans: (A) insurance
8. The Crucible was written in 1953 as an allegory for \_\_\_\_\_ or the so called (second) Red Scare.  
(A) Puritanism (B) Socialism  
(C) Nationalism (D) McCarthyism  
➤ Ans: (D) McCarthyism
9. Miller wrote \_\_\_\_\_ to make a powerful statement about the dangers of hysteria and the dehumanization.  
(A) All My Sons (B) The Crucible  
(C) Death of a Salesman  
(D) Focus  
➤ Ans: (B) The Crucible
10. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) presided by Joseph McCarthy sought to expose \_\_\_\_\_ influence in American life.  
(A) Communist (B) Capitalist  
(C) moralist (D) fascist  
➤ Ans: (A) Communist
11. Senator Joseph McCarthy held hearings where people including the dramatist \_\_\_\_\_ were commanded to give names of other Communists in order for leniency.  
(A) O' Neill (B) Arthur Miller  
(C) Edward Albee (D) Williams  
➤ Ans: (B) Arthur Miller
12. Miller admitted to the HUAC that he had attended meetings, but denied that he was a \_\_\_\_\_. He refused to name others who had associated with leftist or suspected Communist groups.  
(A) communist (B) capitalist  
(C) moralist (D) fascist  
➤ Ans: (A) Communist
13. The general outline of events in The Crucible corresponds to what happened in Salem of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1692 (B) 1948  
(C) 1956 (D) 1962  
➤ Ans: (A) 1692
14. Putnam, well positioned man, uses the \_\_\_\_\_ to express his feelings of persecution and undeserved failure, and to satisfy his need for revenge.  
(A) magic (B) witchcraft  
(C) morality (D) witch trials  
➤ Ans: (D) witch trials
15. Proctor refuses to make a false \_\_\_\_\_ as this confession would dishonor him and the other prisoners who liked to die courageously.  
(A) claim (B) confession  
(C) idea (D) statement  
➤ Ans: (B) confession
16. By refusing to give up his personal \_\_\_\_\_ Proctor implicitly proclaims his conviction that such integrity will bring him to heaven.

- (A) integrity (B) sins  
(C) crimes (D) witchcraft  
➤ Ans: (A) integrity
17. A mere accusation from one of \_\_\_\_\_ troop is enough to incarcerate and convict even the most well-respected inhabitant of Salem.  
(A) Abigail's (B) Elizabeth's  
(C) Rebecca's (D) Martha's  
➤ Ans: (A) Abigail's
18. John Hale, the intellectual, naïve witch-hunter, enters the play in Act I when \_\_\_\_\_ summons him to examine his daughter, Betty.  
(A) Proctor (B) Parris  
(C) Putnam (D) John  
➤ Ans: (B) Parris
19. Hale gains the audience's sympathy but not their respect since he lacks the \_\_\_\_\_ fiber of Rebecca Nurse or John Proctor.  
(A) respect (B) love  
(C) moral (D) haste  
➤ Ans: (C) moral
20. John Proctor is a \_\_\_\_\_ hero who meets the criteria of layman as hero, advocated by Arthur Miller.  
(A) comic (B) tragic  
(C) common (D) special  
➤ Ans: (B) tragic
21. By the end of the play, *The Crucible*, \_\_\_\_\_ is more concerned with his personal integrity than his public reputation.  
(A) Proctor (B) Parris  
(C) Putnam (D) John  
➤ Ans: (A) Proctor
22. The American Dream is closely tied up with the literary works of Horatio Alger whose \_\_\_\_\_ tales were always based on the rags-to-riches model.  
(A) factual (B) actual  
(C) allegorical (D) dramatic  
➤ Ans: (C) allegorical
23. *Death of a Salesman* expresses a man's need to "leave a \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere in the world."  
(A) print (B) thumb print  
(C) coin (D) heritage  
➤ Ans: (B) thumb print
24. *Death of a Salesman* is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the materialistic values of American society.  
(A) introduction (B) option  
(C) alternative (D) examination  
➤ Ans: (D) examination
25. Willy Loman's son, Biff, shows an individual's search for meaning and \_\_\_\_\_ in life.  
(A) wealth (B) money  
(C) status (D) purpose  
➤ Ans: (D) purpose

#### IV. AMERICAN NOVEL

1. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940) met Zelda in Alabama, celebrated southern belle, who wanted him to have more \_\_\_\_\_ before she would marry him.  
(A) novels (B) money  
(C) property (D) publications  
➤ Ans: (B) money
2. *Tender Is the Night* (1933) is thinly disguised account of their life, Fitzgerald and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Mary (B) Mariene

- (C) Zelda (D) Ruth  
 > Ans: (C) Zelda
3. John Steinbeck (1902-1968) was a popular novelist of 1930s and 1940s for his \_\_\_\_\_ concerns.  
 (A) political (B) social  
 (C) economic (D) personal  
 > Ans: (B) social
4. Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939) presents the story of the "Okies" farmers displaced by the \_\_\_\_\_ and Dustbowl.  
 (A) slavery (B) Depression  
 (C) flood (D) independence  
 > Ans: (B) Depression
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ featured the 1960s fiction such as Joseph Heller's novel, *Catch-22*.  
 (A) humour (B) black humor  
 (C) beat (D) Jazz music  
 > Ans: (B) black humor
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers as much to the tone of anger and bitterness as it does to the grotesque and morbid situation to deal with suffering, anxiety and death.  
 (A) humour (B) black humor  
 (C) beat (D) jazz music  
 > Ans: (B) black humor
7. In the 1970s, the Southern fiction, Jewish fiction, Psychological fiction, African-American Fiction, Science fiction, feminist fiction, etc., displayed a prosperous \_\_\_\_\_ of literature.  
 (A) theme (B) culture  
 (C) panorama (D) world  
 > Ans: (C) panorama
8. *The Great Gatsby*, written by Fitzgerald, is narrated by \_\_\_\_\_ Caraway.  
 (A) Daisy (B) Nick  
 (C) Tom Buchanan (D) Jay Gatz  
 > Ans: (B) Nick
9. The protagonist of *The Great Gatsby*, Jay, loves \_\_\_\_\_ and wants to impress her by his wealth.  
 (A) Daisy (B) Nick  
 (C) Tom Buchanan (D) Jay Gatz  
 > Ans: (A) Daisy
10. *The Great Gatsby*, written by Fitzgerald, shows the corruption of American \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) life (B) university  
 (C) dream (D) world  
 > Ans: (C) dream
11. Harper Lee's novel, *To Kill A Mockingbird*, was narrated by a six year old school girl named \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Daisy (B) Ruth  
 (C) Linda (D) Scout  
 > Ans: (D) Scout
12. In Harper Lee's novel, *To Kill A Mockingbird*, a black wrongly accused of is heroically defended by a white \_\_\_\_\_, Atticus Finch.  
 (A) man (B) woman  
 (C) attorney (D) culture  
 > Ans: (C) attorney
13. Vladimir Nabokov's novel, *Lolita*, shows intense and obsessive involvement of a middle aged \_\_\_\_\_ man with a sexually precocious young American girl.  
 (A) African (B) European  
 (C) Asian (D) Australian  
 > Ans: (B) European

14. Catch-22, written by Joseph \_\_\_\_\_, features the airman Yossarian as hero and moral centre of the novel.

- (A) Conrad (B) Baldwin  
(C) Hawthorne (D) Heller

> Ans: (D) Heller

15. Catch-22, is a \_\_\_\_\_ depiction of life in the army.

- (A) comic (B) ironic  
(C) satirical (D) clinical

> Ans: (C) satirical

16. Catch-22, means no-win situation.

- (A) Catch-22 (B) Lolita  
(C) The Grapes of Wrath  
(D) The Bad Girl

> Ans: (A) Catch-22

17. The absurdities of military life are represented by the regulation in the novel, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Catch-22 (B) Lolita  
(C) The Grapes of Wrath  
(D) The Bad Girl

> Ans: (A) Catch-22

### ERNEST HEMINGWAY (FAREWELL TO ARMS, THE SUN ALSO RISES, FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS)

1. Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) "created \_\_\_\_\_ hero in himself".

- (A) real (B) logical  
(C) intellectual (D) mythological

> Ans: (D) mythological

2. Hemingway as hunter and fisherman lived in \_\_\_\_\_ places close to nature such as Key West, Cuba, Ketchum, Idaho.

- (A) isolated (B) social  
(C) populated (D) guarded

> Ans: (A) isolated

3. Hemingway took part in WWI as a Red Cross \_\_\_\_\_, got wounded and won the Italian Silver Medal for valor.

- (A) soldier (B) worker  
(C) agent  
(D) ambulance driver

> Ans: (D) ambulance driver

4. Hemingway narrated \_\_\_\_\_ experiences in A Farewell to Arms, The Sun Also Rises and For Whom the Bell Tolls.

- (A) love (B) war  
(C) detective (D) renewal

> Ans: (B) war

5. Hemingway called \_\_\_\_\_ survivors of WWI The "Lost Generation".

- (A) illusioned (B) spirited  
(C) idealized (D) disillusioned

> Ans: (D) disillusioned

6. The major themes of Hemingway's fiction include war, death (physical, emotional and psychic death), despairing \_\_\_\_\_ and life values.

- (A) courage (B) truth  
(C) anger (D) energy

> Ans: (A) courage

7. Hemingway believes that life is one of perpetual \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) affirmation (B) annihilation  
(C) collection (D) dangers

> Ans: (B) annihilation

8. Having endured the great calamity of \_\_\_\_\_, Hemingway could no longer

accept those values that dominated all of American merits in the past.

- (A) Civil war (B) WWI  
(C) WWII (D) cold war

➤ Ans: (B) WWI

9. Hemingway began to look for a new system of values, some principles based upon sense of \_\_\_\_\_ and discipline that would endure in any particular situation.

- (A) order (B) chaos  
(C) eruption (D) intellect

➤ Ans: (A) order

10. In a world which is essentially \_\_\_\_\_ and meaningless, a Hemingway hero fights a solitary struggle against a force he does not even understand

- (A) chaotic (B) meaningful  
(C) simple (D) complex

➤ Ans: (A) chaotic

11. The awareness that it must end in defeat, no matter how hard he strives, engenders a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ in Hemingway's heroes.

- (A) love (B) kindness  
(C) empathy (D) despair

➤ Ans: (D) despair

12. A typical Hemingway hero possesses a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ courage that enables a man to behave like a man, to assert his dignity in face of adversity.

- (A) physical (B) moral  
(C) despairing (D) intellectual

➤ Ans: (C) despairing

13. Robert Jordan, a university instructor in the USA, leaves his country and joins \_\_\_\_\_ civil war on the side of the Republicans.

- (A) American (B) British

- (C) Spanish (D) Mexican

➤ Ans: (C) Spanish

14. Jordan is appointed to blow a \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) bridge (B) market  
(C) town (D) city

➤ Ans: (A) bridge

15. During his war adventure, Robert Jordan loves Maria, a young girl who was raped by the \_\_\_\_\_ and lives in the camp now.

- (A) nationalists (B) patriots  
(C) savages (D) fascists

➤ Ans: (D) fascists

16. Pablo's woman, Pilar, a gypsy, infers Jordan's \_\_\_\_\_ when he sees his hand

- (A) love (B) death  
(C) adventure (D) success

➤ Ans: (B) death

17. Robert Jordan is disillusioned of his \_\_\_\_\_ of war for the sake of democracy and liberty.

- (A) ideal (B) job  
(C) mission (D) task

➤ Ans: (A) ideal

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the protagonist of The Old Man and the Sea

- (A) Jordan (B) Henry  
(C) Santiago (D) Pablo

➤ Ans: (C) Santiago

19. The aimlessness of the \_\_\_\_\_ Generation, male insecurity and destructive aspects of sex are the major themes of The Sun Also Rises.

- (A) Lost (B) modern  
(C) future (D) next

➤ Ans: (A) Lost

20. Jake Barnes, the \_\_\_\_\_ veteran of the first world war, struggles with an anguish over his love for Lady Brett Ashley.  
 (A) American (B) British  
 (C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) American
21. Jake Barnes serves as \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris after the first world war.  
 (A) driver (B) guide  
 (C) journalist (D) criminal  
 ➤ Ans: (C) journalist
22. Jake Barnes loves Brett Ashley, the \_\_\_\_\_ socialite.  
 (A) American (B) British  
 (C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) American
23. The novel, Farewell to Arms, shows the filth, meaningless, calamity of \_\_\_\_\_ and disillusionment of people.  
 (A) war (B) depression  
 (C) economics (D) values  
 ➤ Ans: (A) war
24. Frederic Henry, the \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance driver, serves as lieutenant in Italian army.  
 (A) American (B) British  
 (C) Spanish (D) Italian  
 ➤ Ans: (A) American
25. Frederic Henry, fighting for the \_\_\_\_\_ army in the first world war, feels that he has nothing to do with the war.  
 (A) Italian (B) British  
 (C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Italian
26. Henry, the protagonist, is completely \_\_\_\_\_ to see nothing sacred and

glorious in war and is determined to say farewell to arms.

- (A) illusioned (B) spirited  
 (C) idealized (D) disillusioned  
 ➤ Ans: (D) disillusioned

## WILLIAM FAULKNER'S SOUND AND FURY

1. William Faulkner (1897-1962) is regarded as most innovative writer of his time for mastery of wide variety of \_\_\_\_\_ multiple points of view.  
 (A) forms (B) names  
 (C) characters (D) ideas  
 ➤ Ans: (A) forms
2. 19 of Faulkner's novels were centered around fictional \_\_\_\_\_ County.  
 (A) Wessex (B) Mainlands  
 (C) New England (D) Yoknapatawpha  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Yoknapatawpha
3. The decline of American \_\_\_\_\_ and its culture is an important concern of Faulkner's fiction.  
 (A) North (B) South  
 (C) East (D) Dream  
 ➤ Ans: (B) South
4. Stream of consciousness, interior monologues, discontinuous time, multiple narrators, allusion to myth and Bible and \_\_\_\_\_ dialects are key features of Faulkner's fiction.  
 (A) Eastern (B) Western  
 (C) Northern (D) Southern  
 ➤ Ans: (D) Southern
5. The Sound and the Fury presents the decline of \_\_\_\_\_ family using stream of consciousness.



- (A) Syndeys (B) Manon  
(C) Compson (D) Jason  
> Ans: (C) Compson
6. The first part of 'The Sound and the Fury' is narrated by \_\_\_\_\_, a dumb idiot.  
(A) Jason (B) Benjman  
(C) Quentin (D) Dilsey  
> Ans: (B) Benjman
7. The second part of 'The Sound and the Fury' is narrated by \_\_\_\_\_, an intellectual.  
(A) Jason (B) Benjman  
(C) Quentin (D) Dilsey  
> Ans: (C) Quentin
8. The third part of 'The Sound and the Fury' is narrated by \_\_\_\_\_, a materialist and cynic  
(A) Jason (B) Benjman  
(C) Quentin (D) Dilsey  
> Ans: (A) Jason
9. Miss \_\_\_\_\_ is the daughter of Caddy Compson.  
(A) Jason (B) Benjman  
(C) Quentin (D) Dilsey  
> Ans: (C) Quentin
10. The last part of 'The Sound and the Fury' is narrated by an omniscient narrator with the point of view of \_\_\_\_\_, African American slave.  
(A) Jason (B) Benjman  
(C) Quentin (D) Dilsey  
> Ans: (D) Dilsey

## TONY MORISON'S JAZZ

1. 1920s refer to the \_\_\_\_\_ age in American history.  
(A) Modern (B) Jazz  
(C) Blues (D) American  
> Ans: (B) Jazz
2. In the Jazz Age, the disillusionment about the value of war, accompanied by the booming of American economy drove the people to cynical \_\_\_\_\_ and they made experiment with new amusements.  
(A) hedonism (B) epicureans  
(C) asceticism (D) capitalism  
> Ans: (A) hedonism
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first African-American who won the Nobel Prize in literature.  
(A) Toni Morrison (B) Alice Walker  
(C) Maya Angelou (D) Langston Hughes  
> Ans: (A) Toni Morrison
4. Toni Morrison was born in the small steel-mill town of Lorain, \_\_\_\_\_ on February 18, 1931.  
(A) Michigan (B) Ohio  
(C) California (D) Virginia  
> Ans: (B) Ohio
5. The second of four children, \_\_\_\_\_, was christened "Chloe Anthony Wofford" but changed her name when she was an undergraduate at university.  
(A) Toni Morrison (B) Alice Walker  
(C) Maya Angelou (D) Langston Hughes  
> Ans: (A) Toni Morrison
6. Her home state of Ohio reflects \_\_\_\_\_'s own interest in the hybrid African-American experience as it combines the northern industrial feel of its big cities

with a southern atmosphere and rural history.

- (A) Toni Morrison (B) Alice Walker  
(C) Maya Angelou (D) Langston Hughes

➤ Ans: (A) Toni Morrison

7. Morrison's family history mirrors her interest in that her grandparents had migrated to Ohio from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) North (B) Northwest  
(C) Southeast (D) Deep South

➤ Ans: (D) Deep South

8. Through her grandparents, Toni Morrison became familiar with \_\_\_\_\_ black lore.

- (A) eastern (B) northern  
(C) western (D) southern

➤ Ans: (D) southern

9. Toni Morrison's novel, *Beloved*, is set in rural \_\_\_\_\_ shortly after the civil war.

- (A) Michigan (B) Ohio  
(C) California (D) Virginia

➤ Ans: (B) Ohio

10. Toni Morrison's novel, *Beloved*, focuses on a single family to describe the wrenching story of \_\_\_\_\_ and its aftermath.

- (A) corruption (B) slavery  
(C) colonialism (D) civil war

➤ Ans: (B) slavery

11. Sethe, the protagonist of *Beloved*, is runaway slave who kills her \_\_\_\_\_ rather grow her up as a slave.

- (A) brother (B) sister  
(C) son (D) daughter

➤ Ans: (D) daughter

12. Toni Morrison's novel, *Jazz* draws from a specific historical moment, the \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance, and seeks to

embody, both in its form and in its themes, the culture and feeling of the era

- (A) African (B) American  
(C) Harlem (D) English

➤ Ans: (C) Harlem

13. Violet and Joe are unhappily married and living together in an apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ when Joe falls in love with a seventeen-year old girl named Dorcas.

- (A) Africa (B) Washington  
(C) Harlem (D) New England

➤ Ans: (C) Harlem

14. When Dorcas is tired of aged Joe, she prefers the attentions of a popular and good-looking young man named Acton, with whom she dances at a party on \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

- (A) birth (B) wedding  
(C) Thanksgiving (D) New Year's

➤ Ans: (D) New Year's

15. Joe brings a gun and shoots \_\_\_\_\_ in the shoulder in a party on New Year's Day.

- (A) Violet (B) Dorcas  
(C) Acton (D) Alice

➤ Ans: (B) Dorcas

16. \_\_\_\_\_ appears unexpectedly at Dorcas' open-casket funeral and stabs Dorcas's face with a knife.

- (A) Violet (B) Dorcas  
(C) Acton (D) Alice

➤ Ans: (A) Violet

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to simply as "The City" throughout the novel.

- (A) Africa (B) Washington  
(C) Harlem (D) New England

➤ Ans: (C) Harlem

18. The interracial son of Vera Louise Gray and Henry LesTroy, Golden Gray is the result of a \_\_\_\_\_ love between a white woman and black man.
- (A) exalted (B) admired  
(C) forbidden (D) weird  
➤ Ans: (C) forbidden
19. Toni Morrison traces the violence of the City characters back to Virginia, where generations of enslavement and poverty tore families apart.
- (A) Michigan (B) New York  
(C) California (D) Virginia  
➤ Ans: (D) Virginia
20. Almost all the characters in Jazz migrate to New York City from other parts of the country in an attempt to escape economic and social prejudice and in search of a new start in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Africa (B) Washington  
(C) Harlem (D) New England  
➤ Ans: (C) Harlem
21. In Jazz, the \_\_\_\_\_ operates both thematically and formally to provide structure to the book.
- (A) tragedy (B) liberty  
(C) music (D) painting  
➤ Ans: (C) music
22. The jazz music of the 1920s situates the narrative in a specific cultural and historical moment, when a \_\_\_\_\_ aesthetic style was gaining ground in New Orleans and New York.
- (A) white (B) black  
(C) blonde (D) Spanish  
➤ Ans: (B) black
23. Both the City and the woods of \_\_\_\_\_ are described as having their own music and rhythm and the pace of the narrator's storytelling ranges from upbeat and fast to slow and "bluesy."
- (A) Michigan (B) New York  
(C) California (D) Virginia  
➤ Ans: (D) Virginia

## V. A GLIMPSE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE

1. The federal theatre project formed \_\_\_\_\_ theatre companies in 22 cities.
- (A) black (B) white  
(C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
➤ Ans: (A) black
2. Lorraine Hansberry strongly reacted against a "whole body of material about \_\_\_\_\_".
- (A) American (B) Spanish  
(C) German (D) Negroes  
➤ Ans: (D) Negroes
3. The title of Lorraine Hansberry's play, Raisin in the Sun, has been borrowed from a poem by Langston Hughes "What happens to a dream \_\_\_\_\_?"
- (A) visioned (B) changed  
(C) realized (D) deferred  
➤ Ans: (D) deferred
4. LeRoi Jones, known as Amiri Baraka played an important part in the 1960's Civil \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- (A) laws (B) rights  
(C) disobedience (D) form  
➤ Ans: (B) rights

5. Amiri Baraka Changed playwriting with his \_\_\_\_\_ dramas.  
 (A) protest (B) comic  
 (C) farcical (D) new  
 ➤ Ans: (A) protest
6. Amiri Baraka's plays foreshadowed \_\_\_\_\_ violence.  
 (A) religious (B) sectarian  
 (C) racial (D) hate  
 ➤ Ans: (C) racial
7. Amiri Baraka led \_\_\_\_\_ Arts Revolutionary Movement and the Theatre was used as a weapon in liberation.  
 (A) Black (B) White  
 (C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Black
8. In Baraka's play, Dutchman, the conflict between Lula and Clay is a metaphor for political, sociological, and psychological problems confronting \_\_\_\_\_ Americans.  
 (A) African (B) Algerian  
 (C) Spanish (D) English  
 ➤ Ans: (A) African
9. August Wilson, the African American dramatist, showed \_\_\_\_\_ and their struggle in his play, The Piano Lesson.  
 (A) Black (B) White  
 (C) Spanish (D) Mexican  
 ➤ Ans: (A) Black
10. August Wilson wrote a play about black experience in each \_\_\_\_\_ of the twentieth century.  
 (A) year (B) decade  
 (C) moment (D) event  
 ➤ Ans: (B) decade
11. Slavery, African heritage and heroic ancestors have been important subjects for \_\_\_\_\_ American theatre.  
 (A) African (B) Algerian  
 (C) Spanish (D) English  
 ➤ Ans: (A) African
12. Zora Neale Hurston's \_\_\_\_\_, Their Eyes Were Watching God-, is based on the principles of self-exploration, self-empowerment and self-liberation.  
 (A) painting (B) novel  
 (C) short story (D) drama  
 ➤ Ans: (B) novel
13. Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man, is celebrated for it's exploration of \_\_\_\_\_ American psyche, depiction of alienation and the lack of self knowledge experienced by all people.  
 (A) African (B) Algerian  
 (C) Spanish (D) English  
 ➤ Ans: (A) African
14. James Baldwin's novel, Go Tell it on the Mountain, describes the course of John Grimaces who is attracted and repulsed by the church, his \_\_\_\_\_ and everything belongs to his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) mother (B) father  
 (C) nation (D) community  
 ➤ Ans: (B) father
15. James Baldwin's novel, Go Tell it on the Mountain, starts from the fourteenth birthday of its protagonist, John Grimaces who is an \_\_\_\_\_ American.  
 (A) African (B) Algerian  
 (C) Spanish (D) English  
 ➤ Ans: (A) African

## 9. LITERARY TERMS

1. The incoherence of character and action, failure to communicate and meaninglessness of existence are key feature of \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.  
 (A) cruelty (B) absurd  
 (C) bleak (D) comice. tragic  
 ➤ Ans: (B) absurd
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a work in which concrete elements stand for abstractions.  
 (A) allegory (B) drama  
 (C) personification (D) symbole. persona  
 ➤ Ans: (A) allegory
3. The repetition of consonant sounds especially at the beginnings of words is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) consonants (B) assonance  
 (C) phoneme (D) alliteration diphthong  
 ➤ Ans: (D) alliteration. diphthong
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a short narrative that usually reports an amusing event in the life of an important person.  
 (A) account (B) anecdote  
 (C) story (D) talee. narration  
 ➤ Ans: (B) anecdote
5. A character or force which opposes the main character is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) protagonist (B) hero  
 (C) antagonist (D) archetypee. anti-hero  
 ➤ Ans: (C) antagonist
6. Apostrophe is an \_\_\_\_\_ to an absent figure, or to a thing as if it were present and could listen.  
 (A) speech (B) narration  
 (C) alliteration (D) actione. address  
 ➤ Ans: (D) actione. address
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a remark spoken in the presence of other characters but assumed not to be heard by them.  
 (A) aside (B) soliloquy  
 (C) dialogue (D) commente. irony  
 ➤ Ans: (A) aside
8. The repetition of similar vowel sounds in stressed syllables is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) consonance (B) alliteration  
 (C) assonance (D) metree. cliché  
 ➤ Ans: (C) assonance
9. The repetition of consonant sounds in especially in stressed syllables is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) consonance (B) alliteration  
 (C) assonance (D) metree. cliché  
 ➤ Ans: (A) consonance
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a short narrative poem especially one that is sung or recited  
 (A) ballad (B) lyric  
 (C) couplet (D) monologuee. blank verse  
 ➤ Ans: (A) ballad
11. Blank verse has unrhymed iambic \_\_\_\_\_ that is unrhymed lines of ten syllables, with every second syllable stressed.  
 (A) meter (B) hexameter  
 (C) rhyme (D) pentameter  
 ➤ Ans: (D) pentameter
12. An unpleasant combination of sounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) conceit (B) cacophony  
(C) rhythm (D) sound  
➤ Ans: (B) cacophony
13. A strong pause within a line of verse is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) half (B) centre  
(C) climax (D) caesura  
➤ Ans: (D) caesura
14. The concluding action in drama especially tragedy is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) catastrophe (B) conclusion  
(C) denouement (D) climax  
➤ Ans: (A) catastrophe
15. Conceit is a \_\_\_\_\_ extended metaphor.  
(A) simple (B) comprehensive  
(C) vivid (D) complicated  
➤ Ans: (D) complicated
16. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the associations of a word or expression.  
(A) denotation (B) connotation  
(C) metaphor (D) simile  
➤ Ans: (B) connotation
17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to literal or the dictionary meaning of a word.  
(A) denotation (B) connotation  
(C) metaphor (D) simile  
➤ Ans: (A) denotation
18. \_\_\_\_\_ means the resolution or the outcome of a plot.  
(A) catastrophe (B) conclusion  
(C) denouement (D) end  
➤ Ans: (C) denouement
19. Dues ex machina refers to any unexpected and artificial way of resolving the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) problem (B) plot
- (C) issue (D) tension  
➤ Ans: (D) tension
20. The choice of vocabulary and of sentence structure is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) syntax (B) style  
(C) diction (D) classification  
➤ Ans: (C) diction
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a poem spoken entirely by one character, but addressed to one or more other characters, whose presence is strongly felt.  
(A) ballad  
(B) dramatic monologue  
(C) account (D) lyric  
➤ Ans: (B) dramatic monologue
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long narrative that tells of the deeds and adventures of a hero or heroine in an elevated style.  
(A) heroic couplet (B) epic  
(C) biography (D) historical novel.  
fiction  
➤ Ans: (B) epic
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional story passed down through generations that explains why the world is the way it is.  
(A) folk tale (B) oral tradition  
(C) myth (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (A) folk tale
24. Language used in a certain profession or by a particular group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) jargon (B) dialect  
(C) tradition (D) socio linguistics  
➤ Ans: (A) jargon
25. An author's choice of words based on their correctness, clearness, or effectiveness is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) arrangement (B) diction  
(C) structure (D) syntax  
➤ Ans: (B) diction
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that seems to contradict itself, but, in fact, reveals some element of truth.  
(A) oxymoron (B) paradox  
(C) parody (D) animation  
➤ Ans: (B) paradox
27. An \_\_\_\_\_, a special kind of paradox, brings together two contradictory terms.  
(A) oxymoron (B) paradox  
(C) parody (D) animation  
➤ Ans: (A) oxymoron
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, as in clang or buzz.  
(A) oxymoron (B) paradox  
(C) diction (D) onomatopoeia  
➤ Ans: (D) onomatopoeia
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect.  
(A) oxymoron (B) paradox  
(C) diction (D) hyperbole  
➤ Ans: (D) hyperbole
30. Rhyme that occurs within a single line of poetry is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) rhytm (B) hyphen  
(C) half-rhyme (D) internal rhyme  
➤ Ans: (D) internal rhyme
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional story passed down through generations that explains why the world is the way it is.  
(A) myth (B) folktale  
(C) folklore (D) ballad  
➤ Ans: (A) myth
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a joke that comes from a play on words. It can make use of a word's multiple meanings or a word's rhyme.  
(A) joke (B) jargon  
(C) pun (D) parody  
➤ Ans: (C) pun
33. Rhetoric is the art of effective expression and the \_\_\_\_\_ use of language.  
(A) cognitive (B) persuasive  
(C) professional (D) critical  
➤ Ans: (B) persuasive
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the portion of a play or story where the problem is solved.  
(A) conclusion (B) end  
(C) denouement (D) episode  
➤ Ans: (C) denouement
35. Denouement is also called \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ comes after the climax and falling action and is intended to bring the story to a satisfactory end.  
(A) conclusion (B) end  
(C) resolution (D) episode  
➤ Ans: (C) resolution
36. In literature, \_\_\_\_\_ means the serious and extensive use of symbols.  
(A) romanticism (B) imagism  
(C) Dadaism (D) symbolism  
➤ Ans: (D) symbolism
37. In folktales, the change of a character in appearance or form by magic is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) change (B) variety  
(C) variance (D) transformation  
➤ Ans: (D) transformation
38. Trickster tale is a story that relates the adventures \_\_\_\_\_ of mischievous \_\_\_\_\_ being much given to

capricious acts of sly deception, who often functions as a cultural hero or symbolizes the ideal of a people.

- (A) natural (B) futile  
(C) corrupt (D) supernatural

➤ Ans: (D) supernatural

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique of creating emphasis by saying less than is actually or literally true.

- (A) statement (B) focus  
(C) understatement (D) overstatement

➤ Ans: (C) understatement

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the opposite of hyperbole or exaggeration, and can be used to create humor as well as biting satire.

- (A) statement (B) focus  
(C) understatement (D) overstatement

➤ Ans: (C) understatement

41. \_\_\_\_\_ writing takes a stand and endeavors to persuade the reader to take the same position or a specific action.

- (A) expository (B) persuasive  
(C) descriptive (D) analytical

➤ Ans: (B) persuasive

42. A \_\_\_\_\_ structure shows the same grammatical structure of parts within a sentence or of sentences within a paragraph.

- (A) equal (B) parallel  
(C) unique (D) infinite

➤ Ans: (B) parallel

43. An authentic (close to real world) assessment tool for making scoring decisions is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) rubric (B) guide  
(C) score board (D) scoring guide

➤ Ans: (C) score board

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a quotation on the title page of a book or a motto heading a section of a work, suggesting what the theme or central idea will be.

- (A) epigraph (B) epithet  
(C) epiphany (D) monograph

➤ Ans: (A) epigraph

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is an adjective or phrase used to express the characteristic of a person or thing in poetry.

- (A) epigraph (B) epithet  
(C) epiphany (D) monograph

➤ Ans: (B) epithet

46. \_\_\_\_\_ or standpoint is a position from which something is considered or evaluated.

- (A) views (B) position  
(C) stance (D) perspective

➤ Ans: (D) perspective

47. \_\_\_\_\_ is an item or person that is "out of place" in relation to a time period.

- (A) anachronism (B) prochronism  
(C) parachronism (D) odd

➤ Ans: (A) anachronism

48. One type of anachronism, \_\_\_\_\_, occurs when an object from ages past is inserted into a future time frame.

- (A) anachronism (B) prochronism  
(C) parachronism (D) odd

➤ Ans: (C) parachronism

49. A second type of anachronism, \_\_\_\_\_, occurs when an object from the present or future appears in a historical setting.

- (A) anachronism (B) prochronism  
(C) parachronism (D) odd

➤ Ans: (B) prochronism



50. The repetition of a word or phrase at the very beginning of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) archaism (B) anaphora  
(C) conceit (D) euphemism  
➤ Ans: (B) anaphora
51. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of an older or obsolete word or phrase that is no longer recognized or popular in the culture.
- (A) archaism (B) anaphora  
(C) conceit (D) euphemism  
➤ Ans: (A) archaism
52. An extended metaphor or controlling image in a piece of literature is called a \_\_\_\_\_. Often the \_\_\_\_\_ employs a unique image to create a relationship within the metaphor.
- (A) archaism (B) anaphora  
(C) conceit (D) euphemism  
➤ Ans: (C) conceit
53. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a word or phrase that, as a substitution, "softens the blow" of the direct meaning.
- (A) archaism (B) anaphora  
(C) conceit (D) euphemism  
➤ Ans: (D) euphemism
54. \_\_\_\_\_ means grotesque or morbid humor which is used to express the absurdity, cruelty, and insensitivity of the modern world.
- (A) lampoon (B) invective  
(C) malapropism (D) black humor  
➤ Ans: (D) black humor
55. \_\_\_\_\_ uses devices often associated with tragedy and is sometimes equated with tragic farce.
- (A) lampoon (B) invective  
(C) malapropism (D) black humor  
➤ Ans: (D) black humor
56. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a written piece ridiculing or satirizing an individual group, institution, or set of ideas.
- (A) lampoon (B) invective  
(C) malapropism (D) black humor  
➤ Ans: (A) lampoon
57. \_\_\_\_\_ means harsh or abusive language used for satirical or sarcastic comments.
- (A) lampoon (B) invective  
(C) malapropism (D) black humor  
➤ Ans: (B) invective
58. Malapropism stands for a ludicrous misuse of words.
- (A) lampoon (B) invective  
(C) malapropism (D) black humor  
➤ Ans: (C) malapropism
59. An understatement used for ironic effect is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) caricature (B) meiosis  
(C) sarcasm (D) dramatic irony  
➤ Ans: (B) meiosis
60. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of invectives or harsh terms to indicate weakness or fault. \_\_\_\_\_ can be cutting and cynical and may be displayed by an action as well as by words.
- (A) caricature (B) meiosis  
(C) sarcasm (D) dramatic irony  
➤ Ans: (C) sarcasm
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is a representation of a character in which, in literature, his or her characteristics are exaggerated to produce a comic effect.
- (A) caricature (B) meiosis

- (C) sarcasm (D) dramatic irony  
 > Ans: (A) caricature
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called tragic irony.  
 (A) caricature (B) meiosis  
 (C) sarcasm (D) dramatic irony  
 > Ans: (D) dramatic irony
63. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when what a character says or believes contradicts what the audience knows to be true. In these circumstances, a character's words and actions have one meaning for the character and an entirely different meaning for the audience.  
 (A) caricature (B) meiosis  
 (C) sarcasm (D) dramatic irony  
 > Ans: (D) dramatic irony
64. \_\_\_\_\_ irony is a literary device in which the expected action and the actual action are in direct contrast, usually due to forces out of the control of the characters.  
 (A) verbal (B) structural  
 (C) situational (D) dramatic  
 > Ans: (C) situational
65. \_\_\_\_\_ irony occurs when a naïve protagonist holds a view or outlook that differs from the one the author holds. The reader will usually feel intellectually superior to the protagonist, and empathy for the hero often suffers.  
 (A) verbal (B) structural  
 (C) situational (D) dramatic  
 > Ans: (B) structural
66. \_\_\_\_\_ irony is a figure of speech in which a character says one thing but actually means the opposite. Sarcasm often falls into the classification of verbal irony.  
 (A) verbal (B) structural
- (C) situational (D) dramatic  
 > Ans: (A) verbal
67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the manner in which a play or story's action causes the audience to feel pity for a character.  
 (A) pathos (B) archetype  
 (C) allusions (D) didactic  
 > Ans: (A) pathos
68. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a pattern from which copies can be made or, in literature, a symbolic character: the hero, scapegoat, outcast, ne'er-do-well, etc.  
 (A) pathos (B) archetype  
 (C) allusions (D) didactic  
 > Ans: (B) archetype
69. \_\_\_\_\_ are often used to summarize broad, complex ideas or emotions in one quick, powerful image.  
 (A) pathos (B) archetype  
 (C) allusions (D) didactic  
 > Ans: (C) allusions
70. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to literature or other types of art that are instructional or informative.  
 (A) pathos (B) archetype  
 (C) allusions (D) didactic  
 > Ans: (A) pathos
71. \_\_\_\_\_ is a literary device that is used when a character reveals his or her innermost thoughts and feelings, those that are hidden throughout the course of the story line, through a poem or a speech.  
 (A) genre (B) epigram  
 (C) elegy  
 (D) dramatic monologue  
 > Ans: (D) dramatic monologue

72. Robert Browning's poems such as "My Last Duchess," "The Bishop Orders his Tomb," and "Andrea Del Santo" are the best illustration of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) genre (B) epigram  
(C) elegy  
(D) dramatic monologue  
➤ Ans: (D) dramatic monologue
73. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a song or poem, written in elegiac couplets, that expresses sorrow or lamentation, usually for one who has died.
- (A) genre (B) epigram  
(C) elegy  
(D) dramatic monologue  
➤ Ans: (C) elegy
74. \_\_\_\_\_ is a short poem or verse that seeks to ridicule a thought or event, usually with witticism or sarcasm.
- (A) genre (B) epigram  
(C) elegy (D) dramatic monologue  
➤ Ans: (B) epigram
75. \_\_\_\_\_ was very popular during the Renaissance in Europe in the late 14th century and the Neoclassical period.
- (A) genre (B) epigram  
(C) elegy (D) dramatic monologue  
➤ Ans: (B) epigram
76. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a narrative technique that allows a writer to present past events during current events, in order to provide background for the current narration.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric  
(C) motif (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (A) flashback
77. \_\_\_\_\_ means a type of literature. We say a poem, novel, story, or other literary work belongs to a particular \_\_\_\_\_ if it shares at least a few conventions, or standard characteristics, with other works in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) genre (B) epigram  
(C) elegy (D) form  
➤ Ans: (A) genre
78. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a song-like poem written mainly to express the feelings of emotions or thought from a particular person. These poems are generally short.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric  
(C) motif (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (B) lyric
79. The \_\_\_\_\_ expresses vivid imagination as well as emotion and all flow fairly concisely.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric  
(C) motif (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (B) lyric
80. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a recurring object, concept, or structure in a work of literature.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric  
(C) motif (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (C) motif
81. A \_\_\_\_\_ may also be two contrasting elements in a work, such as good and evil.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric  
(C) motif (D) narrative  
➤ Ans: (C) motif
82. \_\_\_\_\_ poetry is a poem that tells a story. A \_\_\_\_\_ poem can come in many forms and styles, both complex and simple, short or long, as long as it tells a story.
- (A) flashback (B) lyric

- (C) motif (D) narrative  
 > Ans: (D) narrative
83. A few examples of a \_\_\_\_\_ poem are epics, ballads, and metrical romances.  
 (A) flashback (B) lyric  
 (C) motif (D) narrative  
 > Ans: (D) narrative
84. In literature, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the narrator, or the storyteller, of a literary work created by the author.  
 (A) persona (B) setting  
 (C) narrator (D) narration  
 > Ans: (A) persona
85. \_\_\_\_\_ includes the background, atmosphere or environment in which characters live and move, and usually include physical characteristics of the surroundings.  
 (A) persona (B) setting  
 (C) narrator (D) narration  
 > Ans: (B) setting
86. \_\_\_\_\_ enables the reader to better envision how a story unfolds by relating necessary physical details of a piece of literature.  
 (A) persona (B) setting  
 (C) narrator (D) narration  
 > Ans: (B) setting
87. An unreliable \_\_\_\_\_ is one who gives his or her own understanding of a story, instead of the explanation and interpretation the author wishes the audience to obtain. This type of action tends to alter the audience's opinion of the conclusion.  
 (A) persona (B) setting  
 (C) narrator (D) narration  
 > Ans: (C) narrator
88. An author quite famous for using unreliable \_\_\_\_\_ is Henry James.  
 (A) persona (B) setting  
 (C) narrators (D) narration  
 > Ans: (C) narrators
89. Assonance, consonance and \_\_\_\_\_ may each be used to produce such effects as cacophony or euphony.  
 (A) cacophony (B) euphony  
 (C) texture (D) alliteration  
 > Ans: (D) alliteration
90. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a sense of strain in pronunciation.  
 (A) cacophony (B) euphony  
 (C) texture (D) alliteration  
 > Ans: (A) cacophony
91. \_\_\_\_\_ shows a sense of ease in pronunciation.  
 (A) cacophony (B) euphony  
 (C) texture (D) alliteration  
 > Ans: (B) euphony
92. The \_\_\_\_\_ designates both a concept and a feeling and is primarily associated with a profound sense of unease about both ourselves and the world we inhabit.  
 (A) uncanny (B) hegemony  
 (C) historicism (D) hermeneutics  
 > Ans: (A) uncanny
93. In contemporary critical discourse \_\_\_\_\_ has come to mean power exercised by creating the belief in the majority of people in a society that power is the prerogative of a group or class as a 'natural' or otherwise justified right.  
 (A) uncanny (B) hegemony  
 (C) historicism (D) hermeneutics  
 > Ans: (B) hegemony

94. \_\_\_\_\_ comprises the general theory and practice of interpretation.

- (A) uncanny (B) hegemony  
(C) historicism (D) hermeneutics

➤ Ans: (D) hermeneutics

95. The term \_\_\_\_\_ was first specifically applied in the seventeenth century; but hermeneutic practice is as old as the exegesis of texts.

- (A) uncanny (B) hegemony  
(C) historicism (D) hermeneutics

➤ Ans: (D) hermeneutics

96. The aim of \_\_\_\_\_ is to make works of different periods more accessible to the modern reader by reconstructing the historically appropriate background as it affects an understanding and judgement of the work concerned

- (A) uncanny (B) hegemony  
(C) historicism (D) hermeneutics

➤ Ans: (C) historicism

97. The two basic positions regarding \_\_\_\_\_ are: the first is that human beings are self-determining creatures and the second is that their lives are largely determined by forces beyond their control.

- (A) humanism (B) hegemony  
(C) historicism (D) hermeneutics

➤ Ans: (A) humanism

98. \_\_\_\_\_ is a joke that comes from a play on words.

- (A) pun (B) aside  
(C) diction (D) collocation

➤ Ans: (A) pun

## 10. APPENDIX

### (A) THE WRITERS AND THEIR KEY WORKS PRESCRIBED FOR MASTERS LEVEL

#### POETRY: CLASSICAL TO MODERN

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343?-1400):  
 The Canterbury Tales (1387?)  
 Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542)  
 The Book of Songs and Sonnettes (1557)  
 Henry Howard (Surrey) (1517?-1547)  
 The Book of Songs and Sonnettes (1557)  
 Edmund Spenser(1552?-1599):  
 The Faerie Queene (published 1609), The  
 Shepherdes Calendar  
 John Donne (1572-1631):  
 Divine Poems (1607), Holy Sonnets (1618), Love  
 Poems  
 John Milton(1608\_1674):  
 Paradise Lost (1667), Paradise Regained(1671),  
 Samson Agonists(1671)  
 Alexander Pope(1688-1744):  
 The Rape of the Lock(1712, revised edition  
 1714), Essay on Man (1734)  
 William Blake (1757-1827):  
 Songs of Innocence (1789), Songs of Experience  
 (1794)  
 William Wordsworth(1770-1850):  
 Lyrical Ballads (1798), Prelude (1805, revised  
 edition 1850)  
 S.T. Coleridge (1772-1834):  
 Poems (by 1800),  
 P.B. Shelley (1792-1822):  
 Odes (1818-1821), Prometheus Unbound(1820)  
 John Keats (1795-1821):

Odes (1819), Endymion (1817), Hyperion and  
 Fall of Hyperion (1818)

Robert Browning (1812-1889):

Dramatis Personae (1864), The Ring and the  
 Book (1868-69)

Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

Matthew Arnold(1822-1888):

Dover Beach (1867)

W.B. Yeats(1865-1939):

The Celtic Twilight (1893), The Tower (1928),

The Winding Stair (1933)

T.S. Eliot(1888\_1965):

The Waste Land (1922), Four Quartets (1943)

Philip Larkin(1922-1985):

Less Deceived (1955), High Windows (1974)

Ted Hughes (1930\_1998):

The Hawk in the Rain (1957), Lupercal (1960),

Wodwo(1967), Crow(1970)

Seamus Heaney(1939-2005):

Death of Naturalist (1966).

#### DRAMA: GREEK TO MODERN

Sophocles' Oedipus Rex

Christopher Marlow(1564-1593):

Doctor Faustus(1588?), The Jew of  
 Malta(1589?)

William Shakespeare(1564-1616):

Tragedies: Hamlet (1601), King Lear (1605,  
 published 1608), Macbeth(1606, published  
 1623), Othello(1604, published 1624)

Comedies: Twelfth Night (1601, published  
 1623), As You Like It (1599, published 1623), A

Midsummer Night's Dream(performed 1595, published 1600), A Merchant of Venice (1597, published 1600)  
 Tragicomedies: The Winter's Tale(1610, published 1623),  
 R.B. Sheridan (1751-1816):  
 The Rivals, The School for Scandal (1777)  
 Oliver Goldsmith (1730-1774):  
 She Stoops to Conquer (1773)  
 Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906):  
 The Wild Duck (1884), Hedda Gabler(1890), The Doll's House(1879), The Ghosts(1881)  
 Oscar Wilde(1854-1900):  
 The Importance of Being Earnest (1895)  
 George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950):  
 Pygmalion (1913), Man and Superman (1905), The Arms and The Man (1898), The Devil's Disciple(1901)  
 Anton Chekhov(1860-1904):  
 The Cherry Orchard  
 Bertolt Brecht(1898-1956):  
 Life of Galileo(1947)  
 Mother Courage and Her Children (1941)  
 Sean O' Casey (1880-1964):  
 Juno and the Paycock (1924)  
 J.M. Synge (1871-1909):  
 The Riders to the Sea (1905), The Playboy of the Western World (1907)  
 Brian O'Faolain (1929):  
 Translations (1980)  
 Samuel Beckett(1906-1989):  
 Waiting for Godot (1953)  
 Harold Pinter (1930-2008):  
 The Caretaker (1959)  
 Edward Bond(1934):  
 The Sea

## FICTION/NOVEL

Henry Fielding (1707-1754):  
 Joseph Andrews(1742)  
 Jane Austen (1775-1817):  
 Pride and Prejudice (1813), Emma (1818), Sense and Sensibility(1813), Mansfield Park (1814), Persuasion(1818)  
 Charles Dickens (1812-1870):  
 Oliver Twist (1839), David Copperfield (1840s), A Tale of Two Cities (1859), Hard Times (1854), The Great Expectations(1860s)  
 Thomas Hardy (1840-1928):  
 Far From the Madding Crowd, The Mayor of the Casterbridge, Tess of the d'Urbervilles, The Return of the Native, Jude the Obscure(1895)  
 George Eliot (1819\_ 1880):  
 Mill on the Floss(1860),Middlemarch (1871-72), Adam Bede(1859), Silas Mariner (1861), Daniel Deronda (1876)  
 Anthony Trollope (1818-1882):  
 Barchester Towers (1857)  
 Virginia Woolf (1882-1941):  
 The Voyage Out (1915), To The Lighthouse, Mrs. Dalloway(1925)  
 James Joyce(1882-1941):  
 A Portrait of the Artist as a Youngman (1916), Ulysses (1922), The Finnegans Wake (1939)  
 Joseph Conrad(1857-1924):  
 Heart of Darkness(1902), Nostromo (1904)  
 William Golding(1911-1993):  
 Lord of the Flies(1954), Inheritors (1955), Rites of Passage (1980)  
 George Orwell (1903-1950)  
 Animal Farm(1945), Nineteen-Eighty-Four (1948)  
 Chinua Achebe (1930):

Things Fall Apart (1958)

Ahmad Ali:

The Twilight to Dehli

### LITERARY PROSE: 16<sup>th</sup> TO 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

Francis Bacon(1561-1626)

Bacon Essays(1597-1625)

Jonathan Swift(1667-1745):

Gulliver's Travels(1726), The Battle of the Books, A Tale of Tub (1704)

Lytton Strachey(1880-1932):

Eminent Victorians(1918)

Bertrand Russell(1872-1970):

The Unpopular Essays, The Conquest of Happiness)

Aldous Huxley(19\_1963):

Adonis and Alphabet

Edward W. Said(1935-2003):

Culture and Imperialism(1993)

### LITERARY CRITICISM

Aristotle(384-322 BC):

Poetics

Philip Sidney (1554-1586):

An Apologie for Poetry(1595)

William Wordsworth(1770-1850):

Preface to Lyrical Ballad(1798)

S.T. Coleridge(1772-1834):

Biographia Literaria(1798)

T.S. Eliot(1888\_1965):

The Tradition and the Individual Talent,

Metaphysical Poets, Function of Criticism

Catherine Belsey:

Critical Practice

Raymond Williams(1921-1988):

Modern Tragedy

I.A. Richard:

### Practical Criticism

### AMERICAN LITERATURE

Emily Dickinson(1830-1886)

Robert Frost (1874-1963)

Sylvia Plath(1932-1963)

Adrienne Rich(1929-2013)

Richard Wilbur(1921)

John Ashbery(1928)

Eugene O Neill (1888-1953):

Long Days Journey into Night (1956), Mourning

Becomes Electra, Strange Interlude

Tennessee Williams (1911-1983):

The Glass Menagerie (1945), A Streetcar

Named Desire(1947)

Arthur Miller (1915-2005):

All My Sons(1947), The Death of A

Salesman(1949), The Crucible

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961):

Farewell to Arms(1929), The Sun Also

Rises(1926), For Whom the Bell Tolls(1940),

The Old Man and the Sea(1952)

William Faulkner(1897-1962):

Sound and Fury (1929), Light in August(1932),

Absalom, Absalom(1936)

Tony Morison((B)1931):

Sula (1973), Song of Soloman (1977),

Jazz(1992), Beloved(1987), Paradise (1998)

### THE FIRST AMERICAN LITERATURE: NATIVE AMERICANS

Communicated orally

Myths and legends

Focus on nature; creation stories

ENLIGHTENMENT (1607-1800)

(TWO phases: Pilgrims/religion &

Patriots/politics)



### The Age of Faith (1607-1750)

#### I. Historical Context

##### A. Puritans and Pilgrims

1. separated from the Anglican church of England
  2. religion dominated their lives and writings
- ##### B. Work ethic - belief in hard work and simple, no-frills living

#### II. Genre/Style

- ##### A. sermons, diaries, personal narratives, slave narratives
- ##### B. instructive
- ##### C. plain style

### MAJOR WRITERS

#### A. Anne Bradstreet (1612-1672)

1. first published American poet
2. "To My Dear and Loving Husband"
3. "If ever two were one, then surely we. If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee."

#### B. Edward Taylor (1645-1729)

1. Minister; considered the finest Puritan poet
2. "Huswifery"
3. "Make me, O Lord, Thy spinning wheel complete"

#### C. Jonathan Edwards

1. Minister
2. "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
3. View of God as punitive and distant; view of man as basically evil

#### D. John Smith (1580-1631)

1. General History of Virginia
2. Pocahontas legend
3. Adventurer; writer; difficult to get along with

#### IV. Related Modern Works

- ##### A. The Crucible, by Arthur Miller (Salem Witch Trials a metaphor for McCarthyism)

- ##### B. Half-Hanged Mary, by Margaret Atwood (poem)

### THE AGE OF REASON (1750-1800)

#### I. Historical context

- ##### A. American Revolution; growth of patriotism
- ##### B. Development of American character/democracy
- ##### C. Use of reason as opposed to faith alone

#### II. Genre/Style

- ##### A. political pamphlets, essays, travel writing, speeches, documents
- ##### B. instructive in values; highly ornate writing style

#### III. Major writers

##### A. Abigail Adams (wife of John Adams)

1. In letters, Abigail Adams campaigned for women's rights
2. Provided a glimpse of the Rev. period

##### B. Ben Franklin

1. Autobiography & Poor Richard's Almanac
2. Symbol of success gained by hard work and common sense
3. "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."
4. "God helps them that help themselves."
5. "Haste makes waste."

##### C. Thomas Jefferson

1. Declaration of Independence
2. Considered the finest writer of the era
3. "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal..."

##### D. Thomas Paine

1. Pamphleteer
2. "The American Crisis" helped propel us into war
3. Remains a model of effective propaganda

4. "These are the times that try men's souls."

## ROMANTICISM (1800-1855)

I. Historical context

A. Expansion of book publishing, magazines, newspapers

B. Industrial Revolution

C. Abolitionist movement

II. Genre/Style

A. Short stories, novels, poetry,

B. Imagination over reason; intuition over fact

C. Focused on the fantastic of human experience

D. Writing that can be interpreted 2 ways: surface and in depth

E. Focus on inner feelings

F. Gothic literature (sub-genre of Romanticism)

1. Use of the supernatural

2. Characters with both evil and good characteristics

3. Dark landscapes; depressed characters

### MAJOR WRITERS

A. Washington Irving (1789-1851)

1. first famous American writer; called "father of American Lit"

2. wrote short stories, travel books, satires

3. legend of Sleepy Hollow: terrified generations of children

4. Rip Van Winkle: created success from failure; the antihero

5. "Devil and Tom Walker": an encounter-with-the-devil tale

B. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)

1. wrote about sin and guilt; consequences of pride, selfishness, etc

2. The Scarlet Letter

3. Short stories ("The Minister's Black Veil")

C. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)

1. lousy childhood; substance abuse problems; reviled in his day

2. created the modern short story and detective story

3. Poems: "The Raven", "Bells", "Annabel Lee", "Dream"

4. Attacked 2 long-standing conventions: a poem has to be long; it must teach a lesson

5. Short stories: "Fall of the House of Usher", "Pit and the Pendulum"

6. inspired future detective/horror stories: Sherlock Holmes, Norman Bates, Freddy Kruger, etc

D. Herman Melville (1819-1891)

1. ranked as one of America's top novelists, but recognized by few in his own time

2. Moby Dick

(A) didn't sell; only his friend NH liked it; not reprinted for 60 yrs.

(B) now considered America's greatest prose epic

### THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS (1840-1855)

1. Transcendentalism: stressed individualism, intuition, nature, self-reliance

2. Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)

(A) his writings helped establish the philosophy of individualism, an idea deeply embedded in American culture

(B) "Nature"

(C) "Self-Reliance"

3. Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)

(A) resisted materialism; chose simplicity, individualism

(B) Walden

1. lived on Walden Pond for 2+ years
2. a guidebook for life, showing how to live wisely in a world designed to make wise living impossible
- (C) "Civil Disobedience": a primer for nonviolent protest
- New Poetic Forms
1. Walt Whitman (1819-1892)
  - (A) rejected conventional themes, forms, subjects
  - (B) used long lines to capture the rhythm of natural speech, free verse, everyday vocabulary
  - (C) "Song of Myself"
  - (D) "I Hear America Singing"
  - e. "O Captain My Captain"
2. Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)
  - (A) her poetry broke with convention: didn't look right; didn't rhyme; too bold; too radical
  - (B) concrete imagery, forceful language, unique style
  - (D) wrote 1775 poems, published only 7 in her life
  - e. "Because I could not stop for Death--"
  - f. "My life closed twice before its close--"
  - g. "The Soul selects her own Society--"
3. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow  
"A Psalm of Life"
4. William Cullen Bryant
5. Oliver Wendell Holmes
6. James Russell Lowell  
"The First Snowfall"
7. Paul Laurence Dunbar  
"We Wear the Mask"
8. Edwin A. Robinson  
"Richard Cory"
- REALISM (1865-1915)
- I. Historical context

- A. Civil War brings demand for a "truer" type of literature that doesn't idealize people or places
- B. People in society defined by "class"; materialism
- C. Reflect ideas of Darwin (survival of the fittest) and Marx (how money and class structure control a nation)
- II. Genre/Style
- A. Realism
  1. a reaction against romanticism; told it like it was
  2. focus on lives of ordinary people; rejected heroic and adventurous
  3. anti-materialism; rejected the new "class" system
  4. view of nature as a powerful and indifferent force beyond man's control
- B. Naturalism (sub-genre of Realism)
  1. like Realism but a darker view of the world
  2. the universe is unpredictable; fate is determined by chance; free will is an illusion
  3. characters' lives shaped by forces they can't understand or control
- C. Novels, short stories
- D. Often aims to change a specific social problem
- E. Dominant themes: survival, fate, violence, nature as an indifferent force

### MAJOR WRITERS

- A. The Civil War (1855-1865)
  1. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896)
    - (A) The most famous woman of her day
    - (B) Uncle Tom's Cabin
      - (1). most influential book of the 19th Century; 1st to sell 1 mil. copies

- (2). one of the most effective documents of propaganda; helped fuel the Civil War
- 2. Frederick Douglas (1817-1895)
  - (A) an escaped slave; one of the most effective orators of his day
  - (B) influential newspaper writer; militant abolitionist; diplomat
  - (C) autobiography an instant and enduring classic of courage
- B. The Frontier (1865-1915)
  - 1. Mark Twain (1835-1910)
    - (A) Samuel Langhorne Clemens is widely thought to be the greatest American humorist and one of our greatest novelists
    - (B) used vernacular, exaggeration, deadpan narrator to create humor
    - (C) Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County (tall tale)
    - (D) Adventures of Tom Sawyer
  - e. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (one of America's most influential novels)
  - f. Life on the Mississippi (a memoir)
  - g. The Prince and the Pauper
  - h. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court
- 2. Stephen Crane (1871-1900) (Naturalist)
  - (A) Crane attacked patriotism, individualism, organized religion; confronted the meaninglessness of the world
  - (B) Crane's writing known for its images & symbolism
  - (C) Red Badge of Courage (most famous work; set in Civil War)
  - (D) The Open Boat (man vs Nature's indifference)
  - e. An Episode of War (short story)
- 3. Jack London
  - (A) pushed Naturalism to its limits

- (B) Call of the Wild (tame dog forced to revert to his original primitive state)
- (C) To Build a Fire (survival of the fittest)
- 4. The Local Colorists (1865-1930)
  - (A) Regional writers tried to capture the essence of a particular area, or its "local color"
  - (B) Bret Harte (1836-1902)
    - (1). the Old West
    - (2). Outcasts of Poker Flat
  - (C) Kate Chopin (1851-1904)
    - (1). the Louisiana bayou
    - (2). The Awakening
  - (D) Willa Cather (1873-1947)
    - (1). life on the Nebraska prairie
    - (2). won Pulitzer Prize

### MODERNISM (1915-1945)

- I. Historical context
  - A. Overwhelming technological changes
  - B. World War I first war of mass destruction
  - C. Grief over loss of past; fear of eroding traditions
  - D. Rise of youth culture
- II. Genre/Style
  - A. Dominant mood: alienation/disconnection
  - B. Writing highly experimental: use of fragments, stream of consciousness, interior dialogue
  - C. Writers seek to create a unique style

### MAJOR WRITERS

- A. Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)
  - 1. Writing style: concise, direct, spare, objective, precise, rhythmic
  - 2. Major works include The Sun Also Rises, A Farewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls, The Old Man and the Sea

3. a larger than life hero; big game hunter; sport fisherman; headliner; won Pulitzer Prize and Nobel Prize for Literature

B. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940)

1. The Great Gatsby (ironic and tragic treatment of the American success myth)
2. his work and life illustrate American culture of the 1920's

C. William Faulkner (1897-1962)

1. As I Lay Dying
2. The Sound and the Fury (his masterpiece)
- C. the most original writer of his time

D. primary subject was his heritage: Southern memory, reality, myth

D. John Steinbeck (1902-1968)

1. Grapes of Wrath (combined naturalism & symbolism to express outrage and compassion for the plight of the farmers displaced by the Depression & Dustbowl)
2. Of Mice and Men
3. The Pearl
4. belief in the need for social justice; hope that people can learn from the suffering of others

### DRAMA

A. Tennessee Williams (1911-1983)

1. Writing style - playwright
2. Major works include A Streetcar Named Desire, The Glass Menagerie, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, & Baby Doll
3. concerns with traditional values of the American South and the aggressive, rapidly-changing world of modern America(A)
4. Personal: Homosexual, many of his characters grapple with their sexuality.

B. Arthur Miller (1915-2005)

1. Writing style - playwright and essayist

2. Major works include Death of a Salesman, The Crucible, Misfits, & All My Sons

3. Major Themes: American Dream and the common man's inability to achieve it.

4. Tragic Figure (Aristotle)

5. Jewish American, Communism, and Hollywood

### MAJOR 20TH CENTURY POETS

(Pound & Eliot were the 2 most influential poets and critics of their era) They dictated the tone, direction, and subject matter for a generation of poets.)

A. Ezra Pound

A. Imagism (ordinary language, free verse, concentrated word pictures)

B. Committed treason

C. spent a decade in a mental hospital

B. T. S. Eliot

1. Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock (what is our place in the universe? how can anyone love and communicate with anyone else?)

2. The Waste-Land (the failure of Western civilization, illustrated by WWI)

C. Robert Frost (1874-1963)

1. America's best known and best-loved poet

2. traditional verse forms; plain speech of rural New Englanders

3. Death of the Hired Man

4. Birches

5. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

6. The Road Not Taken

7. Mending Wall

D. E. E. Cummings

1. Edward Estlin

2. played around with form, punctuation, spelling, type style, grammar, imagery, rhythm, syntax

E. Carl Sandburg

1. One of the Chicago poets
2. Describes everyday Americans, positive tone, simple words, easy to understand, free verse

### THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE (1915-1929)

- A. A black cultural movement that emerged in Harlem during the 20's; literature, music and art flourished
- B. Langston Hughes: most successful black writer in America; wrote poetry, drama, novels, songs, movie scripts, etc
- C. Countee Cullen: the "black Keats" for his youth, skill as a poet, use of traditional forms
- D. Zora Neale Hurston: rediscovered by the women's movement in the 70's
- E. Jean Toomer: "Cane" regarded as one of the most influential works of the era
- F. Claude McKay: poetry evokes the heritage of his native Jamaica

CONTEMPORARY (1945-present)

### I. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- A. Media saturated culture: people observe life as media presents it rather than experiencing life directly
- B. Insistence that values are not permanent but only "local" or "historical"; media culture interprets values
- C. Post WWII prosperity
- D. People beginning a new century and new millennium
- E. Social protest

### II. GENRE/STYLE

- A. Lines of reality blurred; mix of fantasy and nonfiction
- B. No heroes/Anti-heroes
- C. Concern with individual in isolation
- D. Detached, unemotional, usually humorless
- E. Emergence of ethnic and women writers

### II. MAJOR WRITERS

- A. Beat writers (pre-hippie, highly intellectual, anti-Tradition)
  1. William S. Burroughs (Naked Lunch)
  2. Jack Kerouac (On the Road)
  3. Allen Ginsberg (Howl)
  4. Countered the hidden despair of the 50's with wildly exuberant language and behavior
- B. Confessional poets
  1. Sylvia Plath (most famous; suicide)
  2. Anne Sexton (Pul. Prize; suicide)
  3. Robert Lowell (10 volumes of brilliant anguished work)
  4. Used the anguish of their own lives to explore America's hidden despair
- C. J. D. Salinger (Catcher in the Rye became the symbol for a generation of disaffected youth)
- D. Flannery O'Conner (Southern Gothic)
- E. James Thurber (America's most popular humorist in 30's & 40's; The Secret Life of Walter Mitty)
- F. Multicultural Literature
  1. Jewish American literature (50's & 60's)
    - (A) Bernard Malamud 1914-1986 (The Natural; myth-maker, parables)
    - (B) Elie Wiesel (B)1928 (holocaust survivor)
  2. African American literature (rise of black militancy and the civil rights movement in the 50's and 60's)

- (A) Ralph Ellison 1914-1994 (Invisible Man: theme that society willfully ignores blacks)  
 (B) Gwendolyn Brooks (B)1917 (1st black female poet to win Pul. Prize; We Real Cool)  
 (C) Maya Angelou (B)1928 (I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings; strong African-American women)  
 (D) Alice Walker (B)1944 (The Color Purple: poor oppressed black women in early 1900's)
- e. Toni Morrison (B) 1931 (Beloved: slavery from the pov of slaves.)
3. Native American literature  
 (A) N. Scott Momaday (B)1934  
 (B) Louise Erdrich (B)1954
4. Latino-American literature  
 (A) Julia Alvarez (B)1950  
 (B) Sandra Cisneros (B)1954
5. Asian-American literature  
 (A) Maxine Hong Kingston (B)1940  
 (B) Amy Tan (B)1952
- G. New Frontiers  
 I. John Updike ((B)1932)  
 A. Witches of Eastwick  
 B. Protestant small-town middle-class life  
 II. Truman Capote (1924-1984)

- A. In Cold Blood  
 B. The nonfiction novel  
 III. Stephen King ((B)1947)  
 A. Carrie, The Shining, Salem's Lot, The Stand, etc.  
 B. Thrilling psychological horror  
 C. Best-selling novelist ever  
 D. Pen name: Richard Bachman

#### IV. JOYCE CAROL OATES ((B) 1938)

- A. great versatility  
 B. one of the most productive contemporary writers

#### British and Irish Winners of Nobel Prize in Literature

- 1907 Rudyard Kipling  
 1923 W.B. Yeats  
 1925 George Bernard Shaw  
 1932 John Galsworthy  
 1948 T.S. Eliot  
 1953 Winston Churchill  
 1969 Samuel Beckett  
 1983 William Golding  
 1995 Seamus Heaney

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ENGLISH

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## Vocabulary for Synonyms, Antonyms and Sentence Completion Questions

The following list of synonyms and antonyms has been derived from the past papers as well as vocabulary similar to the questions asked before for extra help in preparation. Most of these have been recurring throughout the previously held exams and the chances of repetition will allow candidates to prepare well. An added variety of synonyms and antonyms have been added for further help of candidates.

Word	Synonyms (Similar)	Antonyms (Opposite)
Abate	moderate, decrease	aggravate, supplement
Abject	despicable, servile	commendable, praiseworthy
Abjure	forsake, renounce	approve, sanction
Abortive	vain, unproductive	effectual, productive
Absolve	pardon, forgive	compel, accuse
Accord	agreement, harmony	disagreement, discord
Acrimony	harshness, bitterness	courtesy, benevolence
Adamant	stubborn, inflexible	flexible, soft
Adherent	follower, disciple	rival, adversary
Adjunct	joined, added	separated, subtracted
Admonish	counsel, reprove	approve, applaud
Adversity	misfortune, calamity	prosperity, fortune
Alien	foreigner, outsider	native, resident
Allay	pacify, soothe	aggravate, excite
Alleviate	abate, relieve	aggravate, enhance
Allure	entice, fascinate	repulse, repel
Amalgamation	admixture, alloy, amalgam, blend, cocktail, combination	component, constituent, element, ingredient
Amplify	enlarge, extend	lessen, contract
Antipathy	hostility, aversion	admiration, fascination
Annihilate	crush, decimate, demolish, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, finish off	bear, build, construct, create, fix, aid, approve

Apathy	unconcern, indifference	concern, care
Arraign	charge, blame	exculpate, pardon
Audacity	boldness, arrogance	mildness, cowardice
Authentic	genuine, reliable	fictitious, unreal
Awkward	clumsy, rough	clever, apt
Axiom	maxim, truth	absurdity, blunder
Baffle	frustrate, perplex	compose, facilitate
Bane	affliction, curse, nemesis, scourge	benefit, blessing, boon, felicity
Barbarous	uncivilized, savage	cultured, humane
Benevolence	humanity, generosity	malevolence, inhumanity
Bewitching	magical, fascinating	repulsive, repugnant
Bizarre	absurd, crazy, fanciful, fantastic	realistic, reasonable
Bleak	dismal, gloomy	bright, pleasant
Brittle	delicate, fragile	tough, enduring
Bustle	haste, flurry	slowness, quiet
Canny	astute, clear-eyed, clear-sighted	unknowing
Calamity	adversity, misfortune	happiness, fortune
Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	compassionate, tender
Calumny	defamation, aspersion	commendation, praise
Capable	competent, affable	incompetent, inept
Captivate	charm, fascinate	disillusion, offend
Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	freedom, liberty
Cataclysm	alluvion, bath, cataract, deluge, flood, flood tide,	blessing, boon, good fortune, good luck,

Cavity	<u>inundation</u> , <u>Niagara</u> , <u>overflow</u>	<u>happiness</u> <u>miracle</u> <u>wonder</u> <u>success</u>
Chaste	<u>depth</u> , <u>depression</u>	<u>elevation</u> , <u>projection</u>
Chastely	<u>terminate</u> , <u>desist</u> <u>virtuous</u> , <u>pure</u>	<u>begin</u> , <u>originate</u> <u>sullied</u> , <u>lustful</u>
Chastise	<u>bold</u> , <u>brash</u> , <u>saucy</u> , <u>impudent</u> , <u>insolent</u> , <u>nervy</u>	<u>meek</u> , <u>mousy</u> (or <u>mousey</u> ), <u>retiring</u> , <u>shy</u> , <u>timid</u>
Conjecture	<u>punish</u> , <u>admonish</u> <u>guess</u> , <u>shot</u> , <u>supposition</u> , <u>surmise</u>	<u>cheer</u> , <u>encourage</u> <u>proof</u> , <u>reality</u> , <u>truth</u> , <u>calculation</u> , <u>certainty</u> , <u>fact</u> , <u>measurement</u>
Compassion	<u>kindness</u> , <u>sympathy</u>	<u>cruelty</u> , <u>barbarity</u>
Comprise	<u>include</u> , <u>contain</u>	<u>reject</u> , <u>lack</u>
Complex	<u>compound</u> , <u>network</u> , <u>structure</u> <u>system</u>	<u>division</u> , <u>separation</u>
Concede	<u>yield</u> , <u>permit</u>	<u>deny</u> , <u>reject</u>
Concur	<u>approve</u> , <u>agree</u>	<u>differ</u> , <u>disagree</u>
Consent	<u>agree</u> , <u>permit</u>	<u>object</u> , <u>disagree</u>
Consequence	<u>effect</u> , <u>outcome</u>	<u>origin</u> , <u>start</u>
Consolidate	<u>solidify</u> , <u>strengthen</u>	<u>separate</u> , <u>weaken</u>
Conspicuous	<u>prominent</u> , <u>obvious</u>	<u>concealed</u> , <u>hidden</u>
Convenient	<u>acceptable</u> , <u>advantageous</u> , <u>agreeable</u> , <u>available</u> , <u>beneficial</u> , <u>comfortable</u> , <u>conductive</u>	<u>bad</u> , <u>disadvantageous</u> <u>disagreeable</u> , <u>harmful</u> , <u>hindering</u> , <u>hurtful</u>
Contempt	<u>scorn</u> , <u>disregard</u>	<u>regard</u> , <u>praise</u>
Contradict	<u>deny</u> , <u>oppose</u>	<u>approve</u> , <u>confirm</u>
Contrary	<u>dissimilar</u> , <u>conflicting</u>	<u>similar</u> , <u>alike</u>
Crumble	<u>atrophy</u> , <u>decay</u> , <u>decline</u> , <u>degenerate</u> , <u>descend</u>	<u>ameliorate</u> , <u>improve</u> , <u>meliorate</u>
Cynical	<u>misanthropic</u> , <u>pessimistic</u>	<u>un-cynical</u>
Dainty	<u>elegant</u> , <u>delicate</u>	<u>clumsy</u> , <u>coarse</u>
Dangle	<u>droop</u> , <u>flap</u> , <u>hang</u> , <u>sling</u> , <u>sway</u> , <u>swing</u>	<u>disenchant</u> , <u>disgust</u>

		<u>dissuade</u> , <u>repulse</u> , <u>turn off</u>
Decay	<u>collapse</u> , <u>decompose</u>	<u>flourish</u> , <u>progress</u>
Deceit	<u>deception</u> , <u>artifice</u>	<u>veracity</u> , <u>sincerity</u>
Decipher	<u>interpret</u> , <u>reveal</u>	<u>misinterpret</u> , <u>distort</u>
Dedicate	<u>devote</u> , <u>consecrate</u>	<u>refuse</u> , <u>negate</u>
Defer	<u>prolong</u> , <u>suspend</u>	<u>accelerate</u> , <u>expedite</u>
Defile	<u>contaminate</u> , <u>pollute</u>	<u>purify</u> , <u>sanctity</u>
Defray	<u>spend</u> , <u>pay</u>	<u>disclaim</u> , <u>repudiate</u>
Deficit	<u>crunch</u> , <u>dearth</u> , <u>deficiency</u> , <u>drought</u> (also <u>drouth</u> ), <u>failure</u>	<u>abundance</u> , <u>adequacy</u> , <u>amplitude</u> , <u>opulence</u>
Deliberate	<u>cautious</u> , <u>intentional</u>	<u>rash</u> , <u>sudden</u>
Delicious	<u>palatable</u> , <u>tasteful</u>	<u>distasteful</u> , <u>unsavoury</u>
Demolish	<u>ruin</u> , <u>devastate</u>	<u>repair</u> , <u>construct</u>
Deprive	<u>despoil</u> , <u>divest</u>	<u>restore</u> , <u>renew</u>
Deride	<u>mock</u> , <u>taunt</u>	<u>inspire</u> , <u>encourage</u>
Despicable	<u>worthless</u> , <u>shameless</u>	<u>worthy</u> , <u>decent</u>
Devilish	<u>baroque</u> , <u>excessive</u> , <u>exorbitant</u> , <u>extravagant</u> , <u>extreme</u> , <u>fancy</u> , <u>immoderate</u> , <u>inordinate</u>	<u>middling</u> , <u>moderate</u> , <u>modest</u> , <u>reasonable</u> , <u>temperate</u>
Disdain	<u>detest</u> , <u>despise</u>	<u>approve</u> , <u>praise</u>
Disgorge	<u>regurgitate</u> , <u>discharge</u> , <u>retch</u> , <u>spew</u>	<u>bottle (up)</u> , <u>contain</u> , <u>restrain</u> , <u>shut</u>
Disparate	<u>different</u> , <u>dissimilar</u> , <u>distant</u> , <u>distinct</u> , <u>distinctive</u>	<u>alike</u> , <u>identical</u> , <u>indistinguishable</u> <u>kin</u>
Eccentric	<u>strange</u> , <u>abnormal</u>	<u>natural</u> , <u>conventional</u>
Ecstasy	<u>delight</u> , <u>exultation</u>	<u>despair</u> , <u>calamity</u> , <u>depression</u>
Efface	<u>destroy</u> , <u>obliterate</u>	<u>retain</u> , <u>maintain</u>
Elevate	<u>dignify</u> , <u>heighten</u>	<u>deprecate</u> , <u>denounce</u>
Eliminate	<u>expel</u> , <u>oust</u>	<u>restore</u> , <u>accept</u>

Eloquence	expression, fluency	halting, stammering
Emanipate	discharge, disenfranchise, enlarge	bind, confine, enchain, fetter, restrain
Encumbrance	hindrance, obstacle	incentive, stimulant
Endeavour	undertake, aspire	cease, quit
Enormous	colossal, mammoth	diminutive, negligible
Epitome	precise, example	increment, expansion
Equivocal	uncertain, hazy	obvious, lucid
Eradicate	destroy, exterminate	secure, plant
Esteem	respect, regard	ridicule, spurn
Eternal	perpetual, endless	temporary, momentary
Evade	avoid, elude	acknowledge, confront
Evident	obvious, apparent	obscure, concealed
Expedient	advantageous, desirable, feasible	
Judicious, opportune	disadvantageous, impossible, unfeasible, unreasonable, unwise	
Exemplify	demonstrate, illustrate, instance	demonstrate, illustrate, instance
Fabricate	construct, produce	destroy, dismantle
Fallacy	delusion, mistake	veracity, truth
Falter	stumble, demur	persist, endure
Fanatical	narrow-minded, biased	liberal, tolerant
Fantastic	fanciful, uncommon	ordinary, normal
Feeble	weak, frail	strong, robust
Ferocious	cruel, fierce	gentle, sympathetic
Feud	strife, quarrel	fraternity, harmony
Fleeting	transient, temporary	enduring, eternal
Fimsy	trifling, transparent	firm, tenacious
Fluctuate	deflect, vacillate	stabilize, resolve
Forsake	desert, renounce	hold, maintain

Fragile	weak, infirm	enduring, tough
Frantic	violent, agitated	subdued, gentle
Frivolous	petty, worthless	solemn, significant
Frugality	economy, providence	lavishness, extravagance
Gloom	obscurity, darkness	delight, mirth
Glut	stuff, satiate	starve, abstain
Glid	bow, breeze, brush, coast	flounder, struggle
Gorgeous	magnificent, dazzling	dull, unpretentious
Gracious	courteous, beneficent	rude, unforgiving
Grisly	disgusting, atrocious	pleasing, attractive
Grudge	hatred, aversion	benevolence, affection
Guile	cunning, deceit	honesty, frankness
Hallucination	illusion, phantom, aberration, apparition, fantasy	reality, experience, fact, truth
Hamper	retard, prevent	promote, facilitate
Haphazard	random, unsorted	considered, arranged
Hapless	unfortunate, ill-fated	fortunate, lucky
Hanged	attach, bend, drape, drift, flap, float	abandon, detach, disregard, forget
Harass	irritate, molest	assist, comfort
Haughty	arrogant, pompous	humble, submissive
Hazard	Peril, danger	conviction, security
Heretic	non-conformist, secularist	conformable, religious
Hideous	frightful, shocking	attractive, alluring
Hypocrisy	deception, affectation	sincerity, honesty
Hypothetical	debatable, imaginary, problematic, speculative, theoretical, vague	certain, definite, factual, real, sure
Icon	figure, idol, picture, portrait, symbol	nobody, non-celebrity

Indigenous	<u>aboriginal</u> , <u>autochthonous</u> , <u>born</u>	<u>nonindigenous</u> , <u>nonnative</u>
Infinitesimal	<u>atomic</u> , <u>bitsy</u> , <u>bitty</u> , <u>itty-bitty</u> (or <u>itsy-bitsy</u> ), <u>little bitty</u> , <u>microscopic</u>	<u>astronomical</u> (also <u>astronomic</u> ), <u>colossal</u> , <u>cosmic</u> (also <u>cosmical</u> ), <u>elephantine</u> , <u>enormous</u> , <u>giant</u>
Investigate	<u>consider</u> , <u>examine</u> , <u>explore</u> , <u>inspect</u> , <u>interrogate</u>	<u>answer</u> , <u>forget</u> , <u>ignore</u> , <u>neglect</u>
Immaculate	<u>unsullied</u> , <u>spotless</u>	<u>defiled</u> , <u>tarnished</u>
Immense	<u>huge</u> , <u>enormous</u>	<u>puny</u> , <u>insignificant</u>
Immerse	<u>submerge</u> , <u>involve</u>	<u>emerge</u> , <u>uncover</u>
Imminent	<u>impending</u> , <u>brewing</u>	<u>distant</u> , <u>receding</u>
Immunity	<u>prerogative</u> , <u>privilege</u>	<u>blame</u> , <u>censure</u>
Impair	<u>diminish</u> , <u>deteriorate</u>	<u>restore</u> , <u>revive</u>
Impartial	<u>just</u> , <u>unbiased</u>	<u>prejudiced</u> , <u>biased</u>
Impediment	<u>hurdle</u> , <u>obstruction</u>	<u>assistance</u> , <u>concurrence</u>
Impious	<u>irreligious</u> , <u>unholy</u>	<u>pious</u> , <u>devout</u>
Impute	<u>attribute</u> , <u>ascribe</u>	<u>exculpate</u> , <u>support</u>
Inane	<u>empty</u> , <u>meaningless</u> , <u>pointless</u> , <u>senseless</u>	<u>meaningful</u> , <u>significant</u>
Inclination	<u>disposition</u> , <u>affection</u>	<u>disinclination</u> , <u>indifference</u>
Incompetent	<u>inefficient</u> , <u>unskilled</u>	<u>dexterous</u> , <u>skilled</u>
Incongruous	<u>inappropriate</u> , <u>absurd</u>	<u>compatible</u> , <u>harmonious</u>
Inevitable	<u>unavoidable</u> , <u>ascertained</u>	<u>unlikely</u> , <u>doubtful</u>
Infringe	<u>violate</u> , <u>encroach</u>	<u>comply</u> , <u>concur</u>
Ingenuous	<u>undisguised</u> , <u>naive</u>	<u>wily</u> , <u>crafty</u>
Innuate	<u>allude</u> , <u>hint</u>	<u>conceal</u> , <u>camouflage</u>
Inspid	<u>tasteless</u> , <u>vapid</u>	<u>delicious</u> , <u>luscious</u>
Insolvent	<u>indigent</u> , <u>destitute</u>	<u>wealthy</u> , <u>solvent</u>

Instil	<u>inculcate</u> , <u>inject</u>	<u>eradicate</u> , <u>extract</u>
Intricate	<u>tangled</u> , <u>complicated</u>	<u>regulated</u> , <u>orderly</u>
Intrigue	<u>scheme</u> , <u>conspiracy</u>	<u>candour</u> , <u>sincerity</u>
Intrinsic	<u>genuine</u> , <u>fundamental</u>	<u>extraneous</u> , <u>incidental</u>
Invective	<u>accusation</u> , <u>censure</u>	<u>approval</u> , <u>acclamation</u>
Invincible	<u>unconquerable</u> , <u>impregnable</u>	<u>effeminate</u> , <u>languid</u>
Inquisitive	<u>analytical</u> , <u>noisy</u> , <u>big-eyed</u> , <u>challenging</u> , <u>forward</u> , <u>impertinent</u> , <u>inquiring</u>	<u>incurious</u> , <u>indifferent</u> , <u>unconcerned</u> , <u>uninterested</u>
Irrepressible	<u>irresistible</u> , <u>unconfined</u>	<u>composed</u> , <u>hesitant</u>
Jaded	<u>tired</u> , <u>exhausted</u>	<u>renewed</u> , <u>recreated</u>
Jejune	<u>dull</u> , <u>boring</u>	<u>interesting</u> , <u>exciting</u>
Jovial	<u>frolicsome</u> , <u>cheerful</u>	<u>solemn</u> , <u>morose</u>
Jubilant	<u>rejoicing</u> , <u>triumphant</u>	<u>melancholy</u> , <u>depressing</u>
Judicious	<u>thoughtful</u> , <u>prudent</u>	<u>irrational</u> , <u>foolish</u>
Just	<u>honest</u> , <u>impartial</u>	<u>unequal</u> , <u>unfair</u>
Justify	<u>defend</u> , <u>exculpate</u>	<u>impute</u> , <u>arraign</u>
Juvenile	<u>young</u> , <u>tender</u>	<u>dotage</u> , <u>antiquated</u>
Keen	<u>sharp</u> , <u>poignant</u>	<u>vapid</u> , <u>insipid</u>
Kindred	<u>relation</u> , <u>species</u>	<u>unrelated</u> , <u>dissimilar</u>
Knave	<u>dishonest</u> , <u>scoundrel</u>	<u>paragon</u> , <u>innocent</u>
Knell	<u>death knell</u> , <u>last</u> , <u>blow</u>	<u>reconstruction</u> , <u>rediscovery</u>
Knotty	<u>Complicated</u> , <u>difficult</u>	<u>simple</u> , <u>manageable</u>
Lavish	<u>abundant</u> , <u>excessive</u>	<u>scarce</u> , <u>deficient</u>
Lax	<u>slack</u> , <u>careless</u>	<u>firm</u> , <u>reliable</u>
Lenient	<u>compassionate</u> , <u>merciful</u>	<u>cruel</u> , <u>severe</u>
Liabile	<u>accountable</u> , <u>bound</u>	<u>unaccountable</u> , <u>apt to</u>
Liberal	<u>magnanimous</u> , <u>generous</u>	<u>stingy</u> , <u>malicious</u>
Linger	<u>loiter</u> , <u>prolong</u>	<u>hasten</u> , <u>quicken</u>

Listless	indifferent, inattentive	brisk, attentive
Lucid	sound, rational	obscure, hidden
Lunacy	delusion, insanity	normalcy, sanity
Lure	attract, entice	repel, dissuade
Lurid	exaggerated, ghastly, gory, grim, grisly, horrifying, macabre, obscene	clean, delightful, dull, mild, moral, nice, pleasant, pleasing, upright, humble, modest
Luscious	palatable, delicious	unsavoury, tart
Luxuriant	profuse, abundant	scanty, meagre
Malice	animosity, animus, antipathy, bitterness, enmity, grudge, hatred	friendliness, friendship, good will, happiness, kindness
Melodious	melodic, musical, tuneful	discordant, grating, inharmonious
Minute	diminutive, miniature	large, colossal
Miraculous	marvelous, extraordinary	ordinary, trivial
Mitigate	alleviate, relieve	augment, enhance
Modest	humble, courteous	arrogant, pompous
Molest	harass, tease	console, soothe
Mollify	appease, assuage	irritate, infuriate
Momentous	notable, eventful	trivial, insignificant
Monotonous	irksome, tedious	varied, pleasant
Munificent	liberal, hospitable	frugal, penurious
Murky	dusky, dreary	bright shining
Mutinous	recalcitrant, insurgent	submissive, faithful
Mutual	joint, identical	separate, distinct
Myopic	nearsighted, shortsighted, biased, half-sighted	
Negligent	inattentive, careless	vigilant, careful
Niggardly	miser, covetous	generous, profuse
Nimble	prompt, brisk	sluggish, languid

Nonchalant	indifferent, negligent	attentive, considerate
Notion	approach, assumption, conception, impression, opinion, perception	being, concrete, reality, ignorance, misunderstanding, stupidity
Novice	tyro, beginner	veteran, ingenious
Noxious	baneful, injurious	healing, profitable
Nullify	cancel, annul	confirm, uphold
Numerous	profuse, various	scarce, deficient
Obstruct	impede, prevent	hasten, encourage
Obvious	evident, apparent	obscure, ambiguous
Occult	latent, ambiguous	intelligible, transparent
Odious	malevolent, obnoxious	engaging, fascinating
Offensive	abhorrent, arrogant	docile, compliant
Offspring	descendant, sibling	ancestor, forefather
Opaque	obscure, shady	transparent, bright
Oracular	cryptic, vague	lucid, distinct
Ordain	order, impose	revoke, abolish
Ornamental	decorative, adorned	unseemly, plain
Outbreak	eruption, insurrection	compliance, subjection
Outrage	offence, maltreatment	praise, favour
Overwhelm	triumph, subjugate	flounder, falter
Pamper	flatter, indulge	deny, disparage
Paramount	foremost, eminent	trivial, inferior
Peerless	matchless, unrivalled	mediocre, commonplace
Peevish	perverse, sullen	suave, amiable
Pertness	flippancy, impudence	modesty, diffidence
Perverse	petulant, obstinate	complacent, docile
Placid	tranquil, calm	turbulent, hostile
Pompous	haughty, arrogant	unpretentious, humble
Proliferate	accelerate, accumulate	contract, decrease

	appreciate, balloon,	diminish, dwindle, lessen
Precarious	doubtful, insecure	assured, undeniable
Predicament	plight, dilemma	resolution, confidence
Premature	precocious, untimely	belated, opportune
Prodigious	vast, enormous	unimpressive, diminutive
Prodigy	miracle, marvel	normal, average
Profligate	dissolute, degenerate	virtuous, upright
Profuse	lavish, abundant	scarce, scantily
Proscribe	prohibit, exclude	solicit, include
Protract	prolong, delay	abbreviate, curtail
Provoke	inflame, incite	pacify, comfort
Prudent	cautious, discreet	impetuous, unwise
Quack	impostor, deceiver	upright, unfeigned
Quaint	queer, strange	familiar, usual
Quarantine	seclude, screen	befriend, socialize
Quell	subdue, reduce	exacerbate, agitate
Questionable	dubious, disputable	reliable, authentic
Quibble	equivocate, prevaricate	unfeign, plain
Radiant	aglow, beaming, bright, glowing, sunny	dim, dull, lackluster, unbright, unbrilliant
Ratify	consent, approve	deny, dissent
Ravage	destroy, ruin	reconstruct, renovate
Rebate	abatement, deduction, discount, reduction	increase, rise, escalation
Redeem	recover, liberate	conserve, lose
Remnant	residue, piece	entire, whole
Remonstrate	censure, protest	agree, loud
Remorse	regret, penitence	ruthlessness, obduracy
Remote	inaccessible, farther	adjoining, adjacent
Rescind	annul, abrogate	delegate, permit
Resentment	displeasure, wrath	content, cheer
Retract	recant, withdraw	confirm, assert

Reverence	respect, esteem	disrespect, affront
Rout	vanquish, overthrow	succumb, withdraw
Rustic	rural uncivilised	cultured, refined
Ruthless	remorseless, inhumane	compassionate, lenient
Sarcastic	ironical, derisive	courteous, gracious
Saucy	impudent, insolent	modest, humble
Scanty	scarce, insufficient	lavish, multitude
Shabby	miserable, impoverished	prosperous, thriving
Shrewd	cunning, crafty	simple, imbecile
Slander	defame, malign	applaud, approve
Smudge	befoul, begrime, bemire, besmirch, blacken	clean, cleanse
Sneer	mock, scorn	flatter, praise
Solicit	entreat, implore	protest, oppose
Sporadic	intermittent, scattered	incessant, frequent
Squalid	dirty, filthy	tidy, attractive
Stain	blemish, tarnish	honour, purify
Stupor	lethargy, unconsciousness	sensibility, consciousness
Subsequent	consequent, following	Preceding, Previous
Substantial	considerable, solid	tenuous, fragile
Subvert	demolish, sabotage	generate, organise
Superficial	partial, shallow	profound, discerning
Sycophant	parasite, flatterer	devoted, loyal
Taboo	prohibit, ban	permit, consent
Taciturn	reserved, silent	talkative, extrovert
Tedious	wearisome, irksome	exhilarating, lively
Temperate	cool, moderate	boisterous, violent
Throng	assembly, crowd	dispersion, sparsity
Timid	diffident, coward	bold, intrepid
Tranquil	peaceful, composed	violent, furious
Transient	temporal, transitory	lasting, enduring

Trenchant	assertive, forceful	feeble, ambiguous
Trivial	trifling, insignificant	significant veteran
Tumultuous	violent, riotous	peaceful, harmonious
Tyro	beginner, learner	proficient, veteran
Umbrage	resentment, bitterness	sympathy, goodwill
Uncouth	awkward, ungraceful	elegant, graceful
Usurp	seize, wrest	restore, compensate
Utterly	completely, entirely	deficiently, incompletely
Vagrant	wanderer, roaming	steady, settled
Valid	genuine, authentic	fallacious, deceptive
Valour	bravery, prowess	fear, cowardice
Vanity	conceit, pretension	modesty, humility
Venerable	esteemed, honoured	unworthy, immature
Venom	poison, malevolence	antidote, benevolent
Veteran	ingenious, experienced	novice, tyro
Vicious	corrupt, obnoxious	noble, virtuous

Vigilant	cautious, alert	careless, negligent
Volatile	light, changing	heavy, ponderous
Vouch	confirm, consent	repudiate, prohibit
Vulgar	inelegant, offensive	elegant, civil
Waive	relinquish, remove	impose, clamp
Wan	pale, faded	bright, healthy
Wane	decline, dwindle	ameliorate, rise
Wary	cautious, circumspect	heedless, negligent
Wed	marry, combine	divorce, separate
Wicked	vicious, immoral	virtuous, noble
Wield	use, employ	forgo, avoid
Wilt	wither, perish	revive, bloom
Yearn	languish, crave	content, satisfy
Yell	shout, shriek	whisper, mutter
Yield	surrender, abdicate	resist, protest
Yoke	connect, harness	liberate, release
Zeal	eagerness, fervour	apathy, lethargy
Zenith	summit, apex	nadir, base
Zest	delight, enthusiasm	disgust, passive
Zig-zag	oblique, wayward	straight, unbent

## Synonyms

1. *Abate* means:

- A. Intensify
- B. revive
- C. escalate
- D. diminish

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Abate means to decrease or lessen so diminish is the correct option which means the same.

2. *Aboriginal* means:

- A. Indigenous
- B. emigrant
- C. uncanny
- D. foreign

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Aboriginal means being the first of its kind in a region. Indigenous is the Correct answer which means native or primitive.

3. *Abridge* means:

- A. Extend
- B. enlarge
- C. dilate
- D. condense

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Abridge means to lessen or shorten so Condense is the right answer which means to compress or make precise.

4. *Bane* means:

- A. Disaster
- B. comfort
- C. felicity

- D. blessing  
Correct answer: a  
Explanation: Bane means cause of ruin, misery. Disaster means state of extreme misfortune or misery.
5. *Barren* means:  
A. Fertile  
B. fruitful  
C. verdant  
D. infertile  
Correct answer: d  
Explanation: Barren means unproductive and desolate. Infertile is the correct option which means the same as barren.
6. *Caliber* means:  
A. Destitution  
B. inadequacy  
C. quality  
D. scarcity  
Correct answer: c  
Explanation: Caliber means a degree of worth or excellence. Quality means the same.
7. *Capricious* means:  
A. Fickle  
B. predictable  
C. uniform  
D. invariable  
Correct answer: a  
Explanation: capricious means unpredictable. Fickle means the same.
8. *Abhorrent* means:  
A. Agreeable  
B. loathsome  
C. savory  
D. pleasing  
Correct answer: b  
Explanation: Abhorrent means something that is offensive. Loathsome means a highly offensive thing. Both have same meanings.
9. *Repressed* means:  
A. Stifled  
B. confessed  
C. declared  
D. emitted  
Correct answer: a  
Explanation: Repressed means suppression of impulses or emotions. Stifle means to restrain oneself from acting on emotions.
10. *Monetary* means:  
A. Non-financial  
B. fiscal  
C. fleck  
D. whiff  
Correct answer: b  
Explanation: Monetary and fiscal both mean involving financial matters.
11. *Intrigue* means:  
A. Dismiss  
B. monotone  
C. fascinate  
D. neglect  
Correct answer: c  
Explanation: Intrigue and fascinate both means cause to be interested or curious.
12. *Impulsively* means:  
A. Deliberately  
B. cautiously  
C. consciously  
D. rashly  
Correct answer: d  
Explanation: Impulsively and rashly both means doing something in a foolhardy, incautious manner.
13. *Scoff* means:  
A. Praise  
B. agree  
C. taunt  
D. accept  
Correct answer: c  
Explanation: Scoff and taunt both means to harass with continuous criticism or showing contemptuous disregard.
14. *Incredulous* means:  
A. believable  
B. skeptical  
C. convinced  
D. naive  
Correct answer: b  
Explanation: Incredulous and skeptical both mean not willing to accept something or having doubt about the truth of that thing.
15. *Shudder* means:  
A. Steady  
B. firm  
C. tremble  
D. invoice  
Correct answer: c  
Explanation: Shudder and tremble both means to shake or vibrate involuntary.
16. *Vague* means:  
A. Ambiguous  
B. define  
C. obvious  
D. specific  
Correct answer: a



- Explanation: Vague and ambiguous both means not clearly understood or expressed. Something lacking clarity or distinctness.
17. Co. *temptuous* means:  
 A. Admiring  
 B. applauding  
 C. considerate  
 D. scornful  
 Correct answer: d  
 Explanation: Contemptuous and scornful both mean manifesting or expressing ridicule or disdain.
18. *Appalled* means:  
 A. Brave  
 B. bold  
 C. frightened  
 D. adventurous  
 Correct answer: c  
 Explanation: Appalled and frightened both mean to strike with fear, horror etc.
19. *Furor* means:  
 A. Pleasure  
 B. rage  
 C. pleasure  
 D. tameness  
 Correct answer: b  
 Explanation: Furor and rage both means a sudden outburst especially of anger.
20. *Sapling* means:  
 A. Seedling  
 B. roots  
 C. uproot  
 D. adult  
 Correct answer: a  
 Explanation: Sapling and seedling both means a young tree.
21. *Brace* means:  
 A. Weaken  
 B. support  
 C. loosen  
 D. relax  
 Correct means: b  
 Explanation: Brace and support both means to keep something firm or upright using woods iron etc. or material assistance.
22. *Loom* means:  
 A. Soil  
 B. rinse  
 C. wash  
 D. cleanliness  
 Correct answer: a  
 Explanation: Loom is a kind of rich soil consisting of clay and sand and other organic materials.
23. *Offend* means:  
 A. Please  
 B. gratify  
 C. annoy  
 D. reverence  
 Correct answer: c  
 Explanation: Offend means to annoy, to hurt, to displease etc.
24. *Whiff* means:  
 A. Sniff  
 B. fragrance  
 C. essence  
 D. aroma  
 Correct answer: a  
 Explanation: whiff and sniff both mean to perceive by inhaling through the nose.
25. *Fleck* means :  
 A. Mass  
 B. spot  
 C. stack  
 D. mess  
 Correct answer: b  
 Explanation: Fleck and spot both means a small contrary part of something. A small part different from the whole lot.
26. *Hollow* means:  
 A. Massive  
 B. peak  
 C. cavity  
 D. solid  
 Correct answer: c  
 Explanation: Hollow cavity both mean something having an empty space within a solid substance. Something excavated in the interior.
27. *Willow* means:  
 A. Oak  
 B. widow  
 C. animals  
 D. wax  
 Correct answer: a  
 Explanation: Willow is any of the numerous deciduous trees and shrubs of the genus *Salix* like oak, Cypress, avocado, etc.
28. *Rattle* means:  
 A. Silence  
 B. harmonious  
 C. clatter  
 D. hush  
 Correct answer: c  
 Explanation: Rattle and clatter means to make sharp loud continuous sounds.
29. *Suede* means:  
 A. Nylon

- B. shoes
- C. dusk
- D. suite

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Suede and nylon are forms of synthetic fibers. Suede is a leather with a napped surface.

30. *Indignation* means:

- A. Pleasure
- B. delight
- C. rage
- D. affinity

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Indignation and rage both mean the feeling of anger.

31. *Delirium* means:

- A. Insanity
- B. harmony
- C. dusk
- D. dejection

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Delirium and insanity are both state of mind in which the actions are incoherent, irregular and wild. State of violent mental agitation.

32. *Havoc* means:

- A. Cosmos
- B. adjustment
- C. chaos
- D. haven

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Havoc and Chaos both mean wide and general destruction, needless disturbance.

33. *Stout* means:

- A. Sturdy
- B. thin
- C. slender
- D. sleek

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Stout and sturdy both mean firm, materially strong, something having rugged physical strength.

34. *Profusion* means:

- A. Scarcity
- B. plenty
- C. paucity
- D. deprivation

Correct answer: b

Explanation: profusion and plenty both mean state of abundance; lavish supply.

35. *Heifer* means:

- A. calf
- B. cow
- C. bull
- D. hen

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Heifer is a calf; Young cow. Young of domestic cattle.

36. *Clench* means:

- A. Break
- B. grip
- C. kick
- D. liberate

Correct answer: b

Explanation: clench means to grip, hold in a tight grasp.

37. *Tyrant* means:

- A. Oppressor
- B. fair
- C. loving
- D. victim

Correct answer: a

Explanation: a person who uses power in a cruel way. An absolute ruler.

38. *Decree* means:

- A. Plea
- B. claim
- C. order
- D. appeal

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Decree is a legally binding order or command made by a court.

39. *Versatile* means:

- A. Limited
- B. static
- C. variable
- D. monotonous

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Versatile and variable both mean changeable or inconstant; competent in many areas and able to turn from one thing to another with ease.

40. *pacify* means:

- A. soothe
- B. excite
- C. enrage
- D. annoy

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Pacify and sooth both means to suppress anger, agitation or excitement.

41. *Afflict* means:

- A. Solace
- B. delight
- C. distress
- D. assist

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Afflict and distress both mean to cause great trouble and physical or psychological pain.

42. *Trifling* means:

- A. Significant
- B. trivial
- C. pivotal
- D. tickling

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Trifling and trivial both mean something that is of very low importance.

43. *Feeble* mean:

- A. Frail
- B. - mighty
- C. strong
- D. sturdy

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Feeble and frail both mean someone pathetically lacking physical energy, force or effectiveness.

44. *Exhort* means:

- A. Dissuade
- B. forbid
- C. encourage
- D. dismay

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Exhort and encourage both mean to use words such as cheers and shouts to incite to good deeds.

45. *Prodigious* mean:

- A. Ordinary
- B. Immense
- C. oblivious
- D. slight

Correct answer: b

Explanation: Prodigious and immense both mean so great in size and extent.

46. *Clamour* means:

- A. Outcry
- B. silence
- C. mutism
- D. calmness

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Clamour and outcry both mean loud and persistent noise from people.

47. *Oppressive* mean :

- A. Tyrannical
- B. mild
- C. submissive
- D. gentle

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Oppressive and tyrannical both mean someone marked by unjust severity and arbitrary behavior.

48. *Queer* means:

- A. Regular
- B. ordinary
- C. standard
- D. peculiar

Correct answer: d

Explanation: Queer and Peculiar both mean something deviating from the usual or expected. Something extraordinary.

49. *Acrid* means:

- A. Pungent
- B. pleasant
- C. savory
- D. cordial

Correct answer: a

Explanation: Imminent and pungent both mean strong and sharp, harsh or bitter.

50. *Myriad* means:

- A. Limited
- B. little
- C. infinite
- D. enumerable

Correct answer: c

Explanation: Myriad and infinite mean something too much to be countable. A large indefinite number.

## Antonyms

From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to the one in question.

1. Mangle
  - A. Disfigure
  - B. damage
  - C. mend
  - D. wreck

Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: Mangle means to injure badly or alter in such a form as unrecognizable. Mend means to alter for the better; heal or cure.
2. Exalt
  - A. Condemn
  - B. glorify
  - C. worship
  - D. praise

Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Exalt means to heighten or intensify, to praise or honor. Condemn means to express strong disapproval or declare or judge unfit for something.
4. Persecute
  - A. Harass
  - B. comfort
  - C. torture
  - D. afflict

Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: Persecute means to cause to suffer, to annoy. Comfort is an act of consoling, to relieve from affliction/pain.
5. Redemptive
  - A. Rescue
  - B. cleansing
  - C. danger
  - D. heaven

Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: Redemptive means to save someone from evil or danger. Danger means possibility of some threat or evil.
6. Wallow
  - A. Rejoice
  - B. roll
  - C. delight
  - D. dislike

Correct Answer: d  
 Explanation: Wallow means to engage oneself entirely in a task with pleasure. Dislike means to feel aversion towards something.
7. Censure
  - A. Rebuke
  - B. criticize
  - C. praise
  - D. condemn

Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: Censure means harsh criticism or to condemn someone or something. Praise means to express approval or to value.
8. Blur
  - A. Hold one's tongue
  - B. utter
  - C. exclaim
  - D. give away

Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Blur means to utter impulsively, to speak without thinking. Hold one's tongue means to stop talking, speak carefully.
9. Preliminary
  - A. Beginning
  - B. concluding
  - C. foremost
  - D. primal

Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: preliminary means to something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows. Concluding means an event occurring at the end.
10. Solitude
  - A. Isolation
  - B. crowd
  - C. union
  - D. association

Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Solitude means a state of being alone or withdrawn from society. Isolation means a state of separation between persons and groups.
11. Oblivious
  - A. Cautious
  - B. unaware
  - C. heedless
  - D. insensible

Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Oblivious means lacking conscious awareness of something. Cautious means showing careful forethought.
12. Gaiety
  - A. Cheer
  - B. sadness
  - C. glee

D. festivity

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Gaiety is a state of being cheerful or light-hearted. Sadness is the emotion experienced when not in a state of well-being.

13. Pedestrian

- A. Walker
- B. humdrum
- C. monotonous
- D. motorist

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Motorist is a person who drives an automobile.

14. Amiable

- A. Friendly
- B. sympathetic
- C. irritable
- D. charming

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Amiable means possessing sweetness, diffusing warmth or friendliness. Irritable means sensitive to stimulus; easily annoyed.

15. Peculiar

- A. Strange
- B. unusual
- C. ordinary
- D. strange

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: peculiar means deviating from the usual or expected. Ordinary means not special in any way especially in quality or degree.

16. Sleek

- A. Glossy
- B. polished
- C. lustrous
- D. coarse

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: sleek is something having a smooth, beaming surface. Coarse are textures that are rough to touch.

17. Dandy

- A. Quality
- B. splendid
- C. substandard
- D. nifty

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Dandy means a person who is concerned about his appearance looks. Substandard means a person falling short of some standards/prescribed norms.

18. Sob

- A. Cry

B. giggle

C. creep

D. moan

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: sob means to weep convulsively. Giggle means to laugh nervously.

19. Vicious means:

- A. Benevolent
- B. sinful
- C. ferocious
- D. nasty

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: vicious means able or disposed to inflict pain or suffering. Benevolent means intending or showing kindness.

20. Unctuous

- A. Flattering
- B. sleek
- C. bland
- D. blunt

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Unctuous means excessively charming in manner or speech. Blunt means someone characterized by directness in manner or speech, without being subtle.

21. Fidget

- A. Trifle
- B. twitch
- C. relax
- D. jiggle

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: fidget means uneasiness or restlessness. Relax means to become less tight.

22. Ominous

- A. Threatening
- B. propitious
- C. gloomy
- D. scary

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: ominous means threatening or tragic developments. Propitious means presenting favorable circumstances, kind, gracious, helpful etc.

23. Hunch

- A. Prediction
- B. suspicion
- C. forecast
- D. proof

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Hunch means an expression that something might be the case. Proof is an actual evidence to establish the truth of something.

24. Gad

- A. Roam

- B. drift  
C. stay put  
D. stray  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: Gad means to walk about or to roam about. Wander aimlessly. Stay put means to remain at a place without moving.
25. Sordid  
A. Reputable  
B. filthy  
C. shabby  
D. nasty  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: Sordid means morally degraded, unethical or dishonest. Reputable means having or worthy of something; praise worthy.
26. Slumber  
A. Nap  
B. peace  
C. nap  
D. wakefulness  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: slumber means a periodic state of the world in which the consciousness is suspended. Wakefulness is a periodic state in which one is consciousness of the world.
27. Diligent  
A. Tireless  
B. inactive  
C. persistent  
D. energetic  
Correct Answer: Diligent is being characterized by care in carrying out tasks. Inactive is someone who is ignorant and not active physically or mentally.
28. Wick  
A. Match  
B. dissipate  
C. spotlessness  
D. sate  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: Wick is a loosely woven cord that draws fuel by capillary action. Spotlessness is a state of being absolutely clean; a tightly woven surface.
29. Undulant  
A. Wavy  
B. crinkle  
C. curvy  
D. straight  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: Undulant is a surface having a rising or falling appearance/ wavy appearance. Straight is a surface without deviation.
30. Tread  
A. Crawl  
B. walk  
C. pace  
D. footstep  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: Tread is a step in walking or running. Crawl is slow locomotion on hands and knees/ dragging the body.
31. Visage  
A. Face  
B. look  
C. features  
D. elude  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: Visage is an expression conveyed by a person's face. Elude means escape either physically or mentally, escape understanding by.
32. Pedestal  
A. Support  
B. ceiling  
C. foundation  
D. pillar  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: pedestal means an architectural support or base. Ceiling is overhead surface of a covered space.
33. Colossal  
A. Minute  
B. immense  
C. huge  
D. tremendous  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: colossal means so great in size and extent. Minute means infinitely small.
34. Fissure  
A. Tear  
B. gap  
C. closing  
D. cleavage  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: Fissure is a narrow opening made by parting of any substance. Closing is the act of closing something/ to close a substance.
35. Concord  
A. Harmony  
B. violence  
C. peace  
D. unity  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: concord means to agree, to act together. Violence is to injure, an act of aggression.
36. Woeful

- A. Afflicted  
B. harmed  
C. injured  
D. joyous  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: woeful means affected by or full of grief. Joyous means full of or characterized by joy.
37. Aghast  
A. Carefree  
B. brave  
C. astonished  
D. stunned  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: Aghast means terrified, struck with fear. Carefree means free of trouble and worry.
38. Shriek  
A. Scream  
B. howl  
C. holler  
D. whisper  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: shriek is to utter a shrill cry/ piercing cry. Whisper is to speak softly, in a low voice.
39. Cascade  
A. Drizzle  
B. rush  
C. spout  
D. squirt  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: cascade is a sudden downpour. To rush down in great quantity. Drizzle means to shed in drops/minute particles.
40. Sojourn  
A. Stopover  
B. vacation  
C. break  
D. reside  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: sojourn is a temporary stay. Stay to spend a short length of time. Reside means to make one's home in a particular place.
41. Rampart  
A. Barrier  
B. fence  
C. jeopardy  
D. embankment  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: Rampart is an embankment built around a space for defensive purposes. Jeopardy is a source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss.
42. Niche  
A. Solid  
B. hole  
C. hollow  
D. corner  
Correct Answer: B  
Explanation: Niche is a small concavity. A substance having holes inside. Solid is something of entirely one substance with no holes inside.
43. Epilogue:  
A. Conclusion  
B. preface  
C. ending  
D. termination  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: Epilogue is the closing part of a speech/ discourse. Preface is a short introductory essay at the start of a book/ discourse.
44. Pretentious  
A. Humble  
B. arrogant  
C. inflated  
D. proud  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: pretentious is someone making claims to be important or distinct. Humble means claiming little for one's self. Someone who's not boastful of himself or his abilities.
45. Placid  
A. Serene  
B. calm  
C. violent  
D. peaceful  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: placid is someone who is not easily irritable, peaceful, pleased. Violent is someone with or marked by great force or emotional intensity.
46. Relish  
A. Enjoy  
B. abhor  
C. savor  
D. delight  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: relish means to take pleasure in, get enjoyed from. Abhor means to hate or strongly dislike something or someone.
47. Reprehensible  
A. Shameful  
B. obnoxious  
C. sinful  
D. creditable  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: Reprehensible means someone deserving severe rebuke/ scolded. Creditable means someone who deserves praise, who is worthy of belief and credit.

47. Glimpse:  
 A. Glance  
 B. sight  
 C. stare  
 D. spy  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: glance is a quick look while stare is a fixed look with wide eyes for a notable amount of time.
48. Trivial  
 A. Conventional  
 B. significant  
 C. slight  
 D. unimportant  
 Correct Answer: D  
 Explanation: Trivial means something of small or no importance. Significant is something important in meaning or value.
49. Mock

- A. Ridicule  
 B. taunt  
 C. tease  
 D. flatter

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Mock means to treat with contempt. The act of ridicule. Flatter means to praise somewhat dishonestly or to favor bias.

51. Triumphant

- A. Pleased  
 B. depressed  
 C. victorious  
 D. joyous

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: triumphant means to be joyful or proud especially because of success. Depressed means to be filled with melancholy. To feel low and unhappy than usual.



# Sentence Completion

## CONTENTS

### ❖ Logical and Grammatical Construction of the Sentence

You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of the logical and grammatical connections between the parts of the sentence.

### ❖ Types of Questions

You can solve sentence questions if you are able to identify the type of question and the suitable strategy to choose the right word for the blank.

### ❖ Strategy

An effective strategy saves your time to tackle the question appropriately.

### ❖ Two Blanks Questions

Two Blank Questions are rather easier than One Blank questions if special techniques are employed.

### ❖ Solved Exercise

Medium Level Practice Exercise for Better Understanding with Answers and Explanations.

### ❖ Sweet Candies

Medium level Practice Exercise with Answers Boosts your Confidence Level.

### ❖ Brain Buster

High Level Practice Exercise with Answers and Explanation targeting your Goal.

Sentences are composed of a number of words and ideas that are connected to one another in various ways. In a sentence completion question, you are to figure out how the parts of the sentence are connected. When you understand how these ideas are connected in the sentence, you can say that you really understand the sentence.

Having a broad vocabulary always come in handy, especially when you're doing the sentence completion questions on the test. Having the ability to understand the logic of complex sentences is also helpful in this section of the test. In addition, several approaches can help you work through even the toughest questions.

## LOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE SENTENCE

Each sentence in this section has logically connected parts. You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of these connections.

### → Connections and Signals

Most often, some signal words or clues connect the parts of the sentence. These signal words are called "indicators". Let us discuss some high frequency connections and indicators used in sentence completion section on the test.

### → Cause and Effect

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence describes something that causes something in the other part of the sentence.

#### Example

1. Rizwana always win the debate competition because she works \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare the topic.

A. lazily                      B. hard  
C. continually            D. spontaneously

Explanation:

The best response is B.

The first part of this sentence describes something – always win the debate competition – that is caused or influenced by what's described in the second part. Think over it, "What causes to win the competition?" Only the word "hard" is the correct choice.

The two parts of the sentence are connected by the word "because" that indicates the cause and effect composition of the sentence.

### Indicators for Cause and Effect

because	thus
so	consequently

so that causes	hence
accordingly	therefore
in order to	

### → Contrast

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea that is opposite to the idea in another part of the sentence.

#### Example

2. Zahid looks a noble person but he always becomes \_\_\_\_\_ any good deed.

A. supporter of            B. obstacle for  
C. swift to do             D. promoter for

#### Explanation:

The best response is B.

Here in this example the signal word "but" indicates a contrast in the second part of the sentence. Apparently, noble looking person should do wrong in the second part of the sentence; hence, the right choice is "obstacle for" the good deed.

but	despite
though	however
on the other hand	although
on the contrary	instead of
while	still

### → Similarity

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea, and the other part gives the explanation, elaboration or an example of that idea.

**Example .**

3. Jahania city council representative promised that he would consider all suggestions from downtown residents and that he was willing, not only to discuss his proposal, but also to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. Change                      B. Vanish  
C. accept                        D. disapprove

**Explanation:**

The best response is A.

The structural construction of the sentence "not only ... but also" that the same idea should be in the "but also" part.

**Indicators for Similarity**

not only but also	like similarly
for instance	specifically
in the same way	resembles
in the same way for example	such as

**→ Restatement**

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence rephrases or repeats what is expressed in other parts of the sentence.

4. Just as people of Jahania are doing their best to eradicate the social evils like family marriages, so the people of Khanewal are making efforts \_\_\_\_\_ the penetration of foreign culture in their social norms.
- A. to absorb                      B. to accept  
C. to normalize                  D. to stop

**Explanation:**

The best response is D.

The composition of "Just as ... as" leads towards restatement of the idea. What the people of Jahania are doing, the people of Khanewal are doing the same thing. This is a restatement of the idea.

**Indicators for Restatement**

that is	in short
Just as...as	in fact

**TYPE OF QUESTIONS**

Following are some examples of each type of questions normally tested on the test.

**Vocabulary Based Questions**

To answer this type of question, you need to know how the words are used in the context of the sentence. If you know the definitions of the words involved, you have a better chance of selecting the correct answer.

There are both one blank and two blank vocabulary based questions.

**Examples:**

5. Sajid appears to behave \_\_\_\_\_, actively helping class fellows to have their home assignment done.
- A. aggressively                  B. cooperatively  
C. rudely                            D. suspiciously  
E. mysteriously

**Explanation:**

B is the best response.

The sentence asks you to look for a word that describes how Sajid behaves. The information after the comma told that Sajid "actively help his class fellows." Only one word among the choices accurately describes this behavior: "cooperatively".

6. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Mazhar seldom calm and never spent money.
- A. defensive ... stingy  
B. quarrelsome ... miserly  
C. smart ... attractive  
D. cool... generous  
E. garrulous ... frugal

**Explanation:**

B is the best response.

In this sentence, you are looking for two words that describe Mazhar. One of the words has to mean that he

"seldom calm" and the other that he "never spent money."

Think carefully about the standard dictionary definitions of the important words in the sentence.

### Logic Based Questions

This type of question requires you to know not only the meanings of the words but also the understanding of the logic of a rather complicated sentence.

#### Example

7. After observing several successful test takers' responses to the analytical section, Subhan had to revise his earlier opinion that the students of this region were always less \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. critical                      B. ignorant  
C. active                         D. inquisitive  
E. analytical

#### Explanation:

E is the best response.

To answer this question, you have to follow the logical flow of the ideas expressed in the sentence. First, the starting word "After" affect that comes later. The word after also gives order to the events in the sentence.

Second, the word "revise" tells you that something is going to change. Therefore, the events at the beginning really cause the change.

Finally, the word filling the blanks should convey a meaning you would have to revise after seeing the test takers'. Analytical is the only such word among the five choices.

## BRAIN BUSTERS

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence, are five words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole?

Answer and explanation of each question has been given at the end of the exercise.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ workshop had not been used in years.  
A. orphan                      B. advanced  
C. decorated                      D. renovated  
E. derelict
- Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lahore movie critics, whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month.  
A. fallacy                      B. poverty  
C. cruelty                      D. power  
E. absent mindedness
- With the current wave of crime, travelers on Lahore route are \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure their valet is secure.  
A. banned                      B. irreverent  
C. illiterate                      D. urged  
E. permitted
- Working \_\_\_\_\_ under time pressure, Umreen didn't notice her \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.  
A. continually - simple  
B. carelessly - stupid  
C. rapidly - careless  
D. continuously - abnormal  
E. leisurely - inevitable
- The cheerful, lively sound of folk music \_\_\_\_\_ almost everyone.  
A. expired                      B. make lazy  
C. revived                      D. accustomed  
E. lethargy
- The \_\_\_\_\_ manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was a basic reason in his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential quality in a manager.  
A. imaginative                      B. superior  
C. superficial                      D. perfunctory  
E. suspicious
- As \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free \_\_\_\_\_ to all Government rest houses throughout the country.  
A. a scholar - admission  
B. a survivor - passage  
C. an organizer - submission  
D. an institution - advice  
E. a member - entrance
- His \_\_\_\_\_ painting style made it difficult to follow his thought processes - no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his \_\_\_\_\_ manner of talking.  
A. hypnotic ... attractive  
B. complex ... affected  
C. laborious ... tedious  
D. convoluted ... circumlocutory  
E. precise ... arcane
- After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

- A. surprisingly      B. more  
C. unbelievably      D. unceasingly  
E. usual
10. The green supernova is still \_\_\_\_\_ cosmetologists, as it has never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.  
A. admiring for      B. enigmatic to  
C. dangerous to      D. exploited by  
E. famous among
11. Like Halakku Khan, who was never considered a major royal figure until Changez's death made him Khan, Halaku attained royal prominence only after \_\_\_\_\_ thrust him into the kingship.  
A. political intrigue  
B. outside circumstances  
C. popular acclaim  
D. spending royal assets  
E. public demand
12. Held up only by a \_\_\_\_\_ steel cable, the chairlift at Murree was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry only two people.  
A. narrow - permitted  
B. hard - instructed  
C. massive - designed  
D. long - ordered  
E. single - intended
13. Zila Nazim's speech at the town meeting was quite \_\_\_\_\_, as it appeared to \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional beliefs held by many members of the region.  
A. provoking ... useless  
B. tricky ... defend  
C. inflammatory ... ridicule  
D. natural ... attack  
E. obvious ... degrade
14. The presence of armed guards at the building entrance \_\_\_\_\_ us from doing anything disruptive.  
A. defeated      B. excited  
C. irritated      D. prevented  
E. encouraged
15. The idea of "children's literature in Urdu" \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990, when prominent educators in Pakistan first decided that children needed special \_\_\_\_\_ of their own.  
A. emerged ... books  
B. articulated ... reading  
C. grew ... development  
D. detracted ... training  
E. receded ... novels
16. In some of the poorest neighborhoods of Karachi gardens are springing up as \_\_\_\_\_ the filth and garbage of their urban surroundings.  
A. an accumulation of  
B. a strategy of  
C. a reaction to  
D. a deposition to  
E. a dispersion of
17. A careful \_\_\_\_\_ of the dead body revealed that it is just a case of violence.  
A. autopsy      B. incision  
C. dereliction      D. dissection  
E. examination
18. In Karachi, if you hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of a gun, you should ignore it and keep your activity continue.  
A. tone      B. report  
C. retort      D. flash  
E. volume
19. Today Pakistan faces the question of how to \_\_\_\_\_ the best of modern trends without losing the benefits of Pakistan's \_\_\_\_\_ way of life.  
A. reject ... modern  
B. adopt ... outdated  
C. assimilate ... traditional  
D. implant ... contemporary  
E. reshape ... economical
20. As the French archeologist expected, living conditions in the Gandhara Civilization were \_\_\_\_\_ worse than those of today.  
A. broadly      B. astonishing  
C. significantly      D. begrudgingly  
E. awfully
21. After such \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, we were all quick to \_\_\_\_\_ Asiya for her delicious cooking.  
A. a wonderful - applaud  
B. a heavy - thank  
C. a delightful - avoid  
D. a comprehensive - admire  
E. a virtuous - console
22. The proposal to use indoor plants on porches has divided the city along \_\_\_\_\_ lines: the poor feel it financial burden, while affluent are \_\_\_\_\_ about what they feel is an attempt to restrict their lifestyle.  
A. religious ... angry  
B. community ... pleased  
C. aesthetic ... disappointing  
D. political ... vibrating  
E. socioeconomic ... incensed
23. Unlike the Pakistani worker, who expects to work for several different companies during his career, until recently the Japanese worker regarded employment as a \_\_\_\_\_ commitment.  
A. a lifetime      B. a major

- C. an obligatory adual  
D. an economic

24. Humera's gift for script writing seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_; both his mother and grandfather before him had been famed novelists.

- A. prodigious  
B. innate  
C. conceptual  
D. attractive  
E. practical

25. Many obvious hasty lapses in the umpire's decision make it \_\_\_\_\_ to accept the \_\_\_\_\_ of his decision of LBW.

- A. questionable...structure  
B. attractive...judgment  
C. clear... meaning  
D. easy... correctness  
E. difficult...validity

26. Although the television was originally created to entertain people, today many of us consider it \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise, offering services marketed as sources of information and entertainment.

- A. a commercial  
B. overcrowded  
C. fake  
D. a private  
E. an obsolete

27. The qualities expected of a professional teacher seem \_\_\_\_\_, for he must be learned, agile, and technically impeccable.

- A. ambiguous  
B. ephemeral  
C. paradoxical  
D. varied  
E. impossible

28. Ishaad should be \_\_\_\_\_ to complain, since his salary is \_\_\_\_\_ with his productivity.

- A. loath - commensurate  
B. brought - alleviated  
C. right - balanced  
D. entitled - gratuitous  
E. foolish - proportionate

29. Although he had been a \_\_\_\_\_ child, Shazad went on to become one of our nation's most \_\_\_\_\_ politicians, both mentally and physically.

- A. learned...able  
B. sickly...vigorous  
C. healthy...active  
D. competent...typical  
E. athletic...unusual

30. Considering today's high student failure rate, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to learn that the majority of students still accept the \_\_\_\_\_ belief in the importance of tuition centers.

- A. surprising... traditional  
B. curious... popular

- C. illuminating... controversial  
D. drastic... obsolete  
E. unbelievable... obvious

### Answers

1.	E	2.	D	3.	D	4.	C	5.	C
6.	D	7.	E	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
11.	B	12.	E	13.	C	14.	D	15.	A
16.	C	17.	E	18.	B	19.	C	20.	C
21.	A	22.	E	23.	A	24.	B	25.	E
26.	A	27.	C	28.	A	29.	B	30.	A

### Explanations

- E. Derelict means "empty," "abandoned" in this case.
- D. If film critics can determine the fate of a movie in a month, then clearly they have "power"
- D. Urged is a better choice than any other choice.
- C. In this case, it appears that the mistakes are not inevitable; answer (C) is the only logical choice.
- C. This sentence assumes that cheerful, lively music has a positive effect on people, so they revived.
- D. The second half of "enthusiasm" in a trainee manager candidate. Therefore, the word that describes the candidate they rejected should mean the opposite of "enthusiastic." "Perfunctory" is the right choice.
- E. A person may be institution, but not an institution of a team. It is more likely that a member of the original team rather than a scholar would have a free pass.
- D. Case of similarity. The words "difficult to follow his thought processes" make it clear that both missing words should mean "hard to understand, unnecessarily complicated."
- A. It would be surprising to find yourself exhausted by routine exercise.
- B. This sentence has a cause and effect relationship, as indicated by the word "as".

- If the green supernova "has never been seen clearly," one could logically conclude that it would be "enigmatic."
11. B Case of similarity. We want a phrase to fit in the blanks that will match the description.
  12. E Of the other options, only intended (E) completes the sentence logically.
  13. C Case of Cause and effect. Choice (C) is right because the two words it contains work well together as a cause/effect pair: a speech that "ridicules" others would indeed be "inflammatory"
  14. D Obviously, armed guards are intended to prevent any kind of disruption. Answer (D) is the only logical choice.
  15. A If it wasn't until the late eighteenth century that educators decided children needed books of their own, then that must have been when the idea of children's literature "emerged" – choice (A).
  16. C Only the word "reaction" makes sense as a description of the relationship between a garden and surroundings that are full of "filth and garbage."
  17. E Only an examination of the dead body can reveal something. (E) is the best choice.
  18. B The sound of an explosion, whether from a gun or a car, is called a report.
  19. C There must be a desirable combination of the best of the old and the new. Choice (C) makes sense because it refers to "assimilating" (that is, absorbing) what is good today while retaining what is "traditional"
  20. C The archeologist would expect conditions to be significantly worse.
  21. A (A) is the only logical answer.
  22. E The dividing line must be based on social and economic factors; the most suitable word is socioeconomic.
  23. A The word "Unlike" of course shows contrast. The idea of a "lifetime" commitment contrasts with the idea of changing jobs several times.
  24. B Humera is a good writer because his parents were also novelist; word innate is the best response.
  25. E A simple cause and effect relationship is required here; if the empire make "many obvious lapses," then accepting its decision would certainly be "difficult."
  26. A If the television today offers "services" that are "marked," then it is clearly a "commercial" enterprise.
  27. C We can see that the sentence is suggesting contradictory or opposing qualities that a teacher has, since "learned" and "agle" are usually thought of as very different. The blank, "paradoxical," captures this sense of contradiction.
  28. A As Khalid's salary commensurate (equal to) his productivity, he must be reluctant to (loath to) complain.
  29. B Case of Contrast. The word "Although" tell us to look for two words that are contradictory or opposite in meaning. "Sickly" and "vigorous" fill the bill nicely.
  30. A Choice (A) is the better answer because the sentence clearly suggests that the belief in the tuition is surprising.

## Prepositions

### List of Common Prepositions:

- |   |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aboard</li> <li>• against</li> <li>• around</li> <li>• below</li> <li>• beyond</li> <li>• despite</li> <li>• excluding</li> <li>• inside</li> <li>• of</li> <li>• outside</li> <li>• regarding</li> <li>• through</li> <li>• underneath</li> <li>• versus</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• about</li> <li>• along</li> <li>• as</li> <li>• beneath</li> <li>• but</li> <li>• down</li> <li>• following</li> <li>• into</li> <li>• off</li> <li>• over</li> <li>• round</li> <li>• to</li> <li>• unlike</li> <li>• via</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• above</li> <li>• amid</li> <li>• at</li> <li>• beside</li> <li>• by</li> <li>• during</li> <li>• for</li> <li>• like</li> <li>• on</li> <li>• past</li> <li>• save</li> <li>• toward</li> <li>• until</li> <li>• with</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• across</li> <li>• among</li> <li>• before</li> <li>• besides</li> <li>• concerning</li> <li>• except</li> <li>• from</li> <li>• minus</li> <li>• onto</li> <li>• per</li> <li>• since</li> <li>• towards</li> <li>• up</li> <li>• within</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after</li> <li>• anti</li> <li>• behind</li> <li>• between</li> <li>• considering</li> <li>• excepting</li> <li>• in</li> <li>• near</li> <li>• opposite</li> <li>• plus</li> <li>• than</li> <li>• under</li> <li>• upon</li> <li>• without</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|--|--|

### List of Prepositional Phrases:

#### AT

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at (a) high speed</li> <li>• at / for a fraction of</li> <li>• at / on sight</li> <li>• at a disadvantage</li> <li>• at a glance</li> <li>• at a loss</li> <li>• at a price</li> <li>• at a standstill</li> <li>• at an advantage</li> <li>• at breakfast</li> <li>• at fault</li> <li>• at heart</li> <li>• at large</li> <li>• at liberty</li> <li>• at noon</li> <li>• at one's best</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at (the) risk (of)</li> <li>• at / from the outset</li> <li>• at / on the double</li> <li>• at a discount</li> <li>• at a guess</li> <li>• at a low ebb</li> <li>• at a rate of</li> <li>• at all costs</li> <li>• at any cost</li> <li>• at ease (with)</li> <li>• at full strength</li> <li>• at home (with)</li> <li>• at least</li> <li>• at most</li> <li>• at odds with</li> <li>• at one's discretion</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at / by one's side</li> <li>• at / in the end</li> <li>• at a / one time</li> <li>• at a distance</li> <li>• at a loose end</li> <li>• at a moment's notice</li> <li>• at a speed of</li> <li>• at all events</li> <li>• at any rate</li> <li>• at face value</li> <li>• at hand</li> <li>• at issue</li> <li>• at length</li> <li>• at night</li> <li>• at once</li> <li>• at one's disposal</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|



- at one's leisure
- at play
- at sea
- at the beginning
- at the hands of
- at the mercy of
- at the thought of
- at this juncture
- at work

- at one's request
- at present
- at the in front of
- at the expense of
- at the height of
- at the peak of
- at the time of
- at times

- at peace / war (with)
- at random
- at the age of
- at the foot of
- at the latest
- at the same time
- at the top of
- at war with

## BY

- by (any) chance
- by accident
- by all means
- by birth
- by courtesy of
- by design
- by force
- by law
- by mistake
- by no means
- by process of
- by request
- by surprise
- by way of

- by / under the name of
- by air / sea / land
- by any standard
- by check
- by definition
- by dint of
- by hand
- by marriage
- by my watch
- by oneself
- by profession
- by rights
- by the side of

- by / with luck
- by all accounts
- by appointment
- by coincidence
- by degrees
- by far
- by heart
- by means of
- by nature
- by order of
- by reason of
- by sight
- by virtue of

## FOR

- for / in a good cause
- for a change
- for good
- for lack of
- for my / your, etc. part
- for the sake of
- form memory

- for / to the benefit (of)
- for certain / sure
- for granted
- for life
- for real
- for want of

- for a (good) reason
- for fear of\
- for hire
- for love
- for the good of
- form experience

## IN

- in (no) time
- in / out of focus
- in / out of season\

- in / at the forefront of
- in / out of one's element
- in / out of stock

- in / on demand
- in / out of prison
- in / out of touch (with)

- in / out of use
- in a deep sleep
- in a hurry
- in a sense
- in abundance
- in addition to
- in agreement with
- in an instant
- in anticipation of
- in blossom
- in cash
- in code
- in comfort
- in comparison with
- in confidence
- in conjunction with
- in contact with
- in convoy
- in debt
- in detail
- in disorder
- in doubt
- in earnest
- in essence
- in existence
- in favor of
- in flower
- in gear
- in good faith
- in haste
- in honor of
- in isolation
- in keeping with
- in length
- in memory of
- in moderation
- in office
- in one's spare time
- in origin
- in Parliament
- in pieces
- in poverty

- in / with difficulty
- in a flash
- in a mess
- in a temper
- in accordance with
- in advance
- in aid of
- in an uproar
- in arrears
- in brief
- in character
- in collaboration with
- in command of
- in compensation for
- in confinement
- in connection with
- in contrast with / to
- in custody
- in decline
- in disgrace
- in dispute
- in due course
- in effect
- in excess of
- in fact
- in fear of
- in full
- in general
- in hand
- in hiding
- in horror (of)
- in its infancy
- in labor
- in line with
- in mid-air
- in mourning (for)
- in one's
- in operation
- in other words
- in particular
- in place of
- in practice

- in / within sight (of)
- in a heap
- in a pile
- in abeyance
- in action
- in agony
- in all likelihood
- in answer to
- in awe of
- in bulk
- in charge of
- in combination with
- in common
- in conclusion
- in confusion
- in consequence of
- in control of
- in danger
- in defense of
- in disguise
- in distress
- in duplicate
- in error
- in exchange for
- in fairness to
- in flames
- in future
- in good / bad condition
- in harmony (with)
- in high spirits
- in ink / pencil
- in jeopardy
- in league with
- in love with
- in mind
- in name
- absence/presence
- in opposition to
- in pain
- in person
- in possession of
- in preference to

- in preparation for
- in progress
- in pursuit of
- in reality
- in reply to
- in respect of
- in return
- in ruins
- in sb's opinion
- in self-defense
- in silence
- in succession
- in sympathy with
- in terror
- in the balance
- in the distance
- in the eyes of
- in the habit of
- in the light of
- in the meantime
- in the name of
- in the process of
- in the shade
- in the way of
- in time for
- in trouble
- in turn
- in uniform
- in view of
- of the opinion
- off duty

- in principle
- in proportion to / with
- in quantity
- in recognition of
- in reserve
- in response to
- in revenge for
- in safety
- in search of
- in settlement of
- in small change
- in support of
- in tears
- in the absence of
- in the case of
- in the event of
- in the flesh
- in the interests of
- in the long run
- in the midst of
- in the night
- in the right
- in the space of
- in the wrong
- in times of
- in tune with
- in two minds
- in unison
- in vogue
- off / on duty
- off their rocker

- in private
- in public
- in question
- in relation to
- in residence
- in retrospect
- in reverse
- in sb's interest
- in secret
- in short
- in store for
- in suspense
- in terms of
- in the aftermath
- in the course of
- in the extreme
- in the form of
- in the lead
- in the making
- in the mood for
- in the open
- in the seclusion of
- in the wake of
- in theory
- in town
- in turmoil
- in twos / threes / tens
- in vain
- in words
- off school
- off the main road

## ON

- on (the) watch (for)
- on / off the road
- on / off the air
- on a journey / trip / cruise
- on a regular basis
- on an expedition
- on average
- on board

- on / behind schedule
- on / under oath
- on / off balance
- on a large / small scale
- on a spree
- on an island
- on bail
- on business

- on / off the record
- on / under pain of
- on a diet
- on a pension
- on account of
- on approval
- on behalf of
- on condition that

- on credit
- on end
- on foot
- on hand
- on leave
- on occasion
- on one's own initiative
- on parade
- on purpose
- on sale
- on strike
- on the assumption
- on the edge of
- on the horizon
- on the job
- on the outskirts
- on the point of
- on the stroke of
- on the
- on the way to
- on trial

- on display
- on file
- on good terms
- on horseback
- on loan
- on one's (own) terms
- on order
- on patrol
- on reflection
- on second thoughts
- on suspicion of
- on the brink of
- on the eve of
- on the hour
- on the move
- on the part of
- on the run
- on the tip of
- understanding that
- on time
- on vacation

- on edge
- on fire
- on guard
- on impulse
- on no account
- on one's own
- on paper
- on principle
- on remand
- on show
- on the agenda
- on the dot
- on the grounds of
- on the increase
- on the off-chance
- on the phone
- on the strength of
- on the top of
- on the verge of
- on tiptoe

## OUT

- out of / in fashion
- out of breath
- out of curiosity / jealousy / love / hatred
- out of duty
- out of one's mind
- out of place
- out of respect for
- out of stock
- out of work

- out of / in print
- out of context
- out of date
- out of hand
- out of order
- out of practice
- out of sight
- out of the ordinary

- out of / in step
- out of control
- out of doors
- out of ideas
- out of pity
- out of reach
- out of spite
- out of the question

## TO

- to / on the contrary
- to excess
- to one's dismay
- to the accompaniment of
- to the exclusion of

- to an extent
- to one's astonishment
- to somebody's face
- to the best of
- to the full

- to date
- to one's credit
- to the / this day
- to the detriment of
- to the satisfaction of

### UNDER

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under / in the circumstances</li> <li>• under consideration</li> <li>• under discussion</li> <li>• under orders</li> <li>• under repair</li> <li>• under suspicion</li> <li>• under the influence (of)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under age</li> <li>• under construction</li> <li>• under lock and key</li> <li>• under pressure</li> <li>• under strain</li> <li>• under the command of</li> <li>• under the misapprehension</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under arrest</li> <li>• under cover of</li> <li>• under one's protection</li> <li>• under regulations</li> <li>• under stress</li> <li>• under the impression that</li> <li>• under treatment</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|

### WITH

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>with / in reference to<br/>with an eye to<br/>with respect to<br/>with the exception of</p> | <p>with / without success<br/>with regard to<br/>with the aid of<br/>with the help of</p> | <p>with a view to<br/>with regret<br/>with the compliments of<br/>with the intention of</p> |
|--|---|---|

### WITHIN

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>within / out of earshot<br/>within limits<br/>within one's rights<br/>within walking / striking distance</p> | <p>within / without reason<br/>within one's budget<br/>within reach (of)</p> | <p>within grasp<br/>within one's power<br/>within site</p> |
|---|--|--|

### WITHOUT

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Without (a) doubt<br/>without delay<br/>without foundation<br/>without respite</p> | <p>without a break<br/>without exception<br/>without precedent<br/>without warning</p> | <p>without a hitch<br/>without fail<br/>without question</p> |
|---|--|--|

## Practice Exercise

Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate preposition listed below.

- Do you take pride ----- your appearance?  
 A. In  
 B. at  
 C. about  
 D. of  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
- Ali is always ----- time.  
 a. In  
 b. on  
 c. over  
 d. at  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. In the given example on is touching the surface of time.
- The horses ran ----- the garden.  
 a. Over  
 b. up  
 c. through  
 d. onto  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: through is used as a preposition when it is followed by a noun. 'Through' shows moving from one end to another.
- The show starts----- midnight.  
 a. By  
 b. at  
 c. on  
 d. to  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: At is used for specific points in time on the clock or points of time in a day.
- We made it ----- time.  
 a. In  
 b. on  
 c. through  
 d. at  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
- Be there --- noon --- we'll be late.  
 A. By, or  
 B. by, and  
 C. and, or  
 D. at, else  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something /someone is near, beside or by something/someone. Or is used as a function word to pinpoint alternative/different situations.
- There is also Christmas ----- Haram's Birthday ----- Saturday.  
 A. and, on  
 B. but, at  
 C. on, by  
 D. while, by  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: used to show connection or addition of items or events within the class. On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface or used to indicate the days of the week.
- There is a cat ----- the tree along ----- the dog.  
 A. In, by  
 B. at, over  
 C. under, with  
 D. inside, in  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: under is used to show in or into a position below something like the cat is under the tree. In the given example, with is used to show the combination of two things.
- When I sleep, I have to get my books----- the bed.  
 A. In  
 B. into  
 C. onto  
 D. off  
 Correct Answer: d  
 Explanation: off is used to show a state of discontinuance. Like the books have to be removed from a place where they were already present this shows discontinuance from the previous state.
- This paper was based ----- history  
 A. over  
 B. at  
 C. into  
 D. on  
 Correct Answer: d

Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. Also use to indicate the source of dependence. Like the Correct Answer is based on means the source of the paper was history subject.

11. The Eagle flew low — our heads.

A. Under  
B. at  
C. over  
D. by

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.

12. I've not seen Ramsha — last month.

A. For  
B. from  
C. since  
D. on

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

13. I stood — her in the lane.

A. next to  
B. over  
C. below  
D. past

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: next to indicates immediately following or next to.

14. We washed all the crockery — the dinner.

A. By  
B. between  
C. after  
D. at

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: After this MCQ is used to show something subsequent in time i.e. after the dinner. It is also used to show something behind in place like people are standing one after the other.

15. Come — the classroom with me.

A. On  
B. onto  
C. over  
D. into

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: used as a function word to show insertion, introduction or positioning. It is used to show movement or when someone or something gets involved with the other.

16. Fredrick is dying. I am afraid he is — his last legs.

A. In  
B. at

C. on  
D. over

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: On his last legs is an idiom which means about to come to an end.

17. I was — a bad temper so I fought with my friend.

A. In  
B. on  
C. at  
D. with

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: In a bad temper. In is used with a state of mind like in a mood, in anger, etc.

18. There is some dispute — the shop.

A. Among  
B. in  
C. over  
D. about

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Dispute over is used when there is a disagreement among things.

19. I am bit weak — geography but I am trying hard.

A. At b)  
B. in  
C. over  
D. on

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: we are weak in something like weak in calculations etc.

20. I can't even think — travelling — public bus.

A. of, by  
B. off, to  
C. by, in  
D. of, to

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something / someone is near, beside or by something / someone but the preposition by is sometimes used with the transport as in the given example. 'Of' is used to show component or contents of something like in the given MCQ travelling is a component of thinking.

21. Don't depend — others.

A. Upon  
B. on  
C. onto  
D. for

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. It also indicates a source of dependence. Like here the source of dependence are others.

22. He would surely tide — the crisis.

- A. Against  
B. at  
C. over  
D. among  
Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.
23. He was unfit ----- the job as he was lacking ----- communication.  
A. for, in  
B. to, on  
C. for, at  
D. among, under  
Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: For is used to show purpose like unfit for the job. In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
24. He had longed ----- a dessert so we went out.  
a. About  
b. for  
c. to  
d. in  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: For is used to show purpose like longed for dessert.
25. He was roaming ----- the garden.  
a. On  
b. in  
c. at  
d. under  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: In is used to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
26. Life promises a lot ----- pleasure.  
a. Of  
b. for  
c. about  
d. more

Correct Answer: a  
Explanation: Of is used to show component or contents of something. It also indicates the action of object implied by the preceding noun.

27. He knows German and Italian ----- Chinese.  
a. Beside  
b. besides  
c. by  
d. except

Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: besides here is used in the sense of together with. Like he knows Chinese together with German and Italian.

28. Taylor was pleased ----- my work.  
A. At  
B. for  
C. over  
D. with

Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: with is used as a conjunction or addition but also to show the manner of action like pleased with work.

29. We've been living in the house ----- 1997.  
A. For  
B. from  
C. since  
D. to

Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

30. There is something admirable ----- him.  
A. To  
B. for  
C. about  
D. with

Correct Answer: c  
Explanation: about is used to show things in regard to or concerned with. In the given MCQ admiration is concerned with him so something is admirable about him.



## Sentence Correction

In the given sentences some segments are underlined. Choose the underlined segment which needs to be corrected.

- All the accusations for him were found to be baseless.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: B  
Explanation: In place of for there should be against. All the accusations against him were found to be baseless.
- I would have gladly accompany your sister if you had asked her.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: In place of accompany there should be accompanied as this is a past tense. I would have gladly accompanied your sister if you would have asked her.
- What is need are not large houses but small huts.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: A  
Explanation: In place of need there should be needed. What is needed are not large houses but small huts.
- Alina would have been looked well in traditional clothes.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: Alina would have looked well in traditional clothes. This is a present perfect tense which uses have/has as helping verb instead of have been.
- Hardly had I finished writing the article Anil arrived.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: Hardly had I finished writing the article when Anil arrived.
- She returned with two burning cups of tea and set them on the dining table.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: she returned with two steaming cup of tea and set them on the dining table.
- People get tiring very soon in an activity which they don't do by heart.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: People get tired very soon in an activity which they don't do by heart.
- He felt humiliated because he realized that he had cheated.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: He felt humiliated because he realized that he had been cheated.
- The winter has set out and the days are getting colder.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: The winter has set in and the days are getting colder.
- She could not help for laugh.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: she could not help laughing.
- Since 1987, there is no Earthquakes here.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: b  
Explanation: since 1987, there have been no Earthquakes here.
- He plays football and tennis also.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: he plays football and tennis too.
- Try to give a diplomatic answer when refusing an invitation, so for not to cause bad feeling.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: try to give a diplomatic answer when refusing an invitation, so as not to cause bad feeling.
- Bad habits must be nipped for the bud.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: Bad habits must be nipped in the bud.
- When the army realized that they had been fooled, they rush back.  
A B C D  
Correct Answer: d  
Explanation: when the army realized they had been fooled, they rushed back.

15. The police officer looked at my complaint.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: the police officer looked into my complaint.

17. The actor told that it sometimes takes two hours to  
A B C  
put her makeup.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: The actor told that it sometimes takes two hours to put on her makeup.

18. This matter must be considered in every point of  
A B C D  
view.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This matter must be considered from every point of view.

19. He enjoys to tell stories to children.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: He enjoys telling stories to children.

20. Education is a strong instrument for molding the  
A B C  
character of youth.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Education is a powerful instrument for molding the character of youth.

21. Ali gave first aid to Sameer who is injured in an  
A B C  
accident.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Ali gave first aid to Sameer who was injured in an accident.

22. Mr. James had staying here since 1942.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Mr. James had been staying here since 1942.

23. The problems of transcription are still remain.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: The problems of transcription will still remain.

24. They have stopped from abolishing new buildings.  
A B C D

Correct Answers: c

Explanation: they have stopped abolishing new buildings.

25. The clouds of miseries appear to have blown out.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: the clouds of miseries appear to have blown over.

26. A bird in the hand is worth two at bush.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

27. Six years ago, I am sitting in a small Japanese car  
A B C  
driving from Denmark to Sweden.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: six years ago, I was sitting in a small Japanese car driving from Denmark to Sweden.

28. If you had told about the problem yesterday, we  
A B  
might had helped you.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: if you had told about the problem yesterday, we would have helped you.

29. When I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I  
A B  
was carried out by his enthusiasm.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: when I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I was carried away by his enthusiasm.

30. His class fellows are coming on this train.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: his class fellows are coming by this train.

31. If he have time, he will contact you.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: if he has time he will contact you.

32. The audience stood quietly for few moments.  
A B C D

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: the audience stood quietly for a few moments.

33. A lot of one's character depends on his early  
A B C  
brought up in the family.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: a lot of one's character depends on his early upbringing in the family.

34. I have not attended many parties since my father had died.  
 A B C  
 D  
 Correct Answer: d  
 Explanation: I have not attended many parties since my father died.
35. The manager was unhappy at Ali because he didn't complete his work in time.  
 A B C  
 D  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: The manager was unhappy with Ali because he didn't complete his work in time.
36. In this modern world it is difficult to live through one's ideals.  
 A B C  
 D  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: In this modern world it is difficult to live up to one's ideals.
37. When I was fourteen, I sat the entrance exam of secondary school.  
 A B C  
 D

- D  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: when I was fourteen, I sat in the entrance exam of the secondary school.
38. He has been writing off and on for several years to complete his book.  
 A B C  
 D  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: He has been writing on and off for several years to complete his book.
39. Ali unnecessarily picked up a quarrel with Aarij and left the party.  
 A B C  
 D  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: Ali unnecessarily picked a quarrel with Aarij and left the party.
40. It will take five hours to walk across the forest.  
 A B C D  
 Correct Answer: d  
 Explanation: It will take five hours to walk through the forest.

## IDIOMS AND PHRASES

### ◆ Idioms

An idiomatic phrase is an expression peculiar to a language and not explainable through rules of logic or grammar.

When used in an idiomatic phrase, a word loses its individual meaning; the expression or phrase takes on a meaning different from the literal meaning of the words involved.

Some standard and non-standard idioms:

Standard	Nonstandard
Accord with	Accord to
According to	According with
At home	To home
Superior to	Superior than
As regards	As regards to
In accordance with	In accordance to
Frightened by	Frightened of
In search of	In search for
Within a month	Inside of a month
Aim to prove	Aim at proving

### ◆ Idiomatic phrases

Custom often labels one of a pair of synonymous idioms standard and the other nonstandard.

Standard	Nonstandard
In search of	In search for
Try to see	Try and see
Blame us for it	Blame it on us
Cannot help	Cannot help but
Within an hour	Inside of an hour
Kind of	Kind of a
Type of	Type of a
Among all three	Between the three

### ◆ Double Negative

A double negative is a construction that uses two negative terms when one would be sufficient.

#### *Remember it*

No, nothing, not, none, nobody, should not be used with another negative to convey a denial.

I don't want none of it.

### ◆ The correct sentence

I don't want any of it.

OR

I want none of it.

#### *Remember it*

Hardly, barely, and scarcely are negatives, they do not require supporting negatives.

He hardly feels the difference in colors

**Directions:** In the following sentences you should tick the most appropriate meaning for the Idioms out of four options given below each Idiom.

ہدایات: نیچے دیے گئے فقروں میں ہر محاورے کے لئے دیے گئے معانی میں سے صحیح معنی کا انتخاب کریں۔

**Note:** Right Answers are given in **BOLD**.

1. All and Sundry?
  - A. Everybody without distinction
  - B. Every distinguished person
  - C. No one without distinction
  - D. All the people with distinction
2. At arm's length?
  - A. Intimately close
  - B. At a distance
  - C. Near and dear
  - D. At unreachable distance
3. At daggers drawn?
  - A. Being highly cordial
  - B. To be perplexed to a great extent
  - C. At enmity
  - D. At intimacy
4. Bag and baggage?
  - A. All the things except furniture
  - B. With only selected belonging
  - C. Not one's own but others' belonging
  - D. With all one's belongings
5. Bed of roses?
  - A. Great adversities
  - B. Impossibilities
  - C. Aspirations
  - D. Full of joys
6. By leaps and bounds?
  - A. Very fast
  - B. Incredibly slow
  - C. Very sluggish
  - D. Fruitlessly
7. In cold blood?
  - A. Mistakenly
  - B. Excitedly
  - C. Deliberately
  - D. Uselessly
8. In the teeth of?
  - A. Under cover
  - B. In the face of
  - C. In the conclusion
  - D. In the pursuit of
9. Ins and Outs?
  - A. Brevity
  - B. Eventually
  - C. Abridged details
  - D. Full details
10. Lions share?
  - A. Killing game
  - B. Major share
  - C. Unachievable share
  - D. Prey beasts
11. Hammer and tongs?
  - A. With deficiency
  - B. With insecurity
  - C. With split strength
  - D. With all one's strength
12. Put in cold storage?
  - A. To forget or neglect something
  - B. To have respite
  - C. To refrigerate
  - D. To enjoy cold weather
13. To take a thing lying down?
  - A. To make strong resistance
  - B. To submit without resistance
  - C. To disperse stealthily
  - D. To humiliate
14. To change color?
  - A. To heighten in rank
  - B. To blush or grow pale
  - C. To assume power
  - D. To ridicule
15. Keep a level head?
  - A. To shirk responsibility
  - B. To revolt
  - C. To consolidate
  - D. To remain calm in the hour of crisis
16. In the throes of?
  - A. Within the reach of
  - B. In the grip of
  - C. In the depth of
  - D. In the face of

27. Tarned with the same brush?  
 A. Having no faults  
 B. **Having the same faults**  
 C. Having animal instinct  
 D. Having great painting experience
18. Turn the corner?  
 A. To accommodate  
 B. To entangle  
 C. To litigate  
 D. **To overcome**
19. Bear out?  
 A. To tolerate  
 B. To captivate  
 C. **To confirm**  
 D. To confiscate
20. On the shelf?  
 A. Expiry  
 B. Assortment  
 C. **To be sacked from a job**  
 D. Blockheadedness
21. To hold water?  
 A. To pass away  
 B. To dig up a well  
 C. To be exposed to heavy rains  
 D. **To be valid in**
22. Feather one's own nest  
 A. **To make money by unfair means**  
 B. To make others richer at one's own expense  
 C. To construct one's house  
 D. To domesticate birds
23. To give oneself airs?  
 A. To behave in a natural manner  
 B. To praise others on merit  
 C. To declare oneself out of control  
 D. **To behave in an affected manner to impress others**
24. Make up for?  
 A. **Compensate for**  
 B. Reinforce  
 C. Head to  
 D. Visualize
25. A bottleneck?  
 A. Extraordinary haste  
 B. An easy achievement  
 C. **Anything that causes delay**  
 D. A probability
26. To play one false  
 A. **To betray**  
 B. To lead astray  
 C. To take a U-turn  
 D. To stand by
27. To count upon?  
 A. To recollect  
 B. To be extremely possessive  
 C. To demoralize  
 D. **To depend upon**
28. To come to grief?  
 A. To face calamity  
 B. **To be unsuccessful**  
 C. To suffer monetarily  
 D. To be deprived of lent money
29. To be at sea?  
 A. **Confused**  
 B. Detained  
 C. Out of reach  
 D. Unconnected
30. To bear in mind?  
 A. To forget to recollect  
 B. **To remember**  
 C. To tolerate  
 D. To resist
31. Cheek the Jowl  
 A. Unrelated  
 B. Not close enough  
 C. Unfriendly  
 D. **Close together**
32. On the eve of?  
 A. Occasional happening  
 B. Merry times  
 C. **Time just before an event**  
 D. After the lapse of time
33. To bring into play?  
 A. **To make use of**  
 B. To react obstinately  
 C. To spend prodigally  
 D. To take part in a sports contest
34. To fight shy?  
 A. To flee from the spot  
 B. To decide to surrender  
 C. To take a furious action  
 D. **To avoid**
35. To stand one in good stead?  
 A. To activate vigour mechanism  
 B. To muster up courage  
 C. **To prove useful**

- D. To navigate in a good speed
36. To back out?  
A. To withdraw  
B. To readdress an issue  
C. To collapse  
D. To plan a run-over attack
37. To play fast and loose?  
A. To come forward boldly  
B. To attack blindly  
C. To behave overconfidently  
D. To act irresponsibly
38. To make one's mark?  
A. To defame  
B. To gain distinction  
C. To recover dead debt  
D. To plunder
39. To keep body and soul together?  
A. To be cold sentimentalist  
B. To gain puberty  
C. To fail to be married  
D. To manage to live
40. To cry wolf?  
A. To come face to face with a wolf  
B. To design cunning schemes  
C. To raise false alarm  
D. To cry bitterly
41. To hang back?  
A. To show unwillingness to act  
B. To ascertain  
C. To quit  
D. To retire
42. To be in bad odour?  
A. To be nobly famous  
B. To smell rotten eggs  
C. To have a bad reputation  
D. To earn unfair profits
43. Once for all?  
A. Finally  
B. Initially  
C. Instantly  
D. Decidedly
44. Of no avail?  
A. Gain without waste  
B. Hard target  
C. Great anticipations  
D. Useless
45. Out of the wood?  
A. Highly jeopardized  
B. To face perilous happenings  
C. Clear of dangers or difficulties  
D. Indispensably significant
46. In defense of?  
A. As opposed to  
B. In support of  
C. In unanimity among  
D. On contrary to
47. In keeping with?  
A. In disparity with  
B. Living with  
C. In harmony with  
D. At enmity with
48. In the long run?  
A. In the end  
B. In the course  
C. In the pursuit  
D. In the history
49. Not worth his salt?  
A. Highly trustworthy  
B. Too much salted dish  
C. Not worth keeping  
D. Over-exaggerating
50. In lieu of  
A. In contrast with  
B. in place of  
C. Within reach of  
D. On merit of
51. Up to one's ears  
A. Very busy  
B. Totally free  
C. Highly quarrelsome  
D. Out of job
52. Make - believe  
A. Revealing the truth  
B. Pretending and imagining things  
C. Classicism  
D. Scientific belief
53. Hand in hand?  
A. Parting  
B. Scuffling  
C. Boasting  
D. Together
54. Hue and cry?  
A. joys and sorrows

- B. Comforts and difficulties  
 C. A general outcry of alarm  
 D. Mourning
55. Enough and to spare  
 A. More than enough  
 B. Extremely insufficient  
 C. Hardly enough  
 D. To save all earnings
56. A maiden speech?  
 A. The first speech  
 B. A hypocritical speech  
 C. A lady's friendly talking style  
 D. A serious speech
57. A crying need?  
 A. Merry making time  
 B. Urgent demanding attention  
 C. Eminent danger  
 D. Unnecessary haste
58. Olive branch?  
 A. A gesture of indifference  
 B. A farewell  
 C. A gesture of peace  
 D. Incapability
59. Be even with?  
 A. To be confronted with  
 B. To be hostile to  
 C. To be audacious  
 D. To settle scores with
60. To be taken aback  
 A. To be surprised  
 B. To be pushed back  
 C. To be surpassed  
 D. To be trampled
61. Cut somebody off?  
 A. Kill somebody  
 B. Interrupt somebody  
 C. defame somebody  
 D. Operate on somebody contempt
62. To play up  
 A. To triumph over  
 B. To behave frankly  
 C. To create complexity  
 D. To over-emphasize a point
63. From the bottom of one's heart  
 A. Superficially  
 B. Nominally  
 C. Genuinely and deeply
- D. Monotony
64. To strain every nerve?  
 A. To make utmost efforts  
 B. To feel unsuccessful  
 C. To be highly thoughtful  
 D. To be a realist
65. To flog a dead horse?  
 A. To enliven a dead horse  
 B. To attempt to do the impossible  
 C. To hinder one's efforts  
 D. To reframe plans
66. To show a clean pair of heels  
 A. To compensate for  
 B. To escape  
 C. To purchase a pair of shoes  
 D. To fabricate
67. To die in harness?  
 A. To die after a retired life  
 B. To die in an accident  
 C. To die while in service  
 D. To die in surprise
68. To take someone for a ride?  
 A. To travel with someone  
 B. To deceive someone  
 C. To overcome an enemy  
 D. To reveal a secret
69. At sea?  
 A. Hesitant  
 B. Confused  
 C. Capacious  
 D. Non-existent
70. A bolt from the blue?  
 A. A famously celebrated event  
 B. An impossible mission  
 C. A forgotten event  
 D. An epidemic
71. Green thumb  
 A. To be naturally interested in gardening  
 B. To have a thumb disease  
 C. To be lucky
72. Played havoc  
 A. Caused destruction  
 B. Learnt tough lessons  
 C. Spread epidemics  
 D. Brought drought
73. No love lost between?  
 A. Enjoying lovable relations



- B. Forcing continued love  
C. Understanding well  
D. Not on good terms
74. Fair and square?  
A. Crooked  
B. Honest  
C. White-complexioned  
D. Injudicious
75. A white elephant?  
A. Imperious possession  
B. Costly or troublesome possession  
C. An extinct elephant species  
D. Indian-African elephants
76. Out and out?  
A. Partly  
B. Outwardly  
C. Totally  
D. Oustedly
77. Does not hold water  
A. Cannot contain anything  
B. Cannot sink in water  
C. Cannot meet requirements  
D. Cannot be drenched
78. A tight corner  
A. In hometown  
B. In a strange town  
C. Jam-packed in traffic  
D. In a difficult situation
79. To make a clean breast of?  
A. To cure a breast disease  
B. To ignore realities  
C. To change one's previous manner of living entirely  
D. To look after something
80. To keeps one's temper  
A. To become violent  
B. To be in good mood  
C. To learn barbaric manners  
D. To be indifferent
81. A tartar  
A. A literary person  
B. A person having a violent tempers and is difficult to handle  
C. An alien  
D. An acquaintance
82. To drive something home to somebody  
A. To accommodate someone  
B. To make someone vacate a house  
C. To stand by someone  
D. To make someone realize something
83. To have an axe to grind  
A. To have private end to serve  
B. To install a grinding mill  
C. To refuse to produce an outcome  
D. To work day and night honestly
84. To end in smoke  
A. To succeed to make a fire  
B. To get popularity  
C. To applaud vividly  
D. To end in failure
85. To be above board  
A. To have sailing mood  
B. To be honest in any business deal  
C. To grant debts  
D. To sentence death punishment
86. To plough with a lonely furrow  
A. To ask others for necessary help  
B. To work without help or support  
C. To entangle a situation  
D. To avoid technical work
87. To pick holes  
A. To appreciate something more than need  
B. To hinder something  
C. To find faults with something  
D. To bore through an item
88. To leave someone in the lurch  
A. To escape without an accomplice  
B. To fail to provide sources to anyone  
C. To surprise someone  
D. To abandon somebody in awkward situation
89. To play second fiddle  
A. To be sad and gloomy again  
B. To gain importance better than before  
C. To be treated as less important than another person, activity, etc.  
D. To lack in spirit to fight
90. To beg the question  
A. To refer to the real point needed to find out a solution to the under discussed matter  
B. Not to deal properly the matter being discussed by assuming that a question needing an answer has been answered  
C. To seek pardon for digression  
D. To avoid discussion for a hypocritical reason

91. A man of straw  
 A. An ordinary man  
 B. A highly important person  
 C. An expert farmer  
 D. A person dealing in wheat
92. To smell a rat  
 A. To disgust a rat  
 B. To improve sniffing force  
 C. To suspect that something is wrong  
 D. To eradicate a fault
93. To hit the nail right on the head  
 A. To express the truth precisely or guess correctly  
 B. To falsify realities to harm one's reputation  
 C. To announce one's victory over others  
 D. To learn a new lesson
94. To be set for something  
 A. To be ready or prepared for something  
 B. To have possession of something  
 C. To start a journey  
 D. To look into something
95. To make the acquaintance of somebody?  
 A. To meet somebody personally  
 B. To correspond with somebody  
 C. To select acquaintances wisely  
 D. To avoid being an acquaintance with someone
96. A form of address?  
 A. Permanent address  
 B. Style of addressing somebody in speech or writing  
 C. Having no address  
 D. Combined address
97. To fall foul of somebody/something?  
 A. To have a confrontation or disagreement with someone/something  
 B. To bring an end to rivalry  
 C. To adopt foul means to let down somebody/something  
 D. To defeat somebody/something
98. To make somebody free of something?  
 A. To make somebody escape prison  
 B. To disengage somebody  
 C. To allow somebody full use of enjoyment of something  
 D. To deny somebody comforts

## Direct-Indirect Sentences

Direct-Indirect Speech is a part of English grammar which is used to convey conversational statements. By changing the tenses, the speech can be converted from direct to indirect and vice versa.

In the following questions, change the direct speech of the question statement into indirect speech.

1. She said, "She is watching television".  
 A. She said "she was watching television".  
 B. She said that she was watching television.  
 C. She said that she is watching television.  
 D. She says that that she was watching television.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

2. She said, "I am listening to my favorite song".  
 A. She said she is listening to her favorite song.  
 B. She says she is listening to her favorite song.  
 C. She said that she was listening to her favorite song.  
 D. She said that "she was listening to her favorite song".

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

3. He says, "he is watching football".  
 A. He says that he is watching football.  
 B. He said that he was watching football.  
 C. He says that he was watching football.  
 D. He said that he is watching football.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense

or future tense the reported verb will not change while converting direct speech into indirect speech.

4. She says, "I want to become an engineer".  
 A. She says that she wanted to become an engineer.  
 B. She says that she wants to become an engineer.  
 C. She says that "she wanted to become an engineer".  
 D. She says that "she wants to become an engineer".

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense or future tense the reporting verb will not change while converting direct speech into indirect speech.

5. He said, "I eat two bananas".  
 A. He said I eat two bananas.  
 B. He says he eats two bananas.  
 C. He said that he ate two bananas.  
 D. He said that he eats two bananas.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The first person pronoun of the reporting speech is changed according to the object of reporting verb if it is a third person pronoun.

6. She said to me, "she like my jewelry".  
 A. She said to me she like her jewelry.  
 B. She said to me she likes my jewelry.  
 C. She said to me that she liked my jewelry.  
 D. She says that she like my jewelry.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The third person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech.

7. We said, "we work together".  
 A. We said that we work together.  
 B. We said that we had worked together.  
 C. We said that we worked together.  
 D. We says that we work together.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense

like in the given example. The first person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech if the pronoun is first person in the reporting verb also.

8. She said to them, "your dresses are beautiful".
- She said to them that your dresses are beautiful.
  - She said to them that their dresses are beautiful.
  - She said to them that their dresses were beautiful.
  - She said to them that your dresses were beautiful.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The second person of the reported speech is changed according to the object in the reporting verb.

9. She said, "I am buying a mobile phone today"
- She said that she was buying a mobile phone that day.
  - She said that she was buying a mobile phone today.
  - She says that she is buying a mobile phone today.
  - She said that she is buying a mobile phone that today.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. today is changed into that day.

10. He said, "I need your car now"
- He said that I need your car now.
  - He said that he needed my car then.
  - He said that he needs my car then.
  - He said that he needs my car now.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. now is changed into then.

11. He said, "I want to meet you tomorrow".
- He said that he wanted to meet me the next day.
  - He said that I wanted to meet you tomorrow.
  - He said that he wants to meet me tomorrow.

D. He said that he wants to me the next day.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. tomorrow is changed into the next day.

12. He said that, "I watched this movie yesterday"
- He said that I watched this movie yesterday.
  - He said that I watched this movie the previous day.
  - He said that he watched this movie the previous day.
  - He said that he watch this movie yesterday.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. yesterday is changed into the previous day.

13. He said, "I like this dog"
- He said that he liked that dog.
  - He said that he likes this dog.
  - He said that he likes that dog.
  - He said that I liked this dog.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Here changes into there, this changes into that, hence into thence.

14. He said, "I love my siblings".
- He said that I love my siblings.
  - He said that I loved my siblings.
  - He said that he loved his siblings.
  - He said that he loves his siblings.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Present simple in direct speech changes into past simple in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

15. She said, "she is driving".
- She said that she was driving.
  - She said that she is driving.

- C. She said that I was driving.  
D. I said that she was driving.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Present continuous in direct speech changes into past continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

16. James said, "I have won a medal".  
A. James said that I have won a medal.  
B. James said that he had won a medal.  
C. James said that he has won a medal.  
D. James said that I had won a medal.
- Correct Answer: b
- Explanation: Present perfect in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.
17. She said, "I have been teaching in this school for three years".  
A. She said that she had been teaching in this school for three years.  
B. She said that she has been teaching in this school for three years.  
C. She said that I had been teaching in this school for three years.  
D. She said that I have been teaching in this school for three years.
- Correct Answer: a
- Explanation: Present perfect continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.
18. They said, "We went to zoo".  
A. They said that we had went to zoo.  
B. They said that we had gone to zoo.  
C. They said that they had gone to zoo.  
D. They said that they went to zoo.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Past indefinite in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

19. He said, "I was writing an article".  
A. He said that he had been writing an article.  
B. He said that he was writing an article.  
C. He said that I was writing an article.  
D. He said that I had been writing a letter.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Past continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

20. He said, "I had won the match".  
A. He said that I had won the match.  
B. He said that he had won the match.  
C. He said that he has win the match.  
D. He said that he has won the match.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Past perfect in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

21. He said, "I had been living in this house since 1998".  
A. He said that he had been living in this house since 1998.  
B. He said that I have been living in this house since 1998.  
C. He said that he have been living in this house since 1998.  
D. He said that I had been living in this house since 1998.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Past perfect continuous in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

22. She said, "I will go to Paris".  
A. She said that she will go to Paris.  
B. She said she would go to Paris.  
C. She said I will go to Paris.  
D. She said that she would go to Paris.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Will in direct speech changes into would in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech

are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

23. She said to me, "I'll be waiting for you"
- She said to me that she will be waiting.
  - She said that she would be waiting for me.
  - She said to me that she would be waiting for me.
  - She said that she will be waiting for me.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Will be in direct speech changes into would be in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

24. She said, "I will have cooked the food".
- She said that she would have cooked the food.
  - She said that she will have cooked the food.
  - She said that I will have cooked the food.
  - She said I would have cooked the food.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Will have in direct speech changes into would have in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

25. They said, "We will have been watching the movie for two hours".
- They said that they would have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - They said that we will have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - They said that we would have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - They said that they will have been watching the movie for two hours.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Will have been in direct speech changes into would have been in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

26. She said "I may go to London".
- She said that she may go to London.
  - She said that she might go to London.
  - She said she may go to London.
  - She says she may go to London.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Present modals (can, may, etc.) in direct speech are converted to past modal (could, might etc.) in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

27. He said, "I must study this book".
- He said that he had to study that book.
  - He said he had to study this book.
  - He said that he must study this book.
  - He said that I must study this book.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Present modals (can, may, must) in direct speech are converted to past modal (could, might, had to) in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

28. He said, "I should start new work".
- He said that he should start new work.
  - He said that I should start new work.
  - He said that he must start new work.
  - He said that he shall start new work.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

29. James said, "I ought to avoid unhealthy eating".
- James said that I ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
  - James said that he ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
  - James said that he must avoid unhealthy eating.
  - James said that he should avoid unhealthy eating.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

30. She said to me, "please drive me to subway"  
 A. She said to me that I should drive him to subway,  
 B. She requested me to drive her to subway.  
 C. She said to me to drive her to subway.  
 D. She inquired me to drive her to subway.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

31. The boss said to the employee, "Get out of the car".  
 A. The boss said to the employee to get out of the car.  
 B. The boss said to the employee to leave the car.  
 C. The boss ordered the employee to get out of the car.  
 D. The boss requested the employee to get out of the car.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

32. They said, "Hurrah! We won the match"  
 A. They said that they had won the match  
 B. They said that we have won the match.  
 C. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.  
 D. They said with joy that they had won the match.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

33. She said, "Oh! I lost my bag".  
 A. She said that he lost the match.  
 B. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her bag.  
 C. She said with sorrow that she lost her bag.  
 D. She told me that she lost her bag.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to

convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

34. James said to me, "Do you like tea?"  
 A. James said to me do I like tea.  
 B. James asked me do I like tea.  
 C. James asked me if I like tea.  
 D. James asked me if I liked tea.

Explanation: the conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

35. She said to me, "can I use your laptop?"  
 A. She asked me if she could use my laptop.  
 B. She asked me if she can use her laptop.  
 C. She asked me if I can use her laptop.  
 D. She asked me whether I can use her laptop.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

36. He said, "Is it raining?"  
 A. He asked whether it was raining.  
 B. He asked if it is raining.  
 C. He asked if it were raining.  
 D. He said it was raining.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

37. She said, "Are the guests waiting for me?"  
 A. She asked me if the guests are waiting for me.  
 B. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for her.  
 C. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for me.  
 D. She asked if the guests are waiting for her or not.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in indirect speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

38. He said to me, "what are you eating?"  
 A. He asked me what you were eating.  
 B. He asked me what she she were eating.  
 C. He asked me what I was eating.  
 D. He asked me that what I was eating.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in indirect speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

39. He said to her, "How will you go with me?"  
 A. He said to her how she would go with him.  
 B. He asked her how she would go with him.  
 C. She asked him how she would go with her.  
 D. He asked her how he would go with her.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in indirect speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

40. Ali said to me, "how are you doing?"  
 A. Ali asked me how I was doing.  
 B. Ali said to me how I was doing.  
 C. Ali asked to me how are you doing.  
 D. Ali said to me how I was doing.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in indirect speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

### Change the indirect speech into direct speech

41. She told her mother that she was going to the zoo.  
 A. She said, "I am going to the zoo"  
 B. She said, "I was going to the zoo"  
 C. She said, "I will be going to the zoo"  
 D. She said, "I would be going to the zoo"

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Simple past in indirect speech changes into simple present in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

42. The teacher told James that he had been very regular in his class.  
 A. The teacher said, " James had been very regular in his classes"  
 B. The teacher told, "James had been very regular in his classes"  
 C. The teacher said, "James have been very regular in his classes"  
 D. The teacher said, " I have been very regular in my classes"

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: past perfect continuous in indirect speech changes into present perfect continuous in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

43. Ali told me that he had finished his homework.  
 A. Ali told me that he have finished his homework.  
 B. Ali said to me, "I have finished his homework"  
 C. Ali told me that "he have finished his homework"  
 D. Ali said to me that "I have finished his homework"

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

44. The teacher said the moon revolves around the Earth.  
 A. The teacher said, "The moon revolves around the Earth"  
 B. The teacher said, " The moon revolve around the Earth"  
 C. The teacher said that, "the moon revolve around the Earth"  
 D. The teacher told me that the moon revolve around the earth.

Correct Answer: a



Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. The facts are stated as it is.

45. She said that she was not going to school that day.  
 A. She said that she is not going to school that day.  
 B. She said, "she is not going home today"  
 C. She said, "she won't be going to school today"  
 D. She said, "she will not go to school today"  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: Past continuous in indirect speech changes into present continuous in direct speech. That day changes into today. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).
46. He asked me if I had brought the book.  
 A. He said, "had I brought the book?"  
 B. He asked had I brought the book?  
 C. He said, "Have I brought the book?"  
 D. He told, "have I brought the book?"  
 Correct Answer: c  
 Explanation: Past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).
47. The boy asked me if that was the place we visited before.  
 A. The boy said, "if this is the place we visited before"  
 B. The boy said, "if this was the place we visited before"  
 C. The boy asked if this is the place we visited before.  
 D. The boy asked if that was the place we visited before.  
 Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas.

48. The judge said to the witness to tell the truth.  
 A. The judge said to the witness, "tell the truth"  
 B. The judge said to the witness, "told the truth"  
 C. The judge says to the witness, "tell the truth"  
 D. The judge says the witness, "tell him the truth"  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas.
49. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him.  
 A. The prisoner said to the judge, "please forgive me"  
 B. The prisoner said, "please forgive me"  
 C. The prisoner said to the judge, "forgive me"  
 D. The prisoner said to the me, "please forgive me"  
 Correct Answer: a  
 Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Some specific verbs replace the verbs from reporting verbs.
50. She said that she works for Ford.  
 A. She said, "I work for Ford"  
 B. She said, "she worked for Ford"  
 C. She said, "she work for Ford"  
 D. She said, "she was working for Ford"  
 Correct Answer: b  
 Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Simple present changes into simple past.

## ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In a sentence, when the subject acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice, but when the subject is passive and receives action, the verb is said to be in Passive Voice. e.g. Ali writes a letter. In this sentence, the verb 'writes' indicates that the subject 'Ali' does something. So, it is in Active Voice. (ii) A letter is written by Ali. In this sentence, the verb 'written' indicates that something is done by Ali. So, the verb here is in Passive Voice.

The following are the different forms of sentences which are given to be transformed into one Voice to another:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. He writes a letter.	A letter is written by him.
2. He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
3. He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.
4. He is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by him.
5. He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by him.
6. He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
7. He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.
8. He will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by him.
9. Do not disturb the class.	Let the class not be disturbed.
10. Someone has stolen my pen.	My pen has been stolen by someone.

11.	People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
12.	Who did this?	By whom was this done?
13.	Why did your brother write such a letter?	Why was such a letter written by your brother?
14.	Mr. Sajid teaches us grammar?	We are taught grammar by Mr. Sajid (or) Grammar is taught us by Mr. Sajid.
15.	Who taught you French?	By whom was French taught to you? (or) By whom were you taught French?
16.	One should keep one's promises.	Promises should be kept.
17.	Your behaviour greatly astonishes me.	I am greatly astonished at your behaviour.
18.	This box contains ice.	Ice is contained in this box.
19.	I want to buy an umbrella.	I want an umbrella to be bought.
20.	They objected to my proposal.	My proposal was objected to by them.
21.	Since he had not done the preliminary work, we had to cancel the meeting.	Since the preliminary work had not been done by him, the meeting had to be cancelled (or) Since he had not done the preliminary work, the meeting had to be cancelled.

## Practice Test

### DIRECTIONS:

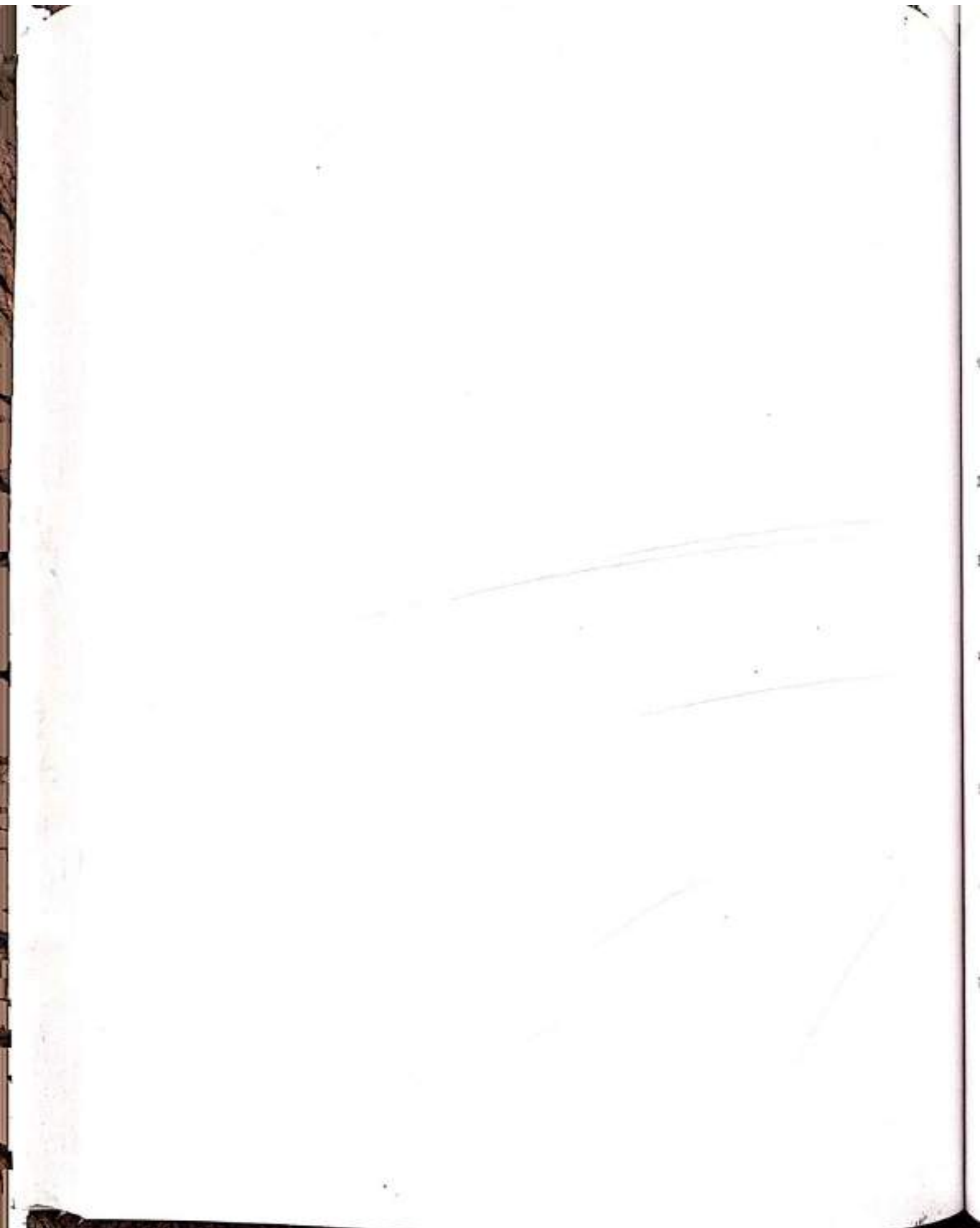
In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active (or Passive) Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive (or Active) voice.

1. **Aysha was writing a letter to her father.**
  - (a) A letter was written to her father by Aysha.
  - (b) A letter has been written to her father by Aysha.
  - (c) A letter was being written by Aysha to her father.
  - (d) A letter was written by Aysha to her father.
2. **He teaches us Grammar.**
  - (a) Grammar is taught to us by him.
  - (b) We are being taught Grammar by him.
  - (c) Grammar is being taught us by him.
  - (d) We are taught Grammar by him.
3. **Do you imitate others?**
  - (a) Are others imitated by you?
  - (b) Are others being imitated by you?
  - (c) Were others being imitated by you?
  - (d) Have others been imitated by you?
4. **I saw him conducting the rehearsal.**
  - (a) He was seen conducting the rehearsal.
  - (b) I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.
  - (c) He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.
  - (d) I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.
5. **Have the box broken.**
  - (a) Have the broken box.
  - (b) Break the box.
  - (c) Get someone to break the box.
  - (d) They have broken the box.
6. **His pocket has been picked.**
  - (a) They have his pocket picked.
  - (b) Picking has been done to his pocket.
  - (c) Picked has been his pocket.
  - (d) Someone has picked his pocket.
7. **The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.**
  - (a) Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
  - (b) Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.
  - (c) The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
  - (d) Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.
8. **Someone gave her a bull dog.**
  - (a) She was given a bull dog.
  - (b) A bull dog was given to her.
  - (c) She has been given a bull dog.
  - (d) She is being given a bull dog by someone.
9. **A stone struck me on the head.**
  - (a) I was struck by a stone on the head.
  - (b) My head was struck by a stone.
  - (c) I had been struck by a stone on the head.
  - (d) I was struck on the head by a stone.
10. **You must look into this matter.**
  - (a) This matter has been looked into by you.
  - (b) This matter may be looked into by you.
  - (c) This matter should be looked into by you.
  - (d) This matter into looked by you.
11. **The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.**
  - (a) Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.
  - (b) The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.
  - (c) It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage.
  - (d) The Romans expected to have conquered Carthage.
12. **Rain disrupted the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**
  - (a) The last day's play of Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
  - (b) Pakistan and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.
  - (c) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
  - (d) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.
13. **My uncle promised me a present.**
  - (a) A present was promised by my uncle to me.
  - (b) I was promised a present by my uncle.
  - (c) I had been promised a present by my uncle.
  - (d) I was promised by my uncle a present.
14. **Sri Lanka grows tea.**
  - (a) Tea grows in Sri Lanka.
  - (b) Tea is grown in Sri Lanka.
  - (c) Let the tea be grown in Sri Lanka.

- (d) Tea is being grown in Sri Lanka.
5. **He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.**  
 (a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.  
 (b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
 (c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.  
 (d) None of these
16. **Please help me.**  
 (a) You were requested to help me.  
 (b) You are being requested to help me.  
 (c) You are requested to help me.  
 (d) You have been requested to help me.
17. **The residents celebrated the Independence Day.**  
 (a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.  
 (b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.  
 (c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.  
 (d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.
18. **I know him.**  
 (a) He is known by me.  
 (b) He was known to me.  
 (c) He has been known by me.  
 (d) He is known to me.
19. **They are building a house next door to our school**  
 (a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.  
 (b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.  
 (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.  
 (d) A house is being built by them next door to our school
20. **One should keep one's promise.**  
 (a) One's promise should be kept by us.  
 (b) One's promise has to be kept.  
 (c) A promise should be keeping.  
 (d) A promise should be kept.
21. **Who is creating this mess?**  
 (a) Who has created this mess?  
 (b) By whom has this mess been created?  
 (c) By whom this mess is being created?  
 (d) By whom is this mess being created?
22. **The clown was being laughed at by them.**  
 (a) They were laughing at the clown.  
 (b) They were laughing on the clown.  
 (c) They laughed at the clown.  
 (d) The clown was laughed at by them.
23. **I saw him leaving the house.**  
 (a) He had been seen leaving the house.  
 (b) He was seen to be leaving the house.  
 (c) Leaving the house he was seen by me.  
 (d) He was seen leaving the house by me.
24. **A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.**  
 (a) A little mouse may even help a lion.  
 (b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.  
 (c) A little mouse can even help a lion.  
 (d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.
25. **Who taught her such things?**  
 (a) Who was she taught such things by?  
 (b) She was taught such things by who?  
 (c) By whom she was taught such things?  
 (d) By whom was she taught such things?
26. **The noise of the traffic kept me awake.**  
 (a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.  
 (b) I was kept waking by the noise of the traffic.  
 (c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.  
 (d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
27. **I remember my sister taking me to the museum.**  
 (a) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.  
 (b) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.  
 (c) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.  
 (d) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister.
28. **Why do you waste time?**  
 (a) Why is time wasted by you?  
 (b) Why is time been wasted by you?  
 (c) Why has time been wasted by you?  
 (d) Why is time being wasted by you?
29. **Who teaches you English?**  
 (a) By whom were you taught English?  
 (b) By whom are you taught English?  
 (c) English is taught by whom?  
 (d) By whom will you be taught English?
30. **We hope that we shall win the match.**  
 (a) The match is hoped to be won.  
 (b) Match winning is our hope.  
 (c) It is hoped that the match will be won by us.  
 (d) Winning the match is hoped by us.

31. **Somebody told me that there had been an explosion to me Town Hall.**  
(a) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.  
(b) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.  
(c) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.  
(d) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
32. **It is time to ring the bell.**  
(a) It is time the bell rings.  
(b) It is being time to ring the bell  
(c) It is time for the bell to ring  
(d) It is time for the bell to be rung
33. **After driving Zafar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.**  
(a) After she was driving Zafar to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.  
(b) After she had driven Zafar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.  
(c) Zafar was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.  
(d) After being driven to the museum, Zafar was dropped at his hotel.
34. **You will have finished this work by tomorrow.**  
(a) This work will have been finished Tomorrow.  
(b) This work will be finished by tomorrow.  
(c) This work will finished tomorrow.  
(d) This work will have been finished by tomorrow.
35. **People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.**  
(a) The suspect is being seen in several cities.  
(b) The suspect has been the people in several cities.  
(c) The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.  
(d) The suspect was seen by people in several cities.
36. **The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.**  
(a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.  
(b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.  
(c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.  
(d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.





# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(General Knowledge Portion includes questions of English, Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies Geography, Basic Mathematics, Urdu, Everyday Science, Basic Computer Studies. These Questions are taken from Past Papers)

## Model Paper 1

1. We washed all the crockery—the dinner.
  - a. By
  - b. between
  - c. after
  - d. at
2. Life promises a lot — pleasure.
  - a. Of
  - b. for
  - c. about
  - d. more
3. There is something admirable — him.
  - a. To
  - b. for
  - c. about
  - d. with
4. Find the synonyms of the following word.  
Capricious
  - a. Fickle
  - b. predictable
  - c. uniform
  - d. invariable
5. Find the synonyms of the following word. Repressed
  - a. Stifled
  - b. confessed
  - c. declared
  - d. emitted
6. Find the synonyms of the following word. Appalled
  - a. Brave
  - b. bold
  - c. frightened
  - d. adventurous
7. Find the synonyms of the following word. Monetary
  - a. Non-financial
  - b. fiscal
  - c. fleck
  - d. whiff
8. Our school district should not spend its money on the new verbal reading program. Students get all the reading practice they need by learning science and history. The argument is based on which of the following assumption?
  - a. The verbal advantage program is not helping students in anyway.
  - b. Other reading programs are just as advantage and less expensive.
  - c. The verbal advantage program involves only reading practice
  - d. The student can already read well to study science and history.
9. Linda is searching for a puppy that would grow to be friendly with her children. Her friend Laura has a Husky who is friendly with her children. So Linda concludes that a Husky would be friendly with her children. Which of the following makes the argument weak?
  - a. The puppy that Linda is planning to buy is of same sub-specie as Laura's.
  - b. Linda is planning to give her dog special training while Laura's dog has no such training.
  - c. Linda is planning to buy a male Husky while Laura has a female Husky.
  - d. Jack and Jill are planning to buy male Huskies that are both friendly.
10. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Unctuous
  - a. Flattering
  - b. sleek
  - c. bland
  - d. blunt



11. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Colossal
- Minute
  - immense
  - huge
  - tremendous
12. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Woeful
- Afflicted
  - Harmed
  - Injured
  - joyous
13. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Exalt
- Condemn
  - glorify
  - worship
  - praise
14. Choose the correct option.
- \_\_\_\_\_ only dark chocolates are delicious, \_\_\_\_\_ also they can be healthy too.
- If, but
  - if, then
  - not, but
  - when, then
15. Choose the correct option.
- I visit Faisal Mosque \_\_\_\_\_ I go to Islamabad.
- Wherever
  - Where
  - Whenever
  - once
16. Which political party won the General Elections of 2018?
- PTI
  - PAT
  - JUI-F
  - Awami League
17. When does Pakistan celebrate Navy Day?
- 1 June
  - 9 March
  - 23 March
  - 8 September
18. Who won the 1990's election?
- PPPP
  - Awami National Party
  - Awami League
  - Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
19. Who is the first female Major General of Pakistan?
- Malika Anwar
  - Mariam Memon
  - Shalida Malik
  - Asawar Toheed
20. When was PPP established?
- 30-11-1960
  - 30-11-1965
  - 30-11-1967
  - 30-11-1970

21. Which of the following is the national animal of Pakistan?
- Deer
  - Markhor
  - Leopard
  - Monkey
22. Where is the largest natural gas field located in Pakistan?
- Chaghi
  - Sui
  - Gizar
  - Kahuta
23. Who was elected as the President after the 1993 elections?
- Benazir Bhutto
  - Nawaz Ghilani
  - Farooq Rind
  - Farooq Ahmed Leghari
24. Which book is a critique on Pakistani history textbooks?
- The Runaway
  - A Pakistani Bride
  - The Murder of History
  - The Murder of Textbooks
25. Who succeeded Pervaiz Musharaf as President of Pakistan?
- Rafiq Tarar
  - Mamnoon Hussain
  - Farooq Leghari
  - Asif Ali Zardari
26. Which two parties collaborated to form the government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2013?
- PTI and Jamaat-i-Islami
  - ANP and JUI
  - MMA and JUI-F
  - PTM and ANP
27. Who abolished Non-Islamic banking in Pakistan?
- Zia ul Haq
  - Dr Mubashar Hasan
  - Chaudry Ghulam Hussain
  - Altezar Ahsan
28. How long is the Pakistan and Iran border?
- 200 km
  - 500 km
  - 707 km
  - 909 km
29. Who was the chairman of the Senate when Zia-ul-Haq died?
- Benazir Bhutto
  - Ghulam Ishaq Khan
  - Nawaz Sharif
  - Farooq Rind
30. When was partition of Bengal reversed?
- 1905
  - 1909
  - 1911
  - 1915

31. Presidency of the UN Security Council rotates among the Member States of the Council:
- Every 6 months
  - Every 3 months
  - Every year
  - Every month
32. Which of the following is not an island in the Mediterranean Sea?
- Ibiza
  - Phuket
  - Crete
  - None of these
33. Which of the following is the name of the smallest part of the matter discovered by the scientists?
- Proton
  - Neutron
  - Positron
  - Quark
34. Hajjaj bin Yousaf demanded compensation for looted ships from which ruler of Sindh?
- Raja Ashok Chander
  - Raja Dahir
  - Raja Pershottam
  - Raja Maan Singh
35. Who was the leader of the Iranian Revolution in 1979?
- Ayatollah Mehdi Montazeri
  - Ayatollah Khomeini
  - Mehdi Bazargan
  - Ayatollah Khamenei
36. Who is the author of the book "Conversation with Myself"?
- Barack Obama
  - Winston Churchill
  - Nelson Mandela
  - Tony Blair
37. BRICS is an association of five major emerging \_\_\_\_\_:
- Countries
  - Economies
  - Traditions
  - Militaries
38. The first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in 1992 at:
- Johannesburg
  - Nairobi
  - New York
  - Rio de Janeiro
39. What is the currency of Kuwait?
- Dinar
  - Rial
  - Dollar
  - Pound
40. Who was the last king of Afghanistan?
- Ayatollah Khomeini
  - Ruhullah Khomaini
  - Mohammad Zahir Shah
  - None of these

41. The capital city of Peru is:

- a. Prague
- b. Vatican City
- c. Brussels
- d. Lima

42. Boko Haram terrorist group belongs to which country?

- a. Nigeria
- b. Syria
- c. Egypt
- d. Sri Lanka

43. The President of the World Bank is:

- a. Kristalina Georgieva
- b. David Malpass
- c. Robert Zoellick
- d. Jim Yong Kim

44. In which direction does the Earth rotate around its axis?

- a. North to South
- b. East to West
- c. West to East
- d. Randomly

45. The Islamic Military Alliance Counter-Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) is an intergovernmental counter-terrorist alliance of Muslim countries. Its headquarter is located in:

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Iran
- c. Pakistan
- d. Saudi Arabia

5

46. The highest youth literacy rate among the South Asian countries is in:

- a. Pakistan
- b. India
- c. Maldives
- d. Nepal

47. The author of "The Great Gatsby" was

- a. William Faulkner
- b. F Scott Fitzgerald
- c. Vladimir Nabokov
- d. James Joyce

48. Strait of Malacca separates

- a. Malaysia and China
- b. Malaysia and Indonesia
- c. Malaysia and Sri Lanka
- d. None of these

49. Addis Ababa is a famous city of:

- a. Sudan
- b. Ethiopia
- c. Congo
- d. Morocco

50. Trunk Bay Beach is situated at:

- a. Bermuda
- b. Bali
- c. US Virgin Islands
- d. Bora

51. Name the first person to whom Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) informed about the first Wahl?
- Abu Talib
  - Hazrat Khadija
  - Hazrat Abu Bakar
  - None of these
52. The first migration of the companions and relatives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was to:
- Jerusalem
  - Madina
  - Ethiopia
  - Baghdad
53. Which is the 7th Islamic month?
- Shabaan
  - Rajab
  - Ramadan
  - Shawal
54. Who was Zaid bin Haris?
- First Muslim among Ansars
  - First Muslim among Muhajirin
  - First Muslim among Prisoners
  - First Muslim among Slaves
55. What is the opposite of "Shirk" in Islam?
- Akhuwat
  - Tauheed
  - Insaaf
  - Risalat
56. Hazrat Aminah (RA), mother of Holy Prophet is buried in:
- Mecca
  - Madina
  - Abwa
  - Yerub
57. In the Holy Quran, there are two Surahs named after insects. One is Al-Nahl, name the other:
- Surah Al-Naml
  - Surah Al-Qadar
  - Surah Al-Falaq
  - Surah Al-Nas
58. The Holy Zaboor was revealed on:
- Hazrat Musa (A.S)
  - Hazrat Yousaf (A.S)
  - Hazrat Dawood (A.S)
  - Hazrat Isa (A.S)
59. Namaz-e-istasqa is offered for:
- Better crops
  - Peace
  - Rain
  - End of War
60. MENA World Economic Forum 2019 was held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Italy
  - France
  - China
  - Jordan

61. Which of the following countries has hosted a World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial meeting of developing countries?
- India
  - China
  - Russia
  - Turkey
62. FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 was held in:
- Italy
  - France
  - Russia
  - Brazil
63. For the first time, \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Games.
- Curling
  - Fencing
  - Powerlifting
  - Table Tennis Mixed Doubles
64. The host city to the UN Climate Summit (COP24) was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Vienna
  - Brussels
  - Paris
  - Katowice
65. President Arif Alvi conferred \_\_\_\_\_ to Pakistani Christchurch Hero Naeem Rashid.
- Hilal-E-Shujat
  - Sitara-E-Shujat
  - Nishan-E-Shujat
  - Tamgha-E-Shujat
66. The Surveillance Drone of United States \_\_\_\_\_ was shot down by Iran.
- Dragonfly DP-14
  - Aerojet SD-2
  - RQ-4A Global Hawk
  - None of these
67. Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad, who has been re-elected as the new President of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) is from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Saudi Arabia.
  - Oman
  - Yamen
  - Kuwait
68. Where was the 14th G20 summit 2019 held?
- Ankara
  - Limburg
  - Osaka
  - Davos
69. On which date was the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) meeting on occupied Jammu and Kashmir held?
- Aug 15th, 2019
  - Aug 16th, 2019
  - Aug 17th, 2019
  - None of the above
70. Complete the number series: 2, 6, 18, 54, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 216
  - 148
  - 162
  - 108

71. A husband and wife had six married sons and each of them had five children. How many members were there in the family?
- 32
  - 36
  - 42
  - 44
72. Write 3.4% as a fraction:
- $\frac{34}{10}$
  - $\frac{34}{100}$
  - $\frac{34}{1000}$
  - $\frac{340}{100}$
73. Which one of the following is not a prime number?
- 11
  - 61
  - 91
  - 31
74. Mr. Rehman ordered a car worth Rs. 600,000 and was given a discount. Given that he paid Rs. 570,000 for his new car. Calculate the percentage discount he received
- 5%
  - 7%
  - 9%
  - 10%
75. To fill a tank 25 buckets of water are required. How many buckets of water will be required to fill the same tank if the capacity of the bucket is reduced to two-fifths of its present capacity?
- 30
  - 35
  - 62.5
  - None of these
76. Leila is four times as old as her 2-year-old brother Mansoor. How old will Mansoor be when he is half the age of his older sister Laila?
- 4
  - 6
  - 5
  - 7
77. Who got the title of Ghaseel Ul Malaka?
- Hazrat Abu Talha (RA)
  - Hazrat Abu Talib (RA)
  - Hazrat Hanzala (RA)
  - Hazrat Suleman (RA)
78. What is the unit of measure of Force?
- Newton
  - Water
  - Rain Water
  - Air Pressure
79. Which of the following gas is lighter than air?
- Carbon dioxide
  - Oxygen
  - Ammonia
  - Chlorine
80. The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is:
- Carbon
  - Silicon
  - Hydrogen
  - Aluminium

81. A device that converts Chemical Energy into Electrical Energy is called
- Battery
  - Generator
  - UPS
  - Television
82. Which gas is used in advertising lights?
- Argon
  - Neon
  - Helium
  - Carbon dioxide
83. Which of the following protects the body against disease and infection?
- Hemoglobin
  - Platelets
  - White Blood Cells
  - Red Blood Cells
84. The gas used to extinguish fire is:
- Neon
  - Nitrogen
  - Carbon dioxide
  - Carbon monoxide
85. Which component of diet prevents constipation?
- Fiber
  - Minerals
  - Proteins
  - Vitamins
86. A number is increased by 10% and then decreased by 10%. The net change in the number is
- No increase or decrease
  - 2% decrease
  - 1% increase
  - 1% decrease
87. Add:  $46+37+29+5+14+33=$
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a. 163 | c. 164 |
| b. 173 | d. 160 |
88. When you divide 0.7 by 10 you get
- 7
  - 0.07
  - 70
  - 0.007
89. The LIGO Scientific Collaboration announced the detection of which of the following waves on 11 February, 2016:
- Radio waves
  - Seismic waves
  - Gravitational waves
  - Electromagnetic waves
90. \_\_\_\_\_ is a virus that replicates itself.
- Bug
  - Worm
  - Bomb
  - Hoax



91. حسن مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
- مطلع کے بعد والا شعر
  - فسدہ کا پہلا شعر
  - نزل کا پہلا شعر
  - نزل کا خوبصورت شعر
92. وہ اسم مشتق جو فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- اسم فاعل
  - اسم مفعولہ
  - اسم آلہ
  - اسم حلیہ
93. سفید ان فارس کس کی تکرار ہے؟
- محمد حسین آزاد
  - پہلی نثار احمد
  - منشی پریم چند
  - کرشن چندر
94. حالی کی جدید شاعری کس تحریک کا نتیجہ ہے؟
- علی گڑھ
  - کنگریس
  - نیوناد
  - رام راج
95. مزاحیہ کردار "خوجی" کن کا ہے؟
- علامہ راشد الخیری
  - سرشار
  - انتظار حسین
  - ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
96. "امین" رسول اللہ کا ہے۔
- عرف
  - تخلص
  - لقب
  - خطاب
97. اردو کے کس شاعر کو 1962ء میں لیٹن پرائز ملا؟
- ساحر لدھیانوی
  - احسان دانش
  - اختر شوریانی
  - فریض احمد فریض
98. مقطع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
- آخری شعر کو
  - آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے
  - قطعہ کا ایک شعر
  - قطعہ کا آخری شعر
99. وہ حروف جن سے کوئی زبان بنتی ہے کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
- حروف تہجی
  - حروف ابجد
  - حروف شمسی
  - حروف لہری
100. وہ فعل جو فاعل کے علاوہ مفعول کو بھی چاہیے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- فعل ماضی
  - فعل حال
  - فعل متعدی
  - فعل لازم

## Answer Key

Question Number	Correct Option
1.	c
2.	a
3.	c
4.	a
5.	a
6.	c
7.	b
8.	c
9.	c
10.	d
11.	a
12.	d
13.	a
14.	c
15.	c
16.	a
17.	d
18.	d
19.	c
20.	c
21.	b
22.	b
23.	d
24.	c
25.	d
26.	a
27.	a
28.	d
29.	b
30.	c

Question Number	Correct Option
31.	d
32.	b
33.	d
34.	b
35.	b
36.	c
37.	b
38.	d
39.	a
40.	c
41.	d
42.	a
43.	b
44.	c
45.	d
46.	c
47.	b
48.	b
49.	b
50.	c
51.	b
52.	c
53.	c
54.	d
55.	b
56.	c
57.	a
58.	c
59.	b
60.	d
61.	a

Question Number	Correct Option
62.	b
63.	d
64.	d
65.	c
66.	c
67.	d
68.	c
69.	b
70.	c
71.	d
72.	c
73.	c
74.	a
75.	c
76.	b
77.	c
78.	a
79.	c
80.	b
81.	a
82.	b
83.	c
84.	c
85.	a
86.	d
87.	c
88.	b

Question Number	Correct Option
89.	c
90.	b
91.	a
92.	d
93.	a
94.	a
95.	b
96.	c
97.	d
98.	b
99.	a
100.	c

## Answers and Explanations

Question Number	1	Correct Option	e
<b>Explanation</b>			
After in the MCQ is used to show something subsequent in time i.e. after the dinner. It is also used to show something behind in place like people are standing one after the other.			

Question Number	2	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Of is used to show component or contents of something. It also indicates the action of object implied by the preceding noun.			

Question Number	3	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
about is used to show things in regard to or concerned with. In the given MCQ admision is concerned with him so something is admision about him.			

Question Number	4	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
capricious means unpredictable. Fickle means the same.			

Question Number	5	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Repressed means suppression of impulses or emotions. Stifle means to restrain oneself from acting on emotions.			

Question Number	6	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Appalled and frightened both mean to strike with fear, horror etc.			

Question Number	7	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Monetary and fiscal both mean involving financial matters.			

Question Number	8	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The argument is based on this assumption that's why it is stating that the district school should not spend its money on verbal program because it's already learning through science and history.			

Question Number	9	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The more the similarity between the model and desired thing, the stronger the argument would be. As Linda is planning to buy a male dog while the model is a female dog, both belong from different genders so their behavior would be different so it makes the argument weak.			

Question Number	10	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Unctuous means excessively charming in manner or speech. Blunt means someone characterized by directness in manner or speech, without being subtle.			

Question Number	11	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Colossal means so great in size and extent. Minuscule means infinitely small.			

Question Number	12	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Woeiful means affected by or full of grief. Joyous means full of or characterized by joy.			

Question Number	13.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Exalt means to heighten or intensify, to praise or honor. Condemn means to express strong disapproval or declare or judge unfit for something.

Question Number	14.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

completive conjunctions always come in team we have to use both of them in a sentence in appropriate places to complete the sentence. But/also emphasizes that two items be in a pair. Like the movie has not only good actors but also a well written script.

Question Number	15.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

whenever is used for the events whose dates and time are uncertain or events that are repeated. The event in the given MCQ is going to Islamabad

Question Number	16.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf won the 2018 election by winning 157 seats out of 342. It formed a coalition with Pakistan Muslim League Q and MQM to form the government.

Question Number	17.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Pakistan celebrates its navy day on 8 September in memory of Operation Dwarka that was a successful navy operation by Pakistani navy against Indian navy during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war.

Question Number	18.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Islami Jamhoori Ittehad won the 1990's election. IJI won 106 seats in the national assembly out of 217 seats. IJI came into power and Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Question Number	19.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Dr Shahida Malik is the first Pakistani two star female lady Major General of Pakistan. She served in the Pakistan Army from 1969 till 2004 and remained the surgeon general of the Pakistan Army Medical Corps. She was awarded Hikal-i-Imtiaz and Sitara Imtiaz.

Question Number	20.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The Pakistan People's Party was formed on 30 November 1967 in Lahore. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was elected as Chairman of PPP and JA Rahim was elected as its first General Secretary. Pakistan Peoples Party formed first government in Pakistan in 1973.

Question Number	21.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan. It is a rare species that could be found in the Northern areas of Pakistan. It is known as Markhor due to its horns that are like snakes and its ability to kill and eat snakes.

Question Number	22.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The largest natural gas field is located in Sui, Balochistan. It was discovered in 1952 by Pakistan Petroleum Limited. The remaining reserves are 2 trillion cubic feet.

Question Number	23.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Feroq Ahmed Leghari became the Eight President of Pakistan after the 1993 elections. He became the President in the Benazir government but had to dismiss her government over the charges of corruption and lack of rule of law in 1996. He later on resigned from the presidency during the Nawaz Sharif era over the appointment of Chief Justice.			

Question Number	24.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Murder of History is authored by Khurshid Kamal Aziz. This book was initially published in 1993 and is a critique on Pakistan's history textbooks. It discusses various misleading arguments, errors, misquotations and misinterpretations found in the history textbooks of Pakistan.			

Question Number	25.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Asif Ali Zardari succeeded Pervez Musharraf as the eleventh President of Pakistan. He became the President of Pakistan in 2008 till 2013. He is the husband of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.			

Question Number	26.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf came out as the largest party of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and formed a coalition government with Jamaat-e-Islami. Pervez Khattak was appointed the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.			

Question Number	27.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Zia-ul-Haq tried to establish the world's first interest free banking system in Pakistan. He established Islamic banking to promote Islamization in Pakistan.			

Question Number	28.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Pakistan borders with Iran from its province Balochistan and from Sistan province in Iran. The length of the border is 909 kilometers.			

Question Number	29.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Ghulam Ishaq Khan was the Chairman of the Senate and became the acting President of Pakistan after the death of Zia-ul-Haq. He remained the acting president till december 1988 and after the elections he was selected the President of Pakistan till 1993.			

Question Number	30.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
In 1905, Bengal was divided into two parts. This partition ensured many political and social benefits for the Muslims but the Hind's always rejected the idea of partition. So after immense pressure from Congress, this decision was reversed in 1911.			

Question Number	31.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Presidency of the UNSC rotates among members of the Council on a monthly basis. Pakistan has held the presidency in April 1952, March 1953, January 1968, May 1969, October 1976, February 1984, April 1993, July 1994, May 2003, May 2004 and January 2013.			

Question Number	32.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Phuket is situated in the Andaman Sea.			

Question Number 33. Correct Option d

**Explanation**  
A quark is a type of elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter. Quarks combine to form composite particles called hadrons, the most stable of which are protons and neutrons, the components of atomic nuclei.

Question Number 34. Correct Option b

**Explanation**  
According to the Chach Nama, the oldest chronicle of the Arab conquest of Sindh, the primary reason al-Hajjaj ordered an expedition against Raja Dahir, was the pirate raid off the coast of Dabel, resulting in capturing both gifts to the caliph from the King of Serendib (modern Sri Lanka) as well as the female pilgrims on board who were captured.

Question Number 35. Correct Option b

**Explanation**  
Sayyid Ruhollah Mūsavi Khomeini was an Iranian politician and cleric who lived from 1902 to 1989. He was the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the 1979 Iranian Revolution, which saw the overthrow of the last Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and the end of the 2500-year-old Persian monarchy. Following the revolution, Khomeini became the country's Supreme Leader, a position created in the constitution of the Islamic Republic as the highest-ranking political and religious authority of the nation, which he held until his death.

Question Number 36. Correct Option c

**Explanation**  
Conversation With Myself is a collection of Nelson Mandela's speeches, letters, conversation and some of his publications. It is a continuation of his former book, Long Walk to Freedom.

Question Number 37. Correct Option b

**Explanation**  
The five emerging nations are: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It was formed in 2006. Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC", before the induction of South Africa in 2010.

Question Number 38. Correct Option d

**Explanation**  
The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the Rio Summit, the Rio Conference, and the Earth Summit, was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June in 1992.

Question Number 39. Correct Option a

**Explanation**  
Rial is the currency of Saudi Arabia. Dollar is the currency of the United States. Pound is the currency of the United Kingdom.

Question Number 40. Correct Option c

**Explanation**  
Mohammed Zahir Shah was the last King of Afghanistan, reigning from 8 November 1933 until he was deposed on 17 July 1973. He expanded Afghanistan's diplomatic relations with many countries, including with both Cold War sides.

Question Number 41. Correct Option d

**Explanation**  
Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic. Vatican City is the capital of the Vatican City state. Brussels is the capital of Belgium.

Question Number	42.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	43.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
David Malpass is the thirteenth President of the World Bank, in office since April 2019. He was preceded by Kristalina Georgieva. The first President of the World Bank was Eugene Meyer who held the office in 1946.			

Question Number	44.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
d			

Question Number	45.	Correct Option	
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition is an intergovernmental counter-terrorist alliance established on 10th December 2015 by Muslim countries of the world. These Muslim countries are united around military intervention against ISIL and other counter-terrorism activities. Former Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan, General Raheel Sharif, is the Commander-in-Chief of the IMCTC. Iran is not included in this alliance on the behest of Saudi Arabia.			

Question Number	46.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Maldives has a youth literacy rate of 99.3%. Pakistan has a youth literacy rate of 72.8%. India has a youth literacy rate of 88.1%. Nepal has a youth literacy rate of 84.6%.			

Question Number	47.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
William Faulkner wrote the Soldiers' Pay and The Hamlet. Vladimir Nabokov wrote Lolita, The Gift, and Notes on Prosody. James Joyce wrote Elysses, Grace and The Cats of Copenhagen.			

Question Number	48.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Strait of Malacca or Straits of Malacca is a narrow, 550 mi stretch of water between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra. As the main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, it is one of the most important shipping lanes in the world.			

Question Number	49.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	50.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Trunk Bay is a body of water and a beach on St. John in the United States Virgin Islands. Trunk Bay is part of the Virgin Islands National Park.			

Question Number	51.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian independence activist, and subsequently, the first Prime Minister of India. He lived from 1889 to 1964 and remained a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence.			

Question Number	52.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**  
The first Wahī was revealed upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at forty years of age while he was meditating in the Cave of Hira. The revelation was made through Angel Jibrail and the verses revealed were Surah Alaq.

Question Number	53.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**  
The Migration to Abyssinia (Habsha) was the first migration of Islam undergone in 613 AD in order to seek refuge from the persecution of the non-believers of Makkah.

Question Number	54.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**  
The 12 Islamic months by sequence are:

- Muhamam
- Sifar
- Rabi-ul-Awwal
- Rabi-ul-Thani
- Jumada-al-awwal
- Jumada-al-thani
- Rajab
- Shaaban
- Ramadhan
- Shawwal
- Dhul Qadah
- Dhul Hijah

Question Number	55.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	56.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**  
Akhuwat means brotherhood and unity. Insaaf means justice. Risalat means Prophethood.

Question Number	57.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	58.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**  
Naml means ant and Nahl means bee.

Question Number	59.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**  
Zaboor was the second Divine book revealed to Prophet Dawood (A.S).

Question Number	60.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**  
Salat-e-istisqa is offered to pray for rain in a dry spell.

Question Number	61.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	62.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	63.	Correct Option	b
Question Number	64.	Correct Option	d
Question Number	65.	Correct Option	d
Question Number	66.	Correct Option	c
Question Number	67.	Correct Option	c
Question Number	68.	Correct Option	d
Question Number	69.	Correct Option	c
Question Number	70.	Correct Option	b

Question Number	71.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The series is progressing as multiples of 3. So, $3 \times 54$ is equal to 162.			

Question Number	72.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Husband, wife, six sons, six daughters-in-law, and thirty grandchildren all add up to 44.			

Question Number	73.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
3.4% is $3.4/100$ , which can be written as $34/1000$ .			

Question Number	74.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
91 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 7 and 13 as well.			

Question Number	75.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Discount he received:			
Rs. 600,000 - Rs. 570,000 = Rs. 30,000			
Percentage discount = $\text{Discount} \times 100 / \text{actual price}$			
$30,000 \times 100 / 600,000 = 5\%$			

Question Number	76.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Let the size of one bucket be A and the number of new smaller buckets be B. So, $25A = (2/5)A \times B$ . Hence, $B = 62.5$			

Question Number	77	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Leila is 2 years old at the moment and her brother is 2 years old.			
So let $x$ be the number of years after which Mansoor will be half the age of her sister. Then the ages of Leila and Mansoor will be			
$8 + x$ for Leila			
$2 + x$ for Mansoor			
Equating these two ages and adding a factor of 2 with Mansoor's age because her sister is twice as old we get			
$8 + x = 2(2 + x)$ solving for $x$ we get			
$x = 4$			
So Mansoor will be 6 years and Leila will be 12 years			

Question Number	78	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Muhammad (PBUH) is described as having seen angels offering Hanzala a bath with fresh rainwater in silver containers between heavens and the earth. Hanzala (RA) earned the title of Ghaseel al-Malika or the one cleansed by the angels because of this distinction.			

Question Number	79	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	80	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Air is a mixture of gases.			
Nitrogen 78.09%, Oxygen 20.95%, Argon 0.93%, CO <sub>2</sub> 0.04% & mixture of other gases.			

Question Number	81	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Element present in largest amount in air			
Nitrogen			
Element present in largest amount in earth crust			
Oxygen			
Element present in largest amount in human body			
Oxygen			
Element present in largest amount in plants			
Carbon			

Question Number	83.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> Other options are discussed below:			
Sr			
Gas			
Purposes/Uses			
1.			
Argon			
Used in the way for production of titanium and other reactive elements.			
2.			
Helium			
Used as a cooling medium for large Hadron Collider and in MRI Scanners, NMR Spectrometers, Keep Satellite instruments cool			
3.			
Carbon dioxide			
Used as fire extinguisher.			

Question Number	84.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
1. Haemoglobin is contained in red blood cells, it helps in the transportation of carbon dioxide to lungs and oxygen to body tissues.			
2. Platelets principle function is to prevent bleeding.			
3. Red blood cells transport oxygen to whole of the body and also remove carbon dioxide from the body by transporting it to lungs to exhale.			

Question Number	85.	Correct Option	c.
<b>Explanation</b> Other fire extinguisher involves water, dry chemical foam.			

Question Number	86.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> Protein is the building block of bones, muscles, cartilage, skin, blood. (hair and nails). Minerals help perform vital bodily functions, initiation of DNA synthesis, maintain bone health & strong teeth, maintain blood sugar. Vitamins helps maintain normal blood pressure form red blood cells.			

Question Number	87.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> For example, The number is 100. When increase by 10% 110 When 110 decrease by 10% 110-11=99			

Question Number	88.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> Simple way to do it is begin with adding two numbers.			
48			
+32			
83			
+29			
112			
+5			
117			
+14			
131			
+33			
164			

Question Number	89.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

When a decimal number is divided by 10, you move all the digits one place to the right of decimal. The number becomes 10 times smaller.

Question Number	90.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

This is sample explanation

Question Number	91.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

This is sample explanation

Question Number	92.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	93.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	94.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	95.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	96.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	97.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	98.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	99.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	100.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	101.	Correct Option	c
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## Model Paper 2

1. Fredrick is dying. I am afraid he is—— his last legs.
  - a. In
  - b. at
  - c. on
  - d. over
2. The show starts—— midnight.
  - a. By
  - b. at
  - c. on
  - d. to
3. He knows German and Italian —— Chinese.
  - a. Beside
  - b. besides
  - c. by
  - d. except
4. Find the synonyms of the following word. Exhort
  - a. Dissuade
  - b. forbid
  - c. encourage
  - d. dismay
5. Find the synonyms of the following word. Oppressive
  - a. Tyrannical
  - b. mild
  - c. submissive
  - d. gentle
6. Find the synonyms of the following word. Myriad
  - a. Limited
  - b. little
  - c. infinite
  - d. enumerable
7. Find the synonyms of the following word. Abridge
 

a. Extend	c. dilate
b. enlarge	d. condense
8. Ali has never received a violation from the federal Aviation Administration during his 16-year flying career. He must be a great pilot. Which of the following can be said about the reasoning of the argument?
  - a. The definitions of the terms create ambiguity.
  - b. The term uses circular reasoning.
  - c. The argument is based on analogy
  - d. The argument is built upon hidden assumptions
9. Tehreem is planning to take calculus from Sir Usman. Her friend Haram too his class and got an A. Tehreem concludes that he too will get an A from Sir Usman. Which of the following has no effect on the argument?
  - a. Haram earned straight A's in high school while Tehreem earned B's.
  - b. Tehreem took pre-calculus while Haram doesn't.
  - c. Tehreem and haram got equal math scores on the college Math entrance exam.
  - d. Tehreem is Christian while Haram is Buddhist.
10. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Cascade
  - a. Drizzle
  - b. Rush
  - c. Spout
  - d. Squirt
11. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Sojourn
  - a. Stopover
  - b. Vacation
  - c. Break
  - d. Reside
12. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Rampart
 

a. Barrier	c. Jeopardy
b. Fence	d. Embankment

13. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Fidget
- Trifle
  - twitch
  - relax
  - jiggle
14. Choose the correct option.  
I could not get a seat in the front row \_\_\_\_\_ I came early.
- As
  - when
  - because
  - though
15. Choose the correct option.  
She is very talented, \_\_\_\_\_ she has a bright future.
- However
  - otherwise
  - undoubtedly
  - while
16. Who replaced Zafarullah Khan Jamali as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Shujat Hussain
  - Jahangir Tareen
  - Shaukat Aziz
  - Benazir Bhutto
17. What is the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan called?
- Line of Control
  - Free line
  - Dukhtar Line
  - Durand Line
18. Where is the famous Qissa Khawani Bazar located?
- Karachi
  - Thatha
  - Lahore
  - Peshawar
19. Where did Pakistan conduct its first nuclear test?
- Turbat, Balochistan
  - Naushki, Balochistan
  - Chaghi, Balochistan
  - Quetta, Balochistan
20. Which political party won the majority seats in the General Assembly in the 2008 election?
- Muslim League Q
  - Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
  - MQM
  - Pakistan People's Party
21. Who was the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire?
- Jalaluddin Akbar
  - Muhammad Wahideddin
  - Shabuddin Ghouri
  - Qutbuddin Aibak
22. How many Governor Generals ruled Pakistan?
- 2
  - 4
  - 7
  - 9
23. When was the Baghdad Pact signed?
- 1959
  - 1951
  - 1947
  - 1955

24. When did Muhammad Rafiq Tarar retire from Presidency?
- 20-06-2001
  - 25-02-2005
  - 9-12-2009
  - 16-11-2004
25. Which political party won majority seats in the Punjab Assembly in the 2008 election?
- Muslim League Q
  - Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
  - Muslim League Nawaz
  - MQM
26. Why was the National Action Plan established?
- To counter Terrorism
  - To counter inflation
  - To counter corruption
  - To counter medical issues
27. When did Zia-ul-Haq dismiss Junejo and his assembly?
- 5 August 1980
  - 10 March 1986
  - 3 December 1987
  - 29 May 1988
28. When was the Nehru Report presented?
- 1928
  - 1938
  - 1939
  - 1940
29. After which constitution was 'The Council of Common Interest' established?
- 1956
  - 1962
  - 1973
  - 1985
30. When did Pakistan's 13th Elections of Pakistan happen?
- 18-02-2008
  - 19-12-2007
  - 1-02-2008
  - 9-02-2009
31. Which one of the following countries is not a member of OPEC?
- Angola
  - Gabon
  - Malaysia
  - Saudi Arabia
32. Before independence Timor Leste (formerly East Timor) was part of:
- Indonesia
  - Philippines
  - France
  - Senegal
33. Ethnically, Sher Shah Suri was a:
- Pashtun
  - Tajik
  - Turkmen
  - Uzbek

34. Which UN organization controls the population?
- UNFPA
  - UNESCO
  - UNDP
  - None of these
35. FIR stands for:
- First Investigation Report
  - First Information Report
  - First Information Record
  - First Informer's Report
36. Which country is located in the North of the Arabian Sea?
- Iran
  - Pakistan
  - Both A & B
  - India
37. Which of the following is not related to disarmament?
- SALT
  - NPT
  - CTBT
  - NATO
38. The location of "Vatican City" is in:
- Germany
  - Italy
  - France
  - Ireland
39. Parliament of Bangladesh is:
- Lok Sabha
  - Rajya Sabha
  - Majlis-e-Shura
  - Jatiya Sangsad
40. The longest river in Asia is:
- Indus
  - Ganges
  - Brahmaputra
  - Yangtze
41. The Security Council has \_\_\_\_\_ Non-permanent members.
- 8
  - 10
  - 12
  - 15
42. Where are the UNHCR headquarters located?
- Viena, Austria
  - Geneva, Switzerland
  - New York, US
  - London, UK
43. Saddam Hussain was the president of:
- Iran
  - Oman
  - Iraq
  - Libya
44. Picasso, a famous painter, sculptor, printmaker and stage designer belonged to:
- Germany
  - Canada
  - Spain
  - Norway
45. Which of the following personalities is the Secretary-General of SAARC?
- Arjun Bahadur Thapa (Nepal)
  - Ahmed Sulaiman (Maldives)
  - Amrat Hussain Soli (Pakistan)
  - None of these



46. Tower of Pisa is situated in
- France
  - Germany
  - UK
  - Italy
47. Sherlock Holmes is a famous character in the detective stories written by:
- H.G. Wells
  - Jonathan Swift
  - Arthur Conan Doyle
  - Mark Twain
48. Which of the following has the status of an observer state of the United Nations?
- South Sudan
  - Kosovo
  - East Timor
  - Holy See
49. Zambia is the new name of:
- Congo
  - Northern Rhodesia
  - Hispania
  - Euphrat
50. John Garang de Mabior is well known for founding:
- South Africa
  - South Sudan
  - East Timor
  - Namibia
51. When did the Prophet (PBUH) offer Hajj?
- 630 AD
  - 632 AD
  - 630 AD
  - 532 AD
52. Which is the third month in the Islamic calendar?
- Ramadan
  - Muharram
  - Rabi-ul-Awal
  - Saffar
53. Battle of Nehrvan was fought against?
- Kharjites
  - Kuffar
  - Munafiqeen
  - None of these
54. The oldest revealed divine book is:
- Taurat
  - Zaboor
  - Injeel
  - Quran
55. Which Prophet is called Abu Beshar?
- Hazrat Adam (A.S)
  - Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
  - Hazrat Musa (A.S)
  - Hazrat Isa (A.S)
56. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba is the first Kalimah. Name the second Kalimah.
- Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
  - Kalimah-e-Tauheed
  - Kalimah-e-Shahadat
  - Kalimah-e-Astaghar
57. 'Muzdalifah' is the area between:
- Makkah and Madina
  - Makkah and Mina
  - Madina and Mina
  - Arafat and Mina

58. The title Kaleem-ullah is given to which prophet:
- Hazrat Ibrahim AS
  - Hazrat Yaqoob AS
  - Hazrat Musa AS
  - Hazrat Adam AS
59. Zam Zam is the spring of water that emerged from beneath the feet of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S), in the valley of \_\_\_\_\_. What is the meaning of Zam Zam?
- Al-Shafa
  - To stop
  - To flow
  - Al-Rahmat
60. First Kim-Putin summit was held in \_\_\_\_\_
- North Korea
  - Russia
  - Finland
  - Vietnam
61. Donald Trump gave the gift of \_\_\_\_\_ to PM Imran Khan on his visit to US.
- Hockey
  - Football
  - Bat
  - None of these
62. Which batsman blasted most Sixes in one innings of ODI Cricket Match?
- A B Devilliers
  - Eoin Morgan
  - Shahid Afridi
  - Chris Gayle
63. In July 2019, Pakistan Navy's Special Service Group and Turkish Navy's Special Forces conducted a bilateral exercise called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ayyildiz-2019
  - Druzba 3
  - Friendship Drill
  - None of these
64. The 2019 Asian Football Cup is the \_\_\_\_\_ edition AFC?
- 18th
  - 17th
  - 16th
  - None of them
65. Which Pakistani personality has been named in the Foreign Policy magazine's list of 'Global Thinkers' of the year 2019?
- Shah Mehmud Qureshi
  - Qamar Javed Bajwa
  - PM Imran Khan
  - Asad Umar
66. The winner country of the Hopman Cup 2019 was \_\_\_\_\_
- Germany
  - France
  - Poland
  - Switzerland
67. Under which article(s) did the Indian Constitution gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
- 370
  - 35A
  - Both A & B
  - None of these

68. "Clean, Green and Behave Good" campaign is launched by \_\_\_\_\_.
- PIA
  - Pakistan Railway
  - Tourism development corporation of Punjab
  - NESPAK
69. Zinedine Zidane has been re-appointed as the coach of Spanish football club Real Madrid till \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2020
  - 2024
  - 2021
  - 2022
70. If the price of 12 eggs is Rs. 96, how many eggs can be bought with Rs. 80?
- 8
  - 9
  - 10
  - 11
71. The sum of first 50 positive odd integers is:
- 2650
  - 2500
  - 2560
  - 2505
72. After spending  $\frac{4}{9}$  of her money, a girl has 25 rupees left. How much did she spend?
- 20
  - 25
  - 45
  - 15
73. Complete the number series: 14, 28, 20, 40, 32, 64, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 56
  - 46
  - 58
  - 48
74. What is the next in series for 2, 3, 6, 18, 108:
- 208
  - 1944
  - 2008
  - 1054
75. In a dairy farm, 40 cows eat 40 bags of husk in 40 days. In how many days will one cow eat one bag of husk?
- 30
  - 35
  - 38
  - 40
76. A box contains 9 red balls and 2 white balls. What is the probability of choosing any ball:
- 0
  - 1
  - $\frac{1}{3}$
  - $\frac{3}{5}$
77. The progression of the Islamic society is based on;
- Honesty
  - Respect
  - Sacrifice
  - All

78. Which of the following inventions is the oldest?
- Clocks
  - Microscope
  - Barometer
  - Cycle
79. Which part of the human body is most affected by the Hepatitis virus?
- Liver
  - Lungs
  - Spleen
  - Pancreas
80. Electric current is measured by
- Anemometer
  - Voltmeter
  - Ammeter
  - Commutator
81. Cholesterol level is analyzed in the
- Blood
  - Urine
  - Sputum
  - Stool
82. Which of the following is not a gland?
- Stomach
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
83. Which of the following metals was first discovered by man?
- Bronze
  - Silver
  - Iron
  - Copper
84. Insulin is secreted in the
- Pituitary
  - Liver
  - Pancreas
  - Parathyroid
85. Which of the following is not a primary colour?
- Red
  - Green
  - Blue
  - Orange
86. What comes next in this sequence?  
5,10,20,40
- 60
  - 70
  - 80
  - 90
87. A toy is sold for Rs. 220, what was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
- Rs. 196
  - Rs. 198
  - Rs. 200
  - Rs. 210
88. Multiply:  $0.4 \times 710 =$
- 264
  - 285
  - 286
  - 287

89. Corpuscular Theory of light was given by:
- Galileo
  - Albert Einstein
  - Robert Hook
  - Isaac Newton
90. Plasma is the:
- fluid part of blood
  - hormone
  - platelet
  - haemoglobin
91. وہ اسم مشتق جو کسی خدمت یا محنت کے معارضہ کا نام پر کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- اسم فاعل
  - اسم معروضہ
  - اسم کہ
  - اسم حالیہ
92. یوسف خان کھیل پرش نے کونسا سفر نامہ تحریر کیا؟
- عجائبت فرنگ
  - جہاں دراز
  - دل دریا
  - ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
93. اردو ڈرامے کے شیگنپیٹار کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
- اعجاز کشمیری
  - احمد ندیم قاسمی
  - فرخ احمد فرخ
  - امجد اسلام امجد
94. رسول اللہ ﷺ کی تعریف کرنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- نعت
  - قصیدے
  - حدیث
  - کوئی بھی نہیں
95. علامہ اقبال کی اردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
- شرب کلام
  - ہاتفِ درا
  - ہل جہریہ
  - ترغیبِ حجاز
96. وہ فعل جس کا فاعل معلوم ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- فعل ماضی مطلق
  - فعل ماضی قریب
  - فعل معروف
  - فعل مجهول
97. شمار اور گنتی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
98. اسم علم کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
- 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
99. چتر "گر" کس کا ناول ہے؟
- بشری رحمن
  - انتظار حسین
  - رام لعل
  - حاجرہ معرور
100. مسیح زندگی "کس کی تصنیف ہے؟"
- مولانا حالی
  - مولانا آزاد
  - سر سید احمد خاں
  - راشد الخیری

## Answer Key

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

## Answers and Explanations

Question Number	1.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> On his last legs is an idiom which means about to come to an end.			

Question Number	2.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> At is used for specific points in times on the clock or points of time in a day.			

Question Number	3.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> Besides here is used in the sense of together with. Like he knows Chinese together with German and Italian.			

Question Number	4.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> Exhort and encourage both mean to use words such as cheers and shouts to incite to good deeds.			

Question Number	5.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> Oppressive and tyrannical both mean someone marked by unjust severity and arbitrary behavior.			

Question Number	6.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> Myriad and infinite mean something too much to be countable. A large indefinite number.			

Question Number	7.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> Abridge means to lessen or shorten so Condense is the right answer which means to compress or make precise.			

Question Number	8.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> the argument is based on the assumption that Ali is a great pilot.			

Question Number	9.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> The religion or beliefs of someone has no effect on their scores in Math. Their beliefs are not the thing to be compared in order to reason if Tehreem will get an A like Haram or not.			

Question Number	10.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> Cascade is a sudden downpour. To rush down in great quantity. Drizzle means to shed in drops/minute particles.			

Question Number	11.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> Sojourn is a temporary stay. Stay to spend a short length of time. Reside means to make one's home in a particular place.			

Question Number	12.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> Rampart is an embankment built around a space for defensive purpose. Jeopardy is a source of danger, a possibility of incurring loss.			

Question Number 13. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Fidget means uneasiness or restlessness. Relax means to become less tight.

Question Number 14. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Subordinate conjunctions are used to join clause that are grammatically unequal, when though is used as conjunction it comes at the start of subordinating clause and this subordinating class comes before or after the main clause. Though joins two contrasting statements.

Question Number 15. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

conjunctive adverbs are words that join independent clauses. Conjunctive adverbs show cause and effect, contrast, sequence, comparison or other type of such relationships. Undoubtedly means unquestionably.

Question Number 16. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Shaukat Aziz succeeded Zafarullah Khan Jamali and became the seventeenth Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2004. Shaukat Aziz worked as the Finance Minister before obtaining the PM office.

Question Number 17. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called the Durand Line. Its length is 2430 km. This agreement was signed between Britain and Afghanistan in 1893.

Question Number 18. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Gissa Khawani Bazar is located in Peshawar. It is a famous shopping area in Peshawar that is known for the storytellers market for the merchants travelling to Peshawar for business.

Question Number 19. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Pakistan conducted its first nuclear test in Chaghi Balochistan. Pakistan became a nuclear power in May 1998 after conducting six nuclear tests. Pakistan conducted six nuclear tests in Chaghi Balochistan.

Question Number 20. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

The Pakistan People's Party won majority seats in the General Assembly in the 2008 elections. The Pakistan People's Party won 119 seats in the National Assembly. PPP formed the government and Yousaf Raza Gilani was made the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Question Number 21. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The last sultan of the Ottoman Empire was Muhammad Vahideddin. He remained in power till the dissolution of Ottoman Empire in 1922. He died in 1926 in Italy.

Question Number 22. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Four Governor Generals ruled Pakistan. They are Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Ghulam Muhammad and Iskander Mirza.



Question Number	23	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Baghdad Pact, also known as CENTO, was formed in 1955. It was a military alliance of the cold war between Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. Iraq left it in 1959 and was renamed CENTO.			

Question Number	24	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Muhammad Rafiq Tarar retired from the Presidency on 20-06-2001 following the Coup d'etat of 1999. He resisted the military coup but forcefully had to resign from the office.			

Question Number	25	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Muslim League Nawaz won the majority of seats in 2008 elections. PML-N won 148 seats in the Provincial Assembly making them the majority to form the government in Punjab. Shehbaz Sharif was elected the Chief Minister of Punjab.			

Question Number	26	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
National Action Plan was established in 2015 to counter terrorism in Pakistan. It was established after the APS Massacre. It consists of a twenty points plan to counter extremism and terrorism in the country.			

Question Number	27	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
After the Qjri Camp incident, Muhammad Khan Junejo ordered to look into the basis of the explosion and had stated that the culprits behind this accident will face severe consequences. After this statement, Zia-ul-Haq dismissed the Junejo government on 29 May 1988.			

Question Number	28	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Nehru report was presented by Moti Lal Nehru in 1928. This report proposed the idea of making Hindi the official language of India, getting the immediate Dominion status of India, building a state without state religion where every citizen has equal rights and there would be no separate electorates for any community. The minorities will be protected by giving reserved seats in the central parliament.			

Question Number	29	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
After the 1973 constitution, The Council of Common Interest was established to resolve the power sharing disputes. It can be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.			

Question Number	30	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Pakistan thirteen elections happened on 18-02-2008. PPP won the General Assembly Elections and Yousaf Raza Gillani was elected the PM of Pakistan.			

Question Number	31	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in 1960 and has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. Today, OPEC consists of 14 members namely Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Venezuela.			

Question Number	32.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Timor-Leste, or East Timor, a Southeast Asian nation occupying half the island of Timor, is ringed by coral reefs teeming with marine life. Landmarks in the capital, Dili, speak to the country's struggles for independence from Portugal in 1975 and then Indonesia in 2002. The iconic 27m-tall Cristo Rei de Dili statue sits on a hilltop high over the city, with sweeping views of the surrounding bay.			

Question Number	33.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Sher Shah Suri was the founder of the Suri Empire in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar. An ethnic Pashtun, Sher Shah took control of the Mughal Empire in 1538. After his accidental death in 1545, his son Islam Shah became his successor.			

Question Number	34.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
The United Nations Population Fund, formerly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is a UN organization. The UNFPA says it "is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled."			

Question Number	35.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
First Information Report (FIR) is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense. It is a report of information that reaches the police first in point of time and that is why it is called the First Information Report.			

Question Number	36.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Pakistan and Iran are situated in the north of Arabian sea. India is located in the east of Arabian sea.			

Question Number	37.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty are all related to disarmament while North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an intergovernmental military alliance.			

Question Number	38.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Vatican City, a city-state surrounded by Rome, Italy, is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church. It's home to the Pope and a trove of iconic art and architecture.			

Question Number	39.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Indian Parliament. Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. Majlis-e-Shura is the Parliament of Pakistan.			

Question Number	40.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
The Yangtze or Yangzi is the longest river in Asia, the third-longest in the world and the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country. It has its mouth in the East China Sea and rises in the northern part of the Tibetan Plateau. It flows 6,300 km in a generally easterly direction to the East China Sea.			

Question Number	41	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, charged with ensuring international peace and security, accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its charter. It has 5 permanent members (United States, United Kingdom, China, Russia, and France) and 10 non-permanent members that enter the UNSC on a rotation basis.

Question Number	42	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations programme with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. It was formed in 1950.

Question Number	43	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Born in 1937, Saddam Hussein Abd al-Majid al-Tikriti was the President of Iraq from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003. On 5 November 2006, Saddam Hussein was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death by hanging. Saddam was hanged on the first day of Eid ul-Adha, 30 December 2006, despite his wish to be executed by firing squad.

Question Number	44	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. He lived from 1881 to 1973.

Question Number	45	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Anjad Hussain Sial is holding the office of Secretary-General of SAARC since 1st March 2017. Arjun Bahadur Thapa served in the same position from 1st March 2014 to 1st March 2017. Ahmad Saleem hold the same office from 12th March 2012 to 28th February 2014.

Question Number	46	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the freestanding bell tower of the cathedral of the Italian city of Pisa, known worldwide for its nearly four-degree lean which was the result of an unstable foundation. The tower is situated behind the Pisa Cathedral and is the third-oldest structure in the city's Cathedral Square (Piazza del Duomo), after the cathedral and the Pisa Baptistry. It was completed in 1372.

Question Number	47	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Netherlands literally means 'lower countries' in reference to its low elevation and flat topography, with only about 50% of its land exceeding 1 meter (3 ft 3 in) above sea level, and nearly 17% falling below sea level.

Question Number	48	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional private detective created by British author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Referring to himself as a "consulting detective" in the stories, Holmes is known for his proficiency with observation, forensic science, and logical reasoning that borders on the fantastic, which he employs when investigating cases for a wide variety of clients, including Scotland Yard. First appearing in print in 1867's *A Study in Scarlet*, the character's popularity became widespread with the first series of short stories in *The Strand Magazine*, beginning with "A Scandal in Bohemia" in 1891; additional tales appeared from then until 1927, eventually totaling four novels and 56 short stories.

Question Number	49	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

The Holy See, also called the See of Rome, refers to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome, known as the pope, which includes the apostolic episcopal see of the Diocese of Rome with universal ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the worldwide Catholic Church, as well as a sovereign entity of international law.

Question Number	50.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The territory of what is now Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia from 1911. It was renamed Zambia at independence in 1964. The new name of Zambia was derived from the Zambezi River.

Question Number	51.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

John Garang de Mabior was a Sudanese politician and revolutionary leader who lived from 1945 to 2005. From 1983 to 2005, he led the Sudan People's Liberation Army during the Second Sudanese Civil War and following a peace agreement he briefly served as First Vice President of Sudan for 3 weeks until his death in a helicopter crash on 30 July 2005.

Question Number	52.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

It was his first and last Pilgrimage. His last sermon was delivered during this Hajj at Mount Arafat.

Question Number	53.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Rabi-ul-Awal is the third month of the Islamic calendar. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. Muharram is the first month of the Islamic calendar. Saffar is the second month of the Islamic calendar.

Question Number	54.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	55.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Taurat is the first Divine Book, revealed to the Prophet Musa (A.S).

Question Number	56.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Hazrat Adam (A.S) was the first Prophet and the first human being on earth, so he is known as Abu Al-Bashar (father of the humans).

Question Number	57.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Kalimah-e-Tamjeed is the third Kalimah. Kalimah-e-Tauheed is the fourth Kalimah. Kalimah-e-Aftaghfaar is the fifth Kalimah.

Question Number	58.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	59.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The meaning of Kaleem-ulah is "The one who talked to God". He used to talk to Him at Koh-e-Toor (Mount Sinai).

Question Number	60.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	61.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	62.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	63.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	64.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	65.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	66.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	67.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	68.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	69.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	70.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	71.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

If 12 eggs are priced at Rs. 96, then 1 egg will cost Rs. 8. So, Rs. 80 = Rs. 8 = 10 eggs.

Question Number	72.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a_1 + a_n]$

Here,

$$n=50$$

$$a_1=1$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 1 + (50-1) \cdot 2 = 99$$

Now,

$$S_n = \frac{50}{2} [1 + 99]$$

$$S_n = 2500$$

Question Number	73.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The remainder amount of the girl is  $\frac{5}{9}$  of the original, which is 25 rupees. Let the original amount be "A", so  $\frac{5}{9} \times A = 25$ . Solving for A proves that the original amount was 45.

Question Number	74.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	75.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

In the given series from the third number and onwards, every next number is the product of the previous two. So the sixth number should be a product of the fourth and fifth numbers, which are 18 and 108 so the answer is  $18 \times 108 = 1944$ .

Question Number	76.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

40 cows simultaneously eat 40 bags of husk in 40 days, which means that 1 cow will take 40 days to finish 1 bag of husk alone.

Question Number	77.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
General formula for finding probability is, Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes			
Here, Total Outcomes/balls = $9+2 = 11$			
Now, Favorable outcome = Any ball = $9+2 = 11$			
Thus, Probability of any ball = $11/11 = 1$			

Question Number	78.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
An honest tradesman will be with prophets, righteous men, martyrs on the day of Judgement. Honesty in all domains is a prerequisite, not just tradesmanship.			

Question Number	79.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Clock was invented by Benjamin Banneker. Barometer is used to measure atmospheric pressure, it was invented by Evangelista Torricelli in 1643.			

Question Number	80.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Asthma most affects the lungs.			
Parasitic infection (e.g. malaria) most affect the spleen			
Diabetes most affect kidneys			
Cystic fibrosis most affect the Pancreas.			

Question Number	81.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Some instrument & their uses:			
Instruments			
Uses			
Anemometer			
Measures speed of winds.			
Volt meter			
Measure electric potential in volts.			
Commutator			
Device use to reverse the direction of flow of electric current			
Barometer			
Measure atmospheric pressure.			
Rain gauge			
Measure pressure of rainfall.			
Hygrometer			
Measure humidity.			
Thermometer			
Measures temperature.			

Question Number	82.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
A urine test is performed to identify any symptoms of Bacteria, whereas stool tests are performed to help diagnose certain conditions affecting digestive tract.			

Question Number	83	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
List of main endocrine glands:			
Pituitary gland.			
Pineal gland.			
Hypothalamus.			
Thyroid gland/parathyroid gland.			
Pancreas.			
Ovaries & testes.			

Question Number	84	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The first scientific element was discovered in 1649 by Hennig Brand, Phosphorus.			
Helium was the first gas discovered in 1868 by J. Janssen & Norman Lockyer.			
Urea is the first compound to be discovered in 1828 by Friedrich Wohler.			

Question Number	85	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Hormone secreted by glands:			
Glands			
Hormons			
Pituitary gland			
ADH, ACTH, Growth Hormone, Oxytocin, Luteinizing Hormone, Prolactin, TSH.			
Thyroid gland			
Triiodothyronine(T3), thyroxine(T4).			
Parathyroid gland			
PTH			
Adrenal Cortex gland			
Cortisol hormone, Aldosterone			
Pancreas gland			
Insulin, Glucagon			
Testes gland			
testosterone			
Ovaries			
Estrogen, Progesterone			

Question Number	86	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
By mixing red and yellow orange is formed. A secondary colour is made by mixing two primary colours.			

Question Number	87	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The sequence is $n \times 2$ , whereas 'N' can be any number.			

Question Number	88.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
X: Formula:			
Cost x Rate of profit=Profit			
Selling price=cost+profit margin			
In the question above:			
Cost=C (assumed)			
Rate of profit=10%			
Selling Price=RS.220			
Solution:			
$220 = C + 10\% \text{ of } 220(\text{profit})$			
$C = 220 - 22$			
Cost=198			

Question Number	89.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	90.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
This is sample explanation			

Question Number	91.	Correct Option	
<b>Explanation</b>			
This is sample explanation			

Question Number	92.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	93.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			

Question Number	94.	Correct Option	
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Question Number	95.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	96.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	97.	Correct Option	c
-----------------	-----	----------------	---

Question Number	98.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	99.	Correct Option	d
-----------------	-----	----------------	---

Question Number	100.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	101.	Correct Option	d
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# Model Paper 3

1. Don't depend ---- others.
  - a. Upon
  - b. on
  - c. onto
  - d. for
2. The Eagle flew low---- our heads.
  - a. Under
  - b. at
  - c. over
  - d. by
3. This paper was based ----- history
  - a. over
  - b. at
  - c. into
  - d. on
4. Find the synonyms of the following word. Willow
 

a. Oak	c. animals
b. widow	d. wax
5. Find the synonyms of the following word. Profusion
  - a. Scarcity
  - b. plenty
  - c. paucity
  - d. deprivation
6. Find the synonyms of the following word. Havoc
  - a. Cosmos
  - b. adjustment
  - c. chaos
  - d. haven
7. Find the synonyms of the following word. Contemptuous
  - a. Admiring
  - b. applauding
  - c. considerate
  - d. scornful
8. Cars are safer than planes. More than fifty percent of plane accidents result in death while only one percent of car accidents result in death. Which of the following if true would weaken the argument?
  - a. Planes are inspected more often than cars.
  - b. Pilots never flight under the influence of alcohol while car drivers do.
  - c. The number of car accidents is several hundred thousand times higher than the number of plane accidents.
  - d. Planes carry more passengers than cars do.
9. Children who are scolded severely tend to misbehave more than other children. So if a child is not scolded severely what type of behavior would he possess?
  - a. He would be arrogant
  - b. He would be less likely to misbehave
  - c. He would be more like to misbehave
  - d. He would scold others.
10. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Gaiety
 

a. Cheer	c. glee
b. sadness	d. festivity
11. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Pedestrian
  - a. Walker
  - b. humdrum
  - c. monotonous
  - d. motorist
12. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Trivial
  - a. Conventional
  - b. Significant
  - c. Slight
  - d. Unimportant

13. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to

Hunch

- a. Prediction
- b. suspicion
- c. forecast
- d. proof

14. Choose the correct option.

She lies to everyone \_\_\_\_\_ nobody likes her.

- a. As
- b. if
- c. so
- d. where

15. Choose the correct option.

You look so scared \_\_\_\_\_ you have seen a ghost.

- a. For
- b. that
- c. as if
- d. so

16. Which of the following is the deepest sea port of the world?

- a. Karachi port
- b. Dubai port
- c. Swedish port
- d. Gwadar port

17. For how long did Karachi remain the capital of Pakistan?

- a. 7 years
- b. 9 years
- c. 11 years
- d. 12 years

18. Which ordinance was passed by Farooq Leghari to address the problem of corruption?

- a. Hudood Ordinance
- b. Ehtesab Ordinance
- c. Zakat Ordinance
- d. Usher Ordinance

19. Who passed the Elected Bodies Disqualification Order?

- a. Agha Khan
- b. Yahya Khan
- c. Ayub Khan
- d. Mirza Rehman

20. Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir located?

- a. Karachi
- b. Rawalpindi
- c. Lahore
- d. Multan

21. Which two leaders signed the Tashkent declaration?

- a. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi
- b. Liaqat Ali Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d. Za-ul-Haq and Rahul Gandhi

22. Who won the majority seats in the Sindh Assembly in the 2013 Elections?

- a. MMA
- b. JUI
- c. Awami League
- d. Pakistan People's Party

23. Who replaced Ghulam Ishaq Khan as the President until the 1993 election?

- a. Wasim Sajjad
- b. Benazir Bhutto
- c. Nawaz Ghilani
- d. Farooq Rind

24. Where did the Gandhi-Jinnah talks take place?

- a. Bombay
- b. Madras
- c. Ahmedabad
- d. Lucknow

25. How many Prime Ministers were changed during the rule of Iskander Mirza?
- 2
  - 4
  - 7
  - 9
26. Which Pakistani poet was nominated for the Nobel Prize of Literature?
- Mr Taqi Mir
  - Faiz Ahmed Faiz
  - Allama Iqbal
  - Habib Jalib
27. When was the Muslim Family Law Ordinance introduced?
- 6-04-1955
  - 1-08-1956
  - 6-12-1956
  - 2-03-1961
28. Who established the Dawn Newspaper?
- Gandhi
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
  - Muain Muhammad Ali Johar
29. Where is Cholistan desert located?
- Punjab
  - Sindh
  - Gilgit
  - Balochistan
30. Where is the mausoleum of Qaid-Azam located?
- Islamabad
  - Lahore
  - Karachi
  - Bahawalpur
31. What is the currency of Japan?
- Dollar
  - Yen
  - Euro
  - Lira
32. All six of North Korean nuclear weapons tests were made on:
- Mount Mantapsan
  - Kuwolsan
  - Mount Kumgang
  - Paektu Mountain
33. The famous novel "Frankenstein" was written by:
- Edgar Allan Poe
  - H. G. Wells
  - Ian Fleming
  - Mary Shelley
34. The longest mountain range in the world 'Andes' is in:
- South America
  - North America
  - Asia
  - Europe
35. International Literacy Day is celebrated every year on:
- 1 October
  - 6 September
  - 10 September
  - 8 September
36. In which city of Russia St. Basil's Cathedral is located?
- Saint
  - Nizhny
  - Moscow
  - Kazan

37. River Amazon is an important river of
- North America
  - South America
  - Europe
  - Africa
38. When is the International Peace Day celebrated?
- 21 October
  - 22 September
  - 20 October
  - 21 September
39. The International Monetary Fund works to foster:
- The economy of the ruling classes
  - Money Laundering
  - Sustainable Economic Growth
  - Illegal Trade
40. Jawaharlal Nehru was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Motilal Nehru.
- Father
  - Son
  - Brother
  - Cousin
41. Ashkhabad is the capital of:
- Turkmenistan
  - Armenia
  - Azerbaijan
  - Bosnia
42. The first Muslim 'Nobel Peace Prize' Winner was:
- Yasser Arafat of Palestine
  - Dr. Ahmed Hassan Zewail of Egypt
  - Shinn Ebadi of Iran
  - Anwar Sadat of Egypt
43. Beijing is the new name of
- Hiroshima
  - Yokohama
  - Peking
  - Seoul
44. What is the area completely surrounded by land called?
- Landslide
  - Lockland
  - Landlocked
  - Landform
45. Tripoli is the capital of:
- Burma
  - Libya
  - Cyprus
  - Spain
46. Who was the dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945?
- George Bush
  - Peter-I
  - Peter II
  - Adolf Hitler
47. 18 July has officially been declared by \_\_\_\_\_ as Mandela Day.
- United States of America
  - World Bank
  - United Nations
  - Anti-racism Organization
48. When was Taj Mahal Built?
- 15th Century
  - 16th Century
  - 17th Century
  - 18th Century

49. Nelson Mandela died in Johannesburg on:
- 5 Dec 2013
  - 5 Dec 2014
  - 5 Dec 2015
  - 5 Dec 2016
50. The capital city of New Zealand is
- Wellington
  - Auckland
  - Canberra
  - Durban
51. Wصال of Prophet (SAW) happened in:
- 10 AH
  - 11 AH
  - 12 AH
  - 13 AH
52. Which Surah in the Holy Quran mainly explains the oneness of Allah the Almighty?
- Surah Al-Ma'un
  - Surah Al-Ikhlās
  - Surah Al-Fatiha
  - Surah Al-Kauser
53. Iblees is:
- Jin
  - Human Being
  - Angel
  - None of these
54. Which is the third source of Islamic Jurisprudence?
- Quran
  - Ijma
  - Qiyas
  - Hadith
55. Meaning of Wahi is:
- Inspiration
  - Expression
  - Excitation
  - Revelation
56. What caused Hazrat Usman's (R.A) death?
- He died in a battlefield
  - He was martyred by rebels
  - He died a natural death
  - D. None of these
57. Who among the following are permissible to receive Zakat?
- Needy
  - Masakeen
  - Poor Relatives
  - All of the above
58. Which surah is called "Bab-ul-Quran"?
- Surah Kousar
  - Surah Ikhlas
  - Surah Fatiha
  - None of these
59. Which Prophet is also known by the title as Khaleel-Ullah?
- Hazrat Musa (A.S)
  - Hazrat Idrees (A.S)
  - Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
  - None of these
60. Among 127 how many foreigners were conferred civil awards on 23rd March 2019?
- 16
  - 17
  - 18
  - None of these

61. The theme of World Health Day (WHD) 2019 was \_\_\_\_\_
- Depression: Let's Talk
  - Universal Coverage: Everyone, Everywhere
  - Food Safety
  - Halt the rise: beat diabetes
62. What is the length of the Gojra-Shorkot section of Motorway?
- 51 Km
  - 61 Km
  - 91 Km
  - None of the Above
63. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a new Global Influenza Strategy for the period of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2018-2030
  - 2020-2025
  - 2022-2035
  - 2019-2025
64. Which of the European countries have officially set up a payment channel with Iran called INSTEX?
- Italy, Russia, and Syria
  - Brazil, Spain, and Egypt
  - Saudi Arabia, Denmark, and Japan
  - Germany, France, and the UK
65. \_\_\_\_\_ won the Golden Boot and Golden Ball awards in the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019?
- Megan Rapinoe
  - Alex Morgan
  - Carli Lloyd
  - Abby Wambach
66. After two major air crashes, almost half of the world has grounded \_\_\_\_\_ planes.
- Boeing 737 MAX 8
  - Boeing 747 MAX 7
  - Boeing 487 MAX 11
  - Boeing 737 MAX 10
67. Recently, 'Pabuk', a tropical cyclone occurred in which of the following countries?
- Thailand
  - Indonesia
  - Japan
  - Mauritius
68. Passing under which Sea the Turk Stream (910 km) gas pipeline is linking Russia and Turkey?
- Red
  - Caspian
  - Black
  - None of These
69. \_\_\_\_\_ won the Australian Open 2019 Men's (Single) final.
- Roger Federer
  - Novak Djokovic
  - Rafael Nadal
  - Andy Roddick
70. The sum of first 70 odd integers is:
- 4990
  - 4900
  - 4895
  - 4909

71. A student gets 60, 50 and 90 marks out of 100 in English, Physics, and Economics respectively. He needs 72% to get a scholarship. How many marks does he need to get in his final paper Math's to obtain overall 72% marks?
- 82
  - 84
  - 89
  - 88
72. How many combinations for 6 coats, 5 shirts and 3 trousers?
- 80
  - 72
  - 90
  - 92
73. Find the odd one out: 10, 25, 45, 54, 60, 75, 80
- 10
  - 45
  - 54
  - 75
74. Sum of infinite series  $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$  is:
- $\frac{3}{2}$
  - $\frac{3}{4}$
  - $\frac{3}{6}$
  - $\frac{3}{8}$
75. Complete the number series: 10, 5, 13, 10, 16, 20, 19, \_\_\_\_\_
- 22
  - 40
  - 38
  - 23
76. Rashid buys 3 books for Rs. 16 each and four books for Rs. 23 each. What will be the average price of the books?
- 18
  - 20
  - 22
  - 24
77. Hazrat Umama would get on the \_\_\_\_\_ of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
- Back
  - Toes
  - Hands
  - Forehead
78. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?
- Copper
  - Mica
  - Zinc
  - Silver
79. What is the main cause of earthquakes?
- Volcanic activities
  - Tectonic plates' movement
  - Tectonic dislocation
  - All of the above
80. Our skin produces \_\_\_\_\_ when exposed to sunlight.
- Vitamin D
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin K
  - Vitamin B
81. According to new research, which is the oldest disease?
- Influenza
  - Malaria
  - Plague
  - Leprosy

82. Balloons are filled with

- Helium
- Oxygen
- Nitrogen
- Argon

83. Which form of phosphorus is used in safety matches?

- White Phosphorus
- Yellow Phosphorus
- Red Phosphorus
- Black Phosphorus

84. One horsepower is equal to

- 736 watts
- 746 watts
- 758 watts
- 768 watts

85. The element common to all acids is

- Carbon
- Hydrogen
- Oxygen
- Sulphur

86. A carton contains 10 boxes each box containing one dozen cubes. How many cartons are needed to fill 960 cubes?

- 7
- 8
- 9
- 12

87. Aslam bought a shirt of Rs. 500/- and sold it in Rs. 525/-. What profit did Aslam get?

- Rs 35
- Rs 30
- Rs 25
- Rs 20

88. If the cost of 1 dozen mangoes is Rs 20. What is the cost of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dozen mangoes?

- Rs. 85
- Rs. 49
- Rs. 68
- Rs. 70

89. Which of the following is a conductor?

- Aluminium
- Silicon
- None are conductors.
- All are conductors

90. What is IP short for?

- Internet Protocol
- Intranet Protocol
- Internet Policy
- Intranet Planning

91. ٹرامد کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

- فارسی
- لاطینی
- يونانی
- جہتی

92. اردو میں تشبیہ نگاری کا اہل کس نے کیا؟

- اُپس انور احمد
- سر سید احمد خاں
- عقب
- فیض احمد فیض

93. لکھنؤ میں کس نے مزاحیہ کو ترقی دی؟

- انتشار حسین
- حاجہ رشید الدین
- سرفراز
- ان میں سے کوئی ایک



94. نوبہم معنی لفظ کہا کیلاتے ہیں؟

- مخلف
- معتوب
- متعبد
- مترادف

95. اُردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

- ہندی
- فارسی
- عربی
- ترکی

96. نواب وقار الملک، نواب مصعب الملک اور مولوی نکا اللہ میں کیا قدر مشترک ہے؟

- نظم
- سوز و گداز
- مصنوع نثر نگاری
- ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

97. وہ مصدر جس سے بننے والے فعل کے لیے مفعول کی ہوں ضرورت ہو کہا کیلاتے ہیں؟

- اصلی مصدر
- جہی مصدر
- لازم مصدر
- متعدی مصدر

98. ابن الوقت "کس نے تحریر کیا؟"

- انظر حسن
- علامہ راشد النوری
- ثبیبی شہر احمد
- ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

99. وہ فعل جس میں شور کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے کہا کیلاتے ہیں؟

- فعل ماضی شکہ یا اہتمالی
- فعل ماضی فریب
- فعل ماضی بعید
- فعل ماضی استمراری

100. اُردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کون ہیں؟

- امیر خسرو
- ملاو جی
- گیسو مرز بٹہ نواز
- ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

## Answer Key

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

## Answers and Explanations

Question Number	1.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. It also indicates a source of dependence. Like here the source of dependence are others.			

Question Number	2.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.			

Question Number	3.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. Also use to indicate the source of dependence. Like the correct answer is based on means the source of the paper was history subject.			

Question Number	4.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Willow is any of the numerous deciduous trees and shrubs of the genus Salix like oak, Cypress, avocado etc.			

Question Number	5.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
profusion and plenty both mean state of abundance; lavish supply.			

Question Number	6.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Havoc and Chaos both mean wide and general destruction, needless disturbance.			

Question Number	7.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Contemptuous and scornful both mean manifesting or expressing ridicule or disdain.			

Question Number	8.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
The numbers of car accidents are much more than plane accidents this weakens the argument. Because if the number of plane accidents are negligible as compared to car accidents than cars are not safer than planes.			

Question Number	9.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
children who are scolded misbehave so who are not scolded is less likely to misbehave.			

Question Number	10.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Gaiety is a state of being cheerful or light-hearted. Sadness is the emotion experienced when not in a state of well-being.			

Question Number	11.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Motorist is a person who drives an automobile.			

Question Number	12.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Trivial means something of small or no importance. Significant is something important in meaning or value.			

Question Number 15. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Subordinate conjunctions are used to join clauses that are grammatically unequal. As *if* is used to show a presumed event like it was true.

Question Number 13. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Hurdh means an expression that something might be the case. Proof is an actual evidence to establish the truth of something.

Question Number 14. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

when so is used as a conjunction it is used to introduce a subordinating clause showing the result or decision.

Question Number 16. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Gwadar port is the largest deep sea port in the world. It is located on the coastline of Balochistan in the Arabia sea. Gwadar was a part of the Omani government and Pakistan purchased it on 8-12-1958.

Question Number 17. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Karachi remained the capital of Pakistan from 1947-1959, i.e. 12 years. Qaid-i-Azam declared Karachi the capital of Pakistan but Ayub Khan changed the capital and built Islamabad, declaring it the capital of Pakistan in 1969.

Question Number 18. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Farooq Leghari passed the Ehtesab Ordinance to address the problem of corruption by the politicians and government officials in 1996.

Question Number 19. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The Elected Bodies Disqualification Order was passed by Ayub Khan in 1959. This order disqualified 75 politicians, mostly of the Awami League and the National Awami Party, from participating in political activities for the next eight years.

Question Number 20. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir is located in Shandara bogh Lahore. It was built in 1637 by his son Shahjahan and wife Nur Jahan. Jahangir was buried in Dilkusha Garden and later a mosque was built in remembrance of Jahangir. It took ten years to build this mausoleum.

Question Number 21. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

In 1966, the Tashkent declaration was signed between Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri to end the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. The Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died after signing this declaration in Tashkent, Russia.

Question Number 22. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Pakistan People's Party won the Provincial Elections of Sindh for the second time in a row. The People's Party won 11 seats in the Sindh Assembly.

Question Number 23 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Waseem Sajad who was the Chairman of Senate in 1993 became the acting President of Pakistan after the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan. He was a prominent politician and an established lawyer.

Question Number 24 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

The Gandhi-Jinnah talks happened in Bombay in 1944 at the home of Jinnah to discuss the future of India after the departure of British. Gandhi tried to convince Jinnah to not get an independent state for Muslims but Jinnah remained firm and talks ended.

Question Number 25 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Four Prime Ministers were changed during the rule of Iskander Mirza as Governor General of Pakistan. Muhammad Ali, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, I.I Chundigar and Feroze Khan Noon became the Prime Ministers of Pakistan during his reign.

Question Number 26 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Faiz Ahmed Faiz was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1964. He was the first Asian poet who won the Lenin Prize for Literature in 1963 from Soviet Union. *Husn-e-wafa*, *Nashe Taryeh* and *Qasde Sata* are some famous literary works of Faiz Ahmed Faiz.

Question Number 27 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The Muslim Family Law Ordinance was introduced on 2-03-1961. It revolves around the marriage legislation, ensuring child care by families and fees and imprisonment to those who are not taking proper care of their wives and children.

Question Number 28 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Jinnah started the Newspaper 'Dawn' in 1941 from New Delhi. It was the soul newspaper highlighting the issues faced by Muslims and Muslim League in English language.

Question Number 29 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Cholistan desert is located in Bahawalpur Punjab and covers the area of Sindh and extends into India. It covers an area of 1600 Sq Kms. The word 'Cholistan' is derived from the Turkic word 'Chof' which means desert.

Question Number 30 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The mausoleum of Qaid-i-Azam is located in Karachi. The building of the mausoleum was designed by famous architect Yahya Merchant in the modernist style. It was completed in the year 1970 and became the famous tourist stop of Karachi.

Question Number 31 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The currency of Japan is the Japanese Yen, normally symbolized by ¥. Yen is derived from the Japanese word "Yen" which means "round object" or "circle". The currency code for the Japanese Yen is JPY.

Question Number 32 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

North Korea conducted nuclear tests in 2006, 2009, 2013, twice in 2016 and once again in 2017 at the Punggye-RI Nuclear Test Site on Mount Mansu.

Question Number	33.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Novels of Edgar Allan Poe include *The Black Cat*, *A Descent into the Maelstrom* and *Morella*. Novels of H. G. Wells include *The Wonderful Visit*, *The Island of Dr. Moreau* and *The First Men in the Moon*. Novels of Ian Fleming include *Casino Royale*, *Live and Let Die* and *The Man with the Golden Gun*.

Question Number	34.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

The Andes, running along South America's western side, is among the world's longest mountain ranges. Its varied terrain encompasses glaciers, volcanoes, grasslands, deserts, lakes, and forests. The mountains shelter pre-Columbian archaeological sites and wildlife including chinchillas and condors. From Venezuela in the north, the range passes through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile.

Question Number	35.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

September was declared international literacy day by UNESCO on 26 October 1966 at the 14th session of UNESCO's General Conference. It was celebrated for the first time in 1967. Its aim is to highlight the importance of literacy to individuals, communities, and societies.

Question Number	36.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Saint Basil's Cathedral, is a church in Red Square in Moscow, Russia and is one of the most recognizable symbols of the country.

Question Number	37.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The Amazon River in South America is the largest river by discharge volume of water in the world, and by some definitions, it is the longest.

**Important:** In your Exam, the testing authority might still consider Nile as longest.

Question Number	38.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

The International Day of Peace, sometimes unofficially known as World Peace Day, is a United Nations-sanctioned holiday observed annually on 21 September. It is dedicated to world peace, and specifically the absence of war and violence, such as might be occasioned by a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone for humanitarian aid access. The day was first celebrated in 1981, and is kept by many nations, political groups, military groups, and people.

Question Number	39.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. It was created in 1945 and has its headquarters in Washington DC.

Question Number	40.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian independence activist, and subsequently, the first Prime Minister of India. He lived from 1889 to 1964 and remained a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence.

Question Number	41.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
The capital of the Republic of Armenia is Yerevan. The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku. The capital of Bosnia is Sarajevo.			

Question Number	42.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Muhammad Anwar el-Sadat was the third President of Egypt, serving from 15 October 1970 until his assassination on 6 October 1981. He engaged in negotiations with Israel, culminating in the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, which won him and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin the Nobel Peace Prize in 1978.			

Question Number	43.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
With the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the government adopted the Pinyin method of transliteration from Chinese to English. Thereafter, Peking became known as Beijing in the West.			

Question Number	44.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
A landlocked state or landlocked country is a sovereign state entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. There are 49 landlocked countries including Afghanistan, Hungary, Switzerland, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.			

Question Number	45.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
The capital of Burma is Naypyitaw. The capital of Cyprus is Nicosia. The capital of Spain is Madrid.			

Question Number	46.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. He rose to power as Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and later Führer in 1934. During his dictatorship from 1933 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939.			

Question Number	47.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
Nelson Mandela International Day is an annual international day in honor of Nelson Mandela, celebrated each year on 18 July, Mandela's birthday. The day was officially declared by the United Nations in November 2009, with the first UN Mandela Day held on 18 July 2010. Nelson Mandela was a South-African political leader and revolutionary who lived from 1918 to 2013. He was South Africa's first black head of state and the first democratic President (1994 to 1999).			

Question Number	48.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			

Question Number	49.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Nelson Mandela was a South-African political leader and revolutionary who lived from 1918 to 2013. He was South Africa's first black head of state and the first democratic President (1994 to 1999).			

Question Number	50.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Auckland is a city in New Zealand. Canberra is a city in Australia. Durban is a city in South Africa.			

Question Number 51. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The Prophet (SAW) performed his only Hajj in 632 CE, and delivered his last sermon at Mount Arafat. Upon his return to Medina, he fell ill for several days.

Question Number 52. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Surah Ikhlas is the 112th Surah of the Holy Quran. Its blessings have been declared as equal to one-third of the Quran by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Say: He is Allah, the One ﴿١﴾

Allah, the Eternal, Absolute ﴿٢﴾

He neither begets nor is born ﴿٣﴾

وَمَا يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

Nor is there to Him any equivalent

Question Number 53. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Question Number 54. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Quran and Sunnah are the first two sources of Islamic Jurisprudence. Ijma (consensus) and Qiyas (analogies) are the third and fourth sources.

Question Number 55. Correct Option d

Question Number 56. Correct Option b

Question Number 57. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Allah has prescribed 8 receivers of Zakat in Surah Tawbah, Verse 60. They are:

The Masakeen - 'the destitute'

Fuqara - 'the needy or poor'

Amil Zakat - 'the aims collectors'

Fi sabilillah - 'in the path of God'

Gharimun - 'people burdened with debt'

Ibn as Sabil - 'the wayfarers'

Riqab - 'people in bondage or slavery'

Mu'Alaf - 'those who have inclined towards Islam'

Question Number 58. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Bab-ul-Quran, meaning the door of the Quran, is the first Surah of the Holy Quran i.e. Surah Fatha.

Question Number 59. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Khaleel-Ullah means 'friend of Allah'.

Question Number 60. Correct Option c



Question Number	61.	Correct Option	b
Question Number	62.	Correct Option	a
Question Number	63.	Correct Option	a
Question Number	64.	Correct Option	d
Question Number	65.	Correct Option	a
Question Number	66.	Correct Option	a
Question Number	67.	Correct Option	a
Question Number	68.	Correct Option	c
Question Number	69.	Correct Option	b

Question Number	70.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Sum of $n$ numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$			
Here,			
$n=70$			
$a_1=1$			
$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 1 + (70-1) \cdot 2 = 139$			
Now,			
$S_n = \frac{70}{2}(1+139)$			
$S_n = 4900$			
Question Number	71.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
In order to get 72% marks in total, he must secure 288 marks in four subjects of hundred marks each. His aggregate of 3 subjects so far is 200, so he needs 88 more marks to meet the scholarship requirements.			
Question Number	72.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,			
No. of ways a man can wear items = $6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 90$			
Question Number	73.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
All numbers in the list are multiples of 5, except for 54.			

Question Number 74. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Formula for the sum of infinite series =  $a1/(1-r)$

Here,

$$a1=1$$

$$r=a2/a1=(1/2)/1=1/2$$

Thus,

$$\text{Sum} = 1/(1-1/2) = 1/[(3-1)/2] = 3/2$$

Question Number 75. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

There are two series in the question.

In 1st, 3rd, 5th number 3 is added.

In 2nd, 4th, 6th number, the figure is doubled in series.

So 20 is doubled to get 40.

Question Number 76. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

$$(3 \text{ books} \times \text{Rs. } 16) = \text{Rs. } 48$$

$$(4 \text{ books} \times \text{Rs. } 23) = \text{Rs. } 92. \text{ So, } (92 + 48) + 7 = \text{Rs. } 20$$

Question Number 77. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Hazrat Umama was the granddaughter of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). He used to hold her on his back as she was a small child, while he was praying. He used to put her down to prostrate, and then pick her up again as he rose. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) once promised to give "the one I love best" an onyx bracelet. His wives were expecting him to give it to A'isha, but he offered it to Umama.

Question Number 78. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Some of the worst conductors (insulator) of electricity are wood, plastic, air glass.

Best conductors of heat and electricity are copper & Silver.

One of the worst conductor of electricity (insulators) is vacuum.

Question Number 79. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

An earthquake is measured with seismograph. World's strongest earthquake occurred in 1990 near Valdivia. Its magnitude was 9.5 according to USGS.

Question Number 80. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

The part of Sun's rays are an important source of Vitamin D.

Question Number 81. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Smallpox is among the most deadliest diseases.

Asthma and Alzheimer's are diseases without a cure.

Question Number 82. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Nitrogen is used in anesthetics

Oxygen is essential for respiration

Argon is present in bulb.

Methane, CO<sub>2</sub>, water vapour, CFCs are major global warming gases.

Question Number	83.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

White Phosphorus is used in ammunition, smoke, tracer, illumination.

Yellow Phosphorus is used in plastic industry.

Black Phosphorus is used in for improving optical communication.

Question Number	84.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The highest horsepower engine in the world is Wartsila-Sutzer, 109,000hp which was first used in 2006.

Question Number	85.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Some Acids are ( $H_2SO_4$ ,  $HCl$ ,  $H_2CO_3$ )

Element common in bones and cement is Calcium.

Question Number	86.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

One carton contains 10 boxes.

Each box contain 12 cubes.

First calculate the number of boxes need to castor 960 cubes.

=

=80 boxes

Number of cartons needed to store 80 boxes.

=

=8 cartons

Question Number	87.	Correct Option	c
-----------------	-----	----------------	---

**Explanation**

Profit = Selling Price - Cost

= 525 - 500

= Rs25.

Question Number	88.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Explanation regarding how to solve decimals have been provided.

Question Number	89.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

This is sample explanation

Question Number	90.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

This is sample explanation

Question Number	91.	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	92.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	93	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	94	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	95	Correct Option	d
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	96	Correct Option	c
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	97	Correct Option	d
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	98	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	99	Correct Option	c
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Question Number	100	Correct Option	d
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## Model Paper 4

1. There is a cat — the tree along — the dog.
  - a. In, by
  - b. at, over
  - c. under, with
  - d. inside, in
2. I've not seen Ramsha — last month.
  - a. For
  - b. from
  - c. since
  - d. on
3. The horses ran — the garden.
  - a. Over
  - b. up
  - c. through
  - d. onto
4. Find the synonyms of the following word. Whiff
  - a. Sniff
  - b. fragrance
  - c. essence
  - d. aroma
5. Find the synonyms of the following word. Trifling
  - a. Significant
  - b. trivial
  - c. pivotal
  - d. ticking
6. Find the synonyms of the following word. Brace
  - a. Weaken
  - b. support
  - c. loosen
  - d. relax
7. Find the synonyms of the following word. Heifer
  - a. calf
  - b. cow
  - c. bull
  - d. hen
8. Jimmy has planned a one-day fishing trip in Alaska. He intends to fish off Rocky point because last year, he caught five fish in a day. So he decides to fish there. Which of the following weakens Jimmy's argument?
  - a. Last year Jimmy used fiber glass boat but this year he will use metal boat
  - b. Jimmy fished with five friends last year, each of them caught more than three fish last year.
  - c. This year Jimmy will fish on 15 July but last year Jimmy fished on 20th August.
  - d. These five friends were women.
9. No homework is fun. Writing is homework. The true conclusion of this argument is:
  - a. Homework is fun
  - b. Writing is not fun.
  - c. Writing is fun.
  - d. Writing is not homework.
10. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Reprehensible
  - a. Shameful
  - b. Obnoxious
  - c. Sinful
  - d. Creditable
11. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Mock
  - a. Ridicule
  - b. Taunt
  - c. Tease
  - d. Flatter
12. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Blurt
  - a. Hold one's tongue
  - b. utter
  - c. exclaim
  - d. give away
13. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Relish
  - a. Enjoy
  - b. Abhor
  - c. Savor
  - d. Delight

14. Choose the correct option.

You can come to the meeting with me  
\_\_\_\_\_ you don't say anything

- a. While
- b. so
- c. as long as
- d. as soon as

15. Choose the correct option.

We are leaving for Lahore \_\_\_\_\_ it rains or not.

- a. If
- b. whether
- c. when
- d. as

16. When was the third Martial Law of Pakistan lifted?

- a. 21-02-1976
- b. 9-12-1996
- c. 18-11-1980
- d. 30-12-1985

17. Who was elected as the Chairman of the Senate in 1997?

- a. Farooq Leghari
- b. Sartaj Aziz
- c. Waseem Sajjad
- d. Zahoor Elahi

18. Which of the following is the oldest university of Pakistan?

- a. Quaid-i-Azam University
- b. Punjab University
- c. Karachi University
- d. Iqra University

19. Which US ambassador to Pakistan died in a plane crash with Zia ul Haq?

- a. Henry Kissinger
- b. Donald Trump
- c. Arnold Raphael
- d. Irwin McDonald

20. Which sect was given levy from Zakat Ordinance?

- a. Shias
- b. Sunnis
- c. Wahabis
- d. Ahl-e-Hadith

21. Under whose government was CENTO signed?

- a. Khwaja Nazimuddin
- b. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- c. Zia-ul-Haq
- d. Benazir Bhutto

22. When was CENTO dissolved?

- a. 1979
- b. 1989
- c. 1971
- d. 1987

23. Who is the founder of MQM?

- a. Wasim Ali
- b. Altaf Hussain
- c. Riaz Saitto
- d. Ali Gulpir

24. When did Farooq Leghari resign from the Presidential office?
- 1-05-1997
  - 2-12-1997
  - 4-05-1998
  - 5-11-1999
25. When did the Khan of Kalat sign the accession agreement with Pakistan?
- August 1947
  - March 1948
  - April 1949
  - March 1950
26. Who was made the Defence Minister in the 'Cabinet of Talent'?
- Khwaja Nazimuddin
  - Ghulam Muhammad
  - Ayub Khan
  - Yahya Khan
27. Who became the Chief Minister of Punjab after the 2013 Elections?
- Shehbaz Sharif
  - Asif Zardari
  - Nawaz Sharif
  - Amin Fahim
28. After which incident, Gandhi called off the Khilafat Movement?
- Chauri Chaura Incident
  - Jallianwala Bagh
  - Priest Incident
  - Simon Commission
29. Which language was declared the National Language of Pakistan in 1973's constitution?
- Bengali
  - Urdu
  - Pashto
  - Arabic
30. Who became the Chief Minister of Balochistan in 1969?
- Mustafa Khar
  - Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
  - Nawab Akbar Bugti
  - Rahim Baloch
31. Justine Trudeau is the Prime Minister of:
- United Kingdom
  - Canada
  - Australia
  - None of these
32. Pontius Pilate is an important person in the history of Christianity. Who was Pontius Pilate?
- Person who betrayed Jesus Christ
  - Person who sentenced Jesus Christ
  - Roman Prefect of Judea
  - Both B and C
33. Identify the world's largest "Peninsula".
- Alaska
  - Scandinavian
  - Arabian
  - Labrador
34. Which of the following countries is below the sea level?
- Finland
  - Belgium
  - Iceland
  - Netherland
35. Taj Mahal at Agra stands on the bank of river.
- Ganga
  - Yamuna
  - Padma
  - None of these

36. Dwight D. Eisenhower was an American army general and statesman who served as the:
- 32nd President of the US
  - 33rd President of the US
  - 34th President of the US
  - 35th President of the US
37. In which part of the world Rohingya Muslims are being persecuted:
- Vietnam
  - Bangladesh
  - Myanmar (Burma)
  - Laos
38. Gestapo was the secret Police of:
- U.S.A
  - Russia
  - Germany
  - Japan
39. Otto Von Bismarck was:
- Great historian of Great Britain
  - Chancellor of the German Empire
  - Czar of Russia
  - King-Emperor of Austria
40. The G20 is a leading forum of:
- Underdeveloped countries
  - Islamic countries
  - Major economies
  - South Asian countries
41. Where does the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meet and for how long?
- In Paris for four weeks each year
  - In Milan for five weeks each year
  - In Geneva for six weeks each year
  - In Berlin for seven weeks each year
42. Which of the following are Primary colors ?
- Red, Yellow, Green
  - Yellow, Blue, Green
  - Red, Blue, Green
  - Red, Blue, Yellow
43. Qantas Airways is the airline of:
- Australia
  - Qatar
  - Canada
  - Japan
44. The Nobel Prize for Peace is given in the city of:
- Stockholm
  - Oslo
  - Brussels
  - Copenhagen
45. Thimphu is the capital city of:
- Laos
  - Bolivia
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Bhutan
46. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Black Head of State of free South Africa.
- Jacob Zuma
  - Nelson Mandela
  - Ernest George Jansen
  - None of these
47. Which is the largest desert in the world?
- Thar
  - Sahara
  - Gobi
  - Dasht-e-Lut



48. The capital city of Denmark is:
- Copenhagen
  - Aarhus
  - Aalberg
  - Odense
49. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of:
- USA
  - UK
  - France
  - Italy
50. The currency of Niger is called:
- Rand
  - Dollar
  - Naira
  - Pound
51. From which word 'Aqeeda' is derived?
- Aqd
  - Aqsid
  - Aqleed
  - Taqleed
52. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) had how many children?
- 4 sons & 3 daughters
  - 3 sons & 4 daughters
  - 2 sons & 3 daughters
  - 2 sons & 5 daughters
53. Sulah Hudabiya took place on :
- Dhu al-Qi'dah, 6 AH
  - Dhu al Hajj, 6 AH
  - Muharram, 7 AH
  - Ramadan, 6 AH
54. The Hajj pilgrims are required to wear ihram at a place called:
- Arafat
  - Meeqat
  - Mina
  - Merwa
55. The commander of the non-Muslims in the Battle of Uhud was:
- Abu Sufyan
  - Abu Jahl
  - Abu Lahab
  - ibn Abd-e-Wad
56. The basic objective of paying Zakat is:
- To distribute wealth
  - To purify wealth
  - To eliminate poverty
  - All of these
57. "Nahjul Balagha" is authored by:
- Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
  - Hazrat Umar (R.A)
  - Hazrat Usman (R.A)
  - Hazrat Ali (R.A)
58. Holy Prophet's (PBUH) name "Muhammad" was suggested by:
- Hazrat Abu Talib
  - Hazrat Abdullah
  - Hazrat Abdul Muttalib
  - Hazrat Aminah
59. In which Surah of the \_\_\_\_\_ Holy Quran, the method to perform "Wudu" is elaborated?
- Al-An'am
  - Al-Maidah
  - Al-Baqarah
  - None of these

60. The world's foremost Artificial Intelligence (AI) Summit was held in \_\_\_\_\_
- Saudi Arabia
  - Italy
  - UAE
  - Germany
61. Sheikh Hasina Wajid was elected for the \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister of Bangladesh.
- 2nd Term
  - 3rd Term
  - 4th Term
  - None of the Above.
62. The busiest avenue was named after "Muhammad Ali Jinnah Way" in which city?
- New York
  - London
  - Tokyo
  - Paris
63. Who refuses to sell S-400 missiles to Iran?
- Turkey
  - France
  - Russia
  - USA
64. Council of Foreign Ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting was held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dushanbe (Tajikistan)
  - Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
  - Astana (Kazakhstan)
  - Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
65. The warplanes of \_\_\_\_\_ made an aerial display on Pakistan Day Parade on 23rd March 2019.
- Bahrain & Oman
  - Turkish & Chinese
  - Azerbaijan & Sri Lanka
  - None of these
66. Recently, Germany has signed the "Treaty of Aachen" with which of the following countries?
- Poland
  - France
  - Iran
  - Russia
67. What was the theme of International Women's Day 2019?
- Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030
  - Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives
  - Think equal, build smart, innovate for change
  - Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Picture it
68. Who is the current President of France?
- Nicolas Sarkozy
  - Emmanuel Macron
  - Jacques Chirac
  - Georges Pompidou
69. Who will host ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2020?
- Australia
  - India
  - England
  - West Indies

70. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 Kg. If the average weight of A and B is 40 Kg and that of B and C is 43 Kg. then the weight of B is:
- 17 Kg
  - 20 Kg
  - 26 Kg
  - 31 Kg
71. A car salesman sells 42 red cars and 14 green cars. What is the ratio of red cars to the green cars sold?
- 3 : 4
  - 1 : 1
  - 3 : 1
  - 2 : 1
72. The sum of first 70 even integers is :
- 4900
  - 4700
  - 4991
  - 4970
73. Triangle LMN having points L(0,0,0), M(1,1,1) and N(2,2,2). What is the centroid:
- (0,0,0)
  - (1,1,1)
  - (0,1,0)
  - (1,0,1)
74. Which of the following ratios is the largest?
- 21:29
  - 7:15
  - 15:23
  - 17:25
75. If  $4 = 8$ ,  $5 = 15$ ,  $6 = 24$  then  $7 = ?$
- 30
  - 35
  - 40
  - 45
76. The sum of first 50 positive even integers is:
- 2560
  - 2500
  - 2505
  - 2550
77. When was Zakat made compulsory?
- 2 A.H
  - 3 A.H
  - 4 A.H
  - 5 A.H
78. The chemical name for common salt is
- Sulphuric Acid
  - Sodium Chloride
  - Potassium Gluconate
  - Nitrogen
79. Who is called the Father of Modern Psychology?
- Sigmund Freud
  - Ibn-e-Khaldoon
  - Adams Smith
  - Charles Darwin
80. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common colour in nature
- Blue
  - Green
  - Black
  - Orange

81. Taklamakan desert is located in:
- Mongolia
  - Russia
  - Kazakhstan
  - China
82. Which of the following has the highest electrical conductivity?
- Silver
  - Iron
  - Steel
  - Wood
83. Hematology is the study of
- Sound
  - Space
  - Blood
  - Insects
84. Which synthetic fibre is known as artificial silk?
- Cotton
  - Rayon
  - Terylene
  - Nylon
85. Washing soda is the common name of
- Calcium carbonate
  - Calcium bicarbonate
  - Sodium carbonate
  - Sodium bicarbonate
86. A bag contains 9 kg of sugar which is separated into packages containing 450 grams each. How many such packages can be made?
- 16
  - 18
  - 20
  - 24
87. In a class of 550 students, 42% wish to go to college. How many wish to attend college?
- 200
  - 210
  - 231
  - 252
88. 5 out of 2250 parts of earth is sulphur what is the percentage of sulphur in earth?
- 11/50
  - 2/9
  - 1/45
  - 2/45
89. Epicenter is:
- A volcanic mountain
  - The point on the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake
  - Centre of the sun
  - None of these
90. In 1969, Neil Arm Strong became the first man to go to the moon. What was the name of his pilot?
- Buzz Aldrin
  - Carl Sagan
  - Valentina Tereshkova
  - None of these
91. اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہے؟
- مرزا غالب
  - سودا
  - ولی نگر
  - قیس لطف شاہ
92. آبا گم کس کو تحریر ہے؟
- شفاق احمد
  - مستور حسن فاروقی
  - مشفق احمد بوسلی
  - بطرس بخاری
93. ایسے معیار جو لازم سے قاعدے کے مطابق متعدی بنائے گئے ہوں کہا کیلئے ہیں؟
- متعدی الاصل
  - متعدی بالواسطہ
  - متعدی التعدی
  - کولی ہوں نہیں

94. اردو کی پہلی صاحبِ دیوان شاعرہ کون ہے؟
- a. میراں بقی                      c. اسرار بیگم  
b. منہ لقا چندا بقی              d. رشیدہ بیگم
95. مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
- a. (سینہ کا پہلا شعر (ہم قلم) )  
b. نزل کا پہلا ہم قلم شعر  
c. دونوں الفہ اور ب  
d. بند
96. علامتِ فاعل ہے.....
- a. میں                      c. کا  
b. کی                      d. نے
97. اسمِ الہ کی جمع..... کے وزن پر آتی ہے۔
- a. مفاعیل  
b. مفاعیل  
c. فاعیل  
d. معلول
98. اردو (پتلی) کو صبا سے پہلے کہلی کے شہنشاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا؟
- a. دہلی  
b. دکن  
c. لکھنؤ  
d. کلکتہ
99. بطورِ پہلی، فرحت اللہ بیگ اور مولانا رشید احمد صدیقی کس لوک میدان کے شہسوار ہیں؟
- a. نعت گوئی  
b. طنز و مزاح  
c. نظم  
d. ان میں سے کوئی ایک
100. شعر میں..... کا لارا جفا ضروری ہے:
- a. قلم  
b. ردیف  
c. مطلع  
d. اشارہ

## Answer Key

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

## Answers and Explanations

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Question Number	1.	Correct Option	c
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### Explanation

under is used to show in or into a position below something like the cat is under the tree. In the given example with is used to show the combination of two things.

Question Number	2.	Correct Option	c
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### Explanation

since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

Question Number	3.	Correct Option	c
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### Explanation

through is used as a preposition when it is followed by a noun. Through shows moving from one end to another.

Question Number	4.	Correct Option	a
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### Explanation

whiff and sniff both mean to perceive by inhaling through nose.

Question Number	5.	Correct Option	b
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### Explanation

Trifling and trivial both mean something that is of very low importance.

Question Number	6.	Correct Option	b
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### Explanation

Brace and support both means to keep something firm or upright using woods iron etc. or material assistance.

Question Number	7.	Correct Option	a
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### Explanation

Heifer is a calf. Young cow. Young of domestic cattle.

Question Number	8.	Correct Option	c
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### Explanation

If the similarity drawn between two things is not related to the desired thing the argument becomes weak. The lesser similarities to the required thing, the weaker the argument would be. If the comparison is to the very limited number of things the argument renders weak.

Question Number	9.	Correct Option	b
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### Explanation

No A is B. C is A. Therefore, C is not B. This is structure of the given argument which is valid.

Question Number	10.	Correct Option	d
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### Explanation

Reprehensible means someone deserving severe rebuked/scolded. Creditable means someone who deserves praise, who is worthy of belief and credit.

Question Number	11.	Correct Option	d
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### Explanation

Mock means to treat with contempt. The act of ridicule. Flatter means to praise somewhat dishonestly or to favor bias.

Question Number	12.	Correct Option	a
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### Explanation

Blurt means to utter impulsively, to speak out without thinking. Hold one's tongue means to stop talking, speak carefully.

Question Number 13 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Relish means to take pleasure in, get enjoyed from. Abhor means to hate or strongly dislike something or someone.

Question Number 14 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

subordinate conjunctions are used to join clause that are grammatically unequal. As long as show that one thing is true only when the condition in the other clause is fulfilled.

Question Number 15 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

we use whether where we show that two alternatives are possible. In addition to this whether is also used to suggest that it doesn't matter which of the two possibilities are true because the situation will remain the same.

Question Number 16 Correct Option d

**Explanation**

General Zia-ul-Haq lifted the third Martial Law of Pakistan on 30-12-1985. It was a nominal uplifting of Martial Law and he remained the ruler of Pakistan till his death in 1988.

Question Number 17 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Waseem Sajjad was elected the Chairman of Senate in 1997 for the fourth sequential term. He remained the President of Pakistan for two terms once in 1993 and again in 1997.

Question Number 18 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Punjab University is the oldest university in Pakistan and was established in 1882 by the British Government. It is located in Lahore and is a public research university. The university comprises 5 campuses, 13 faculties and 83 academic departments, research centers and institutes.

Question Number 19 Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Arnold Raphael was the US Ambassador to Pakistan who died in a plane crash with Zia-ul-Haq in 1988. He succeeded Dean Roesch in 1987 as the Ambassador to Pakistan.

Question Number 20 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Zakat Ordinance was introduced by Zia-ul-Haq that imposed 2.5 percent direct tax to the government as Zakat to help the poor. After mass protests, the Shia sect was given a levy from directly giving Zakat to the government.

Question Number 21 Correct Option b

**Explanation**

CENTO is also known as the Baghdad Pact. It was a military support agreement between Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and the United Kingdom. It was signed by Muhammad Ali Bogra in 1955.

Question Number 22 Correct Option a

**Explanation**

The Baghdad Pact is also known as CENTO was formed in 1955. It was demolished in 1979 due to non cooperation between all these states and the Afghan Jihad and Iranian revolution.



Question Number 23. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The Muzajir Qaumi Movement is a secular political party, formed in 1984 by Altaf Hussain to talk about the issues and rights of the refugees of partition. This party is now known as the Muttahida Qaumi Movement.

Question Number 24. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

On 2-12-1997, Farooq Leghari resigned from the presidential office. He had a disagreement with Nawaz Sharif over the issue of appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Question Number 25. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The Khan of Kalat acceded to Pakistan in March 1948. The Khan of Kalat and his parliament wanted to have an autonomous state but the Kharon, Lasbela and Makran had already acceded to Pakistan, so Khan of Kalat had to merge with Pakistan.

Question Number 26. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Ayub Khan was made the Defence Minister in the 'Cabinet of Taloni' of Muhammad Ali Bogra under the instructions of Ghulam Muhammad in 1954-55. Cabinet of Taloni consisted of ten members, five from the previous cabinet and five non-parliament members including Iskander Mirza, Ayub Khan and M.A. Isphani.

Question Number 27. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Shehbaz Sharif became the Chief Minister of Punjab in 2013 for the second time in a row. PML-N won 313 seats and formed the government in Punjab.

Question Number 28. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

The campaign of disobedience had resulted in disturbances in Madras, Calcutta and South India. In February 1922, twenty-one policemen were killed in a political procession in a village Chauri-Chaura situated in Gorakhpur district. Due to this incident, Gandhi called off the Khilafat Movement.

Question Number 29. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Urdu was declared the National language of Pakistan in the 1973 constitution. Before that both Urdu and Bengali were the official languages of Pakistan.

Question Number 30. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Nawab Akbar Bugti became the sixth Chief Minister of Balochistan in 1985 under the government of Benazir Bhutto in center. He remained in the office till August 1990 and was succeeded by Taj Muhammad Jamal.

Question Number 31. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is Boris Johnson. Prime Minister of Australia is Scott Morrison.

Question Number 32. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Pontius Pilate was the fifth governor of the Roman province of Judaea, serving under Emperor Tiberius from 26/27 to 36/37 CE. He is best known today for being the official who presided over the trial of Jesus and ordered his crucifixion.

Question Number	33.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The Arabian Peninsula, or simply Arabia, is a peninsula of Western Asia situated northeast of Africa on the Arabian plate. From a geographical perspective, it is considered a subcontinent of Asia. It is the largest peninsula in the world.

Question Number	34.	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Netherlands literally means 'lower countries' in reference to its low elevation and flat topography, with only about 50% of its land exceeding 1 meter (3 ft 3 in) above sea level, and nearly 17% falling below sea level.

Question Number	35.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, to house the tomb of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

Question Number	36.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower was an American army general and statesman who lived from 1890 to 1969. He served as the 34th president of the United States from 1953 to 1961. During World War II, he was a five-star general in the United States Army and served as supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe. He was responsible for planning and supervising the invasion of North Africa in Operation Torch in 1942–43 and the successful invasion of France and Germany in 1944–45 from the Western Front.

Question Number	37.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The Rohingya people are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar. There were an estimated 1 million Rohingya living in Myanmar before the 2016–17 crisis. By December 2017, an estimated 625,000 refugees from Rakhine, Myanmar, had crossed the border into Bangladesh since August 2017.

Question Number	38.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The Geheime Staatspolizei, abbreviated Gestapo, was the official secret police of Nazi Germany and German-occupied Europe. The force was created by Hermann Göring in 1933 by combining the various security police agencies of Prussia into one organization.

Question Number	39.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, also known as Otto Von Bismarck, was a conservative Prussian statesman and was the first Chancellor of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890. The current Chancellor is Angela Merkel, who is in office since 2005.

Question Number	40.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The G20 is an international forum founded on 26th September 1999 for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. The 19 countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Question Number 41 Correct Option c

#### Explanation

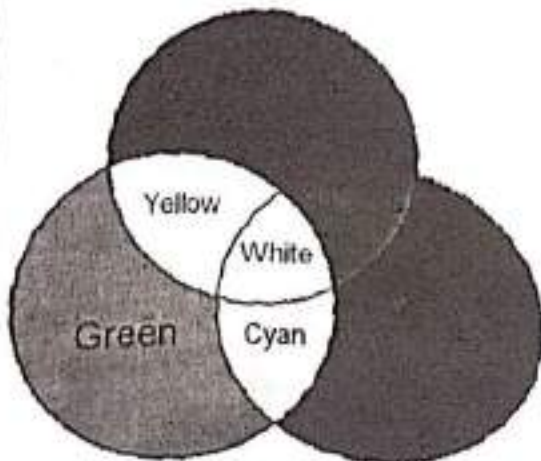
The United Nations Commission on Human Rights was a functional commission within the overall framework of the United Nations from 1946 until it was replaced by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2006.

Question Number 42 Correct Option c

#### Explanation

The colors that cannot be obtained by mixing any other colors in any proportions are called primary colors. The primary colors of light are red, green, and blue.

The colors produced by mixing any two primary colors of light are called secondary colors or composite colors. Magenta, cyan and yellow colors are secondary colors.



Question Number 43 Correct Option a

#### Explanation

Qatar Airways is considered one of the safest airlines in the world.

Question Number 44 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the five Nobel Prizes established by the will of Swedish industrialist, inventor, and armaments manufacturer Alfred Nobel, along with the prizes in Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, and Literature. The 2018 winners of the Peace Prize are Nadia Murad and Denis Mukwege.

Question Number 45 Correct Option d

#### Explanation

The capital of Laos is Vientiane. The capital of Bolivia is Sucre. The capital of Papua New Guinea is Port Moresby.

Question Number 46 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

Nelson Mandela was a South African political leader and revolutionary who lived from 1918 to 2013. He was South Africa's first black head of state and the first democratic President (1994 to 1999).

Question Number 47 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

The Sahara is a desert located on the African continent. It is the largest hot desert in the world, and the third largest desert overall after Antarctica and the Arctic. Its area of 9,200,000 square kilometers is comparable to the area of China or the United States.

Question Number 48 Correct Option a

#### Explanation

Aarhus, Aalborg, and Odense are all cities of Denmark.

Question Number	49	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the US. He was born in 1809 and was assassinated, while holding office, on 15th April 1865.

Question Number	50	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Rand is the currency of South Africa. The dollar is the currency of the United States. The pound is the currency of the United Kingdom.

Question Number	51	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	52	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Question Number	53	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

The Quraish-e-Makkah sent Suhayl bin Amr to conclude the treaty with Muslims. Prophet appointed Hazrat Ali (RA) to write the terms on behalf of the Muslims. The treaty affirmed a 10-year peace, and authorised the Prophet's followers to return the following year in a peaceful pilgrimage.

Question Number	54	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Miqat refers to the six points/locations where Ahram must be put on by pilgrims when they embark on the Hajj pilgrimage to Makkah.

Question Number	55	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	56	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Nisab is the minimum wealth a Muslim must possess for a full year on which Zakat will be paid at a rate 2.5% per annum. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

Question Number	57	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Nahj al-Balagha is the most famous collection of sermons, letters, tafsirs, and narrations attributed to Hazrat Ali (RA).

Question Number	58	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Hazrat Abdul Muttalib suggested the name "Muhammad" for Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). He was the paternal grandfather of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).

Question Number	59	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	60	Correct Option	c
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	61	Correct Option	c
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	62	Correct Option	a
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	63	Correct Option	c
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	64	Correct Option	b
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	65	Correct Option	b
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	66	Correct Option	b
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	67	Correct Option	c
-----------------	----	----------------	---

Question Number	68	Correct Option	b
-----------------	----	----------------	---

**Explanation**

Emmanuel Macron is serving as the President of France since 14th May 2017, preceded by Francois Hollande. He has previously served as the President of the En Marche party and as Minister for Economy, Industry and Digital Affairs.

Question Number	69	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	70	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Given that  $(A+B+C)^2 = 45$ ,  $(A+B)^2 = 40$  and  $(B+C)^2 = 43$ , then A and C can be written in terms of B as  $A = 40 - B$  and  $C = 43 - B$ . So,  $A+B+C = (40 - B) + B + (43 - B) = 45 - B$ . Solving the equation,  $B = 31$ .

Question Number	71	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

42:14 simplified is 3:1.

Question Number	72	Correct Option	d
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**Explanation**

Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$

Here,

$$n = 70$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2 + (70-1) \cdot 2 = 140$$

Now,

$$S_n = \frac{70}{2}(2+140)$$

$$S_n = 4970$$

Question Number	73	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

General Formula for the centroid of a triangle is,

$$\text{Centroid} = \left\{ \frac{(x_1+x_2+x_3)}{3}, \frac{(y_1+y_2+y_3)}{3}, \frac{(z_1+z_2+z_3)}{3} \right\}$$

given the points of the triangle, we can put the values in the equation to get,

$$\text{Centroid} = \left\{ \frac{(0+1+2)}{3}, \frac{(0+1+2)}{3}, \frac{(0+1+2)}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Centroid} = \left\{ \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Centroid} = (1, 1, 1)$$

Question Number	74.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	75.	Correct Option	b
-----------------	-----	----------------	---

Question Number	76.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Sum of n numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a_1 + a_n]$			
Here,			
$n = 50$			
$a_1 = 2$			
$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2 + (50-1) \cdot 2 = 100$			
Now,			
$S_n = \frac{(50/2)[2+100]}$			
$S_n = 2550$			

Question Number	77.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Zakat means financial worship which is prescribed by Allah Almighty on a fixed portion of wealth once in a year. Zakat is made compulsory to show believers patience and self-control in their personal behaviour, helping to control impulses and anger, allowing opportunities for reflection and reinforcing their faith.			

Question Number	78.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Below is the list of various chemicals and their common names.			
Common name			
Chemical Name			
Antifreeze			
Ethylene Glycol			
Battery Acid			
Sulfuric Acid			
Bleach			
Sodium hypochlorite			
Club Soda			
Carbonic Acid			
Diamond			
Carbon			

Question Number	79.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Other options in the question are discussed below:			
Adam Smith is known as father of economics			
Charles Darwin gave the theory of evolution			
Ibn-e-Khaldoun is regarded as the forerunner of modern discipline of sociology and demography			

Question Number	80.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Contrary to this, Blue is considered world's most favourite colour, even though it's the rarest occurring pigment found in nature.			

Question Number 81. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

World largest desert

Sahara

World smallest desert

Carcross Desert

World hottest desert

Sahara

World largest coldest desert

Antarctica

Question Number 82. Correct Option

**Explanation**

Silver, Iron and Steel are conductors of electricity while wood and plastic are bad conductors of electricity.

Question Number 83. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The names of study of different matter are as follows:

Sr.

Matter

Name of study

1.

Birds

Ornithology

2.

Space

Astronomy

3.

Insects

Entomology

Question Number 84. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Cotton is not a synthetic.

Polyester is a common name for Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET).

Nylon is a substitute of silk in manufacture of parachute.

Question Number 85. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Also refer to the list of chemical names provided at the end of the book.

Question Number 86. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

1 Kg = 1000g

9Kg = 9000g

20 bags of sugar containing 450 grams each can be made from 9Kg sugar by simple division method.

Question Number 87. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

231 students wish to attend college as it is 42% of 550 according to method in Q76.

Question Number 88. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

This simply means what is 5% of 2250

Question Number	89.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> This is sample explanation			

Question Number	90.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> This is sample explanation			

Question Number	91.	Correct Option	d

Question Number	92.	Correct Option	c

Question Number	93.	Correct Option	

Question Number	94.	Correct Option	b

Question Number	95.	Correct Option	c

Question Number	96.	Correct Option	d

Question Number	97.	Correct Option	a

Question Number	98.	Correct Option	b

Question Number	99.	Correct Option	b

Question Number	100.	Correct Option	a



## Model Paper 5

1. I was — a bad temper so I fought with my friend.
  - a. In
  - b. on
  - c. at
  - d. with
2. He was unfit — the job as he was lacking — communication.
  - a. for, in
  - b. to, on
  - c. for, at
  - d. among, under
3. I am bit weak — geography but I am trying hard.
  - a. At
  - b. in
  - c. over
  - d. on
4. Find the synonyms of the following word. Hollow.
 

a. Massive	c. cavity
b. peak	d. solid
5. Find the synonyms of the following word. Incredulous.
  - a. believable
  - b. skeptical
  - c. convinced
  - d. naive
6. Find the synonyms of the following word. Rattle.
  - a. Silence
  - b. harmonious
  - c. clatter
  - d. hush
7. Find the synonyms of the following word. Offend.
  - a. Please
  - b. gratify
  - c. annoy
  - d. reverence
8. All rabbits have fur. Some rabbits are pets. The true conclusion of these two statements is:
  - a. Some rabbits have fur.
  - b. Some rabbits are pets.
  - c. Some pets have fur.
  - d. All rabbits are pets.
9. Isfahan has a population of 1.6 million and is an important part of Iran. There was a time when Isfahan was one of the largest cities in the world and was capital of Persia. Isfahan is a:
  - a. Place
  - b. Thing
  - c. Car
  - d. Country
10. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Censure.
  - a. Rebuke
  - b. criticize
  - c. praise
  - d. condemn
11. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Concord.
  - a. Harmony
  - b. violence
  - c. peace
  - d. unity
12. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Aghast.
  - a. Carefree
  - b. Brave
  - c. Astonished
  - d. Stunned
13. From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to Persecute.
  - a. Harass
  - b. comfort
  - c. torture
  - d. afflict

14. Choose the correct option.

Zainab failed the test, \_\_\_\_\_ she is sad.

- a. Because
- b. therefore
- c. while
- d. If

15. Choose the correct option.

August 14 is a national holiday \_\_\_\_\_ everybody decorates the streets and houses.

- a. Where
- b. while
- c. when
- d. as

16. When were Minto Marley reforms passed?

- a. 1905
- b. 1909
- c. 1911
- d. 1919

17. Under whose government was the motorway M2 built in Pakistan?

- a. Benazir Bhutto
- b. Nawaz Ghilani
- c. Farooq Rind
- d. Nawaz Sharif

18. Who designed the famous Faisal Mosque of Islamabad?

- a. Vedat Dalokay
- b. Zare
- c. Pervaiz Vandal
- d. Nayyar Ali Dada

19. Why did Tahir ul Qadri lead the Inqilab March in 2014?

- a. To join the government
- b. To get the justice for victims of Model Town massacre
- c. To get the citizenship of Kashmir
- d. none

20. In which Pakistan India war was Major Aziz Bhatti martyred?

- a. 1948
- b. 1965
- c. 1971
- d. 1999

21. Which Pakistani Air Commander shot down five Indian planes in less than a minute?

- a. Aijaz Akbar
- b. MM Alam
- c. Aziz Bhatti
- d. Mubashar Ali

22. Which country is located in the East of Pakistan?

- a. China
- b. Afghanistan
- c. India
- d. Iran

23. Who initiated the plan of making Pakistan a nuclear power?

- a. Benazir Bhutto
- b. Nawaz Ghilani
- c. Farooq Rind
- d. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

24. Which resolution is considered to be the preamble of the Constitution of Pakistan?
- Rowlett Resolution
  - Academic Resolution
  - Lahore Resolution
  - Objectives Resolution
25. Which city is known as the Manchester of Pakistan?
- Gujrat
  - Faisalabad
  - Karachi
  - Lahore
26. When did the Peshawar APS massacre happen?
- 12 May 2012
  - 16 December 2014
  - 14 March 2015
  - 19 October 2016
27. Which bill opposed the act of switching parties by politicians?
- The Anti-Court Bill
  - The Anti-Defection Bill
  - The Anti-Piracy Bill
  - The Anti-War Bill
28. When was the second Khilafat conference held?
- December 1917
  - December 1918
  - December 1919
  - December 1920
29. When was the first Khilafat Conference held?
- November 1917
  - December 1918
  - November 1919
  - December 1920
30. When did Musharraf lift the state of Emergency from Pakistan?
- 15-12-2007
  - 1-04-2008
  - 9-01-2009
  - 8-04-2010
31. The term 'Hung Parliament' describes a situation in which?
- Prime Minister deliberately avoids the session of the parliament for a long period
  - Prime Minister has been removed through a vote of no confidence but refuse to step-down
  - No single party has a majority in the house
  - The ruling party has lost the majority in the upper house
32. The capital city of Zimbabwe is:
- Mutare
  - Harare
  - Bulawayo
  - Kadoma
33. Table mountain is a flat-topped mountain located in:
- South Africa
  - Tanzania
  - Somalia
  - Nigeria

34. What is the capital of Albania?
- Algiers
  - Tirana
  - Buenos Aires
  - None of these
35. Dr. Christian Barnard performed the first-ever heart transplant on humans. Which country was he from?
- USA
  - Switzerland
  - South Africa
  - New Zealand
36. The largest American State by Population is:
- California
  - Florida
  - Texas
  - None of these
37. Who is the author of the book "War and Peace"?
- Karl Marx
  - Rousseau
  - Charles Dickens
  - Leo Tolstoy
38. Which of the following countries is a part of BRICS?
- Italy
  - Canada
  - South Africa
  - Spain
39. Hijaz mountains are found in:
- Iran
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Kuwait
  - Iraq
40. Before Tokyo, which city was the capital of Japan?
- Kyoto
  - Osaka
  - Fukuoka
  - Yokohama
41. On the flag of which country is there an image of Maple Leaf?
- New Zealand
  - Brazil
  - Thailand
  - Canada
42. Who wrote the book "Being and Nothingness"?
- Albert Camus
  - Jean Paul Sartre
  - Bertrand Russel
  - Rene Descartes
43. Dr. Muhammad Yunus was honored with the Nobel Peace Prize, in:
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. 2002 | c. 2006 |
| b. 2004 | d. 2008 |
44. Toussaint Louverture, also known as Toussaint Breda, was the best-known leader of the Revolution.
- Haiti
  - Venezuela
  - Mexico
  - None of these
45. K2 is situated in which mountains range?
- Kirthar
  - Karakoram
  - Himalayas
  - Hindu Kush

46. Which African country, a member of OIC, formally decided to remove the word "Islamic" from its official name?
- Senegal
  - Sudan
  - Gambia
  - Mauritania
47. The term of office of a Judge of the International Court of Justice is:
- Five Years
  - Six Years
  - Nine Years
  - Ten Years
48. Union Jack is the name of the flag of which country?
- United Kingdom
  - Ireland
  - Canada
  - Scotland
49. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?
- Maldives
  - Bhutan
  - Myanmar
  - Sri Lanka
50. The crops which are sown after the monsoon are called:
- Rabi Crops
  - Kharif Crops
  - Cash Crops
  - None of these
51. Salaat al-Kusooof means:
- Prayer when there is an eclipse
  - Prayer when there is light
  - Prayer when there is dusk
  - Prayer when there is night
52. Which of the following was a great center of education during the Abbasid Caliphate?
- Ankara
  - Basra
  - Baghdad
  - Damascus
53. How many surahs in Quran are on the names of Prophets?
- 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
54. Which is the longest Surah of Quran?
- Al Maide
  - Al e Imran
  - Yousaf
  - Baqarah
55. Which is the seventh month of the Islamic year?
- Muharram
  - Shawal
  - Rajab
  - Shabaan
56. In which year did the tragedy of Karbala take place?
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. 55 Hijrah | c. 63 Hijrah |
| b. 61 Hijrah | d. 65 Hijrah |

57. Date of Hazrat Ali's (R.A.) Shahadat is:
- 21 Ramzan 40 A.H.
  - 24 Ramzan 40 A.H.
  - 21 Zilhaj 40 A.H.
  - None of these
58. Give the number of Faraiz-e-Wuzu as mentioned in the Holy Quran.
- Five
  - Two
  - Three
  - Four
59. Qurbani during Hajj is performed at:
- Arafat
  - Mina
  - Muzdalifa
  - Safa
60. Which of the following Pakistani soldiers was awarded the Dag Hammarskjold medal by U.N Secretary-General António Guterres?
- Hawaladar M. Aslam
  - Naik Muhammad Naeem Raza
  - Sepoy Rashid Khan
  - None of these
61. What is the name of the first Sikh "PRO" to Punjab Governor?
- Sardar Jaswant Singh
  - Sardar Motti Singh
  - Sardar Pawan Singh Arora
  - Sardar Jaipal Singh
62. The SAARC Business Leaders' Conclave, 2018 was hosted by:
- Bhutan
  - Sri Lanka
  - Nepal
  - India
63. The British Parliament rejected the Brexit deal \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 times
  - 3 times
  - 4 times
  - None of these.
64. The New Fintech Firm in Switzerland has been registered by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hawaii
  - Facebook
  - Apple
  - Samsung
65. Who is the current President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
- Abeel Ahmad
  - Ronny Abraham
  - Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf
  - None of these
66. Current chairman of the African Union (AU) is the President of \_\_\_\_\_?
- Zambia
  - Egypt
  - South Africa
  - Ethiopia

67. The first female cricketer to play 200 ODIs is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jemimah Rodrigues
  - Mithali Raj
  - Sana Mir
  - Suzie Bates
68. What was the theme of the 32nd African Union summit?
- The year of the refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons
- Free trade for all
  - Curbing CO2 emission
  - Equality for all
69. Who is the current Interior Minister of Pakistan?
- Pervez Khattak
  - Shafqat Mahmood
  - Ijaz Ahmed Shah
  - Shehryar Khan Afridi
70. Maria bought a laptop at a 20% discount on its original price. She sold it with a 40% increase in the price she bought. Her percentage of profit on the original price is:
- 12%
  - 20%
  - 28%
  - 30%
71. If  $x = 2$  then  $x^2 = ?$
- 2
  - 4
  - 6
  - 8
72. What is the area of a triangle having base 19m and height 7m?
- $45 \text{ m}^2$
  - $55 \text{ m}^2$
  - $66.5 \text{ m}^2$
  - $133 \text{ m}^2$
73. Which number will complete the number series: 2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, \_\_\_\_\_
- 69
  - 76
  - 80
  - 84
74. In a class of 20 boys and 28 girls, what percent of the class are girls?
- 41.7%
  - 48%
  - 58.3%
  - 70%
75. A box contains 9 white balls, 7 red balls and 5 blue balls. What is the probability of having no white ball?
- $4/7$
  - $3/7$
  - $2/7$
  - $1/7$
76. A man has Rs. 10,000 to invest. He invests Rs. 4000 at 5% and Rs. 3500 at 4%. In order to have a yearly income of Rs. 500, he must invest the remaining Rs. 2500 at what rate of interest?
- 6%
  - 6.2%
  - 6.3%
  - 6.4%

77. What is the name of Ghazwa which fought between Banu Saiba and Banu Muharba?
- Uhud
  - Badar
  - Khandaq
  - Ghaftan
78. Night blindness is caused by a lack of which vitamin?
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin B
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin D
79. Which of the following is the lightest gas?
- Nitrogen
  - Hydrogen
  - Ammonia
  - Carbon dioxide
80. In which continent is no glacier present?
- Africa
  - Australia
  - Asia
  - North America
81. Which of the following is the lightest metal?
- Mercury
  - Silver
  - Lithium
  - Lead
82. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of:
- Paint
  - Paper
  - Ink
  - Gun powder
83. Ornithology is the study of:
- Birds
  - Insects
  - Sea Animals
  - Sea Plants
84. In the following, which is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust?
- Zinc
  - Copper
  - Aluminum
  - Iron
85. Sunlight is a source of
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin B
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin D
86. A man takes 50 minutes to cover a certain distance at a speed of  $6\text{ km/hr}$ . If he walks with a speed of  $10\text{ km/hr}$ . He covers the same distance in
- A. 60 minutes
  - B. 30 minutes
  - C. 20 minutes
  - D. 10 minutes



87. Add:  $33+8+27+13+48+10=$   
 a. 138      c. 149  
 b. 139      d. 131
88. Find the average of 49, 51, 29  
 a. 90      c. 41  
 b. 69      d. 43
89. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to create an image in a camera:  
 a. convex lens  
 b. concave lens  
 c. condenser lens  
 d. none of these
90. MASER stands for:  
 a. Multiple amplification by stimulated emission of radiation  
 b. Major amplification by stimulated emissions of radiation  
 c. Minor amplification by stimulated emission of radiation  
 d. Microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
91. ماہنامہ سخن کب سے جاری ہوا؟  
 a. 1947  
 b. 1948  
 c. 1949  
 d. 1950
92. لازم فعل کی صورت میں غلط کے ساتھ \_\_\_\_\_ ہے؟  
 a. ہے  
 b. کر  
 c. گا  
 d. کرے
93. اُردو کا پہلا تراجم کون سا تھا؟  
 a. تفسیر  
 b. لکھنا اور پڑھنا  
 c. رسم و سیرت  
 d. مولانا شبلی نعمانی
94. اردو زبان کو کس سن میں دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا؟  
 a. 1760  
 b. 1832  
 c. 1857  
 d. 1801
95. وہ کس حرف کے بوجے یا لویز نو زبوی، نو زبوی یا نو پیش لئی اسے کہا گیا تھا ہے؟  
 a. عزم  
 b. تلون  
 c. حرکت  
 d. تشدید
96. راجہ گدھ "کس لیے لکھا"  
 a. بیرون شاکر  
 b. عدالت حسین  
 c. لائق احمد  
 d. بدر نسیر
97. وہ اسم ضمیر جس میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جاتے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟  
 a. ضمیر اشارہ  
 b. استفہام استنباطی  
 c. استفہام لٹکاری  
 d. استفہام تقرری
98. پاکستان کے قومی شاعر کون ہیں؟  
 a. حبیب جالبھری  
 b. نغف  
 c. جلی  
 d. دلشہ
99. وہ مصدر جس سے ہلنے والے فعل کے لیے صرف فاعل کی ضرورت ہو کہا کہلاتا ہے۔  
 a. اصل مصدر  
 b. جملی مصدر  
 c. لازم مصدر  
 d. متعدی مصدر
100. معنوں کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟  
 a. 1  
 b. 3  
 c. 4  
 d. 2

## Answer Key

Question Number	Correct Option
1.	a
2.	a
3.	b
4.	C
5.	b
6.	C
7.	C
8.	C
9.	a
10.	C
11.	b
12.	a
13.	b
14.	b
15.	C
16.	b
17.	d
18.	a
19.	b
20.	b
21.	b
22.	C
23.	d
24.	d
25.	b
26.	b
27.	b
28.	C
29.	C
30.	a

Question Number	Correct Option
31.	c
32.	b
33.	a
34.	b
35.	c
36.	a
37.	d
38.	c
39.	b
40.	a
41.	d
42.	b
43.	c
44.	a
45.	b
46.	c
47.	c
48.	a
49.	c
50.	a
51.	a
52.	c
53.	d
54.	d
55.	c
56.	b
57.	a
58.	d
59.	b
60.	b
61.	c
62.	c

Question Number	Correct Option
63.	b
64.	b
65.	C
66.	b
67.	b
68.	a
69.	C
70.	a
71.	b
72.	C
73.	C
74.	C
75.	a
76.	d
77.	d
78.	a
79.	b
80.	b
81.	C
82.	b
83.	a
84.	C
85.	d
86.	b
87.	b
88.	d
89.	a
90.	d

Question Number	Correct Option
91.	a
92.	a
93.	a
94.	b
95.	b
96.	d
97.	a
98.	b
99.	C
100.	d

## Answers and Explanations

Question Number 1. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

In a bad temper. In a used with a state of mind like in a mood, in anger etc.

Question Number 2. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

For is used to show purpose like unit for the job. In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

Question Number 3. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

We are weak in something like weak in calculations etc.

Question Number 4. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Hollow cavity both mean something having an empty space within a solid substance. Something excavated in the interior.

Question Number 5. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Incredulous and skeptical both mean not willing to accept something or having doubt about the truth of that thing.

Question Number 6. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Rattle and clatter means to make sharp loud continuous sounds.

Question Number 7. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Effect means to annoy, to hurt, to depress etc.

Question Number 8. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

All A are B when A are C. Therefore, some B are C. This logic explains the given argument.

Question Number 9. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Isfahan is a city of Iran so it's a place. It can't be a country because it's a part of Iran.

Question Number 10. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Censure means harsh criticism or to condemn someone or something. Praise means to express approval or to value.

Question Number 11. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Concord means to agree, to act together. Violence is to injure, an act of aggression.

Question Number 12. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Aghast means terrified, struck with fear. Carefree means free of trouble and worry.

Question Number 13 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

*Persevere* means to cause to suffer, to annoy. *Comford* is an act of *consoling*, to relieve from affliction/pain.

Question Number 14 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

*Cojunctive adverbs* are words that join independent clauses. *Cojunctive adverbs* show cause and effect, contrast, sequence, comparison or other type of such relationships. There is used to *introduce* an independent clause which is the effect of the cause given in the other independent clause.

Question Number 15 Correct Option c

#### Explanation

*Subordinate Conjunctions* are used to join clauses that are grammatically unequal. *When* is used to show that two events occurred at the same time.

Question Number 16 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

The *Minto Morley reforms* were conceived by both Lord Minto and Secretary of State John Morley to accept the demand of Indians to increase their representation in the government. These reforms were passed in the parliament in 1909 as the Indian Council Act. The imperial council was increased to sixty members by adding non-official members. Sixty new members were added to the Executive Council. Thirty to Fifty members were increased in the provincial council. All India Muslim League accepted the reforms while the Congress rejected these reforms.

Question Number 17 Correct Option d

#### Explanation

The idea of motorway between Lahore and Rawalpindi was conceived by Nawaz Sharif during his first term and the first motorway was inaugurated in his second term in 1997. The motorway connected Lahore and Rawalpindi.

Question Number 18 Correct Option a

#### Explanation

The award winning Turkish architect designed the famous *Faisal Mosque* named after King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. It was constructed in the year 1976 from the funding of Saudi Arabia. It is located in the capital of Pakistan, Islamabad.

Question Number 19 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

Tahir ul Qadr, the leader of Pakistan Awami Tehreek led the *initial March* in 2014 to get justice for victims of *Model Town Massacre Lahore*. This march started on 14-08-2014 and thousands of people marched from Lahore to Islamabad.

Question Number 20 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

Major Aziz Bhatti died on 10-05-1965 at Buki sector Lahore defending the *ISPR canal* from the Indian forces. He was a part of *Punjab regiment* and died from an attack by an enemy tank. He was presented the highest military award, *Nishan-e-Haider*.

Question Number 21 Correct Option b

#### Explanation

Muhammad Merhoom Alam is the Pakistani Air force fighter pilot who made a world record by crashing five fighter jets of India in one minute during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. He was awarded with *Sikar-e-Jurat*, the third highest military award.

Question Number 22 Correct Option c

#### Explanation

Pakistan is bordered by India to the East and North East, China to the North, Iran and Afghanistan to the West and Arabian sea to the south.

Question Number 23. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto initiated Pakistan's first nuclear program in 1972. After India's nuclear attack in 1974, he insisted on creating Pakistan's own nuclear weapon as soon as possible. He said that we will eat grass but will make a nuclear bomb.

Question Number 24. Correct Option d

**Explanation**

The Objectives Resolution presented in 1949 is considered as the preamble of all Constitutions of Pakistan including 1956, 1962 and 1973's constitution.

Question Number 25. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Faisalabad is called the Manchester of Pakistan due to its large textile industry. It is the third most populous city of Pakistan that generates approximately 21 billion US dollars per year.

Question Number 26. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

On 16 December 2014, a terrorist group attacked the APS school Peshawar killing more than 140 students and teachers. The Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan took the responsibility of this attack.

Question Number 27. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

The Anti-Defection Bill was passed in 1997 during the era of Muslim League Nawaz. This Bill opposed the politicians who switch parties for political gains. The act of changing political parties was considered illegal in the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Question Number 28. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The second Khilafat conference was held in Amritsar in December 1919. In this conference three parties, Congress, Muslim League and Khilafat movement members, met to oppose the British plan of dismembering Turkish Empire. They decided that Gandhi would lead the effort of persuading the British not to punish the Turkish Empire.

Question Number 29. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The First Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi in November 1919. It was led by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The main agenda of the conference was to persuade the British to maintain the Turkish Empire, and a resolution was passed on sending a delegation to Britain to make them aware about Muslim support for the Khalifa.

Question Number 31. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

Question Number 32. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

Mutare, Bulawayo, and Kadoma are all cities of Zimbabwe.

Question Number 33. Correct Option a

**Explanation**

Table Mountain is a flat-topped mountain forming a prominent landmark overlooking the city of Cape Town in South Africa. It is a significant tourist attraction, with many visitors using the cableway or hiking to the top.

Question Number	34.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> Algiers is the capital of Algeria. Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.			

Question Number	35.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> On 3 December 1967, a large medical, nursing, and technical team led by the surgeon Christiaan Barnard performed the world's first human to human heart transplant, placing Groote Schuur.			

Question Number	36.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> California is a state in the Pacific Region of the United States. With 39.6 million residents across a total area of about 163,696 square miles (423,970 square kilometers), California is the most populous U.S. state and the third-largest by area. The state capital is Sacramento.			


Question Number	37.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b> Karl Marx wrote The Communist Manifesto. Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote The Philosophical Treatises - A Discourse on the Origins of Inequality (1755) and The Social Contract (1762). Charles Dickens wrote Oliver Twist and David Copperfield.			

Question Number	38.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b> BRICS is the acronym for the international association of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Its 10th Summit was held from 25th to 27th July 2018 in South Africa. The 11th Summit is scheduled to be held on 13th and 14th November 2019 in Brazil.			

Question Number	39.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> Hijaz mountains are situated in the Hijazi region of western Saudi Arabia.			

Question Number	40.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b> The Holy See, also called the See of Rome, refers to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome, known as the pope, which includes the apostolic episcopal see of the Diocese of Rome with universal ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the worldwide Catholic Church, as well as a sovereign entity of international law.			

Question Number	41.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b> Kyoto was the capital of Japan until 1968 when Tokyo became the capital.			

Question Number	42.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
			

Question Number	43.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Albert Camus wrote *The Stranger*, *The Plague*, and *The Fall*. Bertrand Russell wrote *German Social Democracy*, *The Problems of Philosophy* and *Why Men Fight*. Rene Descartes wrote *Musicae Compendium*, *Le Monde* and *La Geometrie*.

Question Number	44.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Muhammad Yunus is a Bangladeshi social entrepreneur, banker, economist, and civil society leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance.

Question Number	45.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

François-Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, also known as Toussaint L'Ouverture or Toussaint Bréda, was a French general and best-known leader of the Haitian Revolution. He was a leader of the growing resistance. His military and political acumen saved the gains of the first black insurrection in November 1791.

Question Number	46.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

K2 is the second-highest mountain peak in the world, measuring 8126 meters. It is located in the Karakoram Range of Pakistan and is also known as Goodwin Austin.

Question Number	47.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The administration of Yahya Jammeh changed the long-form name to the Islamic Republic of The Gambia in December 2015. On 29 January 2017 President Adama Barrow changed the name back to the Republic of The Gambia.

Question Number	48.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The ICJ comprises of a panel of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a nine-year term. The court is seated in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands, making it the only principal U.N. organ not located in New York City. Muhammad Zafarullah Khan has served as the President of the ICJ from 1970 to 1973.

Question Number	49.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Question Number	50.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia, established on 8th December 1985. Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The organization has its headquarters in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Question Number	51.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>Rabi crops, which are also known as winter crops, are the crops that are grown in the winter season (October or November). Their seeds are sown at the beginning of the winter season and crop is harvested at the end of the winter season or in the spring season. Kharif crops, which are also known as monsoon crops, are the crops which are grown during the monsoon or rainy season (June to October). Their seeds are sown at the beginning of the monsoon season and the crops are harvested at the end of the monsoon season. Cash crops are crops that are grown to yield maximum commercial value, instead of being consumed by the farmer.</p>			

Question Number	52.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>بازگرفت: نماز کسوف وہ نماز ہے جو سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔          نماز خسوف: وہ نماز ہے جو چاند گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔</p>			

Question Number	53.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>Ankara is the current capital of Turkey. Basra is a historical city in current Iraq. Baghdad is a historical city especially famous as an education center. Damascus is also a historical city in modern-day Syria.</p>			

Question Number	54.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>The following Surah in the Holy Quran are in the name of the Prophets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surah Yousaf</li> <li>Surah Hood</li> <li>Surah Ibrahim</li> <li>Surah Noah</li> <li>Surah Muhammad</li> <li>Surah Yunus</li> </ul>			

Question Number	55.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>There are 114 Surahs in the Quran. All the Surahs are numbered in Arabic while 28 are Meccan. Each Surah is divided into verses. The longest Surah is Al-Baqara (2) and the shortest is Al-Ashar (109). The Surah of Kawthar (110) has only three verses while the longest Surah, Al-Baqara (2) contains 286 verses.</p>			

Question Number	56.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	57.	Correct Option	a
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<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>The tragedy of Karbala occurred on October 10, 680 AD (10th of Muharram, 61 AH). It was a military engagement in which the family of Hazrat Hussain (RA), the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and son of Hazrat Ali (RA) were killed and massacred by an army sent by Yazid.</p>			

Question Number	58.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	59.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	60.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number 61. Correct Option b

Question Number 62. Correct Option c

Question Number 63. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The three-day conference discussed the means of common prosperity between SAARC nations, the promotion of trade and investment within SAARC nations, economic and political setbacks, and the SAARC's role in the global economy along with the development and distribution of energy in the region, according to the organizers.

Question Number 64. Correct Option b

Question Number 65. Correct Option b

Question Number 66. Correct Option c

Question Number 67. Correct Option b

Question Number 68. Correct Option b

Question Number 69. Correct Option a

Question Number 70. Correct Option c

Question Number 71. Correct Option a

Question Number 72. Correct Option b

**Explanation**

$2^2 = 4$ .

Question Number 73. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The formula for calculating the area of the triangle is  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ . So,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 19 \times 7$  is equal to 66.5.

Question Number 74. Correct Option c

**Explanation**

The difference between the first and second numbers is 3. Thereafter, the difference is increasing by 4. So, given that the difference between the fifth and sixth numbers is 19, the difference between sixth and seventh numbers should be  $(19+4) = 23$ . Hence, the seventh number is 80.

Question Number	75.	Correct Option	c
<b>Explanation</b>			
20 boys + 28 girls = 48 students. So, the percentage of girls = $(28 \div 48) \times 100 = 58.3\%$			

Question Number	76.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
General formula for finding probability is, Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes			
Here, Total Outcomes/balls = $9+7+5 = 21$			
Now, Favorable outcome = No White ball = $21-9=12$			
Thus, the Probability of No white ball = $12/21 = 4/7$			

Question Number	77.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
5% of 4000 is 200 and 4% of 3500 is 140. So, in order to get a total income of 500, he must receive 160 from 2500, which is 6.4%.			

Question Number	78.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	79.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
Deficiency of vitamin B1 causes Beri Beri			
Deficiency of vitamin C causes Scurvy			
Deficiency of vitamin D causes Rickets			
Deficiency of vitamin C & K causes Bleeding problems			
Deficiency of vitamin E causes Abetalipoproteinemia			

Question Number	80.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
The heaviest gas Radon			
The densest gas Tungsten hexafluoride			
The laughing gas Nitrous gas			

Question Number	81.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Owing to less snowfall on its mountains it has no glacier. The biggest glacier of the world is "Lambert glacier" in Antarctica, largest glacier in Pakistan is Siachen glacier.			

Question Number	82.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

The heaviest metal

Plutonium

The densest metal

Osmium

Metal with highest melting point

Tungsten

Metal with highest electrical conductivity

Silver

Metal with highest boiling point

Tungsten

Question Number	83.	Correct Option	b
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**Explanation**

Main raw materials for paint are pigment, binder, solvent.

Main raw materials for ink are carbon, benzene, ethylene &amp; waxes.

Main raw materials for gunpowder are sulphur &amp; potassium nitrate.

Question Number	84.	Correct Option	a
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**Explanation**

Study of insects

Entomology

Study of dance

Ethnochoreology

Study of remedies and therapeutics

Aceology

Study of wind

Anemology

Study of food

Bromatology

Study of Reptiles

Herpetology

Question Number	85.	Correct Option	c
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**Explanation**

Many Sources provide us with healthy vitamins are as follows

Sr.

Name of the Vitamin

Sources

1.

Vitamin A

Butter

Eggs

Fortified skim milk

Leafy vegetables, dark green vegetables

2.

Vitamin B

Fish, poultry, eggs, meat &amp; dairy

Fortified breakfast cereals

Enriched soy or rice milk

3.

Vitamin C

Mango

Kiwi fruit

Papaya

Strawberries, Oranges (all berries)

Watermelon

Question Number	87.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
Distance = Speed x Time			
First find the distance			
D = S			
Note: Convert minutes into hours, because speed is in km/h.			
Distance = 5 km			
Calculate time to cover 5 km if he travels at 10 km/h.			
Rearrange distance Formula.			
Time =			
Time =			
Time = 0.5 or 30 minutes.			

Question Number	88.	Correct Option	b
<b>Explanation</b>			
For details refer to MCQ 78			

Question Number	89.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
Formula to calculate average:			
$= \frac{49+51+29}{3}$			
$= \frac{129}{3}$			
$= 43$			

Question Number	90.	Correct Option	a
<b>Explanation</b>			
This is sample explanation			

Question Number	91.	Correct Option	d
<b>Explanation</b>			
This is sample explanation			

Question Number	92.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	93.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	94.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	95.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	96.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	97.	Correct Option	d
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Question Number	98.	Correct Option	a
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Question Number	99.	Correct Option	b
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Question Number	100.	Correct Option	c
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