

UG TRB ENGLISH

(Competitive Exam)

STUDY MATERIALS

UNIT-IV

BRITISH LITERATURE-II

Poetry

'The Solitary Reaper'- William Wordsworth

- the shock of the blow his father died after 6 years (When he was 14)
- Studied at Hawkshead and Cambridge The French revolution was at its height and he was fascinated by it.
- fell in love with a French woman Annette Vallon who bore him a daughter. The impracticability of marrying her plunged him in pessimism for a while. In Dorothy's (his sister) constant love and care a new peace and happiness were coming over.
- In 1795 he met Coleridge – who had the most profound influence over him (next to Dorothy of course) They together published their famous "Lyrical Ballads" jointly in two editions 1798 and 1800. Wordsworth – was the one who actually contributed the vast majority of the Lyrical

Ballads. Coleridge's super natural tale of "The Ancient Mariner" was the major and outstanding contribution. Wordsworth married Mary Hutchinson (a child-hood friend) – five children (two died in infancy) Dorothy remained a member of his household.

- he was recognized more widely after the publication of Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria' in 1817. After the death of Southey in 1843 (Wordsworth) he was made poet Laureate somewhat against his will.
- Romantic poet William Wordsworth's one of the most popular lyrical poems "The Solitary Reaper" is a fine piece of ballad written in 1805 and published in 1807. According to the Wikipedia entry, the poem was inspired by Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy's stay at the village of Strathyre in the parish of Balquhider in Scotland in September 1803.
- Though many readers feel that the poem is autobiographical and based on the poet's real experience while travelling in the Scottish Highlands area, there's no confirmation on that.

Poem

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,

And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.
No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.
Will no one tell me what she sings?—
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago:
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again?
Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending;

I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending;—
I listened, motionless and still;
And, as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

Stanza 1 to 4 summary

The poet, while travelling in the Highland valleys, comes across a lonely Highlander reaper girl who is harvesting the crops and singing by herself. He tries to draw the attention of the passers-by to the girl by calling them to 'behold her'. The poet urges them to stop there and listen to her song, or to pass by gently without disturbing her in her singing.

Stanza 5 to 8

The solitary reaper girl is cutting and binding the grain while singing a sad song. The poet again urges the other travellers to listen to her music, as it is overflowing the deep valley.

Stanza 9 to 12

Now the poet compares the reaper girl's song with that of the sweet singing nightingale bird. The melodious note of a nightingale sounds sweet and welcoming to a tired group of travellers in some shady shelter in the middle of the Arabian desert. But the song of the Highland girl is sweeter than that of the nightingale.

Stanza 13 to 16

Now the comparison shifts to the cuckoo, another well-known song bird. The cuckoo bird in springtime breaks the silence of the seas in the far-off Hebrides islands. But, according to the poet, the song of the solitary reaper is more thrilling than that of the cuckoo.

Stanza 17 to 20

The poet doesn't comprehend the meaning of the song or its subject matter, as the girl is probably singing in her native Gaelic language. So, he asks the other travellers there if anyone can throw some light on 'what she sings'. From its tone, he guesses it to be a mournful song (plaintive numbers) about some old unhappy things and past battles.

Stanza 21 to 24

Wordsworth again guesses that the song might be about some more usual happenings like some natural sorrow, loss or pain, a death or a domestic day-to-day incident which has occurred or may happen again.

Stanza 25 to 28

In this last stanza of "The Solitary Reaper", Wordsworth talks about the impact the reaper's song left upon his mind. No matter what the theme was, the maiden girl was singing like there's no stopping. Our poet saw her singing at her work bending over her scythe. The flow of her music was so impressive that it seemed to be never-ending.

Stanza 29to 32

The poet listened to the girl's song, stopped on his way and stood still, very much charmed by the girl's beautiful song. When the poet was climbing up the hill, the song could no longer be heard from there, but he bore the music, the melody of the solitary reaper's song in his heart. Such was the impression of the song upon his mind.

Summary

'The Solitary Reaper' is William Wordsworth's rendition of the delight a simple peasant girl derives from nature and how the entire atmosphere reverberates with that happiness. The poet sees a highland girl reaping the harvest and singing. The poet compares her song with the song of a nightingale, soothing his sorrows, easing his weariness, just the same way as the nightingale welcomes the weary travellers in the shady oasis of the Arabian sands.

The maiden's song is also compared to the song of the cuckoo bird which is the harbinger of summer and ushers in happiness. The song of the maiden is as thrilling and persuasive as the song of the cuckoo bird which is effective enough to break the silence of the seas.

The poet cannot understand the dialect of the song, he is unable to comprehend its meaning, but is able to gauge from its sad tone that it probably relates to some unhappy memory, some battles fought long ago. The poet also feels that the song may be about the commonplace things like joys or sorrows. The poet feels that the girl's song would have no end and would continue forever.

The poet saw the girl singing as she bent over her sickle. The song of the maiden was so mesmerising and spellbinding that it held the poet motionless and still. When the poet started mounting the hill,

the song could not be heard but it left an indelible mark on the poet's heart. For the poet, it would always remain a fresh evocative memory. The poem also shows how the appeal of music is universal.

Kubla Khan by Coleridge

- ❖ S.T. Coleridge was not keeping good health in summer of 1797. In his farm house he went into a deep sleep in his chair reading.
- ❖ Purchas pilgrimage which described a palace built by Kublakhana in Xanadu.
- ❖ On waking up after 3 hours, S.T. Coleridge took a pen and paper started to write a beautiful poem about the palace and the garden.
- ❖ Kublakhana is a dream or reverie Kublakhana a Tartar king – associated with desires. Hence Kublakhana wanted to create an Eden and the fertile garden was enclosed with a wall.
- ❖ Kublakhana deals with supernatural Element. Kublakhana the famous emperor ordered that a palace fit for his pleasures should be planned and built and to be situated on the banks of river Alph area 10miles square.
- ❖ Walls and towers huge, massive gardens and woods and orchards were laid out with such art and care that flowers borne by the plants and trees were like incense.

- Sunny spots of green lawn amidst thick forests.
- In one part of the layout of the palace and its environs a steep chasm sloped down to a wooded area – where cedar trees grow thickly.
This spot was suggestive of fear and romance, loliness and enchantment
- Poet think of the mortal woman longing for her demon. Lover as sometimes belived of women who are under the sway of evil spirits. Another peculiarity of the slope was that it bubbled a powerful spring which shot up water with such force, tossed up huge boulders and bits of rock along with foam of the current.
- Underground spring flows 5 miles of Zig- Zag course and falls in to a calm, dark and silent Ocean From the noise made by the flow of the river, the emperor offer heard prophetic voices foretelling wars with his enemies.
- The tall submits of the palace reflected on the surface of the river.
- The remarkable of these domes was the one which was warm and sunny at the top and cozy cold below.
- Vision of the Abyssinian maid whom he had seen once singing to the accompaniment of a dulcimen. Her music was so ravishing that he could onlyreproduce it and refashion the palace of Kublakhhan but he would make all others who heard his song see the whole wonderful

fabric as he saw it in mind's eye. Then they would all realize that he was a gifted child of spirit which would show him to be not a mortal creature but one born and bred up in the elfin or mysterious surroundings.

- Kublakhan is drenched in dream imagery.
- The essence of a dream is its inconsequence and illogicality is realized only after waking up – entirely

1. Absorbed in dream – no objections to details.
2. Disconnected nature of the thing Seen or the impressions evoked in our minds by it. Know nothing about the inside except a mention of sunny dome and caves of ice.

The river is sacred the idea is particularly Eastern Only they treat rivers sacred. Rivers do often go Underground and then come up again.

This is given a supernatural magic turn.

3. The blending of the vision of the palace of Kublakhan with another dream. He is sustained by the food of the gods and drinks the milk of paradise.

The experience he has had seems so strange and confusing that he is not sure whether it was a vision or a daydream. He is even uncertain whether he is asleep or awake.

"Ozymandias" by Percy Bysshe Shelley

- ❖ Adonais – 1822 is a pastoral elegy.
- ❖ Written on the death of John Keats.
- ❖ Published in the year 1822 – a few months before Shelley's own death.
- ❖ Written in Spenserian stanzas and represents Shelley's appreciation on Keats .
- ❖ Shelley uses the name 'Adonais' for Keats for he found many resemblances between the fate of Adonais – the Greek youth who was killed by a wild boar in the prime of youth and that of Keats poem two parts.
- ❖ "**Ozymandias**" is a sonnet by Percy Bysshe Shelley, published in 1818 in the 11 January issue of *The Examiner* in London. It is frequently anthologised and is probably Shelley's most famous short poem.
- ❖ It was written in competition with his friend Horace Smith, who wrote another sonnet entitled "Ozymandias" seen below. In addition to the power of its themes and imagery, the poem is notable for its virtuosic diction. The rhyme scheme of the sonnet is unusual and creates a sinuous and interwoven effect.

Ozymandias

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,

Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed:

And on the pedestal these words appear:

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:

Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"

Nothing beside remains. Round the decay

Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare

The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Ozymandias represents a transliteration into Greek of a part of Ramesses' throne name, *User-maat-re Setep-en-re*. The sonnet paraphrases the inscription on the base of the statue, given by Diodorus Siculus in his *Bibliotheca historica*, as "King of Kings am I, Osymandias. If anyone would know how great I am and where I lie, let him surpass one of my works."

Shelley's poem is often said to have been inspired by the arrival in London of a colossal statue of Ramesses II, acquired for the British Museum by the Italian adventurer Giovanni Belzoni in 1816. Rodenbeck and Chaney, however, point out that the poem was written and published before the statue arrived in Britain, and thus that Shelley could not have seen it. Its repute in Western

Europe preceded its actual arrival in Britain (Napoleon had previously made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire it for France, for example), and thus it may have been its repute or news of its imminent arrival rather than seeing the statue itself which provided the inspiration.

The 2008 edition of the travel guide Lonely Planet's guide to Egypt says that the poem was inspired by the fallen statue of Ramesses II at the Ramesseum, a memorial temple built by Ramesses at Thebes, near Luxor in Upper Egypt. This statue, however, does not have "two vast and trunkless legs of stone", nor does it have a "shattered visage" with a "frown / And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command." Nor does the base of the statue at Thebes have any inscription, although Ramesses's cartouche is inscribed on the statue itself.

Among the earlier senses of the verb "to mock" is "to fashion an imitation of reality" (as in "a mock-up"), but by Shelley's day the current sense "to ridicule" (especially by mimicking) had come to the fore.

This sonnet is often incorrectly quoted or reproduced. The most common misquotation – "Look **upon** my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" – replaces the correct "on" with "upon", thus turning the regular decasyllabic (iambic pentameter) verse into an 11-syllable line.

In this poem, the poet met a traveller. The traveller tells the poet about the broken statue in the desert. He says that the statue is made up of stone in an old land. Moreover, it stands on legs only. The upper body was destroyed. Thus, it has no head, neck, and limbs. Furthermore, the face of the statue lay nearby on the sand. The same was damaged and destroyed by the passage of time. It was half sunk in the sand. Also, it showed a sign of anger or displeasure. Moreover, his lips were wrinkled. There was an expression of hostility on his face. Also, his face depicted that he was a dominating king. He had no feelings for other people. Moreover, his statue depicted his passion to survive even after his death.

The artist has engraved these expressions in the statue very well. One could easily see the rough behaviour of the king in the statue's expressions. The poet praises the sculptor. He had perfectly copied the minutest expressions and wrinkles on the king's face.

The words "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look upon my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" were engraved. The king announced himself as the mightiest. He wanted other kings to feel belittled in front of him. However, the poet says that everything got destroyed and damaged with the passage of time. The broken pieces of the statue were only lying around. Also, the dessert was very vast. The statue could be seen nowhere. The king was egoistic. Also, he

was filled with pride. But, today, after a very long time, there is no trace of the king, Ramesses.

This tells us that we should never be boastful, egoistic or feel proud of ourselves. We all have limited time in this mortal world. We should not live our lives for earning name and fame. These are unattainable. The more we earn them, even more, we desire. On the contrary, we should live a generous and humble life. It is full of compassion and love.

The passage of time destroys even the most powerful or mightiest person or thing in the world. Thus, we should not be boastful, egoistic or live with pride. Instead, we should live a life of simplicity.

My Last Duchess -Robert Browning

- Browning was born in 1812 in camber well south of Thomas.
- In 1832 he published poem 'Pauline' (Keats influence on and Shelly)
- In 1835 – a longer blank verse poem 'Paracelsus'.
- In 1840 – a semi –epic poem – 'Sordello'
- Between 1841 and 1846 – a publisher moyon by name brought out 8 numbers of the series of pamphlets Title "Bells and pomegranates".

- In 1846 he married the poetess, Elizabeth Barret till her death in 1861 resided in Italy.
- The first literary influence on Browning was Byron then to Shelley.
- This poem was published in 1855, it is written in Italy. It is a dramatic monologue It represents art and philosophy of art. (a story in verse told by one person)
- Browning attained mastery is dramatic monologue.
- Fra Lippo Lippi is the other poem with the same theme.
- 'Andrea Del Sarto' called the 'Faultless painter' was included in the volume entitled 'men and women' published in 1855.
- Theme – the painter Andrea and his art of painting. Life given by George Vasari (Andrea's disciple)
- Andrea Del Sarto (1486 - 1531) was the son of a Florentine tailor. In 1513 he married 'Lucrezia' who served model for his "madonnas' and other paintings.
- He betrayed his patron's confidence to please her wife and he even deserted his parents for her sake.
- She was unfaithful to him and at last deserted him.
- He died of the plague in utter poverty and disgrace.

POEM

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,

Looking as if she were alive. I call

That piece a wonder, now: Fr Pandolf's hands

Worked busily a day, and there she stands.

Will't please you sit and look at her? I said

``Fr Pandolf'' by design, for never read

and children are created, 'decanted' and raised in Hatcheries and Conditioning Centres, where they are divided into five castes (which are further split into 'Plus' and 'Minus' members) and designed to fulfill predetermined positions within the social and economic strata of the World State. Fetuses chosen to become members of the highest caste, 'Alpha', are allowed to develop naturally while maturing to term in "decanting bottles", while fetuses chosen to become members of the lower castes ('Beta', 'Gamma', 'Delta', 'Epsilon') are subjected to *in situ* chemical interference to cause arrested development in intelligence or physical growth.

Each 'Alpha' or 'Beta' is the product of one unique fertilized egg developing into one unique fetus. Members of lower castes are not unique but are instead created using the Bokanovsky process which enables a single egg to spawn (at the point of the story being told) up to 96 children and one ovary to produce thousands of children. To further increase the birthrate of Gammas, Deltas and Epsilons, Podsnap's Technique causes all the eggs in the ovary to mature simultaneously, allowing the hatchery to get full use of the ovary in two years' time. People of these castes make up the majority of human society, and the production of such specialized children bolsters the efficiency and harmony of society, since these people are deliberately limited in their cognitive and physical abilities, as well as the scope of their ambitions and the

complexity of their desires, thus rendering them easier to control. All children are educated via the hypnopaedic process, which provides each child with caste-appropriate subconscious messages to mold the child's lifelong self-image and social outlook to that chosen by the leaders and their predetermined plans for producing future adult generations.

To maintain the World State's Command Economy for the indefinite future, all citizens are conditioned from birth to value consumption with such platitudes as "ending is better than mending," i.e., buy a new item instead of fixing the old one, because constant consumption, and near-universal employment to meet society's material demands, is the bedrock of economic and social stability for the World State. Beyond providing social engagement and distraction in the material realm of work or play, the need for transcendence, solitude and spiritual communion is addressed with the ubiquitous availability and universally endorsed consumption of the drug *soma*. Soma is an allusion to a mythical drink of the same name consumed by ancient Indo-Aryans. In the book, soma is a hallucinogen that takes users on enjoyable, hangover-free "holidays". It was developed by the World State to provide these inner-directed personal experiences within a socially managed context of State-run 'religious' organizations; social clubs. The hypnopaedically inculcated affinity for the State-produced drug,

as a self-medicating comfort mechanism in the face of stress or discomfort, thereby eliminates the need for religion or other personal allegiances outside or beyond the World State.

Recreational sex is an integral part of society. According to the World State, sex is a social activity, rather than a means of reproduction (sex is encouraged from early childhood). The few women who can reproduce are conditioned to use birth control, even wearing a "Malthusian belt" (which resembles a cartridge belt and holds "the regulation supply of contraceptives") as a popular fashion accessory. The maxim "everyone belongs to everyone else" is repeated often, and the idea of a "family" is considered pornographic; sexual competition and emotional, romantic relationships are rendered obsolete because they are no longer needed. Marriage, natural birth, parenthood, and pregnancy are considered too obscene to be mentioned in casual conversation. Thus, society has developed a new idea of reproductive comprehension.

Spending time alone is considered an outrageous waste of time and money, and wanting to be an individual is horrifying. Conditioning trains people to consume and never to enjoy being alone, so by spending an afternoon not playing "Obstacle Golf," or not in bed with a friend, one is forfeiting acceptance.

In the World State, people typically die at age 60 having maintained good health and youthfulness their whole life. Death isn't feared; anyone reflecting upon it is reassured by the knowledge that everyone is happy, and that society goes on. Since no one has family, they have no ties to mourn.

The conditioning system eliminates the need for professional competitiveness; people are literally bred to do their jobs and cannot desire another. There is no competition within castes; each caste member receives the same food, housing, and soma rationing as every other member of that caste. There is no desire to change one's caste, largely because a person's sleep-conditioning reinforces each individual's place in the caste system. To grow closer with members of the same class, citizens participate in mock religious services called Solidarity Services, in which twelve people consume large quantities of soma and sing hymns. The ritual progresses through group hypnosis and climaxes in an orgy.

In geographic areas nonconducive to easy living and consumption, securely contained groups of "savages" are left to their own devices. These appear to be similar to the reservations of land established for the Native American population during the colonisation of North America. These 'savages' are beholden of strange customs, including self-mutilation and religion, a mere curio in the outside world.

In its first chapters, the novel describes life in the World State as wonderful and introduces Lenina Crowne and Bernard Marx. Lenina, a hatchery worker, is socially accepted and comfortable with her place in society, while Bernard, a psychologist, is an outcast. Although an Alpha Plus, Bernard is shorter in stature than the average of his caste—a quality shared by the lower castes, which gives him an inferiority complex.

His work with sleep-teaching has led him to realize that what others believe to be their own deeply held beliefs are merely phrases repeated to children while they are asleep. Still, he recognizes the necessity of such programming as the reason why his society meets the emotional needs of its citizens. Courting disaster, he is vocal about being different, once stating he dislikes soma because he'd "rather be himself." Bernard's differences fuel rumors that he was accidentally administered alcohol while incubated, a method used to keep Epsilons short.

Bernard's only friend is Helmholtz Watson, an Alpha Plus lecturer at the College of Emotional Engineering (Department of Writing). The friendship is based on their similar experiences as misfits, but unlike Bernard, Watson's sense of loneliness stems from being too gifted, too intelligent, too handsome, and too physically strong. Helmholtz is drawn to Bernard as a confidant: he can talk to Bernard about his desire to write poetry.

The Reservation and the Savage (Chapters 7–9)

Bernard is on holiday at a Savage Reservation. The reservation, located in New Mexico, consists of a community named Malpais. From afar, Lenina thinks it will be exciting. In person, she finds the aged, toothless natives who mend their clothes rather than throw them away repugnant, and the situation is made worse when she discovers that she has left her soma tablets at the resort hotel.

In typical tourist fashion, Bernard and Lenina watch what at first appears to be a quaint native ceremony. The village folk, whose culture resembles the contemporary Indian groups of the region, descendants of the Anasazi, including the Puebloan peoples of Acoma, Laguna, and Zuni, and the Ramah Navajo, begin by singing, but the ritual quickly becomes a passion play where a village boy is whipped to unconsciousness.

Soon after, the couple encounters Linda, a woman who has been living in Malpais since she came on a trip and became separated from her group, among whom was a man to whom she refers as "Tomakin" but who is revealed to be Bernard's boss, the Director of Hatcheries and Conditioning, Thomas. She became pregnant despite adhering to her "Malthusian Drill" and there were no facilities for an abortion. Her shame at pregnancy was so great that she decided not to return to her old life, but to stay with the "savages". Linda gave

birth to a son, John (later referred to as John the Savage) who is now 18.

Conversations with Linda and John reveal that their life has been hard. For 18 years, they have been treated as outsiders: the native men treated Linda like a sex object while the native women regularly beat and ostracized her because of her promiscuity, and John was mistreated and excluded for his mother's actions and the color of his skin. John was angered by Linda's lovers, and even attacked one in a jealous rage while a child. John's one joy was that his mother had taught him to read, although he only had two books: a scientific manual from his mother's job, which he called a "beastly, beastly book," and a collection of Shakespeare's works (which have been banned in the World State for being subversive). Shakespeare gives John articulation to his feelings, though, and he especially is interested in *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Hamlet*. At the same time, John has been denied the religious rituals of the village, although he has watched them and even has had some religious experiences on his own in the desert.

Old, weathered and tired, Linda wants to return to her familiar world in London, as she misses living in the city and taking soma. John wants to see the "brave new world" his mother has told him so much about. Bernard wants to take them back to block Thomas from his plan to reassign Bernard to Iceland as punishment for his

asocial beliefs. Bernard arranges permission for Linda and John to leave the reservation.

John also seems to have an attraction to Lenina, as while Bernard is away, getting the permission to move the savages, he finds her suitcase and ruffles through all of her clothes, taking in the smells. He then sees her "sleeping" and stares at her, thinking all he has to do to see her properly is undo one zip. He later tells himself off for being like this towards Lenina, and seems to be extremely shy around her.

The Savage visits the World State (Chapters 10–18)

Upon his return to London, Bernard is confronted by Thomas, the Director of the Hatchery and Conditioning Centre who, in front of an audience of higher-caste Centre workers, denounces Bernard for his asocial behavior. Bernard, thinking that for the first time in his life he has the upper hand, defends himself by presenting the Director with his long-lost lover and unknown son, Linda and John. John falls to his knees and calls Thomas his father, which causes an uproar of laughter. The humiliated Director resigns in shame.

Spared from reassignment, Bernard makes John the toast of London. Pursued by the highest members of society, able to bed any woman he fancies, Bernard revels in attention he once scorned. The victory, however, is short-lived. Linda, decrepit, toothless, and friendless, goes on a permanent soma holiday while John, appalled

by what he perceives to be an empty society, refuses to attend Bernard's parties. Society drops Bernard as swiftly as it had taken him. Bernard turns to the person he'd believed to be his one true friend, only to see Helmholtz fall into a quick, easy camaraderie with John. Bernard is left an outcast yet again as he watches the only two men with whom he ever connected find more of interest in each other than they ever did in him.

John and Helmholtz's island of peace is brief. Lenina tries to seduce John, but John pushes her away, calling her out on her sexually wanton ways. Whilst Lenina is in the bathroom, humiliated and putting her clothes on, John receives a telephone call from the hospital telling him that his mother is extremely unwell. He rushes over to see her and sits at her bedside, trying to get her out of her soma holiday so that he can talk to her. He is heartbroken when his mother succumbs to soma and dies. He is extremely annoyed by the young boys that enter the ward to be conditioned about death and annoy John to the point where he starts to use violence to send them away. John's grief bewilders and revolts the hospital workers, and their lack of reaction to Linda's death prompts John to try to force humanity from the workers by throwing their soma rations out a window. The ensuing riot brings the police, who quells the riot by filling the room with soma. Bernard and Helmholtz arrive to help John, but only Helmholtz helps him, while Bernard stands to the

side, torn between risking involvement by helping or escaping the scene.

Following the riot, Bernard, Helmholtz and John are brought before Mustapha Mond, the Resident World Controller for Western Europe. Bernard (who breaks down during the middle of the conversation) and Helmholtz are told they will be exiled to islands of their choice. Mond explains that this exile is not so much a threat to force freethinkers to reform and rejoin society as it is a chance for them to act as they please because they will not be able to influence the population. He also divulges that he too once risked banishment to an island because of some scientific experiments that were deemed controversial by the state, giving insight into his sympathetic tone. Helmholtz chooses the Falkland Islands, believing that their terrible weather will inspire his writing, but Bernard simply does not want to leave London; he struggles with Mond and is thrown out of the office. After Bernard and Helmholtz have left, Mustapha and John engage in a philosophical argument on the morals behind the existing society and then John is told the "experiment" will continue and he will not be sent to an island. John meets with Bernard and Helmholtz once again before their departures from London and Bernard apologizes to John for his opportunistic behavior, having come to terms with his imminent exile and having restored his friendship with Helmholtz.

In the final chapter, John isolates himself from society in a lighthouse outside London where he finds his hermit life interrupted from mourning his mother by the more bitter memories of civilization. To atone, John brutally whips himself in the open, a ritual the Indians in his own village had denied him.

His self-flagellation, caught on film and shown publicly, destroys his hermit life. Hundreds of gawking sightseers, intrigued by John's violent behavior, fly out to watch the savage in person. Even Lenina comes to watch, crying a tear John does not see. The sight of the woman whom he both adores and blames is too much for him; John attacks and whips her. This sight of genuine, unbridled emotion drives the crowd wild with excitement, and — handling it as they are conditioned to — they turn on each other, in a frenzy of beating and chanting that devolves into a mass orgy of soma and sex. In the morning, John, hopeless, alone, horrified by his drug use and the orgy in which he participated that countered his beliefs, makes one last attempt to escape civilization and atone. When thousands of gawking sightseers arrive that morning, frenzied at the prospect of seeing the savage perform again, they find John dead from a suicidal hanging.

*******UGTRB-ENGLISH-UNIT-4-END*******

UGTRB English-2022

UNIT-IV

BRITISH LITERATURE -II

QUESTIONS BANK

1. *The central idea of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is _____.*

- (i) well sung songs give us happiness
- (ii) melodious sounds appeal to all
- (iii) beautiful experiences give us lifelong pleasure
- (iv) reapers can sing like birds

2) *In the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' to whom does the poet say 'Stop here or gently pass?'*

- (i) to the people cutting corn (ii) to himself
- (iii) to the people who make noise (iv) to all the passers by

3) *'The Solitary Reaper' is a narrative poem set to music. This form of verse is called a _____.*

- (i) lyric (ii) soliloquy (iii) monologue (iv) sonnet

(d) *The poet's lament in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is that _____.*

- (i) he cannot understand the song (ii) he did not know the lass
- (iii) she stopped singing at once (iv) he had to move away

4) *The setting of the poem is _____.*

- (i) Arabia (ii) Hebrides (iii) Scotland (iv) England

Q.No 5 To 10- Read the following extracts and choose the correct option :

Alone she cuts and binds the grain,

And sings a melancholy strain ;

O listen! for the vale profound

Is overflowing with the sound.

A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard

In spring-time from the cuckoo bird,

Breaking the silence of the seas

Among the farthest Hebrides.

(5) Identify 'she' from the above stanza.

(i) A traveller (ii) Solitary reaper (iii) The poet (iv) None of the above

(6) How does the poet know that the song is melancholy when he cannot understand the words?

(i) From the girl's expression (ii) From the words of the song

(iii) From the tune (iv) From her dress

(7) What effect does the girl's song have over the surroundings?

(i) Has no effect (ii) All people desert the valley

(iii) The valley echoes with the song (iv) The valley is indifferent

(8) What is cuckoo bird famous for?

(i) Cheerfulness (ii) Thrill

(iii) Driving away tiredness (iv) Welcoming the spring

(9) How does the Solitary Reaper's song score over the song of the cuckoo?

(i) It is more far-reaching

b) Pope, Hume and Fielding

d) Hazlitt

78. Hazlitt was an excellent critic of _____

a) Pope, Hume and Fielding

c) Coleridge and Wordsworth

b) Elizabethan Drama and Shakespeare d) A life of Napoleon

79. Hazlitt gave a high regard to _____

(Milton)

a) A life of Napoleon

c) Drama

b) Milton

d) Hazlitt

80. This essay gives an intimate portrait of _____

a) A life of Napoleon

c) Coleridge and Wordsworth

b) Essay on the English Poets

d) Hazlitt

81. Hazlitt met them first at _____

a) 1796

c) 1798

b) 17985

d) 1799

82. When the poet met them he was only _____ years old

a) 19

c) 17

b) 18

d) 20

83. Coleridge was _____ years old.

a) 19

c) 25

b) 18

d) 26

84. Wordsworth was _____ years old.

(28)

a) 18

c) 28

b) 38

d) 48

85. Coleridge was invited to preach at _____

a) A life of Napoleon

c) Shrewsbury Unitarian Church

b) Essay on the English Poets

d) Hazlit

86. Coleridge has a _____disposition.

a) A life of Napoleon

c) Talkative

b) Essay on the English Poets

d) Shrewsbury Unitarian Church

87. Coleridge came to Shrewsbury in _____

a) January 1788

c) January 1780

b) January 1799

d) January 1798

88. In the speech of Cloeridge which met together?

a) A life of Napoleon

c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Poetry

d) Philosopher

89. _____and _____embarrassed in Coleridge's speech.

a) Truth

c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Poetry

d) Truth & Genius

90. Coleridge invited Hazlitt to _____

a) Truth

c) Nethers Towely in Somersetshire

b) Poetry

d) Truth & Genius

91. Coleridge came to Shrewsbury in _____

a) Unconventional Garments

c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Nethers Towely in Somersetshire

d) Truth & Genius

92. Who enable dthe mind of Hazlitt to awake?

a) Truth

c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Nethers Towely in Somersetshire d) Coleridge's speech

93. What is the reaction of Hazlitt?

a) Nethers Towely in Somersetshire c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Delighted d) Truth & Genius

94. Hazlitt tried to meet Wordsworth at _____

a) Truth c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Alfoxden d) Truth & Genius

95. Wordsworth visited Hazlitt and Coleridge in _____

a) Alfoxden c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Netherstowely d) Truth & Genius

96. Who gave Hazlitt the seeing eye of the poet?

a) Netherstowely c) Wordsworth

b) Poetry d) Truth & Genius

97. Who is not as inspiring as Coleridge?

a) Truth c) Poetry and Philosopher

b) Poetry d) Wordsworth

98. Whose conversation delighted Hazlitt?

a) Truth c) Netherstowely

b) Wordsworth d) Truth & Genius

99. What is the reason of this delight?

a) The conversation is filled with fancy and philosophy

b) The conversation is filled with fancy and Phschology

c) Poetry d) Truth & Genius

100. Hazlitt went on a walking tour with _____

- a) Coleridge
b) John chester
c) Coleridge and John chester
d) Bristo at Linton

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101. They went to the area near _____

- a) Truth
b) Philosophical and religious topics
c) Bristo at Linton
d) Truth & Genius

102. During the walking tour they discussed _____

- a) Philosophical and religious topics
b) Poetry
c) Poetry and Philosopher
d) Truth & Genius

103. What is the characteristic action of Coleridge in walking tour?

- a) Coleridge ran out bar headed into a thunder strong
b) Poetry and Philosopher
c) various changes of weather
d) Truth & Genius

104. Coleridge was fascinated by _____

- a) various changes of weather
c) Poetry and Philosopher

159. 25What type of instruments are being played at the club that Henry and Lenina attend?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Trumpets | c) Saxophones |
| b) Tubas | d) Flutes |

160.In what country does I Brave New World take place?

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) Sweden | c) Ireland |
| b) Britain | d) United States |

ODE TO NIGHTINGALE

1. I have loved the principles of beauty in all things and if had time I would have made myself remembered – whose lines are these?

Keats in a letter to Fanny

2. Keats died at the age of _____

26

3. Who is the friend of Keats in Hempstead?

Charles Brown

4. The poem is a contrast between _____

Morality & world of beauty

5. The world of beauty is represented by _____

Nightingale

6. Keats wishes to reach the ideal world with the help of _____

Wine & Poetic imagination

7. The heart of the poet aches with _____

Excess of joy

8. Who is the light winged fairy of the forest?

Nightingale

9. Where is Nightingale singing?

Melodious Plot

10. Which water inspired men who drank it?

Hypocrites

11. What is the colour of the wine?

Red

12. The red colour is compared to _____

Blesses of the girl

13. The bubbles are compared to _____

Closing and opening of girl's eyes

14. Under the intoxication the poet wants to escape to the world of _____

Nightingale

15. Keats intends to fly on _____

Wings of poetry

16. Which work reminds him of his loneliness?

Forlorn

17. The song of the bird is the invitation of _____

Ecstasy of death

GOD'S GRANDEUR

1. God's Grandeur is a _____

Sonnet

2. This sonnet is a protest against _____

Cross Materialism

3. What changed the world?

God's Grandeur

4. The world is full of _____

God's Glory

5. The glory will burst out like _____

Foiling Gold

6. The glory gathers greatness like _____

Oil crushed from olives

7. The glory achieves _____

Proportion

8. The Ego of the man is crushed by _____

Religious Discipline

9. When can a man partake God's glory?

Religiously devoted

10. Which made everything ugly in the world?

Commercialism

11. The human are toiling for _____

Monetary Ends

12. The Fragrance of nature is drowned in _____

The foul smell of machinery

13. Like the sun there is a _____ of nature.

Renewal

14. Which broods over the world?

Holy Ghost

15. The holy ghost is compared to _____

Dove

16. Which made nature ugly?

Industrialisation

17. The protest of Hopkins can be compared of _____

Wordsworth

18. Hopkins is a _____ poet.

Jusuit

19. Hopkins used a _____

Disciplined free Verse

20. Hopkins created _____

Sprung Rhythm

21. Sprung Rhythm is a rhythm of _____

Common Speech

22. Hopkins rejected conventional poetic diction and used _____

Current language heightened

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OTHERS IMPORTANT WORKS

TINTERN ABBEY

1. The Tintern Abbey appeared in _____

80. These 4 poets appointed to decorate _____
(four walls of Jerusalem)
81. Andrea would choose in preference to artistic achievement in heaven –
True or False?
(True)
82. A man with capacity does not want to do, a man who wants to do does
not have the capacity – Yes or No?
(Yes)
83. Andrea belong to the category of _____
(a man with capacity)
84. As for Andrea lucrezia's love is greater than____(Assuring to give money)
85. How did Andrea persuaded Lucrezia?(assuring to give money)
86. What is the reaction of Lucrezia?(she does not yield)
87. How did Andrea console himself? (Let everyone endure his destiny)
88. What is the conclusion of the poem?
(Lucrezia goes with her lover)

THE WRECK OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

1. The poem was written to the happy memory of _____
(5 Franciscan Nuns)
2. The Nuns are exiled by _____
(Falk Laws)
3. The nuns drowned on _____
(December 7th , 1875)
4. What is the reason for their exile?
(Their Faith in religion)
5. Nuns are exiled from _____
(Germany)

6. Nuns are exiled to _____
(America)
7. What is the name of the ship of their exile?
(Deutschland)
8. The Deutschland wrecked in _____
(Month of Thames)
9. The bravery of the nuns evoked in Hopkins the same feelings which he had experienced on conversion to Roman Catholicism – True or False?
(True)
10. The poem was written in _____
(1875)
11. Which was the first poem after the conversion of R.C.?
(The wreck of Deutschland)
12. Which new device is used in this poem?
(Sprung Rhythm)
13. Who suggested Hopkins to write this poem?
(Hopkins's Wrecker)
14. Who linked the poem to a great dragon coiled at the entrance to the cavern?(Bridges)
15. What is the cavern?
(Hopkin's poetry)
16. Who is the 31yr. old theologian?
(Hopkins)
17. Who gave the account of these nuns?

(News Paper)

18. The poem is a _____

(Threnody)

19. The poem is an invocation to _____

(God)

20. The poem is an elegy of _____

(One nun's heroism)

21. The poem is a meditation on _____

(God's beneficence)

22. The poem is a plea for _____

(Intercession)

23. "The poem is an ode and not primarily a narrative, the principle business is lyrical"-Who said so?

(Hopkins)

24. The poem is a new Assertion of _____

(God's place in the world)

25. The first part of the poem prays God for _____

(The Conversion)

26. Who had a sudden conversion?

(St. Paul)

27. Who had a gradual conversion?

(St. Augustine)

28. The Deutschland is a _____ship.

(German)

29. How many persons traveled in the ship?

(20)

30. Which drove the ship to sand bank?

(A Tempest)

31. Who called and cried aloud?

(The Nun)

32. The 5 nuns reminds us _____

(5 wounds of the Christ)

33. The 5 nuns are the symbol of _____

(Crucification, sacrifice and the Heavenly reward)

34. Who bore Christ's stigmata on this body?

(St. Francis)

35. Who is able to turn evil to good?

(The chief sister)

36. How was she able?

(By invoking the cross of Jesus Christ)

37. Why did the nun cry?

(Desire for relief from monotony of daily life)

38. Men seek deliverance from _____

(Daily routine)

39. That deliverance comes only from _____

(Christ)

40. Who has acknowledged the presence of Christ?

(The Nun)

62. What is Sprung Rhythm?

(A metre, which consists a single stressed syllable with any number of unstressed syllable)

63. Hopkins sprung- rhythm is equated with _____

(Whiteman's Free verse)

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ENGLISH

TEST-1

BATCH:2-FN/AN

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1. Eight iambic pentameter lines followed by an alexandrine is called _____.
(a) rime royale (b) ottava rima (c) sonnet (d) Spenserian stanza
2. What is Samuel Pepys chiefly remembered for?
(a) autobiography (b) diaries (c) graveyard poetry (d) satire
3. Who wrote the philosophical treatise, "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding"?
(a) Francis Bacon (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) John Locke (d) J. S. Mill
4. Who does the spider represent in Swift's *The Battle of the Books*?
(a) Ancients (b) Moderns (c) Deity of Criticism (d) Dryden
5. What is the sub-title of Hopkins's poem, "The Windhover"?
(a) To Christ Our Lord (b) God's Grandeur
(c) To Christ (d) The Inscape of a Bird
6. _____ is the narrator in *Wuthering Heights*.
(a) Heathcliff (b) Lockwood (c) Nelly Dean (d) Linton
7. The essay "Quintessence of Ibsenism" was written by _____.
(a) George Orwell (b) J. B. Priestley (c) Thomas Carlyle (d) G. B. Shaw
8. Which of Dickens's characters dared to ask for more?
(a) Dombey (b) Chockumchild (c) Oliver Twist (d) David Copperfield
9. Wessex is associated with the novels of _____.
(a) George Eliot (b) Thomas Hardy (c) Charles Dickens (d) D. H. Lawrence

10. The protagonist of Eliot's *The Waste Land* is _____.
- (a) Tiresias (b) Madame Sosostris (c) Fisher King (d) the poet
11. _____ is the pen name of Mary Ann Evans.
- (a) Charlotte Bronte (b) O. Henry (c) Virginia Woolf (d) George Eliot
12. John Osborne's play *Look Back in Anger* was first performed in the year _____.
- (a) 1945 (b) 1950 (c) 1954 (d) 1956
13. The theory of mimesis was introduced by _____.
- (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Homer (d) Dryden
14. The term "objective correlative" was introduced by Eliot in the essay _____.
- (a) Tradition and the Individual Talent (b) Hamlet and His Problems (c) The Function of Criticism (d) The Metaphysical Poets
15. Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* is _____ novel.
- (a) a picaresque (b) an epistolary (c) a Gothic (d) a realist
16. _____ is the author of *A Room of One's Own*.
- (a) E. M. Forster (b) Sylvia Plath (c) D. H. Lawrence (d) Virginia Woolf
17. In which poem does W. B. Yeats use the phrase, "a terrible beauty is born"?
- (a) Among School Children (b) The Second Coming
(c) Easter 1916 (d) Byzantium
18. Who is the author of *Seven Types of Ambiguity*?
- (a) William Empson (b) Cleanth Brooks (c) T. S. Eliot (d) I. A. Richards
19. "Daddy" is a confessional poem by _____.
- (a) Emily Dickinson (b) Dylan Thomas (c) Sylvia Plath (d) T. S. Eliot
20. "Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences" was a paper presented by _____ in 1966.
- (a) Saussure (b) Derrida (c) Harold Bloom (d) Roland Barthes
21. "Life is like a dream", is an example of _____.
- (a) metaphor (b) metonymy (c) personification (d) simile
22. The first section of Eliot's *The Waste Land* is titled _____.
- (a) The Fire Sermon (b) Death by Water
(c) The Burial of the Dead (d) A Game of Chess

23. "Hatless, I take off; // My cycle-clips in awkward reverence." These lines are taken from _____.

- (a) Fern Hill (b) The Waste Land
(c) In memory of W. B. Yeats (d) ChurchGoing

24. Who is the protagonist in James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*?

- (a) Stephen Dedalus (b) Paul Morel (c) Leopold Bloom (d) Simon Dedalus

25. Frantz Fanon, in his book _____, written during the Algerian struggle for independence, the controversial introduction of which was written by Sartre, said "Decolonization is always a violent phenomenon."

- (a) *Black Skin, White Masks* (b) *The Wretched of the Earth*
(c) *The Colonizer and the Colonized* (d) *The Pillar of Salt*

Date : 15-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-2

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

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1. The first English play in blank verse is _____.

- (a) *Titus Andronicus* (b) *Gorboduc* (c) *Hamlet* (d) *Spanish Tragedy*

2. The writer of 'Holy Sonnets' is _____.

- (a) John Donne (b) G. M. Hopkins (c) William Blake (d) Thomas Traherne

3. Who introduced blank verse into English poetry?

- (a) Geoffrey Chaucer (b) Thomas Wyatt
(c) Earl of Surrey (d) Christopher Marlowe

4. The Peasants Revolt took place in the year _____.

- (a) 1215 (b) 1300 (c) 1345 (d) 1381

5. *Tottel's Miscellany* was published in the year _____.

- (a) 1552 (b) 1557 (c) 1560 (d) 1564

6. Who called Spenser "the poets' poet"?

- (a) Charles Lamb (b) Dr. Johnson (c) Matthew Arnold (d) T. S. Eliot

7. The line "If music be the food of love, play on" appears in Shakespeare's _____.

- (a) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (b) *As You Like It*
(c) *Twelfth Night* (d) *The Tempest*

8. The famous book *Shakespearean Tragedy* was written by _____.

- (a) Dover Wilson (b) S. T. Coleridge (c) Charles Lamb (d) A. C. Bradley

9. The Metaphysical poets used the "carpe diem" philosophy which means _____.

- (a) Remember you will die (b) Seize the day
(c) Eat, drink and be merry (d) Organic unity

10. The major theme of Milton's *Paradise Lost* is _____.

- (a) mourning a death (b) Satan's disobedience
(c) Fall of man (d) the creation of Man

11. In "MacFlecknoe," Dryden ridiculed his principal opponent _____.

- (a) Thomas Shadwell (b) Alexander Pope (c) Colley Cibber (d) Lewis Theobald

12. The biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson is _____.

- (a) Izaak Walton (b) Oliver Goldsmith (c) David Garrick (d) James Boswell

13. Squire Allworthy is a country gentleman who appears in _____.

- (a) *Tristram Shandy* (b) *Oliver Twist* (c) *Tom Jones* (d) *Jane Eyre*

14. *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* were written by _____.

- (a) Robert Burns (b) William Blake (c) Thomas Gray (d) William Wordsworth

15. Under what name does Lamb's sister Mary appear in his essays?

- (a) Bridget (b) Alice (c) Mary (d) Anne

16. What is the sub-title of *Waiting for Godot*?

- (a) A Comedy in Two Acts (b) An Absurd Play
(c) A Tragedy (d) A Tragi-comedy in Two Acts

17. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" is a line from _____.

- (a) Endymion (b) Ode to a Sky Lark
(c) Ode on a Grecian Urn (d) Tintern Abbey

18. *The Confessions of a English Opium Eater* published in 1821 was written by _____.

- (a) S. T. Coleridge (b) Robert Southey (c) Lord Byron (d) Thomas de Quincey

19. Maggie Tulliver is the central character in _____.

- (a) *Mill on the Floss* (b) *Pride and Prejudice*
(c) *Wuthering Heights* (d) *Far from the Madding Crowd*

20. The protagonist of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is _____.

- (a) Stephen Dedalus (b) Paul Morel (c) Leopold Bloom (d) William Morel

21. What is the sub-title of Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*?

- (a) Virtue Rewarded (b) Mistakes of a Night

- (c) A Pure Woman (d) A Tragi-comedy
22. Fern Hill is a poem of childhood memories by _____.
- (a) Dylan Thomas (b) Philip Larkin (c) Ted Hughes (d) W. H. Auden
23. *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a dystopian novel by _____.
- (a) George Orwell (b) Anthony Powell
(c) D. H. Lawrence (d) Graham Greene
24. Which novel ends with the words, "The horror, the horror"?
- (a) *Lord of the Flies* (b) *The Power and the Glory*
(c) *Sons and Lovers* (d) *Heart of Darkness*
25. The first regular English tragedy was _____.
- (a) *Titus Andronicus* (b) *Gorboduc*
(c) *The Spanish Tragedy* (d) *Tamburlaine*

Date : 16-10-2022

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ENGLISH**

TEST-3

BATCH:2-FN/AN

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1. Which was the first group of pilgrims to come to the Tabard Inn?
- (a) The five Guildsmen (b) The Knight, The Squire and the Yeoman
(c) The Pardoner and the Summoner (d) The Plowman and the Parson
2. In which language was John Gower's *Speculum Meditantis* written?
- (a) Italian (b) Latin (c) French (d) English
3. The heroic couplet was used for the first time in _____.
- (a) *The Book of the Duchess* (b) *Troilus and Criseyde*
(c) *The Parliament of Fowls* (d) *The Legend of Good Women*
4. What is the verse medium of Milton's *Paradise Lost*?
- (a) heroic couplet (b) quatrains (c) Spenserian stanza (d) blank verse
5. *Utopia* was first published in English in the year _____.
- (a) 1551 (b) 1557 (c) 1571 (d) 1584
6. Under what name does Dryden speak in the essay, "Of Dramatick Poesie"?
- (a) Eugenius (b) Crites (c) Lisideius (d) Neander
7. The topographical poem *Cooper's Hill* (1642) was written by _____.
- (a) John Denham (b) Abraham Cowley
(c) George Herbert (d) Richard Lovelace

8. Who wrote the famous line, "God made the country and man made the town"?

- (a) William Blake (b) William Cowper
(c) William Collins (d) William Wordsworth

9. In which poem do you find the line, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave"?

- (a) The Prelude (b) Ancient Mariner
(c) Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard (d) Ode to Duty

10. Who called Milton "the poetical son of Spenser"?

- (a) Charles Lamb (b) Alexander Pope (c) Samuel Johnson (d) John Dryden

11. What are the two colours symbolically employed throughout the novel, *Tess of D'Urbervilles*?

- (a) black and red (b) white and red (c) green and red (d) white and green

12. How many lyrics are there in Tennyson's *In Memoriam*?

- (a) 132 (b) 78 (c) 60 (d) 45

13. Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley are characters in _____.

- (a) *Far from the Madding Crowd* (b) *Jane Eyre*
(c) *Vanity Fair* (d) *Mansfield Park*

14. "Nothing to be done" is a line that is repeatedly found in _____.

- (a) *Tristram Shandy* (b) *King Lear* (c) *Pickwick Papers* (d) *Waiting for Godot*

15. *World Within the World* is the autobiography of _____.

- (a) Stephen Spender (b) Philip Larkin (c) Ted Hughes (d) Andrew Motion

16. Which character represents Karl Marx in Orwell's *Animal Farm*?

- (a) Napoleon (b) Boxer (c) Snowball (d) Old Major

17. The figure of speech in "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships" is _____.

- (a) hyperbole (b) synecdoche (c) metaphor (d) paradox

18. W.B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize in the year _____.

- (a) 1940 (b) 1936 (c) 1926 (d) 1923

19. *Gravity's Rainbow* and *V* are novels by _____.

- (a) Angela Carter (b) Peter Ackroyd (c) Thomas Pynchon (d) Doris Lessing

20. Who wrote *Morphology of the Folk Tale*?

- (a) Vladimir Propp (b) Viktor Shklovsky

(c) Roman Jakobson (d) Boris Eichenbaum

21. An Ode for Ben Jonson was written by _____.

(a) Andrew Marvell (b) Robert Herrick (c) John Suckling (d) John Donne

22. *Culture and Society* and *The Long Revolution* are works by _____.

(a) Stuart Hall (b) Terry Eagleton (c) Louis Althusser (d) Raymond Williams

23. Roland Barthes' essay "Death of the Author" was published in the year _____.

(a) 1966 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1975

24. The major feminist text *The Second Sex* was written by _____.

(a) Kate Millett (b) Elaine Showalter (c) Simone de Beauvoir (d) Toril Moi

25. *Madness and Civilization*, *The Birth of the Clinic*, and *The Order of Things* are works by _____.

(a) Michel Foucault (b) Jacques Derrida (c) Mikhail Bakhtin (d) Jacques Lacan

Date : 17-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-4

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. *Cato* is a tragedy written by _____.

(a) John Lyly (b) Ben Jonson (c) Joseph Addison (d) Lord Byron

2. Who of the following wrote an ode on the birth of Christ?

(a) John Donne (b) John Milton (c) John Dryden (d) G. M. Hopkins

3. The comic character Tony Lumpkin appears in _____.

(a) *She Stoops to Conquer* (b) *The Importance of Being Earnest*

(c) *Arms and the Man* (d) *Juno and the Paycock*

4. Who said that Shakespeare is above all modern writers "the poet of nature"?

(a) Arnold (b) Coleridge (c) Dr. Johnson (d) Dryden

5. Who of the following critics does Sidney NOT draw upon in *Apologie for Poetrie*?

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Horace (d) Longinus

6. Shaw's *Apple Cart* exposes the unrealities of _____.

(a) elections (b) democracy

(c) political leadership (d) the ethics of politics

7. *Brighton Rock* is a novel by _____.

(a) William Golding (b) Iris Murdoch (c) Aldous Huxley (d) Graham Greene

8. In which Tale of *The Canterbury Tales* does Chaucer present the mob as the "stormy people"?
- (a) The Monk's Tale (b) The Knight's Tale
(c) The Clerk's Tale (d) The Wife of Bath's Tale
9. Which is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy?
- (a) *Hamlet* (b) *Othello* (c) *King Lear* (d) *Macbeth*
10. *Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music* is an ode written by Dryden in celebration of _____.
- (a) Restoration (b) St. Cecilia's Day
(c) St. Valentine's Day (d) His religious conversion
11. Which of the following poems by Browning is on the life of a musician?
- (a) Caliban Upon Setebos (b) Fra Lippo Lippi
(c) Abt Vogler (d) Rabbi Ben Ezra
12. The periodical *All the Year Round* was founded by _____.
- (a) Charles Dickens (b) W. M. Thackeray (c) G. B. Shaw (d) Robert Browning
13. What has been defined as "that which presents an intellectual and emotional complex in an instant of time"?
- (a) epiphany (b) symbol (c) metaphor (d) image
14. D. H. Lawrence's *Women in Love* is the sequel of _____.
- (a) *Sons and Lovers* (b) *The Rainbow*
(c) *The Plumed Serpent* (d) *The Kangaroo*
15. Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* was inspired by _____.
- (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Herman Melville
(c) Ralph Waldo Emerson (d) Henry David Thoreau
16. Eugene O'Neill is known for having introduced the techniques of _____ to American drama.
- (a) realism (b) expressionism (c) romanticism (d) modernism
17. Who of the following wrote the famous *Life of Charles Dickens* in the 19th century?
- (a) Lytton Strachey (b) Emil Ludwig (c) John Forster (d) Leslie Stephen
18. Who of the following is not a Yale critic?
- (a) Geoffrey Hartman (b) Harold Bloom (c) Paul de Man (d) Barbara Johnson
19. The concept of Affective fallacy was clearly articulated in _____.

- (a) *The Well-Wrought Urn* (b) *The Verbal Icon*
 (c) *Frontiers of Criticism* (d) *The Meaning of Meaning*
20. The Colossus is a confessional poem by _____.
 (a) Robert Lowell (b) Anne Sexton (c) Sylvia Plath (d) Adrienne Rich
21. In *Anatomy of Criticism*, Northrop Frye relates tragedy to _____.
 (a) spring (b) summer (c) autumn (d) winter
22. "The Deconstructive Angel" is an essay by _____.
 (a) M. H. Abrams (b) J. Hillis Miller (c) Barbara Johnson (d) Jonathan Culler
23. The title of "The Waste Land" was derived from _____.
 (a) *The Golden Bough* (b) *From Ritual to Romance*
 (c) Charles Dickens (d) Baudelaire
24. In *Gulliver's Travels*, Lilliput stands for _____.
 (a) England (b) Inferno (c) a dystopia (d) anarchy
25. The Peggottys and Micawbers are characters in _____.
 (a) *Great Expectations* (b) *David Copperfield*
 (c) *Nicholas Nickleby* (d) *Dombey and Son*

Date : 18-10-2022

BATCH:2-FN/AN

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-5

Lead To Success= 100%

1. In which year were the theatres closed down in England after the Civil War?
 (a) 1639 (b) 1640 (c) 1642 (d) 1649
2. Which earlier work is the theme of Dryden's *All for Love* based on?
 (a) *Hecatomithi* (b) *Romaunt of the Rose*
 (c) *The Spanish Tragedy* (d) *Antony and Cleopatra*
3. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing* was written by _____.
 (a) Samuel Johnson (b) Joseph Glanville (c) Joseph Addison (d) Jeremy Taylor
4. Where do you find these lines: "True wit is Nature to advantage dressed /
 What oft was thought, but never so well expressed?"
 (a) MacFlecknoe (b) Essay on Man
 (c) Essay on Criticism (d) Vanity of Human Wishes
5. *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* was written by _____.
 (a) John Locke (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) Edmund Burke (d) J. S. Mill
6. Dr. Primrose is a character in _____.

(a) *Vanity Fair* (b) *Jude the Obscure* (c) *The Vicar of Wakefield* (d) *Persuasion*

7. Neo-classical satire was influenced by the Roman satirists _____ and _____.

(a) Menippus and Juvenal (b) Menippus and Seneca

(c) Persius and Juvenal (d) Horace and Juvenal

8. *Moral Essays*, a series of 4 poems on ethical subjects, was written by _____.

(a) John Dryden (b) Samuel Johnson (c) Alexander Pope (d) Jonathan Swift

9. Swift's *The Battle of the Books* was written in support of his patron _____.

(a) William Godwin (b) William Temple

(c) William Davenant (d) William Wycherley

10. Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was published in the year _____.

(a) 1735 (b) 1745 (c) 1750 (d) 1755

11. Blank verse was introduced in English literature in Surrey's translation of _____.

(a) *Aeneid* (b) *Metamorphosis* (c) *Iliad* (d) *Orlando Furioso*

12. In which novel did Thomas Hardy introduce Wessex?

(a) *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (b) *Under the Greenwood Tree*

(c) *Far from the Madding Crowd* (d) *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth Century Imagination is the subtitle of the book _____.

(a) *Sexual Politics* (b) *Man Made Language*

(c) *The Feminine Mystique* (d) *The Mad Woman in the Attic*

14. The first mention of Shakespeare's works can be found in _____.

(a) *Passionate Pilgrim* (b) *Timber* (c) *Tottel's Miscellany* (d) *Palladis Tamia*

15. *Sonnets from the Portuguese* was written by _____.

(a) Byron (b) Robert Southey

(c) Elizabeth Barrett Browning (d) Matthew Arnold

16. Which of the following is a curtal sonnet (10. lines)?

(a) On First Looking into Chapman's Homer (b) Death, be not proud

(c) The world is too much with us (d) Pied Beauty

17. Where did Satan hold a solemn council with the fallen angels?

(a) Paracelsus (b) Pandemonium (c) Celestial City (d) Garden of Eden

18. In which year was *Tottel's Miscellany* published?
 (a) 1551 (b) 1554 (c) 1557 (d) 1569
19. What is the name of the Wife of Bath in *Canterbury Tales*?
 (a) Alison (b) Eglantyne (c) Beatrice (d) Emily
20. Which is the last tale in the *Canterbury Tales*?
 (a) The Cook's Tale (b) The Pardoner's Tale
 (c) The Parson's Tale (d) Tale of Sir Thopas
21. Bacon wrote _____ essays in all.
 (a) 46 (b) 58 (c) 106 (d) 120
22. What is the name of the play within a play in *Hamlet*?
 (a) *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* (b) *The Murder of Gonzago*
 (c) *The Murder of Gonzalo* (d) *Murder at Baskervilles*
23. The only literary epic in English is _____.
 (a) *Beowulf* (b) *The Faerie Queene* (c) *Hyperion* (d) *Paradise Lost*
24. Which of the following is a Christian humanistic epic?
 (a) *The Faerie Queene* (b) *Aeneid* (c) *Paradise Lost* (d) *Prometheus Bound*
25. Donne wrote _____ Holy Sonnets.
 (a) 27 (b) 22 (c) 19 (d) 15

Date : 19-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-6

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Who said that Dryden and Pope are classics of our prose, not poetry?
 (a) Matthew Arnold (b) T. S. Eliot (c) F. R. Leavis (d) Harold Bloom
2. To whom is Poe's *Dunciad* dedicated?
 (a) Lewis Theobald (b) Daniel Defoe (c) Jonathan Swift (d) Colley Cibber
3. Who is described by Pope as, "Willing to wound but afraid to strike"?
 (a) Dryden (b) Swift (c) Fielding (d) Addison
4. The name assumed by Arnold in *Thyrsis* is _____.
 (a) Colin (b) Moschus (c) Corydon (d) Hobbinoll
5. Bathsheba Everdene is a character in _____.
 (a) *Far From the Madding Crowd* (b) *The Return of the Native*
 (c) *Jude the Obscure* (d) *Under the Greenwood Tree*
6. "The Life and Death of a Man of Character" is the sub-title of _____.

(a) *Vanity Fair* (b) *The Trumpet Major*

(c) *Jude the Obscure* (d) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*

7. The character Lilith appears in Shaw's play _____.

(a) *Man and Superman* (b) *Back to Methuselah* (c) *Apple Cart* (d) *Pygmalion*

8. In which poem does the line "To purify the dialect of the tribe" occur?

(a) *Little Gidding* (b) *Ash Wednesday* (c) *Burnt Norton* (d) *The Waste Land*

9. Savage John is a character in _____.

(a) *The Power and the Glory* (b) *The Inheritors*

(c) *Brave New World* (d) *Melone Dies*

10. *The Moon and Sixpence*, a novel based on the life of the artist Paul Gauguin, is written by _____.

(a) Aldous Huxley (b) Lawrence Durrell

(c) Malcolm Lowry (d) Somerset Maugham

11. Which 1945 novel is a satire in fable form on Revolutionary and post Revolutionary Russia?

(a) *Darkness at Noon* (b) *Animal Farm* (c) *Erewhon* (d) *Brave New World*

12. Who of the following wrote a famous study of Thomas Hardy, which became a statement of his own philosophy of art?

(a) James Joyce (b) D. H. Lawrence (c) Leslie Stephen (d) E. M. Forster

13. *Essay on Man* is a philosophical poem in heroic couplets by _____.

(a) Abraham Cowley (b) John Dryden (c) Alexander Pope (d) Samuel Johnson

14. Who translated Montaigne's essays into English?

(a) George Chapman (b) Thomas North (c) Arthur Golding (d) John Florio

15. Who first translated Longinus into English?

(a) John Hall (b) Ben Jonson (c) John Milton (d) Henry Howard

16. The concluding line of Spenserian stanza is called _____.

(a) Poulter's measure (b) Alexandrine (c) Spondee (d) Hemistich

17. Who wrote the poem 'Deserted Village'?

(a) Thomas Gray (b) Oliver Goldsmith

(c) William Collins (d) William Wordsworth

18. The first sonnet in English was an adaptation of a sonnet by the Italian humanist Who _____.

(a) Dante (b) Boccaccio (c) Montaigne (d) Petrarch

19. A unit of three lines in a poem is called _____.
- (a) terza rima (b) strophe (c) tercet (d) tetrameter
20. Which famous Elizabethan man of letters wrote the first masque in English, *The Masque of Blacknesse*?
- (a) Ben Jonson (b) John Lyly (c) Thomas Nashe (d) Thomas Wyatt
21. The name of Belinda's pet dog in Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* is _____.
- (a) Plume (b) Shock (c) Lock (d) Brown
22. In which poem does the line, "We can die by it, if not live by love" appear?
- (a) Hymn to God The Father (b) Valediction, Forbidding Mourning
(c) Canonization (d) The Flea
23. The meaning of the phrase 'carpe diem' is _____.
- (a) argument (b) pleasure is good (c) conversational style (d) seize the day
24. 'Asra' poems were written by _____ as a tribute to his sweetheart.
- (a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley (d) Keats
25. What is the meaning of 'agonistes' in Milton's poem 'Samson Agonistes'?
- (a) the sufferer (b) the giant (c) the warrior (d) the wrestler

Date : 20-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-7

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (1765), which contained 180 ballads in three volumes, was compiled by _____.
- (a) Francis Child (b) Francis Meres (c) Thomas Percy (d) Thomas D'Urfey
2. Thomas More's *Utopia* was originally written in _____.
- (a) Greek (b) Latin (c) English (d) French
3. Who said a woman writer should killing the "Angel in the House"?
- (a) Mary Wollstonecraft (b) Virginia Woolf
(c) Simone de Beauvoir (d) Elaine Showalter
4. Bosola is a character who spies on the protagonist and is involved in her murder, in the play _____.
- (a) *The Duchess of Malfi* (b) *The White Devil*
(c) *Philaster* (d) *The Spanish Tragedy*
5. In *The World, the Text and the Critic*, _____ says, "Texts are in the world and hence worldly."
- (a) Gayatri Spivak (b) Michel Foucault (c) Roland Barthes (d) Edward Said

6. The novel *Rich Like Us*, set in New Delhi in the turbulent time between the 1930s and 70s, which follows the lives of Rose and Sonali, was written by _____.

- (a) Nayantara Sahgal (b) Upamanyu Chatterjee
(c) Vikram Seth (d) Anita Desai

7. Who said 'image' is "an intellectual and emotional complex in an instant of time"?

- (a) T. S. Eliot (b) F. R. Leavis (c) Ezra Pound (d) William Carlos Williams

8. _____ by Thomas Pynchon is set in the final months of the II World War, and the characters are ironically unaware of historical events such as the Holocaust.

- (a) *V.* (b) *the Crying of Lot 49* (c) *Inherent Vice* (d) *Gravity's Rainbow*

9. Ngugi wa Thiongo's *A Grain of Wheat* is set in _____ during the country's struggle for independence.

- (a) Nigeria (b) Kenya (c) South Africa (d) Chile

10. *The Female Quixote*, an imitation of *Don Quixote*, and a feminist commentary on women's estrangement from male society, was written by _____.

- (a) Aphra Behn (b) Fanny Burney (c) Charlotte Lennox (d) Elizabeth Gaskell

11. The first life in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* was that of _____.

- (a) John Donne (b) Abraham Cowley (c) Richard Savage (d) John Milton

12. Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* and *Parliament of Fowles* were written in the metrical form _____.

- (a) heroic couplet (b) blank verse (c) Poulter's measure (d) Chaucerian stanza

Which novel by Dickens is the story of an orphan writing about his life, finally becoming a gentleman in London?

- (a) *Great Expectations* (b) *David Copperfield* (c) *Oliver Twist* (d) *Hard Times*

14. Who wrote the early Romantic poem, "The Grave"?

- (a) Thomas Parnell (b) William Cowper (c) Edward Young (d) Robert Blair

15. Who famously critiqued Jane Austen for rejecting "even a speaking acquaintance with that stormy sisterhood" of the Bronte sisters"? (i.e., the Bronte sisters are referred to as "that stormy sisterhood")

- (a) Charles Lamb (b) William Hazlitt (c) Charlotte Bronte (d) Matthew Arnold

16. Who calls poetry "a speaking picture with the end to teach and delight"?

(a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge (d) Sidney

17. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet, // Are of imagination all compact"—
These are lines from _____.

(a) *Twelfth Night* (b) *Merchant of Venice*

(c) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (d) *As You Like It*

18. Who defined the Essay as "A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition"?

(a) Charles Lamb (b) Dr. Johnson (c) Joseph Addison (d) Matthew Arnold

19. Where does Bacon say: "a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it"?

(a) Of Marriage and Single Life (b) Of Adversity (c) Of Friendship (d) Of Truth

20. How many acts does the Irish play *Riders to the Sea* have?

(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four

21. Which fifteenth century English writer was imprisoned for fighting in the Wars of the Roses in support of the Yorkists?

(a) Sir Thomas Malory (b) John Lydgate

(c) Thomas Hoccleve (d) John Fortescu

22. Who wrote *What Happens in Hamlet*?

(a) L. C. Knights (b) Wilson Knight (c) Dover Wilson (d) Kenneth Burke

23. A half-line of verse, followed and preceded by a caesura, is called _____.

(a) distich (b) hemistich (c) monostich (d) acephalous line

24. Into how many parts is *Divine Comedy* divided?

(a) four (b) three (c) two (d) one

25. Blank verse first appeared in English poetry in Surrey's translation of _____.

(a) *Odyssey* (b) *Iliad* (c) *Metamorphoses* (d) *Aeneid*

Date : 21-10-2022

BATCH:2-FN/AN

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-8

Lead To Success= 100%

1. In which language did Dante write *Divine Comedy*?

(a) Latin (b) Italian (c) French (d) Greek

2. Which Jacobean poet wrote *An Ode to Himself*?

(a) George Chapman (b) John Donne (c) Ben Jonson (d) Abraham Cowley

3. Thomas Occleve's *The Regiment of Princes* mourns the death of _____.
 (a) King James I (b) John Lydgate (c) King Richard II (d) Geoffrey Chaucer
4. The song "Full fathom five thy father lies" occurs in the play _____.
 (a) *King Lear* (b) *The Tempest* (c) *As You Like It* (d) *Henry IV Part II*
5. "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player, // That struts and frets his hour upon the stage"—these lines occur in _____.
 (a) *Macbeth* (b) *Hamlet* (c) *Othello* (d) *King Lear*
6. What genre does Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* belong to?
 (a) tragedy (b) poetic drama (c) epic (d) narrative poem
7. Sue Bridehead is a character in _____.
 (a) *Far from the Madding Crowd* (b) *The Return of the Native*
 (c) *Jude the Obscure* (d) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
8. In which year was the Globe Theatre built?
 (a) 1569 (b) 1579 (c) 1589 (d) 1599
9. George Eliot's *Romola* is a historical novel set in the _____ century.
 (a) 15th (b) 16th (c) 17th (d) 18th
10. Samuel Butler's mock heroic narrative poem *Hudibras* derives its name from _____.
 (a) *Iliad* (b) *Faerie Queene* (c) *Pilgrim's Progress* (d) *Arcadia*
11. The dystopian science fiction novel *Oryx and Crake* was written by the Canadian novelist _____.
 (a) Margaret Atwood (b) Alice Munro (c) Rohinton Mistry (d) Michael Ondaatje
12. The book _____ by Michel Foucault is an anti-humanist excavation of the human sciences.
 (a) *The Archaeology of Knowledge* (b) *The Birth of the Clinic*
 (c) *The History of Sexuality* (d) *The Order of Things*
13. Charles Dodgson wrote under the pen name _____.
 (a) Mark Twain (b) O. Henry (c) Saki (d) Lewis Carroll
14. Which is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy?
 (a) *Hamlet* (b) *Othello* (c) *Macbeth* (d) *King Lear*
15. Lady Bracknell is a character in the play _____.
 (a) *She Stoops to Conquer* (b) *The School for Scandal*
 (c) *The Importance of Being Earnest* (d) *Arms and the Man*
16. In which year was *Paradise Lost* published?

(a) 1661 (b) 1667 (c) 1669 (d) 1670

17. The epic novel *The Name of the Rose* is written by _____.

(a) Umberto Eco (b) Orhan Pamuk (c) Angela Carter (d) Doris Lessing

18. In which work does Spenser describe Chaucer as "the well of English undefiled"?

(a) Epithalamion (b) *The Faerie Queene*

(c) *A View of the Present State of Ireland*

(d) *Colin Clouts Come Home Again*

19. Benedict Anderson's book *Imagined Communities* was published in the year_____.

(a) 1999 (b) 1990 (c) 1983 (d) 1971

20. In which year was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Beckett, assassinated?

(a) 1089 (b) 1135 (c) 1159 (d) 1170

21. Orhan Pamuk is a novelist from _____.

(a) Lebanon (b) Egypt (c) Turkey (d) Colombia

22. *The Perishable Empire* and *Twice-born Fiction* are works by _____.

(a) Meenakshi Mukherjee (b) Aijaz Ahmad

(c) Partha Chatterjee (d) Gayatri Spivak

23. *The Adding Machine* (1923), the first American Expressionist play, was written by_____.

(a) Eugene O'Neill (b) Arthur Miller (c) Clifford Odets (d) Elmer Rice

24. Buck is the protagonist of a novel written by the American novelist, _____.

(a) F. Scott Fitzgerald (b) Jack London (c) J. D. Salinger (d) John Steinbeck

25. Which poem ends thus: "And we are here as on a darkling plain // Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, // Where ignorant armies clash by night"?

(a) The Scholar Gypsy (b) Dover Beach (c) In Memoriam (d) Ulysses

Date : 24-10-2022

UG TRB ENGLISH

TEST-9

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

1. _____ by Wilson Knight is subtitled "Interpretations of Shakespearean Tragedy."
 - (a) *The Burning Oracle* (b) *Chariot of Wrath*
 - (c) *The Saturnian Quest* (d) *The Wheel of Fire*
2. Which is Edward Bond's political play influenced by Bertolt Brecht, which depicts an aging William Shakespeare concerned more with financial security than with art or the people around him?
 - (a) *Bingo* (b) *The Bundle* (c) *Lear* (d) *Saved*
3. Which critic made scathing attacks on T. S. Eliot in the 1920s, wrote a standard introduction to Aristotle's *Poetics*, and is the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Romantic Ideal*?
 - (a) J. L. Lowes (b) F. L. Lucas (c) F. R. Leavis (d) L. C. Knights
4. Who coined the term "objective correlative"?
 - (a) T. S. Eliot (b) John Crowe Ransom (c) Ezra Pound (d) Washington Allston
5. Who introduced the phrase, "The Empire writes back to the centre"?
 - (a) Edward Said (b) Salman Rushdie (c) Bill Ashcroft (d) Chinua Achebe
6. Which poem has the following line: "We can die by it, if not live by love."
 - (a) *Ulysses* (b) *Andrea del Sarto* (c) *Canonization* (d) *My Last Duchess*
7. The Victorian comic opera *Patience* that satirized the aesthetic movement was written by Gilbert and _____.
 - (a) Arnold (b) Tennyson (c) Clough (d) Sullivan
8. Which verse play by T. S. Eliot dealing with an individual's opposition to authority, was written in response to the rising Fascism in Central Europe?
 - (a) *The Cocktail Party* (b) *Murder in the Cathedral*
 - (c) *The Family Reunion* (d) *The Confidential Clerk*
9. Which is the sequel of *Things Fall Apart*?
 - (a) *No Longer at Ease* (b) *Arrow of God*
 - (c) *The Man of the People* (d) *The Anthills of the Savannah*
10. Margaret Atwood's *Alias Grace*, *The Blind Assassin* and *Surfacing* are examples for the postmodern genre termed by Linda Hutcheon as _____.
 - (a) magic realism (b) metafiction

(c) historiographic metafiction (d) geografiction

11. Which is Shaw's play based on the Don Juan legend?

- (a) *Man and Superman* (b) *Back to Methuselah*
 (c) *Arms and the Man* (d) *Major Barbara*

12. The concept of *Übermensch* or Superman is related to _____.

- (a) Heidegger (b) Gadamer (c) Adorno (d) Nietzsche

13. The passage beginning "All the world's a stage" is spoken by _____ in *As You Like It*.

- (a) Frederick (b) Touchstone (c) Orlando (d) Jaques

14. To which country does the absurd playwright Eugene Ionesco belong?

- (a) Germany (b) Romania (c) Argentina (d) Russia

15. The work *Spectres of Marx* was written by _____.

- (a) Louis Althusser (b) Terry Eagleton (c) Jacques Derrida (d) Georg Lukacs

16. Carew, Marvell and Suckling are _____ poets.

- (a) Cavalier (b) Caroline (c) Jacobean (d) Metaphysical

17. The verse play *The Remorse* was written by _____.

- (a) Southey (b) Byron (c) Coleridge (d) Wordsworth

18. Which poet, whose works were sharply criticized by Pope in *Dunciad*, collaborated with Dryden in completing the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel*?

- (a) Colley Cibber (b) Lewis Theobald (c) William Davenant (d) Nahum Tate

19. What is the metrical form of Wordsworth's *The Prelude*?

- (a) heroic couplets (b) blank verse (c) Spenserian stanza (d) rime royale

20. Which book in *Paradise Lost* describes Satan's journey to the Garden of Eden?

- (a) Book II (b) Book IV (c) Book VII (d) Book IX

21. Which novel by Dickens follows the life of a wealthy owner of the shipping company, whose dream is to have a son to continue his business?

- (a) *Hard Times* (b) *Great Expectations* (c) *Dombey and Son* (d) *Little Dorritt*

22. *The Famished Road* is a Booker Prize winning novel by the Nigerian novelist _____.

- (a) Ben Okri (b) Chinua Achebe (c) Gabriel Okara (d) Christopher Okigbo

23. _____ is the author of the 16th century work *Palace of Pleasure*.

- (a) Joseph Glanvill (b) Walter Raleigh (c) Richard Burbage (d) William Painter

24. The novel *Magic Seeds*, a sequel of *Half a Life*, is by the Nobel Laureate _____.

(a) Salman Rushdie (b) V. S. Naipaul (c) J. M. Coetzee (d) Saul Bellow

25. "Microcosmography" was written by the character writer _____.

(a) John Hall (b) Joseph Hall (c) John Earle (d) Thomas Overbury

Date : 25-10-2022

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-10

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

1. The Wars of the Roses took place during the period _____.

(a) 1380-1455 (b) 1455-1485 (c) 1425-1485 (d) 1425-1455

2. Beau Tibbs and Man in Black are characters that appear in _____.

(a) *The Citizen of the World* (b) *Essays of Elia*

(c) *The Vanity of Human Wishes* (d) *The Good Natur'd Man*

3. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* is an English Renaissance play by _____.

(a) Marston (b) Tourneur (c) Massinger (d) Dekker

4. The character Parson Adams appears in _____.

(a) *Joseph Andrews* (b) *Scarlet Letter* (c) *Tom Jones* (d) *Tristram Shandy*

5. The anti-hero Manfred is a character in _____.

(a) *Clarissa Harlowe* (b) *Vicar of Wakefield*

(c) *Persuasion* (d) *The Castle of Otranto*

6. _____ called Byron and Shelley the Satanic School, provoking Byron to reply in *The Vision of Judgement*.

(a) Lockhart (b) Leigh Hunt (c) Southey (d) Hazlitt

7. Who does Wordsworth call "sweetest thing that ever grew"?

(a) solitary reaper (b) mountain roe (c) an 8-year-old child (d) Lucy Gray

8. What is Act III of Shaw's *Man and Superman* famously called?

(a) Ann Whitefield in Pursuit (b) John Tanner

(c) Don Juan in Turkey (d) Don Juan in Hell

9. Who of the following was not a member of the Georgian Poets?

(a) W. H. Davies (b) Alfred Noyes (c) Edmund Blunden (d) Rupert Brooke

10. Which of the following poems uses the refrain "Nevermore"?

(a) *The Raven* (b) *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (c) *Christabel* (d) *Lamia*

11. Who is the author of "Song of Myself"?

(a) Abraham Cowley (b) John Dos Passos

(c) Robert Southey (d) Walt Whitman

12. Which Nobel Laureate was praised by the Swedish Academy for his affinity with Joseph Conrad?

(a) Saul Bellow (b) Jose Saramago (c) V. S. Naipaul (d) William Golding

13. The satire on contemporary spy novels, *Our Man in Havana*, is by _____.

(a) Anthony Powell (b) Graham Greene (c) Evelyn Waugh (d) Norman Mailer

14. A. D. Hope, the poet and essayist with a satirical slant, belonged to _____.

(a) New Zealand (b) Canada (c) Australia (d) United States

15. *Who Do You Think You Are?* is a collection of short stories by _____.

(a) Alice Munro (b) Margaret Atwood (c) Coral Ann Howells (d) Mavis Gallant

16. Pulitzer Prize is awarded by _____.

(a) Great Britain (b) United States (c) United Nations (d) Swedish Academy

17. _____ is a novel by Rohinton Mistry set in Mumbai during the Emergency.

(a) *Such a Long Journey* (b) *Family Matters*

(c) *Tales from Firozsha Baag* (d) *A Fine Balance*

18. The Sahitya Akademi award-winning poem *Relationship* was written by _____.

(a) Nissim Ezekiel (b) Gieve Patel (c) Jayanta Mahapatra (d) A. K. Ramanujan

19. *The Sleepwalkers* is a one-act farce by _____.

(a) Dom Moraes (b) Mahesh Dattani (c) Uma Parameswaran (d) Nissim Ezekiel

20. J. Hillis Miller's "The Critic as Host" has been viewed as a reply to _____.

(a) Derrida's *Of Grammatology* (b) Abrams's *The Deconstructive Angel*

(c) Culler's *On Deconstruction* (d) None of these

21. The _____ School of critics pioneered Structural Linguistics.

(a) Geneva (b) Chicago (c) Prague (d) Moscow

22. The feminist work _____ critiques male writers like D. H. Lawrence, Henry Miller and Norman Mailer.

(a) *Literature of Their Own* (b) *Second Sex*

(c) *Sexual Politics* (d) *Sexual/Textual Politics*

23. In *Orientalism and After*, _____ critiques Edward Said's concept of

Orientalism for being self-contradictory.

(a) Homi Bhabha (b) Aijaz Ahmed (c) Partha Chatterjee (d) Ihab Hassan

24. The metrical foot consisting of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable is called _____.

(a) iamb (b) spondee (c) dactyl (d) trochee

25. Which figure of speech is used in the following lines? "Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral, // He was my friend, faithful and just to me: // But Brutus says he was ambitious, // And Brutus is an honourable man."

(a) Antithesis (b) Pun (c) Irony (d) Hyperbole

Date : 26-10-2022

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-11

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Arrange the following books chronologically: (i) *Astrea Redux* (ii) *Paradise Regained* (iii) *The Way of the World* (iv) *Anatomy of Melancholy*

(a) iv-i-ii-iii (b) iv-iii-i-ii (c) i-iii-ii-iv (d) iii-i-iv-ii

2. Arrange the following authors chronologically: (i) Samuel Beckett (ii) Peter Ackroyd (iii) John Fowles (iv) Graham Greene

(a) i-iv-ii-iii (b) iv-i-iii-ii (c) i-iv-iii-ii (d) iv-iii-i-ii

3. Which character in *The Faerie Queene* represents Mary Queen of Scots?

(a) Archimego (b) Abessa (c) Una (d) Duessa

4. In which of the following plays does Capulet's Orchard figure?

(a) *Romeo and Juliet* (b) *The Merry Wives of Windsor*

(c) *As You Like It* (d) *Henry V*

5. The poem *The Mistress*, the last and most violent expression of the love affectation of the 17th century, is by _____.

(a) John Donne (b) Andrew Marvell (c) Abraham Cowley (d) Richard Lovelace

6. In which work does Jonathan Swift show a public indignation at England's indifference to Ireland?

(a) *A Tale of a Tub* (b) *Drapier's Letters*

(c) *Journal to Stella* (d) *Gulliver's Travels*

7. Who praised Addison's style as "the model of the middle style"?

(a) Alexander Pope (b) Jonathan Swift (c) Matthew Arnold (d) Samuel Johnson

8. Who wrote this? "Men of England, wherefore plough // For the lords who lay ye low? // Wherefore weave with toil and care // The rich robes your tyrants wear?"

(a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Byron (d) Southey

9. What is the sub-title of Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*?

(a) An Autobiography (b) A Tale of Love
(c) A Tragi-comedy (d) Virtue Rewarded

10. *The Shadow of the Glen* and *The Well of Saints* are plays by _____.

(a) John Galsworthy (b) Sean O' Casey (c) J. M. Synge (d) Lady Gregory

11. Who is the author of the novel *Jill*, set in Oxford during the II World War?

(a) Kingsley Amis (b) Philip Larkin (c) Dylan Thomas (d) Ted Hughes

12. *Roman a Clef* is a French term that means _____.

(a) a romantic novel (b) a verse novel
(c) a novel without an end (d) a novel with a key

13. The title of *A Woman Killed with Kindness* is an example of _____.

(a) antithesis (b) paradox (c) irony (d) pun

14. What is meant by a feminine ending of a line of verse?

(a) closing with an extra unstressed syllable (b) closing with an extra stressed syllable
(c) closing with an extra syllable (d) closing without an extra syllable

15. H. W. Longfellow and J. R. Lowell are called the _____.

(a) Vagabond Poets (b) Revolutionary Poets (c) Brahmin Poets (d) Sage Poets

16. *The Great Gatsby*, a 1925 novel that critiques the American Dream, is by _____.

(a) H. W. Longfellow (b) F. Scott Fitzgerald
(c) Edward Fitzgerald (d) William Faulkner

17. Chief Nanga is a minister of culture, representing the old style of politics, in the novel _____.

(a) *A Man of the People* (b) *No Longer at Ease*
(c) *Arrow of God* (d) *Things Fall Apart*

18. Who among the following writers is from Kenya?

(a) Chinua Achebe (b) Gabriel Okara
(c) Nadine Gordimer (d) Ngugi wa Thiong'o

19. The concept of "global village" was propounded by _____.

(a) Michel Ondaatje (b) Northrop Frye

- (c) Marshall McLuhan (d) Linda Hutcheon
20. The play *A Dance of the Forests* (1960) is a half-satirical celebration of Nigerian Independence written by _____.
- (a) Wole Soyinka (b) Chinua Achebe (c) Olive Schreiner (d) J. P. Clark
21. "Banjo" is the pseudonym of the Australian poet _____.
- (a) Bruce Dawe (b) A. B. Paterson (c) Judith Wright (d) Inglis Moore
22. *A Bend in the Ganges*, a novel that depicts the violence that erupted during the partition of India, was written by _____.
- (a) V. S. Naipaul (b) Bhabani Bhattacharya
(c) Manohar Malgonkar (d) Arun Joshi
23. Who said: "Shakespeare was the Homer, or father of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing"?
- (a) Arnold (b) Eliot (c) Johnson (d) Dryden
24. Who stated that literary meaning has four functions: sense, feeling, tone and intention?
- (a) Northrop Frye (b) I. A. Richards (c) F. R. Leavis (d) T. S. Eliot
25. Which of the following critics was influenced by Kant's *Critique of Judgement*?
- (a) Wolfgang Iser (b) Stanley Fish (c) Hans Robert Jauss (d) Roland Barthes

Date : 27-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-12

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Which dramatist had the avowed aim "to force the public to reconsider its morals," though he was attacked by T. S. Eliot for moral degeneracy?
- (a) Philip Massinger (b) Ben Jonson (c) Shakespeare (d) Bernard Shaw
2. Donne's the two "Anniversaries" were written for _____.
- (a) Queen Elizabeth (b) A peasant girl (c) Sir Robert Drury (d) Anne Moor
3. _____ is Keats's poem modelled on *Paradise Lost*.
- (a) Ode on a Grecian Urn (b) Lamia (c) Endymion (d) Hyperion
4. Who of the following writers did the Bloomsbury group not include?
- (a) Virginia Woolf (b) Lytton Strachey (c) A. C. Bradley (d) E. M. Forster
5. Repetition of the same idea in different expressions to produce a dramatic effect is called _____.
- (a) Tautology (b) Antithesis (c) Epithet (d) Zeugma

6. The novel in which standard components like plot, characterization and timesequence are dissolved is called _____.
- (a) Picaresque (b) Romance (c) Nouveau roman (d) Epistolary
7. Which of the following is not a dramatic monologue?
- (a) Abt Vogler (b) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock
(c) Tithonus (d) The Canonization
8. "He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul." Who said this about whom?
- (a) Johnson on Milton (b) Dryden on Shakespeare
(c) Quillercouch on Keats (d) Coleridge on Donne
9. Which one of the following poems is written in Spenserian Stanza?
- (a) My Last Duchess (b) Lycidas (c) Adonais (d) Don Juan
10. A prominent practitioner of Archetypal Criticism is
- (a) Raymond Williams (b) Maud Bodkin (c) Stanley Fish (d) E. D. Hirsch
11. Who wrote this line: All human things are subject to decay and when fate summons, monarchs must obey?
- (a) Dr. Johnson (b) Jonathan Swift (c) Dryden (d) Coleridge
12. Which one of the following offered a good-humored satire on the Gothic novel?
- (a) *Ivanhoe* (b) *Finnegan's Wake*
(c) *Mayor of Casterbridge* (d) *Northanger Abbey*
13. Who said, "The language of the age is never the language of poetry"?
- (a) Gower (b) Goldsmith (c) Gray (d) Coleridge
14. Who invented the Curtal sonnet?
- (a) Gray (b) Cowper (c) Hopkins (d) Drayton
15. In which countries are E. M. Forster's novel *A Room with a View* set?
- (a) England and India (b) England and Spain
(c) France and Italy (d) Italy and England
16. Which of these is by Cecil Day Lewis?
- (a) The Orators (b) The Magnetic Mountain
(c) The Still Centre (d) None of these
17. In which novel by Anita Desai is Maya is the central character?
- (a) *Bye, Bye Blackbird* (b) *Voices in the City*
(c) *Cry, the Peacock* (d) *Fire on the Mountain*

18. Which of the following is not a short story by Edgar Allan Poe?
 (a) The Black Cat (b) The Purloined Letter
 (c) The Mezzotint (d) The Tell Tale Heart
19. Aurobindo's epic, *Savitri* is in which stanzaic form?
 (a) Blank verse (b) Terza Rima (c) Free verse (d) Spenserian Stanza
20. Who wrote the play *The Return of Ulysses*?
 (a) Tennyson (b) Christopher Frye (c) J.M. Synge (d) Robert Bridges
21. Who criticized Georgian poetry as "the poetry of Rainbows, Cuckoos, Daffodils, and timid hares"?
 (a) Ezra Pound (b) W. B. Yeats (c) T. S. Eliot (d) W. H. Auden
22. Who said that classicism is "order in beauty" and that romanticism is the "addition of strangeness to beauty"?
 (a) Matthew Arnold (b) T. S. Eliot (c) Walter Pater (d) Theodore Watts Dunton
23. The Ideogrammic Method was associated with _____.
 (a) G. B. Shaw (b) Ezra Pound (c) F. R. Leavis (d) Virginia Woolf
24. "The White Tiger" in the novel of that name is _____.
 (a) a god (b) an animal (c) a rickshaw (d) a nickname
25. Harold Fromm is associated with _____.
 (a) Ecocriticism (b) NewHistoricism
 (c) Post-Marxism (d) Reader Response Criticism

Date : 28-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-13

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Which among these works is by Graham Greene?
 (a) *The End of the Affair* (b) *A Dance to the Music of Time*
 (c) *A Sleep of Prisoners* (d) *Murphy*
2. Who wrote the play, *The Entertainer*?
 (a) Sean o' Casey (b) Jean Genet (c) John Osborne (d) Eugene Ionesco
3. "I think we are in rats' alley // Where the dead men lost their bones." These lines are taken from which work?
 (a) "The Wasteland" (b) "Sailing to Byzantium"
 (c) "Four Quartets" (d) "In a Station of the Metro"
4. Who wrote the epic poem, "The Wanderings of Oisín"?

- (a) Dylan Thomas (b) W.H. Auden (c) W.B. Yeats (d) Ezra Pound
5. Who created the fictional character Natty Bumppo?
(a) Herman Melville (b) William Faulkner (c) Stephen Crane (d) James Cooper
6. Which is the religious work of Jonathan Swift?
(a) The Battle of the Books (b) The Tale of a Tub
(c) Gulliver's Travels (d) A Modest Proposal
7. "Reflections on the Revolution in France", one of the best-known intellectual attacks against the French Revolution, was written by whom?
(a) Carlyle (b) Burke (c) de Quincey (d) Rousseau
8. Which event marks the beginning of the French Revolution?
(a) The fall of the Bastille (b) The ringing of the bells of Notre dame
(c) The execution of Louis XVI (d) The invention of the guillotine
9. Which is Charles Dickens's last and unfinished work?
(a) *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (b) *Little Dorrit*
(c) *Hard Times* (d) *Bleak House*
10. The official magazine of the American Transcendental Movement.
(a) The Bee (b) The Germ (c) The Dial (d) The Liberal
11. "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife" is the beginning of the novel, _____.
(a) *David Copperfield* (b) *Emma* (c) *Vanity Fair* (d) *Pride and Prejudice*
12. Who composed the poem "The Lady of the Lake"?
(a) Tennyson (b) Keats (c) Yeats (d) Walter Scott
13. Who famously retold the popular nursery tale, "Three Bears"?
(a) Scott (b) Byron (c) Lamb (d) Southey
14. Which of the following is an elegy on the death of Abraham Lincoln?
(a) "I Hear America Singing" (b) "Stopping by Woods"
(c) "O Captain! My Captain" (d) "Because I Could not Stop for Death"
15. In which of these plays does the character Shakespeare appear?
(a) Lear (b) Bingo (c) The Bundle (d) The Fool
16. Who wrote the play *Heartbreak House*?
(a) Caryl Churchill (b) Tennessee Williams (c) Bernard Shaw (d) Arthur Miller
17. Which American playwright's debut work is *No Villain*?
(a) Tennessee Williams (b) Eugene o'Neill (c) Harold Pinter (d) Arthur Miller

18. Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as the poet laureate in which year?

- (a) 1848 (b) 1850 (c) 1854 (d) 1859

19. Who composed the epic novel/poem "Aurora Leigh"?

- (a) Aphra Behn (b) Christina Rossetti (c) Elizabeth Browning (d) Tennyson

20. *A Study of Provincial Life* is the subtitle of which work?

- (a) *Caleb Williams* (b) *Daniel Deronda* (c) *Absalom! Absalom!* (d) *Middlemarch*

21. "The course of true love never did run smooth". This line appears in which Shakespeare play?

- (a) *Romeo and Juliet* (b) *All's Well that Ends Well*
(c) *Twelfth Night* (d) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

22. Who wrote the work *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*?

- (a) Robert Wace (b) W.G. Ward (c) Bishop Percy (d) Cardinal Newman

23. Who composed the children's poem "Macavity, The Mystery Cat"?

- (a) Blake (b) Eliot (c) William Longfellow (d) Robert Frost.

24. Byron's *Don Juan* has how many completed cantos?

- (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 8 (d) 13

25. The 1798 edition of *The Lyrical Ballads* start with which poem?

- (a) *Dejection An Ode* (b) *The Daffodils* (c) *Ancient Mariner* (d) *Solitary Reaper*

Date : 29-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-14

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. _____ is set against the Second World War, and the Partition of India, and has an unnamed narrator who admires his uncle Tridib.

- (a) *Such a Long Journey* (b) *The Shadow Lines* (c) *English, August* (d) *Shame*

2. On which of the following novels is Deepa Mehta's 1998 film *Earth* based?

- (a) *Ice Candy Man* (b) *The Mistress of Spices*
(c) *The Namesake* (d) *Karma Cola*

3. Gita Mehta's *A River Sutra* is a collection of stories depicting the diversity of the Indian society, united by the motif of the _____ River.

- (a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra (c) Cauvery (d) Narmada

4. Which novel depicts the story of a young Indian woman in the United States who is struggling to adapt to the American way of life in order to be able to survive?

- (a) *Sister of My Heart* (b) *The Inheritance of Loss*

(c) *Jasmine* (d) *Heat and Dust*

5. _____ is set in Mumbai during the Emergency and follows the lives of Dina Dalal, Ishvar Darji, his nephew Omprakash Darji and the young student Maneck Kohlah?

(a) *Family Matters* (b) *Such a Long Journey*

(c) *A Fine Balance* (d) *Tales from Firozsha Baag*

6. In which of the following novels is Moraes Zogoiby the narrator? (a) *The Moor's Last Sigh*

(b) *Shame* (c) *The Ground Beneath Her Feet* (d) *Shalimar, the Clown*

7. _____ is the first Indian playwright in English to be awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1998?

(a) Vijay Tendulkar (b) Girish Karnad

(c) Uma Prameswaran (d) Mahesh Dattani

8. J.M. Coetzee's novel, *Foe* is a reworking of _____.

(a) *Iliad* (b) *Gulliver's Travels* (c) *Robinson Crusoe* (d) *Wuthering Heights*

9. Who is the author of the collection of critical essays, *The Perishable Empire*?

(a) G. N. Devy (b) Meenakshi Mukherjee

(c) C. D. Narasimhaiah (d) Alok Mukherjee

10. Which of the following novels by Raja Rao is semi-autobiographical and a modern rendering of the Mahabharata legend of Satyavan-Savitri?

(a) *Cat and Shakespeare* (b) *The Cow of the Barricades*

(c) *Comrade Kirilov* (d) *The Serpent and the Rope*

11. In which novel do you find the character Moorthy, an idealist and supporter of *ahimsa* and *satyagraha*, who wants to cross the traditional barriers of caste?

(a) *A Tiger for Malgudi* (b) *Coolie* (c) *Kanthapura* (d) *Swami and Friends*

12. Who wrote the famous trilogy, *The Village*, *Across the Black Waters*, and *The Sword and the Sickle*?

(a) Mulk Raj Anand (b) Raja Rao (c) R. K. Narayan (d) Nirad C. Chaudhuri

13. R. K. Narayan uses the Bhasmasura Myth in the novel, _____.

(a) *A Tiger for Malgudi* (b) *The Man Eater of Malgudi*

(c) *The Financial Expert* (d) *Swami and Friends*

14. What is the name of the tour guide in *Swami and Friends*, who becomes a spiritual guide in the novel, *The Guide*?

(a) Sampath (b) Margayya (c) Swaminathan (d) Raju

15. *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* is the autobiography of _____.

- (a) Nirad C. Chaudhuri (b) Nissim Ezekiel
(c) R. K. Narayan (d) Jayanta Mahapatra

16. The poems of *Gitanjali* were translated into English by _____.

- (a) W. B. Yeats (b) A. K. Ramanujan
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Gayatri Spivak

17. The poet Christopher Okigbo hailed from _____.

- (a) Kenya (b) Nigeria (c) South Africa (d) Ghana

18. Who of the following created the character, Arthur Sammler?

- (a) Saul Bellow (b) J. M. Coetzee (c) Vladimir Nabokov (d) Michael Ondaatje

19. Pablo Neruda is a poet from _____.

- (a) Argentina (b) Brazil (c) Chile (d) Czechoslovakia

20. Who wrote the famous work that begins "There is only one really serious philosophical question, and that is suicide"?

- (a) Jean-Paul Sartre (b) Salman Rushdie (c) Khalil Gibran (d) Albert Camus

21. Who created the character Mersault who shoots an Arab on a beach without reason or motivation?

- (a) Albert Camus (b) Fyodor Dostoevsky
(c) Jean-Paul Sartre (d) Gabriel Garcia Marquez

22. Who of the following is a Holocaust writer?

- (a) Knut Hamson (b) Elias Canetti (c) Italo Calvino (d) Umberto Eco

23. Aime Cesaire and Leopold Senghor are associated with _____.

- (a) Harlem Renaissance (b) apartheid (c) negritude (d) Nigerian Civil War

24. Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* comprises _____ cantos.

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 12 (d) 24

25. The seminal 1947 essay "What is Literature?" was written by _____.

- (a) Roland Barthes (b) Samuel Beckett (c) Michel Foucault (d) Jean Paul Sartre

Date : 30-10-2022

UG TRB ENGLISH

TEST-15

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Which of the following novels by Virginia Woolf follows in soliloquies the lives of six persons from childhood to old age?

(a) *Jacob's Room* (b) *The Waves* (c) *To the Lighthouse* (d) *The Voyage Out*

2. Which of the following is a "memory play"?

(a) *Emperor Jones* (b) *All My Sons* (c) *The Glass Menagerie* (d) *Iceman Cometh*

3. Who is the author, *The Western Canon*, a survey of major literary works from post-Roman Europe?

(a) Wilson Knight (b) Roland Barthes (c) Jonathan Culler (d) Harold Bloom

4. The epic poem *The Song of Hiawatha* featuring a Native American hero is by _____.

(a) Edward Fitzgerald (b) H. W. Longfellow

(c) R. L. Stevenson (d) Edgar Allan Poe

5. George Lamming, Derek Walcott and Jamaica Kincaid are writers from _____.

(a) The Caribbean Islands (b) New Zealand (c) South Africa (d) Australia

6. Which novel, set against the II World War, has the protagonist Captain John Yossarian?

(a) *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (b) *The French Lieutenant's Woman*

(c) *Catch-22* (d) *Slaughterhouse-Five*

7. Who wrote these lines? "We live in an old chaos of the sun, // Or old dependency of day and night, Or island solitude, unsponsored, free, // Of that wide water, inescapable.

(a) William Carlos Williams (b) Wallace Stevens

(c) Walt Whitman (d) H. W. Longfellow

8. Who said the famous statement, "A rose is a rose is a rose is a rose"?

(a) Alice Walker (b) bell hooks (c) Virginia Woolf (d) Gertrude Stein

9. Who created the 16-year-old character Holden Caulfield who runs away from home to discover himself?

(a) Mark Twain (b) J. D. Salinger (c) Ernest Hemingway (d) F. Scott Fitzgerald

10. Who explored the themes of mafia, violence, crime and family bondage in the monumental novel *The Godfather*?

(a) Mario Puzo (b) Italo Calvino (c) Mario Vargas Llosa (d) Umberto Eco

11. Who wrote the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* featuring the character Atticus Finch?

(a) Margaret Mitchell (b) Toni Morrison (c) Harper Lee (d) William Faulkner

12. *Jill* and *A Girl in Winter* are novels by _____.

(a) Graham Greene (b) H. G. Wells (c) Kingsley Amis (d) Philip Larkin

Who wrote the autobiographical novel, *On the Road*?

(a) Allen Ginsberg (b) Jack Kerouac

(c) William S. Burroughs (d) Truman Capote

14. What is the name of the protagonist in Ibsen's *A Doll's House*?

(a) Nora (b) Dora (c) Dolly (d) Nelly

15. The dystopian novel _____ overturns H. G. Wells's scientific optimism.

(a) *Chrome Yellow* (b) *Point Counterpoint*

(c) *Nineteen Eighty Four* (d) *Brave New World*

16. Which poet uses the symbol of the bog in his poems, the wide unfenced county millions of years old, the starting-point for his exploration of the past?

(a) W. B. Yeats (b) Hugh MacDiarmid (c) Seamus Heaney (d) Dylan Thomas

17. Who of the following created the character Oskar who at the age of three resolves not to grow, and becomes obsessed with his drum?

(a) Orhan Pamuk (b) Hermann Hesse (c) Gunter Grass (d) Albert Camus

18. Who wrote *July's People*, a futuristic novel about a white family fleeing from wartorn Johannesburg, seeking refuge with their African servant in his village?

(a) J. M. Coetzee (b) Nadine Gordimer (c) Andre Brink (d) Athol Fugard

19. Who wrote the multi-generational Magic Realist story of the Buendia family, who live in the town Macondo?

(a) Gabriel Garcia Marquez (b) Mario Vargas Llosa

(c) Jose Saramago (d) Italo Calvino

20. Anne Frank's Diary was written during the _____.

(a) I World War (b) II World War

(c) Spanish Civil War (d) Industrial Revolution

21. Who wrote the famous essay, "Two Cheers for Democracy"?

(a) Walt Whitman (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) E. M. Forster (d) M. H. Abrams

22. Who said, "The progress of an artist is a continual self-sacrifice"?

(a) D. H. Lawrence (b) Walt Whitman (c) Ezra Pound (d) T. S. Eliot

23. Who wrote the poem "Safe in their Alabaster Chambers"?

(a) Sylvia Plath (b) Wallace Stevens (c) Edgar Allan Poe (d) Emily Dickinson

24. Which novel begins thus: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times"?

(a) *Midnight's Children* (b) *A Tale of Two Cities*

(c) *Nineteen Eighty Four* (d) *Ulysses*

25. Which novel begins with the line, "It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen"?

(a) *Nineteen Eighty Four* (b) *A Tale of Two Cities* (c) *Mrs Dalloway* (d) *Ulysses*

Date : 01-11-2022

UG TRB

TEST-16

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. In which year did the first edition of Hopkins's poetry come out?

(a) 1900 (b) 1918 (c) 1926 (d) 1949

2. Hopkins's "terrible sonnets" are characterized by _____.

(a) technical innovation (b) religious crisis (c) melancholy (d) all of these

3. What according to Hopkins is the only lasting thing in poetry?

(a) inscape (b) instress (c) sprung rhythm (d) form

4. Who was the editor of the first edition of Hopkins's poetry?

(a) Edwin Arnold (b) Earnest Dowson (c) Robert Bridges (d) Aubrey Beardsley

5. What was Hopkins's name for the common English rhythm as opposed to the new rhythm he introduced into his poetry?

(a) sprung rhythm (b) running rhythm (c) syllabic rhythm (d) lolling rhythm

6. What poetic device did Hopkins derive from Welsh language and poetry?

(a) iambic rhythm (b) syllabic rhythm

(c) metrical rhythm (d) consonant rhythm

7. Name the 13th century Franciscan religious thinker whose philosophy had a profound influence on Hopkins's thought.

(a) Thomas Aquinas (b) St. Augustine (c) Duns Scotus (d) Boethius

8. Which 19th century poet is famous for his predilection for Anglo-Saxon words?

(a) G. M. Hopkins (b) Robert Bridges (c) Edmund Blunden (d) W. B. Yeats

9. What according to Hopkins is the very soul of art?

(a) piety (b) form (c) instress (d) inscape

10. According to Hopkins, _____ is the impression or awareness that is laid deep in the mind by inscape.

(a) sociality (b) instress (c) epiphany (d) grandeur

11. _____ is a sonnet by Hopkins that was inspired by his work as a parish priest in visiting the sick and the dying.

(a) The Wreck of Deutschland (b) Pied Beauty

(c) Felix Randall (d) God's Grandeur

12. Where is this line from: "Glory be to God for dappled things"?

(a) The Windhover (b) Pied Beauty (c) Felix Randall (d) God's Grandeur

13. Which 19th century reformist movement influenced Hopkins?

(a) Oxford Movement (b) Positivism (c) Utilitarianism (d) Calvinism

14. In which poem do you have the following lines: "All changed, changed utterly: // A terrible beauty is born."?

(a) Among School Children (b) The Second Coming

(c) Byzantium (d) Easter 1916

15. What is Yeats's symbol of the antithetical era in "The Second Coming"?

(a) gyre (b) tower (c) beast (d) swan

16. Name Yeats's long narrative poem which draws on Gaelic legends.

(a) The Circus Animals' Desertion (b) An Irishman Foresees His Death

(c) The Wild Swans at Coole (d) The Wanderings of Oisín

17. In which poem does Yeats prophesy the birth of an era of anarchy?

(a) The Second Coming (b) Easter 1916 (c) Byzantium (d) Leda and the Swan

18. Which poem by Yeats combines his personal views and impressions with the customs and beliefs of Christian Ireland?

(a) An Irishman Foresees His Death (b) The Circus Animals' Desertion

(c) Among School Children (d) Sailing to Byzantium

19. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst // Are full of passionate intensity." Where does Yeats thus criticize society?

(a) Byzantium (b) Leda and the Swan (c) The Second Coming (d) Easter 1916

20. By what name are the seven poems by Yeats called, that are based on a real life old peasant woman, Cracked Mary?

(a) Lucy Poems (b) Mad Mary Poems

(c) Old Sally Poems (d) Crazy Jane Poems

21. Who of the following was not a major influence on T. S. Eliot?

(a) Laforgue (b) Balzac (c) Rimbaud (d) Mallarme

22. Which of the following poems of Eliot deals with the concept of time?

(a) Burnt Norton (b) Ash Wednesday (c) Sweeney Among the Nightingales (d)

23. The epigraph to "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is taken from _____.

(a) Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy* (b) *The Holy Bible*

(c) Dante's *Inferno* (d) Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

24. In which plays by Eliot is the protagonist pursued by the mythical Eumenides?

(a) *The Cocktail Party* (b) *Murder in the Cathedral*

(c) *The Elder Statesman* (d) *The Family Reunion*

25. In which of these plays is the Chorus an integral part, with its voice changing and developing, offering comments about the action and providing a link between the audience and the characters and action, as in Greek drama?

(a) *The Cocktail Party* (b) *Murder in the Cathedral*

(c) *The Elder Statesman* (d) *The Family Reunion*

Date : 02-11-2022

UG TRB

TEST-17

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. _____ is regarded as a palinode (retraction of a statement from an earlier poem) to Yeats's poem "September 1913".

(a) Easter 1916 (b) No Second Troy (c) To Ireland (d) Sailing to Byzantium

2. Yeats's poem "No Second Troy" is an angry attack on _____.

(a) Britain (b) Irish politics (c) John MacBride (d) Maud Gonne

3. _____ is Yeats's daughter, for whom "A Prayer for My Daughter" was written.

(a) Mary (b) Anne (c) Iseult (d) Matilda

4. In the sonnet _____, Yeats presents two modes of thought—western intellectual and oriental mystic.

(a) Byzant Scriptorium (b) The Lake Isle of Innisfree

(c) Meru (d) Leda and the Swan

5. In which poem does Yeats give a vignette of himself as a "sixty year old smiling public man"?

(a) A Prayer for My Daughter (b) Among School Children

(c) The Circus Animals' Desertion (d) The Wild Swans at Coole

6. It was _____ who brought French symbolism to the attention of Yeats.

(a) Arthur Symons (b) A. C. Swinburne (c) Alfred Tennyson (d) Robert Bridges

7. Yeats's poem "Byzantium" is a response to the criticism of its companion piece "Sailing to Byzantium" by _____.

(a) George Saintsbury (b) Robert Bridges

(c) Richard Ellmann (d) T. Sturge Moore

8. In which literary magazine was *The Waste Land* first published in England?

(a) *The Little Review* (b) *The Egoist* (c) *The Criterion* (d) *English Review*

9. Eliot took the words of the dedication of *The Waste Land* from _____.

(a) Dante's *Divine Comedy* (b) Petronius's *Satyricon*

(c) Jessie Weston's *From Ritual to Romance*

(d) James Frazer's *The Golden Bough*

10. _____ parodied *Ash Wednesday* as *Cinder Thursday*?

(a) Wyndham Lewis (b) Herbert Palmer (c) Anthony Julius (d) F. T. Bateson

11. Who condemned *The Waste Land* as a "crossword puzzle of synthetic literary chronology, of spurious verbal algebra"?

(a) Wyndham Lewis (b) Herbert Palmer (c) C. S. Lewis (d) F. T. Bateson

12. From where did Eliot take the title *The Waste Land*?

(a) The Bible (b) Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*

(c) Jessie Weston's *From Ritual to Romance*

(d) James Frazer's *The Golden Bough*

From where did Eliot take the epigraph of *The Waste Land*?

(a) Dante's *Divine Comedy* (b) Petronius's *Satyricon*

(c) Homer's *Odyssey* (d) Virgil's *Aeneid*

14. Which is the shortest section of *The Waste Land*?

(a) The Fire Sermon (b) A Game of Chess

(c) What the Thunder Said (d) Death by Water

15. _____ is Eliot's first published poem.

(a) *Ash Wednesday* (b) *Hollow Men*

(c) The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock (d) Burnt Norton

16. In the poem _____ Eliot gives us his interpretation of the birth at Bethlehem.

(a) The Journey of the Magi (b) Hollow Men (c) Little Gidding (d) Dry Salvages

17. The source for the story of Philomel in *The Waste Land* is _____.

(a) *Aeneid* (b) *Odyssey* (c) *Iliad* (d) *Metamorphoses*

18. In which part of *The Waste Land* does Eliot refer to St. Augustine's visit to Carthage?

(a) The Burial of the Dead (b) The Fire Sermon

(c) Death by Water (d) What the Thunder Said

19. Eliot took the legend of the Holy Grail for *The Waste Land* from _____.

(a) Greek mythology (b) The Bible

(c) *The Golden Bough* (d) *From Ritual to Romance*

20. The early stories in Joyce's *Dubliners* have _____ as protagonists

(a) women (b) Irish peasants (c) children (d) mythical characters

21. _____ is the only play published by James Joyce.

(a) *Exiles* (b) *The Dead* (c) *The Black Sun* (d) *Chamber Music*

22. *Krapp's Last Tape* is a famous play by _____.

(a) James Joyce (b) Samuel Beckett (c) Edward Bond (d) Harold Pinter

23. Harry "Rabbit" Angstrom, who is the central character in the Rabbit series of novels, was created by _____.

(a) Upton Sinclair (b) Philip Roth (c) Donald Barthelme (d) John Updike

24. Who of the following wrote a novel under the pen name "Victoria Lucas"?

(a) Doris Lessing (b) Ted Hughes (c) Sylvia Plath (d) Iris Murdoch

25. The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction is awarded to _____ authors.

(a) immigrant (b) American and European (c) American (d) best-selling

Date : 03-11-2022

UG TRB

TEST-18

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

Lead To Success= 100%

1. Which are the *Four Quartets*?

(a) Hollow Men, East Coker, Ash Wednesday, Dry Salvages

(b) Burnt Norton, East

Coker, Ash Wednesday, Dry Salvages

(c) Burnt Norton, East Coker, Dry Salvages, Little Gidding

(d) Burnt Norton, East Coker, Gerontion, Little Gidding

2. Eliot declared himself a _____ in literature, an Anglo Catholic in religion and a Royalist in politics.

(a) modernist (b) classicist (c) reformist (d) futurist

3. In which essay has Eliot presented the famous "catalyst analogy"?

(a) Function of Criticism (b) Hamlet and His Problems (c) Metaphysical Poets
(d) Tradition and the Individual Talent

4. T.S. Eliot was awarded the Nobel Prize in the year _____.

(a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1951

5. _____ by Eliot was originally intended as the prologue to *The Waste Land*.

(a) Burnt Norton (b) Ash Wednesday (c) Gerontion (d) Hollow Men

6. Which part of *The Waste Land* has the line "HURRY UP, PLEASE, IT'S TIME"?

(a) Part I (b) Part II (c) Part III (d) Part IV

7. "This is the way the world ends // Not with a bang but with a whimper."
These lines appear in which poem?

(a) Gerontion (b) East Coker (c) Dry Salvages (d) Hollow Men

8. Which are the German operas from which Eliot has quoted in *The Waste Land*?

(a) Singspiel and Tristran and Isolde
(b) Gotterdammering and Tristran and Isolde
(c) Singspiel and Gotterdammering
(d) All the three

9. Eliot's poem *Marina* focuses on the Recognition Scene in Shakespeare's _____.

(a) *Pericles* (b) *The Tempest* (c) *Winter's Tale* (d) *All's Well that Ends Well*

10. Who of the following wrote a poem set in the Museum of Fine Arts in Brussels?

(a) W. B. Yeats (b) Dylan Thomas (c) W. H. Auden (d) Philip Larkin

11. Auden's "Birthday Poem" is addressed to _____.

(a) Stephen Spender (b) Louis MacNeice (c) Thom Gunn (d) Christopher Isherwood

12. In _____, Auden satirizes modern society where the individual is unimportant.

- (a) Petition (b) The Unknown Citizen (c) The Fall of Rome (d) Atlantis
13. Which English poet was a great influence on Philip Larkin? (a) Coleridge (b) Keats
(c) Browning (d) Hardy
14. Auden's poem _____ re-imagines Homeric descriptions in the 20th century.
(a) The Shield of Achilles (b) The Unknown Citizen
(c) As I Walked Out One Evening (d) September 1, 1939
15. Who is the author of the poem "In Memory of Sigmund Freud"?
(a) Stephen Spender (b) W. H. Auden
(c) Christopher Isherwood (d) Louis MacNeice
16. _____ by Stephen Spender expresses the tension between the poet's love for the village and his admiration for the inventions of modern science. (a) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum (b) The Room Above the Square
(c) The Pylons (d) The Landscape near an Aerodrome
17. In which poem does Stephen Spender expatiate his ideological positions on government, economics, and education?
(a) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum (b) Daybreak
(c) A Childhood (d) A Stopwatch and an Ordnance Map
18. Dylan Thomas's poem _____ celebrates the poet's thirtieth birthday.
(a) All All and All (b) Before I Knocked
(c) Author's Prologue (d) Poem in October
19. What does "toad" in Philip Larkin's poem "Toads" signify?
(a) ancestors (b) work (c) religious rituals (d) poetry
20. In _____, Larkin talks about his boring routine and the unavoidability of death.
(a) Annus Mirabilis (b) Autobiography at an Air Station
(c) Aubade (d) Deceptions
21. In _____, Ted Hughes gives an apocalyptic, cynical and surreal view of the universe.
(a) Crow (b) Jaguar (c) Pike (d) Thrushes
22. Who wrote *Shakespeare and the Goddess of Complete Being* that explores the idea that Shakespeare has a "myth" of his own?

- (a) Robert Graves (b) Donald Davie (c) Graham Holderness (d) Ted Hughes
23. Which long poem by Seamus Heaney, which describes a pilgrimage, explores the theme of spiritual and socio-political identity?
- (a) Station Island (b) Seeing Things (c) Door into the Dark (d) The Spirit Level
24. Who of the following has famously translated *Beowulf*?
- (a) Ted Hughes (b) Seamus Heaney (c) Philip Larkin (d) Elizabeth Jennings
25. Which poet, well-known for writing about drug use, homosexuality and bohemian lifestyle, wrote *The Man With Night Sweats*?
- (a) Philip Larkin (b) Andrew Motion (c) Thom Gunn (d) Donald Davie

Date : 04-11-2022

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-19

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

1. In the poem _____, Dylan Thomas re-creates the innocence and happiness of his childhood days on his aunt's farm.
- (a) Altarwise By Owl-Light (b) A Letter to My Aunt
(c) Poem in October (d) Fern Hill
2. Which pessimistic poem by Philip Larkin is a meditation on the closeness of death, its randomness and its inevitability?
- (a) Church Going (b) Dockery and Son (c) Ambulances (d) Annus Mirabilis
3. Who wrote the poem "The Fall of Rome" which draws a comparison between the fall of Roman civilization and the decline of the modern?
- (a) W. H. Auden (b) Dylan Thomas (c) Philip Larkin (d) Stephen Spender
4. In which poem do you find the lines, "The words of a dead man // Are modified in the guts of the living"?
- (a) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock (b) In Memory of W. B. Yeats
(c) Do Not Go Gentle into that Good Night (d) Ambulances
5. Whose painting is described in Thom Gunn's poem "In Santa Maria del Popolo"?
- (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Raphael (c) Michelangelo (d) Brueghel
6. Which poem ends "Nothing has changed since I began.//My eye has permitted no change.//I am going to keep things like this"?
- (a) Hawk in the Rain (b) Hawk Roosting (c) Crow (d) The Thought-Fox
7. Which animal/bird does Ted Hughes glorify as majestic and eminent in contrast to the apes, parrots, tigers and lions, whose lives, like those of

contemporary human societies, have become mechanized and reduced to mere biological functions?

(a) Fox (b) Crow (c) Hawk (d) Jaguar

8. Which is Ted Hughes's poem about writing a poem?

(a) The Thought-Fox (b) The Harvest Moon (c) September (d) Daffodils

9. Which English poet held Fascism to be the end of an ancient tradition and broadcast Fascist propaganda over Rome Radio during the Second World War?

(a) T. S. Eliot (b) Ezra Pound (c) W. H. Auden (d) Decil Day Lewis

10. Which movement was co-founded by Ezra Pound with Wyndham Lewis?

(a) Futurism (b) Imagism (c) Vorticism (d) Surrealism

11. Ezra Pound's "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley" comprises _____ short poems.

(a) nine (b) twelve (c) eighteen (d) twenty-four

12. Which poem by Ezra Pound addresses his own alleged failure as a poet?

(a) The Cantos (b) Ripostes (c) Cathay (d) Hugh Selwyn Mauberley

The career of which Nobel laureate, who has written the famous Canopus sequence of science fiction novels, can be divided into the Communist phase, the psychological phase and the Sufi phase (the last explored in the Canopus novels)?

(a) Nadine Gordimer (b) Doris Lessing (c) Patrick White (d) Octavio Paz

14. Which British writer, considered one of the last modernists, was a student, assistant and friend of James Joyce?

(a) D. H. Lawrence (b) Lawrence Durrell (c) Samuel Beckett (d) Harold Pinter

15. D. H. Lawrence's *Women in Love* is a sequel to _____.

(a) *The Rainbow* (b) *Kangaroo* (c) *The Plumed Serpent* (d) *Sons and Lovers*

16. D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is dedicated to _____.

(a) Ezra Pound (b) William Faulkner (c) Horace Liveright (d) Edward Garnett

17. In which novel is the protagonist paralleled with Septimus Warren Smith, who has returned from the First World War bearing deep psychological scars?

(a) *To the Lighthouse* (b) *The Waves* (c) *Mrs. Dalloway* (d) *Jacob's Room*

18. What is the name of the artist who struggles to paint in the midst of the family drama, in *To the Lighthouse*?

(a) Augustus Carmichael (b) Lily Briscoe (c) James Ramsay (d) Paul Rayley

19. Which novel by Virginia Woolf satirizes the techniques used by historical biographers?

(a) *Orlando* (b) *The Waves* (c) *The Voyage Out* (d) *Night and Day*

20. Which is Woolf's last novel that sums up her chief preoccupations in a symbolic narrative that encompasses almost the entire English history?

(a) *The Years* (b) *Orlando* (c) *Between the Acts* (d) *The Waves*

21. *Brighton Rock*, *The Power and the Glory*, *The Heart of the Matter* and *The End of the Affair*, novels in which religion plays a large part, are called _____.

(a) Calvinist novels (b) Puritan novels (c) Jesuit novels (d) Catholic novels

22. Which of the following is a major theme in the poems of Elizabeth Jennings?

(a) Roman Catholicism (b) Anglicanism (c) Deism (d) Theism

23. *To the Ends of the Earth* is a trilogy of novels written by _____.

(a) Graham Greene (b) William Golding (c) George Orwell (d) Anthony Trollope

24. The dystopian satire *A Clockwork Orange* was written by _____.

(a) Ray Bradbury (b) H. G. Wells (c) Anthony Burgess (d) Alan Moore

25. Which twentieth century British novelist wrote novels set in Malaya?

(a) Doris Lessing (b) Graham Greene (c) H. G. Wells (d) Anthony Burgess

Date : 05-11-2022

**UG TRB
ENGLISH**

TEST-20

BATCH:2-FN/AN

Lead To Success= 100%

James Joyce's *Dubliners* is a collection of _____ stories.

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

2. James Joyce's *Ulysses* was first serialized in the American journal, _____.

(a) *The Kenyon Review* (b) *The Partisan Review*

(c) *The Little Review* (d) *the North American Review*

3. Which day is celebrated as Bloomsday?

(a) 16 June (b) 16 July (c) 14 June (d) 14 July

4. Joyce's *Ulysses* is divided into _____ episodes.

(a) twelve (b) eighteen (c) twenty (d) twenty-four

5. Which book did Joyce initially intend to call "Ulysses in Dublin"?

(a) *Finnegan's Wake* (b) *Dubliners*

(c) *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (d) *Ulysses*

6. Arrange chronologically:

- (i) *Ulysses*,
 (ii) *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*,
 (iii) *Finnegan's Wake*, (iv) *Dubliners*.
 (a) iv-ii-i-iii (b) i-iii-iv-ii (c) ii-iv-i-iii (d) ii-i-iv-iii

7. In *The Golden Notebook*, the narratives of the black, red, yellow and blue notebooks are tied together in _____.

- (a) black (b) yellow (c) blue (d) gold

8. Who coined the name Vorticism, to connote vital, violent, rather mystical action?

- (a) Wyndham Lewis (b) Ezra Pound (c) T. S. Eliot (d) Oscar Wilde

9. Who is the author of *2001: A Space Odyssey*?

- (a) Ray Bradbury (b) H. G. Wells (c) Arthur C. Clarke (d) Anthony Burgess

10. Which British writer won the Booker Prize for his novel *Amsterdam*?

- (a) Ian McEwan (b) Peter Carey (c) Roddy Doyle (d) John Banville

11. Who has written the following lines: "And immediately I regretted it. // I thought

how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act! // I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education."?

- (a) D. H. Lawrence (b) Ezra Pound (c) Dylan Thomas (d) Philip Larkin

12. Who wrote the novel *Murphy*, the protagonist of which is a male nurse working in a mental hospital, who finds that the insanity of the patients is an appealing alternative to conscious existence?

- (a) Lawrence Durrell (b) Malcolm Lowry (c) Muriel Spark (d) Samuel Beckett

Molloy, *Malone Dies* and *The Unnameable* form a trilogy of novels by _____.

- (a) Aldous Huxley (b) C. S. Lewis (c) Samuel Beckett (d) Kingsley Amis

14. The blind master Hamm who cannot stand up and his servant Clov who cannot sit down are characters in _____.

- (a) *Travesties* (b) *Endgame* (c) *The Caretaker* (d) *The Zoo Story*

15. In which play by Edward Bond is the protagonist a paranoid autocrat, building a wall to keep out imagined enemies?

- (a) *Lear* (b) *Saved* (c) *The Pope's Wedding* (d) *The Bundle*

16. Which play by Edward Bond contains the infamous "stoning of a baby" scene?

- (a) *Lear* (b) *Saved* (c) *The Pope's Wedding* (d) *The Bundle*
17. Whose birthday party in Pinter's play is turned into a nightmare by two sinister strangers, Goldberg and McCann?
- (a) Meg (b) Pete Boles (c) Lulu (d) Stanley Webber
18. In Pinter's *The Homecoming*, which character comes home to London from the US, with his wife?
- (a) Teddy (b) Max (c) Sam (d) Joey
19. Lord Voldemort is a character in the _____ series of novels.
- (a) Palliser (b) Harry Potter (c) Chronicles of Barsetshire (d) Rabbit
20. Who of the following wrote "memory plays"?
- (a) Samuel Beckett (b) Eugene O'Neill (c) Harold Pinter (d) Arthur Miller
21. Gibreel Farishta is a character in _____.
- (a) *Such a Long Journey* (b) *A Fine Balance*
(c) *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* (d) *Satanic Verses*
22. Who in *Waiting for Godot* says the first statement, "Nothing to be done," which sums up the Theatre of the Absurd?
- (a) Vladimir (b) Estragon (c) Lucky (d) Pozzo
23. Winston Smith is the protagonist of the novel _____.
- (a) *Brave New World* (b) *The French Lieutenant's Woman*
(c) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (d) *Catch-22*
24. Which poem begins with the line, "In my beginning is my end"?
- (a) *Song of Myself* (b) *Idylls of the King*
(c) *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley* (d) *East Coker*
25. In which play does the women of Canterbury play a significant part?
- (a) *Murder in the Cathedral* (b) *Saint Joan*
(c) *The Lady's Not for Burning* (d) *Countess Cathleen*

Keys

Test-1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (d) Spenserian Stanza | 8. (c) Oliver Twist |
| 2. (b) diaries | 9. (b) Thomas Hardy |
| 3. (c) John Locke | 10. (a) Tiresias |
| 4. (b) Moderns | 11. (d) George Eliot |
| 5. (a) To Christ Our Lord | 12. (d) 1956 |
| 6. (c) Nelly Dean | 13. (a) Plato |
| 7. (d) G. B. Shaw | 14. (b) Hamlet and His Problems |

15. (c) a Gothic
 16. (d) Virginia Woolf
 17. (c) Easter 1916
 18. (a) William Empson
 19. (c) Sylvia Plath
 20. (b) Jacques Derrida
 21. (d) simile
 22. (c) The Burial of the Dead
 23. (d) Larkin's Church Going
 24. (a) Stephen Dedalus
 25. (b) *The Wretched of the Earth*

UG TRB ENGLISH தேர்வுகளில் வெற்றி பெற மாதிரி வினா விடைகளுடன் கீழே உள்ள Link கை Click செய்து இலவசமா படித்துக்கொள்ளவும் . Total Number of Tests -20- விடை குறிப்புகள் :

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	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	181-328
UNIT-3	SHAKESPEARE	1-154
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	155-255
UNIT-4	BRITISH LITERATURE-II	1-72
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	73-163
UNIT-5	AMERICAN LITERATURE	1-206
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