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SI.NO.	Contents (DEGREE STANDARD)	Page No.
UNIT-I	HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE	1-30
UNIT-II	BRITISH LITERATURE-I	31-57
UNIT-III	SHAKESPEARE	58-84
UNIT-IV	BRITISH LITERATURE - II	85-111
UNIT-V	AMERICAN LITERATURE	112-141

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ENGLISH

(Competitive Exam)

UNIT-1

STUDY MATERIALS

The Age of Chaucer

(1340-1400)

The beginning or the end of a social or literary age cannot be definitely dated. The process of change from one Age to another is a process of slow evolution which cannot be assigned to a particular date. However, for the sake of convenience and chronological study we take some important historical or literary event to mark the date of the beginning or end of a particular Age. The Age of Chaucer is dated from 1340 to 1400 because in 1340 Chaucer was born and in 1400 Chaucer died.

Chaucer, the first really national poet of England, had the rare distinction of having lived through the reigns of three English monarchs. He was born in the reign of Edward III, lived through the reign of Richard II, and died in the reign of Henry IV. This was a period of glaring social contrasts and rapid political changes. In the words of W. H. Hudson, "Edward's reign marks the highest development of medieval civilization in England. It was also the midsummer of English chivalry. The spirit of his court was that of romantic idealism which fills Chaucer's own *Knight's Tale*, and the story of his successive

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wars with Franch, and of the famous victories of Crecy and Poitiers, as written in the *Chronicles* of Froissart, reads more like a brilliant novel than a piece of sober history.

Strong in its newly established unity, England went forth on its career of foreign conquests in a mood of buoyant courage, and every fresh triumph served to give further stimulus to national ambition and pride. " But there was another side of the picture too, which was dark and dismal. With the increase of trade, the commercial classes accumulated huge wealth and lived in extravagant luxury. So did the royal families and the nobility. They lived a gay and debonair life. The masses of the people lived in deplorable poverty and misery. Further, epidemic after epidemic ravaged the country.

The fierce Plague, called the Black Death, broke out in 1348-49. This swept away in a single year more than a third of the entire population of the country. The plague reappeared in 1362, 1367 and 1370. These epidemics were followed by famine. As a result, vagrants, robbers and thieves multiplied in the country. Therefore, much of the glamour and gaiety of life had gone and the people had to face stern realities of life. The worst phase of this degradation was corruption in the Church. The clergy had become corrupt, profligate, demoralized and degraded. They stooped to the level of befooling, cheating and even robbing the people.

Chaucer in the *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* rightly draws the portraits of the fat, pleasure-loving Monk, the merry and wanton Friar, the roguish Pardoner, and the greedy and lusty priests. This was the shocking state of things in the religious world in England in Chaucer's age. However, religious pilgrimages in large groups of pilgrims were quite in vogue in this age. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are woven through the texture of a similar pilgrimage.

Geoffrey Chaucer		William Langland:
Poems	<i>The Canterbury Tales</i> <i>Anelida and Arcite</i> The "Parlement of Foules" <i>The Book of the Duchess</i>	<i>Piers the Plowman (A Vision)</i> <i>A Treatise on the Astrolabe.</i>
		Sir Thomas Malory <i>Morte d' Arthur</i>

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	The House of Fame <i>The Legend of Good Women</i> <i>The Romaunt of the Rose</i> <i>Troilus Cryseyde</i>	Sir Thomas More (Prose) Utopia
Essay/prose	A Treatise on the Astrolabe	Wyclif <i>The Bible</i>
John Gower		John Lydgate
Poems	<i>Confessio Amantis</i> <i>Vox Clamantis</i> <i>Speculum Meditantis</i>	<i>Fades of Princes</i> <i>The Temple of Glass</i> <i>Story of Thebes.</i>
King James I		
Poems	<i>The King's Quair</i> <i>Peblis to the Play</i> <i>Christis Kirk on the Green</i>	

Geoffrey Chaucer 14th 1340-1400

- Age of Chaucer is a link bet the old and the New – age of transition 1373 – he began his Canterbury tn, Boccaccio furnished he ex for Chaucer’s Canterbury tales greatest work of the ales.
- In his Decamero English period.
- C borrowed ideas for his C.T from Boccacio’sDecamaron .
- Fatter of English Poetry reason 1. set up the standard English Lang 2. First to teach the art of versification. C combines in himself the best elements of French and English culture. This is evident by comparing him with his two contemporaries – Langland and Gower .Langland seeks to revive old English tradition Gower stands for foreign culture chaucer stands midway bet Langland and Gower.
- was familiar with the works of Virgil and Ovid and Latin prose writers.
- The Black Death Occured(**4 times**) **in England** during the reign of Edward III (1348-49)

Period

2. The book of the Duchess(1369) offer consolation

To the ofGauant to the death of his French life

Period

Italian English

“House of the fame”

Wife Blanche

Roman de la rose

- allegory-love poem transacted in to English. Hundred years of war began (C.T – greater work of this period) in the reign of Edward III

Chaucer – The poet

C Introduced 7 line decasyllabic stanza riming abab bcc known as rime royal was also called Triolus verse, Cressida verse, the Chaucerian stanza.

- 7 line stanza (decasyllabic)
- 10 syllable couplet called heroic couplet (the five beat line, in stanza or couplet)

Introduced

- Terzarima a seetian to "The complaint to his Lady"
- Popularised Freeh formes – Roundel and the balled

Chaucer' s Lang

(14th imp for growth growth of Eng. Lang during the first half of 14th French was the chief lang of nobility.

- In the age of Chaucer there were four dialects prevalent in England-northern southerly, the East midland and the west midland. Chaucer chose midland dialect because it was also used by the upper classes of society and it was really living.
- Poet of the lusty spring – Chaucer
first great Eng humorist – Chaucer

In C's P. to C. tales he gives an account of (14th social and religious condition – because religion is a part of life by the middle of (14thEng was becoming the common tongue of the nation. parliament was opened by an English speech in 1363.

- The kind of humour C and Shakespeare reveals based on insight and sympathy 30 pilgrims – each has to tell a story (**The discussion was held a "Tabard Inn southwark"**)
- On the way to the shrine of Thomas Becket Prologue is a picture of medieval society but it is in the process of disintegration.
- It tells about the society
The knight and "The squire – represent old tradition of chivalry

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The friar, the monk, The pardoner parish priest, Oxford scholar – denounced the abuses and corruptions of the church.

A shipman – a blend of merchant

Sailor and pirate – merchant, a number of guild members Miller, the Manciple, the Reeve and Wife of Bath – ugly things about the medieval church.

The friar – bears witness to the worldliness and corruptions growing up among the clergy. He was so popular with the Franklin and respectable women of the town – licenced to hear confessions. Let the sinner give silver to the poor Friars and his sins were remitted at once.

friar ought to be led to poverty but he led a merry and jovial life. paying little heed to religious concerns moved about like a master or Pope.

Wife of bath

C's masterly creation quite respectable women in the society.

- Dressed fashionably
- First he go up to alter he make offerings
- Wide traveler – had been to Jerusalem

30 pilgrims including the host belong to diverse professions

Knight and his son – represent war like elements

Represent by the man of law the Doctor, the oxford clerk and the poet –**The learned and the liberal**

The machant and The shipman – Higher commercial community

The wife of Bath – Expert cloth maker

Haberdasher and his associates – Belong to the class of smaller London traders and manufacturers

Playhman, the miller and the Franklin- Agriculturists

Maniple and Reeve – Upper servants represent down

Yeoman and cook – Lower servants represent country

The monk, The monastry the prioress from her convent, her attendant priests, the village parson, the roaming – Religious order people.

Friar, the pardoner and the sumnour – Religious order people.

C gives distinctions among these characters by pointing out the difference in their clothes, manner of speech habits and tendencies and the characteristics of each profession. These are real human beings.

Example:- The host, the reeve, the man of Law, the Franklin are drawn from living models.

Some of the characters seem to live even today

Example:- The knight, The squire

The prologue is rightly called – the social picture of England of the late 14th as Dryden says “ There is God’s plenty” Chaucer is “the poet of the lusty spring” – says H.A. Beers

Chaucer – 1340 – 1400

Born in London

Chaucer lived during the period of three kings –Edward III Richard II and Henry IV

During the rule of Edward III – there was medieval civilization in England Chaucer wrote knight’s tale – it was a chronicle of historical accounts.

1. Trade expansion – resulted – increase of wealth
2. Living conditions of the people – Miserable
3. Terrific epidemic called Black Death many people died
4. During the Frech wars the condition of the country –worsened
5. There was necessity for taxing the people - these situations brought the symptoms of social umest.

100 years of war began in his reign King Richard II was unwise. The conflict between the king and the people. In the age of Chaucer evil increased to a greater extent. There was corruption in churches. Chaucer lived in this period. He wanted to reveal the shocking state of things of the churches. There was also another prominent person lived at this age.

John Wyclif – morning star of reformation

- wanted to revive the spiritual Christianity of England
- wrote religious pamphlets.
- Produced the complete Eng version of the Bible Later part of the (14th– period of social umest and the beginning of a new religious movement and also new learning.

Petrarch (1304-74) and Boccaccio (1313-75) – considered to be the leaders of this revival.

- They spread the spirit of humanism in England. This situation later on gave rise to renaissance. But the spirit of humanism was infused in chaucer’s age.

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The divine comedy of Dante was the final and supreme expression of the world of medieval Christendom. The oxford scholars – Duns, Scotus William Occam – are among last of the medieval school men

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)

Son of John Chaucer. After his marriage, he became a valet in the kings chamber. Chaucer died in 1400 and was buried in the Westminster Abbey. The place afterwards came to be called 'poet's corner' [FP – Freeh Period, IP – Italian Period]

ENGLISH PERIOD**Works**

- 1369 – The Book of the duchess – (FP)
- 1372 – Troilus and Criseyde – (IP)
- 1377 – The parliament of fowls (IP)
- 1379 – The house of the fame(IP)
- 1384 – The Legend of Good women – (unfinished work) (adapted from latinwone of BoccacciosDe Claris Mulieribus)
- 1387 – The Centerbury tales (EP)
- 1391 – The complaint of Venus(EP)
- 1399 – the complaint of Chaucer to His Empty Purse. Chaucer was influenced by the Italian master of Dante and Boccaccio.

English period

In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the example for C. C. T – greatest wore of English period.

Chaucer – Not a poet of the people.

- Court poet
- wrote only for the high class readers and cultured society
- never took painful subjects
- not a serious reformer
- rightly called the morning star of Renaissance
- Mostly written in 'out of door atmosphere'
- Father of English poetry
- First great painter of characters
- First great English humorist
- Calls himself 'an unlettered man'

- First creator of human characters in English literature
- Poet of the lusty spring

Characters of C.T

The knight, a squire and yeoman – military profession.

A prioress, a nun (her secretary) – connected with Christian church
Ecclesiastical group. member of RC religious community. A monk, A friar, A
summoner, A pardoner, A poor parson, parish priest, a clerk of oxford
(student of divinity)

- A lawyer, A physician and many miscellaneous

Characters

- Ruling Class: knight, squire
- Clergy: monk, friar, prioress, parson summoner, pardoner
- Middle Class: Franklin, Reeve, doctor, oxford student, wife of Bath, sergeant at law
- Trade Class: guildsmen, cook, miller, host, manciple, merchant.
- Peasants: skipper, plowman, yeoman

The Canterbury Tales is a collection of stories written in Middle English by Geoffrey Chaucer at the end of the 14th century. The tales (mostly in verse, although some are in prose) are told as part of a story-telling contest by a group of pilgrims as they travel together on a journey from Southwark to the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral. In a long list of works, including *Troilus and Criseyde*, *House of Fame*, and *Parliament of Fowls*, *The Canterbury Tales* was Chaucer's magnum opus. He uses the tales and the descriptions of the characters to paint an ironic and critical portrait of English society at the time, and particularly of the Church. Structurally, the collection bears the influence of *The Decameron*, which Chaucer is said to have come across during his first diplomatic mission to Italy in 1372. However, Chaucer peoples his tales with 'sondry folk' rather than Boccaccio's fleeing nobles.

In the beauty of April, the Narrator and 29 oddly assorted travelers happen to meet at the Tabard Inn in Southwark, London. This becomes the launching point for their 60-mile, four-day religious journey to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at the Cathedral in Canterbury. Great blessing and

forgiveness were to be heaped upon those who made the pilgrimage; relics of the saint were enshrined there, and miracles had been reported by those who prayed before the shrine. Chaucer's pilgrims, however, are not all traveling for religious reasons. Many of them simply enjoy social contact or the adventure of travel.

As the travelers are becoming acquainted, their Host, the innkeeper Harry Bailley, decides to join them. He suggests that they pass the time along the way by telling stories. Each pilgrim is to tell four stories—two on the way to Canterbury, and two on the return trip—a total of 120 stories. He will furnish dinner at the end of the trip to the one who tells the best tale. The framework is thus laid out for the organization of *The Canterbury Tales*.

Chaucer, the Narrator, observes all of the characters as they are arriving and getting acquainted. He describes in detail most of the travelers which represent a cross-section of fourteenth-century English society. All levels are represented, beginning with the Knight who is the highest ranking character socially. Several levels of holiness and authority in the clergy are among the pilgrims while the majority of the characters are drawn from the middle class. A small number of the peasant class are also making the journey, most of them as servants to other pilgrims.

As the travelers begin their journey the next morning, they draw straws to see who will tell the first tale. The Knight draws the shortest straw. He begins the storytelling with a long romantic epic about two brave young knights who both fall in love with the same woman and who spend years attempting to win her love.

Everyone enjoys the tale and they agree that the trip is off to an excellent start. When the Host invites the Monk to tell a story to match the Knight's, the Miller, who is drunk, becomes so rude and insistent that he be allowed to go next that the Host allows it. The Miller's tale is indeed very funny, involving several tricks and a very dirty prank as a young wife conspires with her lover to make love to him right under her husband's nose.

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The Miller's fabliau upsets the Reeve because it involves an aging carpenter being cuckolded by his young wife, and the Reeve himself is aging and was formerly a carpenter. Insulted by the Miller, the Reeve retaliates with a tale about a miller who is made a fool of in very much the same manner as the carpenter in the preceding rendition.

After the Reeve, the Cook speaks up and begins to tell another humorous adventure about a thieving, womanizing young apprentice. Chaucer did not finish writing this story; it stops almost at the beginning.

When the dialogue among the travelers resumes, the morning is half gone and the Host, Harry Bailley, urges the Man of Law to begin his entry quickly. Being a lawyer, the Man of Law is very long-winded and relates a very long story about the life of a noblewoman named Constance who suffers patiently and virtuously through a great many terrible trials. In the end she is rewarded for her perseverance.

The Man of Law's recital, though lengthy, has pleased the other pilgrims very much. Harry Bailley then calls upon the Parson to tell a similar tale of goodness; but the Shipman, who wants to hear no more sermonizing, says he will take his turn next and will tell a merry story without a hint of preaching. Indeed, his story involves a lovely wife who cuckolds her husband to get money for a new dress and gets away with the whole affair.

Evidently looking for contrast in subject matter, the Host next invites the Prioress to give them a story. Graciously, she relates a short legend about a little schoolboy who is martyred and through whose death a miracle takes place.

After hearing this miraculous narrative, all of the travelers become very subdued, so the Host calls upon the Narrator (Chaucer) to liven things up. Slyly making fun of the Host's literary pretensions, Chaucer recites a brilliant parody on knighthood composed in low rhyme. Harry hates Chaucer's poem and interrupts to complain; again in jest, Chaucer tells a long, boring version

draw the nails out of passing ships. It is now established that there was no such man as Mandeville and that The Travels was a translation from the French of a certain Jean de Bourgogue. It has also been proved that the book was not a genuine record of travels but simply a compilation of fabulous attics out. of Pliny, Friar Odoric, Marco Polo, etc

Though only a translation, The Travels is the first English prose. It fascinates children as well as grown-ups even in our time.classic.

John Wycliffe or Wyclif (1320-84): He vehemently attacked the corrupt practices of the church and incurred the wrath of the authorities. Thanks to the timely intervention of his friends, Wycliffe escaped from being hanged. He used a large number of tracts in support of his heretical views. He is also said to have translated the Bible, or parts of the Bible, from Latin into English.

Sir Thomas Malory (d. 1471): Malory translated the French Arthurian romances into English This was one of the works printed by Caxton Malory's work, Morte d'Arthr (Arthur's Death) breathes the very essence of chivalry and romance. It is a skilful blend of dialogue and narrative and is full of colour and life Malory's poetic sensitivity makes him the first great prose stylist. Malory not only narrates stories but also expresses deep feelings in musical sentences. A striking example of Malory's capacity to write movingly is his account of King Arthur's death.

Reginald Pecock (1390-1461): Pecock supported the ancient practices of the churchs He vehemently attacked the Lollards for their radical views. He was convicted of heresy and made to recant in public. His two important works are The Repressor of Over-much Blaming of the Clergy and The Book of Faith Always he preferred English words to those of Latin origin Pecock was the earliest to use English for expressing controversies.

William Caxton (1422-91): William Caxton was the first English printer. The first book that he printed was The Dictes and Sayenges of the Philosophers. It was the work of Lond Rivers Caxton revised it for the press. He translated

Survey Other volumes are The Paralysis of Dayney Devises A Hall of Plane Delites, The Phoenix Nest, England Helicon The Passionate Pilgrim, etc. The last book contains poems by Shakespeare, Marlowe and Raleigh Sonneteers of Later Ages: The sonnet form attracted poets in later ages also: Keats's On First Looking in Chapman's Homer and Hopkins's The Windhover To Christ Our Lord are well-known sonnets. But they have nothing to do with love Keats's sonnet is about the thrill in reading Homer for the first time Hopkins deals with the windhover as a manifestation of Christ.

To conclude, there is much that is common among the Elizabethan sonneteers Many of them used the octave-sestet Petrarchan form as well as the Petrarchan theme of courting another man's wife. But none of them had the courage to question conventional marital relationships or to justify extra-marital connections openly as some twentieth-century writers have done

Shakespeare broke the Petrarchan form as well as the content. His sonnet has three quatrains followed by a rhyming couplet. He revolutionized the content also by adoring a male and attacking a female.

POETS

Edmund Spenser (1552-99): Spenser's early life was most unhappy. After finishing his education at Cambridge, he led an obscure, wandering life for a few years. It was Sir Philip Sadory who brought Spenser into the limelight. He brought Spenser to the notice of his uncle, the Earl of Leicester who was a VIP in the Elizabethan court Leicester introduced Spenser to Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed to various positions in Ireland. He spent eighteen years there He was given the castle of Kilcolman, in Munster to stay in. All his efforts to establish peace between England and Ireland failed. The Irish rebels burnt down Kilcolman Spenser fled to London with his Irish wife Elizabeth and children. By this time the political climate in England had changed. There were not many in England to patronize him Ben Jonson says that Spenser died for want of bread. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Fellow-poets mourned his death by throwing their elegies and pens into his tomb.

".....add to thy Will,

One will of mine"

Thus Shakespeare winds up the sonnet-series on a seemingly peaceful note. But the reader is left wondering how long this peace will continue. The patched-up union established at the end is most fragile.

The Dark Lady image in Shakespeare's plays: The character of the promiscuous Dark Lady sank deep into Shakespeare's mind. He repeatedly uses the same kind of character in many plays. Gertrude Hamlet, Cleopatra (Antony and Cleopatra), Cressida (Troilus and Cressida) and Goneril and Regan (King Lear) are all replicas of the Dark Lady. This shows how much Shakespeare was affected by this type of character.

Venus and Adonis: Anne Hathaway was eight years senior to Shakespeare. She trapped him into marrying her when he was a mere boy: Shakespeare represents this unpleasant segment of his life through the mythological story of Venus and Adonis. Venus is considerably older than Adonis. Being an inexperienced lad, he shrinks from her. He compares himself to a shapeless garment and a leafless bud. But Venus compares herself to a park and him to a deer. She tempts him to graze on her lips and if the bills be dry

"Society lower, where the pleasant fountains lie"

This is an obvious erotic invitation. Finally, she pins him down and feeds on him glutton-like. Adonis gets killed by a boar. The distraught Venus retires to her island. This poem is replete with highly erotic images. The young Shakespeare delights in reeling the off Venus undergoes a total metamorphosis in the space of a few hours. She is very sensual in the beginning. But, after Adonis's death, she becomes sober and self-disciplined.

The Rape of Lucrece: This poem is contrary to Hecuba and Adonis. In Hecuba and Adonis a woman pursues a man. It is the other way about in The Rape of Lucrece in which a man pursues a helpless woman and destroys her.

Sextus Tarquinius, a prince, rapes his subordinate Collatinus's wife, Lucrece. Lucrece informs her husband about the loss of her virtue and stabs

Richard Hooker (1584-1600): Hooker was a religious writer: Of the Loves of Seniacal Policy is his masterpiece I ports Episcopacy against Presbyterian Hooker's style is marked by precision and melody.

Sir Thomas Overbury (1581-1613): Overbury was a prominent figure at the court King James. He was imprisoned for his involvement in an unseemly love affair. At first he was poisoned to death under mysterious circumstances Overbury wrote character sketches of milk-maids, pedants, franklins and travellers. These people are shown to be governed by the Jonsonian "humours. In style Overbury's sketches are strongly euphuistic.

Robert Burton (1577-1640): Burton's famous work The Anatomy of Melancholy is an elaborate study of melancholy, its kinds, causes, results and cure. It is a scientific study Burton is a psychologist. His probe into melancholy prefigures the modern psychological Freud's examination of depression and various mental disorders resulting from the Shakespeare's study of the melancholy Jaques and Hamlet might have been influenced by Burton.

Burton's diction has a colloquial naturalness. He is rarely obscure though his sentences are packed with quotations and allusions. As a stylist and thinker, Burton has carved a niche for himself in English literature

The Translators: In the age of Elizabeth all famous classics were translated into English by competent translators. Plutarch's Lives, translated by North, was used almost verbatim by Shakespeare in his Roman plays, Ovid's Metamorphoses, translated by Golding, was the source of many of Shakespeare's classical allusions. The Shakespearean villains Iago and Edmund and kings Henry IV and Macbeth are carbon copies of the Italian thinker Machiavelli's Prince The Palace of Pleasure translated by Painter, inspired Webster's play The Duchess of Mali. The French writer Montaigne's Essais, translated by Florio, was the inspiration behind Bacon's Essays

The Pamphleteers: Elizabethan pamphlets are sharply satirical. Thomas Nashe Thomas Lodge and Robert Greene (who lambasted Shakespeare as an upstart crow") are the most varicose of the Elizabethan pamphleteers. The notorious Marprelate controversy raged round the appointment of one John

earliest English comedy was influenced by the Latin comedy writers, Terence and Plautus.

Gammer Gurton's Needle (c. 1550) by William Stevenson is regarded as the first extant English comedy. The central situation in this play is trivial and farcical- the loss and discovery of a needle. It is much ado about nothing. But the play is remarkable for the full-length character of the farm labourer, Hodge. The dialogue and the scenes of rustic life are also equally remarkable.

Nicholas Udall's Ralph Roister Doister (c. 1553) is another early comedy. Udall, master of Westminster school, meant his play to be acted by his schoolboys. The play is about a fop who is in love with a widow. But the widow is already engaged to another man. The play is an adaptation of Plautus's comedy, Miles Gloriosus. Ralph Roister Doister has a clear plot and natural dialogue. It has a judicious mix of classic and English elements. It is composed in rhyming couplets. It is divided into acts and scenes in the Latin style.

The First English Tragedy: The first English tragedy, Gorboduc (or Ferrex and Porrex) reproduces the forms of Senecan tragedy such as revenge, the ghost, the piling up of dead bodies at the end, rhetorical speeches, etc. The strife between the two brothers, Ferrex and Porrex, is the theme of the play. Authored by Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton, the play is based upon an episode in Geoffrey of Monmouth's history. The play is in blank verse. Its violation of the Three Unities became a permanent feature of Elizabethan drama later.

Shakespeare's Life: Not much definitive information is available about Shakespeare's personal life. He was born in 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon in England. His father John Shakespeare was a well-to-do farmer and trader of the village. He entered the village grammar school at the age of nine. He left school at the age of twelve as his father's fortunes began to decline. He was forced by circumstances to marry Anne Hathaway who was eight years his senior. Shakespeare went to London to seek his fortune. He started his career as a playwright by recasting old plays to suit the tastes of the playgoers of the day. He soon became the topmost dramatist of the Elizabethan age. He retired to Stratford in 1612 and died in 1616.

within a play, discovers who the criminal is. Balthazar is maderal and in the process both Hieronimo and Bal-Imperia kill themselves.

There are many resemblances between Shakespeare's Hamlet and The Spanish Tragedy. The heroes of both the plays are given to unconscionable delay. They feign madness or are really mad. In both the plays there is a playlet which is intended to unravel mystery. A ghost plays a crucial role and the stage is literally littered with dead bodies at the end in both the plays. All this goes to prove that Shakespeare must have been inspired by Kyd in writing Hamlet.

Much of Kyd's work has been lost. The only other surviving play known to be Kyd's is Cornelia a translation of the French Senecan, Garnier, Kyd is believed to have written part of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus" also.

Christopher Marlowe was born at Canterbury. He was educated at Cambridge. He adopted literature as his profession. He led a dissolute life and got killed in a drunken brawl at an inn.

Tamburlaine the Great (1587): is the first of Marlowe's four plays. It is in two parts. The hero Tamburlaine is shown gaining more and more power and correspondingly becoming more and more cruel, First Tamburlaine conquers the ruler of Turkey. Wherever Tamburlaine goes, the conquered Turkish ruler is carried in a cage, like a wild animal. In the second part Tamburlaine goes to Babylon. His chariot is drawn by two conquered kings. When the kings become tired and cannot draw the chariot fast, they are hanged and the chariot is next drawn by twin spare kings. On reaching Babylon, he orders all the people to be drowned.

The death of his wife Zerkate and his own approaching death make Tamburlaine realize his limitations at last. Tamburlaine's violence is the main fault of the play. This is more than compensated for by his rich poetry.

Doctor Faustus : This Marlowe's second play Tamburlaine sought after unlimited power. The great scholar Faustus seeks after unlimited knowledge. He turns from the former conventional subjects, theology, philosophy, medicine and law because the knowledge that they give is flawed. He embraces the magic of magic as it promises to give him power over the elements. He sells his soul to

mental work Shakespearean Tragedy hardly analyses the essential features of Shakespeare's tragedies Every student of Shakespeare must read this book.

The Shakespearean tragic hero - an eminent man: The hero in Shakespeare's tragedies occupies an eminent position in society. He has remarkable qualities of head and heart. Thus Macbeth is praised as "Valour's minion" and "Belladonna's bridegroom King Duncan has absolute trust in Macbeth's honesty and military prowess. Othello is the bedrock of Venice On him depends the safety of the state Hamlet is the prince of Denmark, King Lear is old. Still he has commanding authority. When such great men fall, the world around them is convulsed. It is like a storm devastating a place

The hero's tragic flaw: The hero has a serious defect in his character Bradley describes this as a 'tragic flaw' because it leads to the hero's tragedy. The flaw nullifies all the plus points of the hero. It differs from hero to hero Hamlet's flaw is his indecisiveness and incapacity to act at the appointed time. Macbeth's weakness is his overvaulting ambition Othello has a child-like credulity. He readily trusts people whom he should not King Lear's tragic flaw is his impulsiveness. This is seen in his thoughtlessly giving away his kingdom to his undeserving daughters.

That character is destiny" is true of the Shakespearean tragedy. The hero's fall is mainly due to the failings in his character..

The subsidiary role of the supernatural: Certain external factors also contribute to the hero's fall. The supernatural is one such external factor The witches in Macbeth are partly responsible for Macbeth's sinful career The ambition latent in Macbeth's hearts is brought up to the surface by their evil prediction Whenever his will flags, they appear and stress it up. The ghost of Hamlet's father also plays a similar role, confirming Hamlet's nascent suspicion of his uncle.

The role of Chance: Chance is another key external agent in Shakespeare's tragedies It is just an accident that Edger reaches the prison a bit late in King Lear Had he come a few minutes early, the tragedy would not have occurred. Similarly, Desdemona's dropping her handkerchief is just a chance occurrence.

humble surroundings Bricklaying did not satisfy him for long. He became a soldier. his I also did not satisfy his emotional needs. He turned to acting and writing plays for the and Admiral's Company. His plays were utterly different from thine of his predecessor. hakespeste. He achieved popularity by degrees. In 1617 he was made Poet Laureate by ames L He became the undisputed ruler of English literature His wit-combats with hakespeare at the Mermaid Tavern were described by his contemporary Faller in terms of sta-fight. With his corpulent physique and classical learning, Ben Jonson was like a huge panish galleon. On the other hand with his nimble wit and ability to strike and dart away, Shakespeare was like an English man-of-war.

Ben Jonson's Works: Comedies: Ben Jonson's early comedies-Every Man in his Humour (1595) Every Manfs Humour (1999), Cynthia's Revels (1600), and The aster (1601)-show bis humour and ingenuous plot constriction. Every Man in hir Hamou is, perhaps his greatest work. Shakespeare is believed to have acted in it.

The middle group of comedies-Hopone or the fins (1605), Apicoene or The Silent Himan 1699). The Alchemist (1610) and Bartholomew Farr (1614)-represent his best work They are satirical in tone, realistic in dialogue and ingenious in plot. Epicoene and Bartholomew Fair are written entirely in prose. The Alchemist is entirely in blank verse.

The Devil an Ass (1616) and The Stople of News show a perceptible decline in dramatic .Ben Jonson's Tragedies: Sejamus His Fall (1603) and Catiline His Conspiracy are Jonson's tragedies. They are modelled on ancient classical tragedies. They are laboured and mechanical and lack a "living appeal.

Ben Jonson's Masques: To please James 1 who made him Poet Laureate, Jonson wrote many masques and mythological allegories. They are characterized by delicate fancy and lyric tracery. These plays were acted at Whitehall by gorgeously costumed loeds and ladies. The imposing stage-settings were contrived by the King's architect, Inigo Jones. The lyrics in the masques were set to music by the King's musician, Ferraboson. These features added to the appeal of the masques .The best of the masques are The

The Age of Milton

The age of Milton has witnessed the growth of Puritanism as a moral and social force. The establishment of Puritanism is a controlling power in the state and the religious and political struggles has helped this to establish itself strongly.

Milton was born in Bread Street, London on 9th December 1608. His father was a lover of literature and art. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Christ College, Cambridge. He had an untiring devotion to learning. He left London in 1639 and in 1640 he involved himself in the Puritan movement against the Royalists.

Milton's earlier poetry:

Milton's work is divided into four periods- the college period closing with the end of the Cambridge career in 1632, the Horton period closing with the departure for the continent in 1638, the period of his prose writings from 1640-1660 and the last poetic period which is the period of greatest achievement.

The College period – The remarkable poem of this period is the ode On the morning of Christ's Nativity. It reveals his unique style and it was written when he was just 21.

The Horton period – Four of his minor poems belong to this period. They are 'L' Allegro, II Penseroso, Comus , Lycidas.

The period of his prose writings – His prose works are not interesting as his poetry. The greatest prose work is Aeropagitica. This is a plea for freedom of thought and speech and it should be read by all the lovers of literature.

The last Poetic period – The greatest epic Paradise lost, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes were written in this period.

Characteristics of Milton's poetry:

Milton's social criticism inappropriate in an elegy. Such pedagogues conveniently forget that literature is meant to cleanse society

PARADISE LOST: Five aspects of Paradise Lost deserve to be analysed. They are) 1) The unfolding of the story 2) Epic features in Paradise Lost 3) Characters in Paradise Lost 4) Descriptions in Paradise Lost and 5) Milton's Grand Style

THE UNFOLDING OF THE STORY: Paradise Lost has twelve books. Milton begins the story in *medias res*, that is, in the middle. The first part of the story is the expulsion of Satan and his friends from Heaven on account of their rebellion against God. This is stated at a much later stage.

Book-1-The scene of action is Hell. The time is nine days after the eviction of Satan and his followers from Heaven. They are lying stupefied on the burning lake. Satan is the first to recover. He rises his lieutenant Beelzebub. Satan discusses their present condition and then leaves the burning lake for a dreary plain of dry land along with his comrades.

Satan addresses the fetid sufferers. He informs them of God's creation of a new world inhabited by a pair of beautiful beings. The fallen angels construct a vast palace called Pandemonium where they can sit and discuss their future. Here a council is held.

Book-2- The debate in Pandemonium begins. Moloch, Belial and Mammon suggest different courses of action. Beelzebub tells what Satan has got in his mind and so echoes it in his speech. He reverts to Satan's hint of the new world and ruin the new world or win its inhabitants to their side. This will be the best revenge against the gods that they can either do. The plan is accepted. But the problems who is to undertake this work? None volunteer. Satan offers to go on the perilous journey. He voyages through chaos and at last comes within sight of the Universe hung in space.

Book III- The scene is Heaven. God perceives Satan and points him out to His Son and explains what Satan's purpose is in coming to the universe and how he is destined to succeed. God says that Man will be saved ultimately if he can find a Redeemer. The Son of God freely offers Himself as a ransom for man and is accepted by the Father.

Milton's powers of descriptions are seen on several occasions in Paradise Lost. His picture of the garden of Eden in Book -4- is in contrast to that of Hell and Pandemonium in Book 1. Similarly, his description of the prelapsarian Adam and Eve is a contrast to their behaviour after the Fall. The device of contrast serves to heighten the effectiveness of Milton's pictures.

The Description of the Garden of Eden: Milton lavishes his poetic powers on the description of the Garden of Eden. Eden is a large territory stretching from Auran on the Euphrates to Great Seleucia on the Tigris. The eastern part of Eden is Paradise which is the place of residence of Adam and Eve.

Paradise has many unique features. The trees growing here yield bright fruits whose colour suggests a mixture of gold and enamel. The air is so pure and sweet-smelling that it can drive out the sadness of those who breathe it. There are two important trees here. The Tree of Life bears 'ambrosial fruits'. The Tree of Knowledge later gives man knowledge not only of good but also of evil. The fountain here is bright as sapphire. The earth around the fountain is strewn with pearls and particles of gold. The water flowing from the fountain is as nourishing as nectar. The jewel associations-pearl, sapphire, "gold", etc.-convey the preciousness of the fountain. The birds there sing like a choir. The choir image suggests the sacredness of the atmosphere.

Another remarkable feature of Eden is the prevalence of love and harmony here. The lion plays with the goat. Bears, tigers, ounces and leopards are free from ferocity. They all gambol together. The elephant twists its proboscis and the serpent weaves itself into a Gordian knot all to entertain Adam and Eve. There is harmony between Adam and Eve also. They are "imparadised in each other's arms".

Milton goes on to say that Eden surpasses all the gardens mentioned in ancient mythologies. The Hesperian gardens where golden apples grew, the fair field of Enna where Proserpine, herself a fair flower, gathered flowers; the sweet grove of Daphne where the Castalian spring inspired poets, the Nyseian isle where Cham hid his beloved Amalthea. Mount Amara where Abyssinian kings guarded

MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED: Paradise Regained is quite inferior to Paradise Lost. In this work Satan tries in vain to tempt Christ who is fasting in a desert. Satan's offer of a kingdom and other worldly comforts is rejected by Christ. This is contrary to Eve's succumbing to Satan's temptation in the previous epic. Milton's 'grand style' is missing in Paradise Regained.

MILTON'S SAMSON AGONISTES: Samson Agonistes is a tragic play. It shows Samson suffering hell-torture on account of his incompatible wife Delilah. Milton sees in this situation a replica of his own uncomfortable life with his Royalist wife, Mary Powell. Samson's self-destruction is part of his vengeance against the Philistines, Milton's language in this play is bleak and bare in consonance with the tragic theme.

THE METAPHYSICAL POETS

POETRY OF REVOLT: The Metaphysical Movement arose in the last decade of the sixteenth century and gathered momentum in the seventeenth century. During the period Elizabethan poetry had become a spent force. The Spenserian poetry with its lushness and mythologizing dated. The sonneteers who aped the Petrarchan habit of glorifying woman as an angel also fell into disuse. It was against these defunct poetic styles that the metaphysical poets revolted.

THE USE OF CONCEITS: The most striking feature of metaphysical poetry is the use of conceits. A conceit is a comparison. Its speciality is its ingenuity. Two things that are totally unrelated are shown to be alike in a single point. Normally nobody would have noticed this similarity earlier. An example or two would illustrate this aspect of the metaphysical conceit. In his poem 'Identification' Donne uses a typical conceit. The relation between two lovers is compared to the two legs of a compass. The fixed leg stands for the woman and the rotating one for the man whose business takes him away from her for a brief time. Many other subtle and subsidiary points are also brought out by the conceit. The fixed leg leans towards the rotating leg. This implies that the loving woman leans towards her lover, taking an interest in his welfare even when he is absent from her. When the rotating leg rejoins the

Mourning The two lovers in this poem are physically separate but are spiritually united. They are compared to the two legs of a draftsman's compass. The fixed leg is like the unchanging woman The rotating leg represents the man who separates from her on business. He comes back home after a short period, only to find her sulk. This represented by the fixed leg becoming erect on the rejoining of the rotating leg.

The small poem : The Good Marrow contains many apt conceits. The period when neither Donne nor his sweetheart experienced love to dismissed as childhood. A child does nothing but drink milk and sleep. In the same way the people who are ignorant of love spend all their Time in mervly eating and sleeping In the second stanza the promiscuous lover is compared to a restless traveller who keeps discovering new lands but does not settle down anywhere. In keeping with this spatial imagery, the true lovers' contentment with each other is compared to living in a small room. The passage is reminiscent of Shakespeare's Antony letting Rome in Tiber melt in order to be with Cleopatra always In the last stranza Donne uses Thoma Apanas's philosophic theory that the things in which the elements are mixed "equally will never die. The lovers claim to be such an ideal mixture. Their temperaments are "alike" There is no danger of temperamental incompatibility disrupting them Some of Donne's conceita are absurd, to say the least. Such is the comparison of the fles (in the poem The Flea) which sucks the blood of both the lovers to a sacrosanct bridal bed.

In some poems Donne uses images of destruction to convey the destructive effects of love. In one love poem Donne compares love to a spider which drops into wine and turns it to poison. In another love poem Cupid is compared to a vastly destructive cannon ball.

By him, as by chained shot, whole ranks do die

Love is pictured as a devouring fish, the tyrant pike' and men's hearts are "the fry" eaten by the pike .

public. It is a more finished production in the manner of style. Other writers who deserve mention are Lord Halifax, Sir William Temple, Thomas Hobbes, and Sir John Locke.

RESTORATION DRAMA: The theatres which were closed in 1642 were opened during the Restoration. They became the riotous haunt of the upper classes. Consequently, the plays written for the play houses were distinctly calculated by the authors to appeal to a courtly and cavalier audience. It is this that explains the rise of the heroic tragedy and the development of the comedy of manners. The heroic tragedy appealed to artificial, aristocratic sentiments on the subject of honour. And the Restoration comedy of manners reflected the morally vicious but intellectually brilliant atmosphere of the saloons and the chocolate houses.

The Restoration Heroic Tragedy : The Restoration tragedy is also known as the Heroic Tragedy. The influence of French romance and drama produced its first important result in the form of the heroic play. Bonamy Dobree comments on the Restoration Tragedy: —As regards Restoration Tragedy the classical formal element was already there with Ben Johnson, the heroic aspects were adumbrated, often in Fletcher and Massinger, and even in Shakespeare. Coriolanus is a figure of heroic tragedy and so indeed in Tamburlaine. Viola is a heroic woman....|| The Restoration Tragedy is artificial. Its emotions are unreal. According to Dobree the fantastic ideas of valour, the absurd notions of dauntless, unquenchable love of Restoration Tragedy —do not correspond with experience.|| It mainly deals with conflict between love and honour. John Dryden was the principal writer of the Heroic tragedy. His famous tragedies are *Tyrannic Love*, *Conquest of Granada* and *All for Love*.

In Dryden's heroic plays we find a hero of superhuman powers and with superhuman ideals; there is a heroine of unsurpassed beauty and constancy; there is an inner conflict in the minds of several characters between love and honour; and there is a striving story of fighting and martial enthusiasm, filled with intense dramatic interest. *All For Love* is the finest tragedy of this period. Another playwright was Thomas Otway. He wrote *Alcibiades*, *Don Carlos*, *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved*.

The *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* is a satire in poetic form written by Alexander Pope and addressed to his friend John Arbuthnot, a physician. It was first published in 1735 and composed in 1734, when Pope learned that Arbuthnot was dying. Pope described it as a memorial of their friendship.^[1] It has been called^[2] Pope's "most directly autobiographical work," in which he defends his practice in the genre of satire and attacks those who had been his opponents and rivals throughout his career.

Both in composition and in publication, the poem had a checkered history. In its canonical form, it is composed of 419 lines of heroic couplets. The *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* is notable as the source of the phrase "damn with faint praise," used so often it has become a cliché or idiom. Another of its notable lines is "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?"

John Arbuthnot was a physician known as a man of wit. He was a member of the Martinus Scriblerus Club, along with Pope, Jonathan Swift and John Gay. He was formerly the physician of Queen Anne. On 17 July 1734 Arbuthnot wrote to Pope to tell him that he had a terminal illness. In a response dated 2 August, Pope indicates that he planned to write more satire, and on 25 August told Arbuthnot that he was going to address one of his epistles to him, later characterizing it as a memorial to their friendship. Arbuthnot died on 27 February 1735, eight weeks after the poem was published

The poem includes character sketches of "Atticus" (Joseph Addison) and "Sporus" (John Hervey). Addison is presented as having great talent that is diminished by fear and jealousy; Hervey is sexually perverse, malicious, and both absurd and dangerous. Pope marks the virulence of the "Sporus" attack by having Arbuthnot exclaim "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" in reference to the form of torture called the breaking wheel. By emphasizing friendship, Pope counters his image as "an envious and malicious monster" whose "satire springs from a being devoid of all natural affections and lacking a heart." It was an "efficient and authoritative revenge": in this poem and others of the 1730s, Pope presents himself as writing satire not out of ego or misanthropy, but to serve impersonal virtue.

December 6, 1712. Each issue was numbered, the articles were unsigned, and many had mottoes from classical authors.

The Spectator's end was brought about by a combination of the other interests of its authors and by a rate increase in the taxes that were levied on paper. In 1714, *The Spectator* was revived from June through December by Addison and two other writers, who had occasionally contributed to the original publication. Reading *The Spectator* yields a vivid portrait of London life in the first decades of the eighteenth century.

The Spectator, like its equally famous predecessor, *The Tatler* (1709 to 1712), was the creation of Sir Richard Steele, who combined a life of politics with a writing career as a poet, a playwright, and a literary journalist. Steele became a member of Parliament, was knighted by King George I in 1715, and achieved success as a dramatist with his play *The Conscious Lovers* in 1722. Using the pseudonym of Isaac Bickerstaff, Steele provided lively stories and reports on London society through *The Tatler*, which attracted male and female readers. Addison, already popular as poet, was also a playwright and a writer on miscellaneous topics who held a series of government appointments.

He contributed material to *The Tatler* and then formed a collaborative relationship with Steele to write for *The Spectator*. While *The Tatler* featured both news and short essays on topical matters, *The Spectator*, with the established readers of *The Tatler* as its primary buyers, was composed of one long essay on the social scene or a group of fictive letters to the editor that gave Addison and Steele a forum for moral or intellectual commentary. This was presented in the periodical by the specially created, fictional social observer, "Mr. Spectator."

To give the essays structure, Steele created the Spectator Club and presented the character of Sir Roger De Coverly, a fifty-six-year-old bachelor and country gentleman, as its central spokesman. Other members of this fictional group included a merchant, Sir Andrew Freeport, a lawyer, a soldier, a clergyman, and a socialite, Will Honeycomb, who contributed gossip and interesting examples of social behavior to Mr. Spectator.

In a discourse with Joseph on stoicism and fatalism, Adams instructs his friend to submit to the will of God and control his passions, even in the face of overwhelming tragedy. In the kind of cruel juxtaposition usually reserved for Fielding's less savoury characters, Adams is informed that his youngest son, Jacky, has drowned. After indulging his grief in a manner contrary to his lecture a few minutes previously, Adams is informed that the report was premature, and that his son had in fact been rescued by the same pedlar that loaned him his last few shillings in Book II.

Lady Booby, in a last-ditch attempt to sabotage the marriage, brings a young beau named Didapper to Adams' house to seduce Fanny. Fanny is unattracted to his bold attempts of courtship. Didapper is a little too bold in his approach and provokes Joseph into a fight. The Lady and the beau depart in disgust, but the pedlar, having seen the Lady, is compelled to relate a tale. The pedlar had met his wife while in the army, and she died young.

While on her death bed, she confessed that she once stole an exquisitely beautiful baby girl from a family named Andrews, and sold her on to Sir Thomas Booby, thus raising the possibility that Fanny may in fact be Joseph's sister. The company is shocked, but there is general relief that the crime of incest may have been narrowly averted.

The following morning, Joseph and Pamela's parents arrive, and, together with the pedlar and Adams, they piece together the question of Fanny's parentage. The Andrews identify her as their lost daughter, but have a twist to add to the tale: when Fanny was an infant, she was indeed stolen from her parents, but the thieves left behind a sickly infant Joseph in return, who was raised as their own.

It is immediately apparent that Joseph is the abovementioned kidnapped son of Wilson, and when Wilson arrives on his promised visit, he identifies Joseph by a birthmark on his chest. Joseph is now the son of a respected gentleman, Fanny an in-law of the Booby family, and the couple no longer suspected of being siblings. Two days later they are married by Adams in a humble ceremony, and the narrator, after bringing the story to a close, and in a disparaging allusion to Richardson, assures the reader that there will be no sequel.

The forty years between 1887 and 1928 are called the Age of Hardy. Though Hardy was not a great spiritual leader of intellectual director, he was admired by the juniors as a man of outstanding genius. At the death of Tennyson in 1892, there was no dominant writer to represent the sentiments of the Victorians to the nation. The minor writers either imitated slavishly or revolted arrogantly.

Hardy was born in the country of Dorset in 1840. His father was a builder. Much of his youth was spent in the countryside where he began to study with an architect. With the publication of his sensational novel *Desperate Remedies*, he became popular as a writer. Soon he abandoned architecture for literature as a profession. In 1910 he was awarded the Order of Merit. He died in 1928.

Hardy's Novels

Hardy was a novelist and a poet. Under the Greenwood Tree, one of the lightest of his novels, was set in the rural area. He was to make famous as Wessex. The first of great novels, *Far from the Madding Crowd* was a tragicomedy set in Wessex. *The Return of the Native* was a study of man's helplessness before the all-powerful fate. *The Trumpet Major*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, *The Woodlanders*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Jude the Obscure* were Hardy's famous novels. In the last two novels we have the most moving of Hardy's studies of human nature.

The Woodlanders is a novel by Thomas Hardy. It was serialized from May 1886 to April 1887 in *Macmillan's Magazine* and published in three volumes in 1887. It is one of his series of Wessex novels. The story takes place in a small woodland village called Little Hintock, and concerns the efforts of an honest woodsman, Giles Winterborne, to marry his childhood sweetheart, Grace Melbury. Although they have been informally betrothed for some time, her father has made financial sacrifices to give his adored only child a superior education and no longer considers Giles good enough for her. When the new doctor – a well-born and handsome young man named Edgar Fitzpiers – takes an interest in Grace, her father does all he can to make Grace forget Giles, and to encourage what he sees as a brilliant match.

- Deserves to be called "The last of the land" an empty far off land.
- She is sterile woman with "a breast still tender" but "womb dry within" "She has rivers but they are rivers of "stupidity" for they flow in the reverse direction from sea to land instead of fertilizing the island sand.
- (forced to leave the county because they have broken the law) The foreign settlers – the convicts deported for life from England.
- Refers five main cities (Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane) which drain all the vitality (energy enthusiasm) like 'five teeming sores'.
- 5 cities – 'vast parasite robber state' and 'the second hand Europeans pullulate (drain | squeeze) her.
- Despite these repulsive aspects, people are attracted to their roots.
- Gladly turns towards his home from "the lush jungle of modern thought" and wanders to find the 'Arabian desert of the human mind' – he is going forward to the past as an escape from the constraints (a thing that limits) of an over civilized modern civilization.
- Sure that a prophet can emerge from a desert "The Arabian desert of human mind' refers to Moses receiving Ten Commandments of in Mt. Sinai.

Toru Dutt

The poem "The Lotus" is from Dutt's *Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan* (1882). The poem enacts a type of fable, in which the personified figure of Love comes to Flora, the Roman goddess of flowering plants, asking her to create the most beautiful flower in the world. After the longstanding feud between the lily and the rose is described, Love expresses a desire to have a flower that carries elements of both: "Give me a flower delicious as the rose / And stately as the lily in her pride." When asked what color the flower should be, Love first says "Rose-red," then qualifies this by saying "No, lily-white,—or, both provide." The poem ends with Flora gifting Love the lotus, a flower that has both elements of the lily's beauty and the rose's beauty. The poem as such reflects one instance of Toru Dutt drawing a link between European culture (and knowledge) and Indian/Asian culture.

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- Ravi wants to earn through unlawful means. However he tries he fails and he blames the society for all the misfortunes he has undergone. He leaves his native village in disgust hoping to earn his livelihood in Madras. Later he realizes it is not easy to seek a better position with his meagre education. He met Damodaran – who introduced him to the dark world. He learned from him the follies of the city people.
- One day while returning home was caught by police as he was drunk. To escape from him he entered a tailor's house (Appu) Next morning Jeyamma was beaten. Appu advises him that a decent boy like him shouldn't behave as he did last night. A change comes over him. then he goes to the house of Appu of Appu and wants to replace the bars he has broken on seeing the work done by Ravi, Appu's wife is pleased. When he is about to leave he sees Nalini, she at once attracted him.
- The second time he consults Damodaran to get entry into the house of Nalini. Ravi was apprenticed to Appu. He decides to reform himself for the sake of Nalini. Their Love runs smooth and ends in marriage. He forgets his old ways of living and slowly and steadily he improves his business. He longs for luxurious life (cot, bed, house, cycle) when Appu refuses to understand this he is filled with rage and disgust.
- Now Ravi hears about Damodaran's luxurious life and growing prosperity. His peace of mind is disturbed. He returns home drunk and ears the displeasure of his wife Appu dies Ravi becomes the head of the house. Here the novel takes a new turn. Ravi's unwillingness to follow Appu's code of conduct in business leads to a gradually decrease in business. Tension follows, debt rises and he became desperate.
- He approaches Damodaran for the third time. Damodaran promises to help him. But it means going hands with him in black marketing and hoarding. Ravi oscillates between Damodaran's and Nalin's values. This is the inner conflict which is the core of the novel and the kind of the moral conflict continues till the end of the novel. He allows his son to die for he is afraid of expenditure. The death of her son affects Nalini. She begins to reject Ravi. Ravi inturn blames the society-had been cruel to him. He loses interest in business as a tailor – customers rejected him. Damodaran refuses to help as he lacks courage, which alienated him from Damodaran. At the end Ravi joins

UG TRB ENGLISH

(Competitive Exam)

STUDY MATERIALS

UNIT-II

BRITISH LITERATURE-I

PROSE

Bacon - Essays - Of Truth,

Francis Bacon 1561- 1626

➤ At 25- published a philosophical essay

“The greatest Birth of time in 1586 essays sediton

1597 – 10 essays = 1st edition dedicated to Bacon’s brother Anthony Bacon

1612 – 38essays

1625 – 10 essays

➤ In 1605 published his first nature work in English prose “The advancement of Learning .It is dedicated to king James Montaigne who had published his first two books of Essays in 1580 – they were translated into English by John Horio in 1603 – and the **term** it was from him that Bacon derived the word Essay.

Essays - no artistic form, no beginning, no ending

Four Groups

1. Man in his home
2. Man in public life
3. Politics and
4. Abstract subject

Essay Tribute to Machiavelli (Florentine historian and political writer) – almost half of the essays are written to give wise counsel to the king on various aspects. Like Machiavelli he thinks that a common code of morality does not apply to the king he advises the king to rule by craft and cunning. His political views can be compared with those of Machiavelli.

➤ Father of modern English prose

Father of English Essay

➤ 'Of Truth' Explains the value of truth of truth 1625 3rd edition

Two -kinds

I. Religious (or) speculative 2. Civil (or) concerning daily life.

1st part deals with the sense of religious

and philosophical truth.

2nd part – he speaks of truthfulness of daily life.

Of Studies,

Famous quotes

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested"

" Reading maketh a full man

Conference a ready man

Writing an exact man"

"Histories make man wise (taster wisdom)poets witty, mathematics subtle, (subtle- not obway)natural philosophy deep (depth), moral grave (gravity), logic and rhetoric able to contend" (debate and argument)

I. Use of studies (3)

1. Delight (personal enjoyment) (in seclusion or retirement or privacy)
2. Ornament in society (the cultivation of social charm through the cultivation of the power of exposition in speech and writing)
3. ability in practical business (for the cultivation of the power of judgement regard to particular circumstances and events)

Of Revenge,**'Of revenge' 1625 3rd edition**

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

- uncultivated form of lawful punishment
- Revenge is to be discouraged because
 1. puts the law out of office
 2. ignoble
 3. past is gone and irrevocable
 4. ignores the weakness and selfishness of man's nature

Essays of Elia -Charles Lamb

- Best beloved English Essayist
- Youngest of 7 children – 3 survived
- John – the elder, Charles and Sister Mary.
- He was sent to 'Blue Coat' – a charity School of Christ's hospital where he remained from 1782 – 1789
- In 1791 he was appointed as a clerk in the South –Sea House
- His friendship with Coleridge, developed during 1795 -1796. He joined him in writing Sonnets. His First Sonnets were addressed to the Ann Simons (the Jerdfordshire maiden) due to an Un successful love. The death of Coleridge in 1834 was a great blow to him. He died on 29 th December 1834.
- As an Essayist he is Unsurpassed
- As a dramatic critic he is a pioneer.

Classic Poetry.

- 'The old Familiar faces and Hester'

First Book.

- 'The Tale of Rosamond Gray'
- One of the most pathetic stories in English Literature

Best book.

- 'Essays of Elia'. Originally appeared in London Magazine Later 1803 it was published in a Collected form.
- In 1833 he published his 'Last Essays of Elia'
- Essays are intimate expression of the writer, his mind, his life and that makes him an individual he resembles Montaigne.
- Fictitious figure of Elia is his own shadow, the cousin Bridget is his sister, and Alice in Ann Simmons . Essays are dateless

Shadow of facts

- It is supposed to be written by Elia as a kind of rejoinder to an essay called 'Recollections of christ's Hospital' Written by Charles Lamb. Lamb gave only one sided Picture, the present writer (Lamb impersonates as Elia) would like to give his own impressions about the place.
- Lamb as a student enjoyed certain advantages which were denied to others he had the luxury of tasting the food sent by his aunt Hetty.
- Elia was a poor and friendless boy. The pangs of hunger nullified (no effect)the pleasure of freedom.
- 'Lamb escaped the severity of the masters.
- Elia and other flogged (bear with rod/whip) for offences, which they had not committed.
- A boy collected the left over gags everyday. At first others thought that he would eat them in the night and suspected that he had been selling it to the beggars and stopped mixing with him. Ultimately they discovered that he had been taking them to destitute parents living in the Poor – House.

➤ The Governors praised the boy and presented a silver medal and provided relief for the family. 1st day at School Elia saw a depressing sight of a boy in fetters (chain for the ankle). The boy was punished for having run away. Penalty for second offence – confinement in a dungeon.

Penalty for third offence – Flogged severely (loss of respect cause to feel ashamed) disgraced, humiliated in front of everybody and Expelled from school.

Rev. James Boyer – Upper master

Rev. Mathew Field – Lower master – whom Elia was one (Gentleman, Scholar and Christian, easy going)

Pupils remember Lyric Boyer with fear mixed with gratitude and filled with affection.

Dream children : - a lyric in prose

- A reverie it a reverie of man who was intensely human and whose life was a tragedy.
- It is a highly moving with its account of his dead brother, non – existent wife and children. In this he tries to give a concrete shape to his Unfulfilled parental longings.

Imaginary marriage with Ann Simmons

Imaginary offsprings Alice and John

One evening Alice and John crept closer to the father to know something about their grandmother Field. She lived in a great house where the story of the children carved in wood upon the chimney piece of the great hall. After her death the house came to decay. She is the best dancer in the country. Hear Alice's little right foot played an involuntary movement.

Then he told about the apparition of two infants which haunt the place at midnight. Now John expanded his eyebrows and tried to look courageous. The grandmother was very kind to them. Now Lamb told the children about their Uncle John Lamb, a favourite of Mrs. Field .fond of riding and hunting.

When Lamb was a lame – footed boy John used to carry him on his back. Later John became lame footed. When John died Lamb missed very much and remembered his kindness. The pathetic story of John touched the hearts of the innocent children. They cried and requested not to tell them anything more about John but to tell them about their mother Lamb told how for 7 long years he had courted the fair Alice sometimes in hope and sometimes in despair suddenly he felt that the eyes of the old Alice were gazing from the face of the little Alice sitting before him. As he looked the children seemed to recede (go back / away from the observer) so they were merely dreams. He woke up to find himself in the bachelor chair and had fallen asleep day dreaming.

- Pathos is the key note of this essay.
- Autobiographical description..

SIR ROGER AT THE THEATRE

Joseph Addison (1 May 1672 – 17 June 1719) was an English essayist, poet, playwright and politician. He was a man of letters, eldest son of Lancelot Addison. His name is usually remembered alongside that of his long-standing friend, Richard Steele, with whom he founded *The Spectator* magazine.

Addison was born in Milston, Wiltshire, but soon after his birth his father, Lancelot Addison, was appointed Dean of Lichfield and the Addison family moved into the cathedral close. He was educated at Charterhouse School, where he first met Richard Steele, and at The Queen's College, Oxford. He excelled in classics, being specially noted for his Latin verse, and became a Fellow of Magdalen College. In 1693, he addressed a poem to John Dryden, and his first major work, a book of the lives of English poets, was published in 1694.

His translation of Virgil's *Georgics* was published the same year. Dryden, Lord Somers and Charles Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax took an interest in Addison's work and obtained for him a pension of £300 to enable him travel to Europe with a view to diplomatic employment, all the time writing and studying politics. While in Switzerland in 1702, he heard of the death of William III, an event which lost him his pension, as his influential contacts, Halifax and Somers, had lost their employment with the Crown.

My friend Sir Roger de Coverley, when we last met together at the Club, told me that he had a great mind to see the new tragedy with me, assuring me, at the same time, that he had not been at a play these twenty years. "The last I saw," said Sir Roger, "was the 'Committee,' which I should not have gone to neither, had not I been told beforehand that it was a good Church of England comedy." He then proceeded to inquire of me who this distressed mother was, and, upon hearing that she was Hector's widow, he told me that her husband was a brave man, and that when he was a school-boy, he had read his life at the end of the dictionary.

My friend asked me, in the next place, if there would not be some danger in coming home late, in case the Mohocks should be abroad, "I assure you," says he, "I thought I had fallen into their hands last night, for I observed two or three lusty black men that followed me half way up Fleet Street, and mended their pace behind me in proportion as I put on to get away from them. You must know," continued the Knight with a smile, "I fancied they had a mind to *hunt* me, for I remember an honest gentleman in my neighborhood who was served such a trick in King Charles the Second's time; for which reason he has not ventured himself in town ever since.

I might have shown them very good sport had this been their design; for, as I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before." Sir Roger added that if these gentlemen had any such intention they did not

succeed very well in it; "for I threw them out," says he, "at the end of Norfolk Street, where I doubled the corner and got shelter in my lodgings before they could imagine what was become of me. However," says the Knight, "if Captain Sentry will make one with us to-morrow night, and if you will both of you call upon me about four o'clock, that we may be at the house before it is full, I will have my own coach in readiness to attend you, for John tells me he has got the fore wheels mended."

The Captain, who did not fail to meet me there at the appointed hour, bid Sir Roger fear nothing, for that he had put on the same sword which he made use of at the battle of Steenkirk. Sir Roger's servants, and among the rest my old friend the butler, had, I found, provided themselves with good oaken plants to attend their master upon this occasion. When he had placed him in his coach, with myself at his left hand, the Captain before him, and his butler at the head of his footmen in the rear, we convoyed him in safety to the playhouse, where, after having marched up the entry in good order, the Captain and I went in with him, and seated him betwixt us in the pit. As soon as the house was full, and the candles lighted, my old friend stood up and looked about him with that pleasure which a mind seasoned with humanity naturally feels in itself, at the sight of a multitude of people who seem pleased with one another, and partake of the same common entertainment. I could not but fancy to myself, as the old man stood up in the middle of the pit, that he made a very proper centre to a tragic audience.

Upon the entering of Pyrrhus, the Knight told me that he did not believe the King of France himself had a better strut. I was, indeed, very attentive to my old friend's remarks, because I looked upon them as a piece of natural criticism; and was well pleased to hear him, at the conclusion of almost every scene, telling me that he could not imagine how the play would end. One while he appeared much concerned for Andromache; and a little

while after as much for Hermione; and was extremely puzzled to think what would become of Pyrrhus.

When Sir Roger saw Andromache's obstinate refusal to her lover's importunities, he whispered me in the ear, that he was sure she would never have him; to which he added, with a more than ordinary vehemence, "You can't imagine, Sir, what 'tis to have to do with a widow." Upon Pyrrhus' his threatening afterwards to leave her, the Knight shook his head, and muttered to himself, "Ay, do if you can." This part dwelt so much upon my friend's imagination, that at the close of the third act, as I was thinking of something else, he whispered in my ear, "These widows, Sir, are the most perverse creatures in the world. But pray," says he, "you that are a critic, is this play according to your dramatic rules, as you call them? Should your people in tragedy always talk to be understood? Why, there is not a single sentence in this play that I do not know the meaning of."

The fourth act very luckily began before I had time to give the old gentleman an answer: "Well," says the Knight, sitting down with great satisfaction, "I suppose we are now to see Hector's ghost." He then renewed his attention, and, from time to time, fell a praising the widow. He made, indeed, a little mistake as to one of her pages, whom at his first entering he took for Astyanax; but he quickly set himself right in that particular, though, at the same time, he owned he should have been very glad to have seen the little boy, "who," says he, "must needs be a very fine child by the account that is given of him."

Upon Hermione's going off with a menace to Pyrrhus, the audience gave a loud clap, to which Sir Roger added, "On my word, a notable young baggage!" As there was a very remarkable silence and stillness in the audience during the whole action, it was natural for them to take the opportunity of these intervals between the acts to express their opinion of the players and of their respective parts.

Sir Roger hearing a cluster of them praise Orestes, struck in with them, and told them that he thought his friend Pylades was a very sensible man; as they were afterwards applauding Pyrrhus, Sir Roger put in a second time: "And let me tell you," says he, "though he speaks but little, I like the old fellow in whiskers as well as any of them." Captain Sentry seeing two or three wags, who sat near us, lean with an attentive ear towards Sir Roger, and fearing lest they should smoke the Knight, plucked him by the elbow, and whispered something in his ear, that lasted till the opening of the fifth act.

The Knight was wonderfully attentive to the account which Orestes gives of Pyrrhus his death, and at the conclusion of it, told me it was such a bloody piece of work that he was glad it was not done upon the stage. Seeing afterwards Orestes in his raving fit, he grew more than ordinary serious, and took occasion to moralize (in his way) upon an evil conscience, adding, that Orestes, in his madness, looked as if he saw something. As we were the first that came into the house, so we were the last that went out of it; being resolved to have a clear passage for our old friend, whom we did not care to venture among the jostling of the crowd. Sir Roger went out fully satisfied with his entertainment, and we guarded him to his lodgings in the same manner that we brought him to the playhouse; being highly pleased, for my own part, not only with the performance of the excellent piece which had been presented, but with the satisfaction which it had given to the good old man.

THE SPECTATOR CLUB

Sir Richard Steele (bap. 12 March 1672 – 1 September 1729) was an Irish writer and politician, remembered as co-founder, with his friend Joseph Addison, of the magazine *The Spectator*.

Steele was born in Dublin, Ireland in March 1672 to Richard Steele, an attorney, and Elinor Symes his sister Katherine was born the previous year.

Making his streame run slow.

And all the foule which in his flood did dwell

Gan flock about these twaine, that did excel 120

The rest, so far as Cynthia doth shend

The lesser starres. So they, enrangèd well,

Did on those two attend,

And their best service lend

Against their wedding day, which was not long: 125

Sweete Themmes! runne softly, till I end my Song.

At length they all to mery London came,

To mery London, my most kyndly Nurse,

That to me gave this Lifes first native sourse,

Though from another place I take my name, 130

An house of auncient fame:

There when they came, whereas those bricky towres

The which on Themmes brode agèd backe doe ryde,

Where now the studious Lawyers have their bowers,

There whylome wont the Templer Knights to byde, 135

Till they decayd through pride:

Next whereunto there standes a stately place,

Where oft I gaynèd giftes and goodly grace

Of that great Lord, which therein wont to dwell,

Whose want too well now feeles my freendles case; 140

But ah! here fits not well

Olde woes, but joyes, to tell

Against the Brydale daye, which is not long:

Sweete Themmes! runne softly, till I end my Song.

Though at times he plays the narrative role of an anti-hero, he is still commonly understood to be the antagonist of the epic. However, the true nature of his role in the poem has been the subject of much notoriety and scholarly debate. While some scholars, like the critic and writer C. S. Lewis, interpret the poem as a genuine Christian morality tale, other critics, like William Empson, view it as a more ambiguous work, and Milton's complex characterisation of Satan plays a big part in that perceived ambiguity.

Adam

Adam is the first human created by God. Through initially alone, Adam demands a mate from God. Considered God's prized creation, Adam, along with his wife, rule over all the creatures of the world and reside in the Garden of Eden. He is more intelligent and curious about external ideas than Eve. He is completely infatuated with Eve, which while pure in and of itself, eventually contributes to his reasons for joining Eve in disobedience to God.

As opposed to the Biblical Adam, this version of Adam is given a glimpse of the future of mankind (this includes a synopsis of stories from the Old and New Testaments), by the angel Michael, before he has to leave Paradise.

Eve

Eve is the second human created by God, taken from one of Adam's ribs and shaped into a female form of Adam. In her innocence, she is the model of a good wife, graceful and submissive to Adam. Though happy, she longs for knowledge and, more specifically, self-knowledge. Her first act in existence is to turn away from Adam and look at and ponder her own reflection. Eve is extremely beautiful and thoroughly in love with Adam, though may feel suffocated by his constant presence. One day, she convinces Adam that it would be good for them to split up and work different

There will the river whispering run
Warm'd by thy eyes, more than the sun;
And there the 'enamour'd fish will stay,
Begging themselves they may betray.

When thou wilt swim in that live bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will amorously to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him.

If thou, to be so seen, be'st loth,
By sun or moon, thou dark'nest both,
And if myself have leave to see,
I need not their light having thee.

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
And cut their legs with shells and weeds,
Or treacherously poor fish beset,
With strangling snare, or windowy net.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks out-wrest;
Or curious traitors, sleeve-silk flies,
Bewitch poor fishes' wand'ring eyes.

For thee, thou need'st no such deceit,
For thou thyself art thine own bait:
That fish, that is not catch'd thereby,
Alas, is wiser far than I.

While the poet struggles to invent words, the goddess of poetry, the Muse called him a fool but advised him to look within and write as passions flow and erupt.

Overall summary

Astrophel and Stella tracks the development of a love affair. Over the course of the sequence of poems, the protagonist and narrator Astrophel falls in love with the beautiful Stella, a woman who is virtuous, intelligent, and his idealized partner in life. Most of the sonnets consist of Astrophel as the speaker and Stella as the recipient of his speeches. Because Astrophel is the "author" of the sonnet sequence, we can perceive his inner thoughts and emotions but not much of Stella's. Stella's thoughts and personality are revealed to us only through her actions and occasional speeches to Astrophel. The sonnet sequence would be very different if Sidney had provided a more obvious indication of Stella's feelings. As it is, we partake mainly in just one side of the romance.

Although she initially does not return his affection, Stella tries to be kind to Astrophel, or at least, Astrophel believes that she is trying to be kind to him. Although she does not show him any particular favor in the first thirty or so sonnets, Stella never blatantly snubs him. Eventually Stella marries another man, a fact which Astrophel discovers in the middle of the sequence. Stella is extremely unhappy in her marriage, and Astrophel is even more attracted to her because of her personal sacrifice in the marriage.

Stella eventually begins to return Astrophel's affection, but she never is overcome by her passion for him, something which Astrophel is unable to avoid doing. Near the end of the sonnet sequence, Astrophel attempts to coerce her into making love with him despite her marriage vows. He even steals a kiss from her while she is sleeping. Stella realizes that, even though she loves Astrophel, the affair cannot continue if Astrophel needs his passion to be consummated. As a result, Stella ends the relationship.

The idea of the self-perpetuating farm with a self-reliant farm family became a romantic throwback that blossomed in the minds and hearts of the sensitive Romantics along with the emergence of large cities. Simple country folk came to symbolize nature itself, and the pastoral image became a fixture, hoisted to near worship status in the next century by the Romantic Movement.

Blest, who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away,
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day,

To Pope's young starry-eyed speaker, the farmer represents the epitome of a satisfied life. Such an imagined farmer with his supreme health of body and utter peace of mind remains nearly incapable of stress. His days pass quickly, quietly, and soothingly because his nerves are untaxed by labor that would cause the heartache and anxiety of uncertainty.

In the mind of Pope's speaker, the farming life represents an earthly paradise, with its pastoral setting of fields blooming with the farm family's food and drink and trees offering them shade in summer and fuel in winter.

Sound sleep by night; study and ease,
Together mixed; sweet recreation;
And innocence, which most does please,
With meditation.

At night, the farmer can rest peacefully. In leisure hours, he remains free to study as he chooses and take pleasure in wholesome activities. He can complete his day labor without molestation and is allowed hours for quiet meditation.

The pope - The head of the Roman Catholic Church and a powerful political figure in the Europe of Faustus's day. The pope serves as both a source of amusement for the play's Protestant audience and a symbol of the religious faith that Faustus has rejected.

Emperor Charles V - The most powerful monarch in Europe, whose court Faustus visits.

Knight - A German nobleman at the emperor's court. The knight is skeptical of Faustus's power, and Faustus makes antlers sprout from his head to teach him a lesson. The knight is further developed and known as Benvolio in B-text versions of *Doctor Faustus*; Benvolio seeks revenge on Faustus and plans to murder him.

Bruno - A candidate for the papacy, supported by the emperor. Bruno is captured by the pope and freed by Faustus. Bruno appears only in B-text versions of *Doctor Faustus*.

Duke of Vanholt - A German nobleman whom Faustus visits.

Martino and Frederick - Friends of Benvolio who reluctantly join his attempt to kill Faustus. Martino and Frederick appear only in B-text versions of *Doctor Faustus*.

The story of the play is divisible into four clear cut acts

1. Faustus's early life and his decision to give himself over to the magical studies
 2. The signing of the terrible contract with the Devil
 3. Faustus's enjoyment of his powers and his exploits in the various capitals of Europe.
 4. His remorse (feeling sorry for doing wrong) and last agony.
- Play opens with chorus speech-gives necessary exposition. Faustus and his circumstantial are briefly introduced. Faustus is a profound scholar yet he is poor. He is dissatisfied with his present studies and want to study magic.

Scene 8

Robin the ostler, or stablehand, and his friend Rafe have stolen a cup from a tavern. They are pursued by a vintner (or wine-maker), who demands that they return the cup. They claim not to have it, and then Robin conjures up Mephistophilis, which makes the vintner flee. Mephistophilis is not pleased to have been summoned for a prank, and he threatens to turn the two into an ape and a dog. The two friends treat what they have done as a joke, and Mephistophilis leaves in a fury, saying that he will go to join Faustus in Turkey.

Scene 9

The events described in the first two paragraphs of this summary occur only in the B text of Doctor Faustus, in Act IV, scenes i–ii. The A text omits the events described in the first two paragraphs but resumes with the events described immediately after them.

At the court of the emperor, two gentlemen, Martino and Frederick, discuss the imminent arrival of Bruno and Faustus. Martino remarks that Faustus has promised to conjure up Alexander the Great, the famous conqueror. The two of them wake another gentleman, Benvolio, and tell him to come down and see the new arrivals, but Benvolio declares that he would rather watch the action from his window, because he has a hangover.

Faustus comes before the emperor, who thanks him for having freed Bruno from the clutches of the pope. Faustus acknowledges the gratitude and then says that he stands ready to fulfill any wish that the emperor might have. Benvolio, watching from above, remarks to himself that Faustus looks nothing like what he would expect a conjurer to look like.

The emperor tells Faustus that he would like to see Alexander the Great and his lover. Faustus tells him that he cannot produce their actual bodies but can create spirits resembling them. A knight present in the court

Higgins, seeing that Alfred has brought his daughter her luggage, asks him why he would do that if he wanted to bring Liza back home. In not too subtle language, Alfred says that he does not mind if Liza becomes Higgins's prostitute so long as he gets some money out of it, too. He asks for five pounds. He adds that his life is very hard because he is one of the "undeserving poor."

Higgins, who finds this character delightful, offers him ten pounds, but Alfred takes only five, saying that ten is too much and might make him feel so prudent that he would want to save the money. Five pounds is just enough for a spree for himself and his "missus." Pickering says that he should marry his missus. Alfred replies that he is willing, but the missus likes being unmarried because it means that he has to be nicer to her and give her presents.

Liza enters wearing a stylish Japanese kimono, now that she is clean from her bath. She asks her father if he recognizes her, and Pickering and Higgins express surprise that she has cleaned up so well. Higgins invites Alfred to come back, saying that he would like his brother the clergyman to talk with him. Alfred makes a quick escape, however, and Higgins explains to Eliza that he said that so that her father would not return anytime soon.

Mrs. Pearce announces that the new clothes have come for Eliza to try on, and she rushes out excitedly. Pickering and Higgins remark about how difficult their job will be.

Act III

A few months later, Higgins's mother (Mrs. Higgins) is writing letters in her drawing room when she is interrupted by her son. She scolds him for turning up during her "at-home day," the day when she receives guests. Mrs. Higgins claims that her son scares off her guests.

Higgins explains his bet with Pickering over Eliza and says that she is coming to the house to try out her accent. Mrs. and Miss Eynsford Hill

that, as the first-born, he would have been named after his father, General Moncrieff. Jack examines the army lists and discovers that his father's name – and hence his own real name—was in fact Ernest. Pretence was reality all along. As the happy couples embrace—Jack and Gwendolen, Algernon and Cecily, and even Dr. Chasuble and Miss Prism—Lady Bracknell complains to her newfound relative: "My nephew, you seem to be displaying signs of triviality." "On the contrary, Aunt Augusta", he replies, "I've now realised for the first time in my life the vital Importance of being Earnest."

Oliver Goldsmith – The Vicar of Wakefield

The Vicar of Wakefield is a novel by Irish author Oliver Goldsmith. It was written in 1761 and 1762, and published in 1766, and was one of the most popular and widely read 18th-century novels among Victorians. The novel is mentioned in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Jane Austen's *Emma*, Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* and *David Copperfield*, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Sarah Grand's *The Heavenly Twins*, Charlotte Brontë's *The Professor* and *Villette*, Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* and in Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, as well as his *Dichtung und Wahrheit*.

Character List

the vicar

-The protagonist and narrator of the novel, the vicar is virtuous, intelligent, moral, and religious. Though he has great pride in his family, he does not possess much worldly wisdom. He is often deceived by the appearances and behavior of those around him. He has a difficult time with the many misfortunes his family suffers, but learns the value of fortitude by the novel's end. He is sometimes referred to as Dr. Primrose.

surroundings, but notices that the traveler seems heartbroken. As he tries to convince the traveler to forget about his earthly love, the hermit realizes that the traveler is in fact a woman. The woman then tells her story, about how her father once tried to marry her to all the worthwhile suitors in the land, while she loved only a poor but wise man named Edwin. Eventually, a dejected Edwin left to die in solitude, and she now seeks a place to die as he did. The hermit then joyously reveals that he is in fact the very Edwin, and the lovers reunite.

The vicar notes that Sophia is taken with the ballad. Suddenly, they hear a gunshot nearby, and Sophia leaps into Mr. Burchell's arms for protection. A moment later, the chaplain appears, having shot a blackbird. After asking pardon, the chaplain sits with them and flirts with Sophia.

Deborah whispers her approval to the vicar, noting that Sophia has potentially made a "conquest" as Olivia had with the squire (40). The chaplain tells them that the squire intends to throw a ball for the girls on the following night, and then asks Sophia if she will grant him her first dance. However, she refuses, saying that she should grant her first dance to Mr. Burchell. To the vicar's surprise, the young man politely refuses to attend.

Chapter IX

Squire Thornhill brings two fashionable ladies - Lady Blarney and Miss Carolina Wilelmina Amelia Skeggs, though their names are not provided until later - to visit the vicar's family. The party convenes outside to practice some country dances. When they realize they lack sufficient female partners, the family invites the Miss Flamboroughs, two neighboring girls, to join them.

Afterwards, everyone converses over an elegant supper. The vicar notes that his daughters and wife are impressed by the "high life, and high lived company" of the two rich ladies (42). He is concerned that his family will eventually seem ridiculous and pretentious by mixing with a

After George leaves, the vicar sets off for his own home. Along the way, he stops at a public-house for a drink, and converses with the affable innkeeper, who tells him how loathed the squire is by his tenants in the area. While they talk, the landlord's wife enters, complaining about a female guest who continues to stay there even though she has no money. The vicar hears the girl pleading for pity, and realizes it is Olivia. He rushes to her, finding her in a wretched state, and forgives her.

Olivia tells her story. It was indeed Squire Thornhill who abducted her. It turns out that the fashionable ladies were actually ill-bred tramps from town, who were acting as decoys to get the vicar's permission to send Olivia and Sophia to London. Mr. Burchell's letter - which was *actually* insulting the reputation of these ladies, and not of the Primrose girls - scared them off, which is why the fake appointment to London spots never went through.

Olivia soon after married Squire Thornhill in a secret, Catholic ceremony, but was then removed to a type of brothel where other women lived. She learned soon enough that the squire had married eight other women in a similar manner. Realizing how some of the women had acclimated to their lives as prostitutes, she confronted the squire, who threatened to give her to a friend if she did not behave. She then fled the house, and begged passage on a stage-coach that brought her finally to the inn where the vicar found her.

Chapter XXII

The vicar and Olivia depart for home, but he leaves her at a nearby inn so he can prepare the family for her return. However, he arrives to find his home violently aflame. The family is distraught outside, with the two youngest boys trapped in the house. The vicar burst inside and rescues them.

The family is amazed by their sudden loss, but are happy to be alive and safe. Nobody has been hurt save the vicar, whose arm was scorched

and Sophia even higher. However, the futile attempts of Mrs. Primrose and the children to ride the horses to church on a Sunday morning have a somewhat humbling effect on the family. The Michaelmas Eve celebration of the next day presents a second opportunity for the Primrose family to associate with Lady Blarney and Miss Skeggs. As a result of this encounter, Mrs. Primrose suggests that the colt be sold immediately to buy a horse.

Moses is sent to the fair for this purpose but returns, not with a horse, but with green spectacles. When Burchell expresses disapproval of the girls' visit to town, Mrs. Primrose expels him from the house. The Vicar, now approving the proposed London trip for his daughters, resolves to sell the remaining horse himself, but he, like Moses, returns home without horse or money. At home he finds more misfortune, for a malicious letter from Burchell to Lady Blarney and Miss Skeggs, a copy of which the family find the next morning, has cancelled his daughters' intended excursion. Burchell, appearing on the morrow, reluctantly confesses his guilt.

After expelling the alleged scoundrel, the Vicar sermonizes on Guilt and Shame. The attention of the family is now focused on persuading the Squire to marry Olivia. A family portrait falls short of being a successful undertaking, since the neighbors ridicule its enormous size and envy the Squire's being portrayed therein. Even the suggestion that Olivia may marry Farmer Williams appears only questionably successful in arousing the Squire's interest. Olivia promises to marry Williams if the Squire fails to propose by a specified date.

The family seems content with the prospects of her marriage to Williams but is aroused from complacency by the announcement that Olivia has been taken away by a stranger fitting the Squire's description. The Vicar, determined to find her, goes to the estate of the Squire, who leads him to believe that Burchell has taken her away. At Wells, where Olivia was reported to be seen, the Vicar falls ill but after three weeks is able to return home. He meets a company of strolling players, with one of whom he is invited to the home of a gentleman. Reaching the

Murdstones. The two make up, however, for Clara does not wish to fight. The sound of a carriage signals an end to the night.

David's stay at home becomes completely miserable, and the Murdstones, Miss Murdstone in particular, do not hide their eagerness to have him leave. Miss Murdstone even keeps a calendar and counts the days until he must return to Salem House. David knows that simply his being in the room with the Murdstones causes his mother great stress, so he tries to avoid them. This leads to them rebuking him for having a "sullen" attitude. Thus, he is forced to sit with them, afraid of even moving for fear of being reproached or even beaten. The day of his departure arrives none too soon. As he is driving away in the coach, he hears his mother call to him. He looks back and sees her holding up his baby brother, not a hair on her head even stirring. This is the last memory of her he will have.

David's birthday comes soon. He is called to the parlor, and he goes eagerly, expecting a package, but instead Mrs. Creakle informs him that his mother has died. He experiences the deepest, most sincere sorrow that he has ever known. The only advantage is that he gets more respect from the boys as a result of this tragedy. He goes home for the funeral and is taken to the funeral parlor by Mr. Omer, a jolly, fat man whose family is quite happy and loving, so much so that David can only look at them in wonder. It is there that he learns that the baby died as well, making him despair even more. He is fitted for his mourning suit and then brought back home, where he finds Mr. Murdstone in a melancholy, almost angry mood, Miss Murdstone controlling and detached, and Peggotty, who has been staying up with his mother's body all night, absolutely distraught.

After the funeral, David gratefully finds himself completely neglected by the Murdstones and is happy to have permission to go to Yarmouth with Peggotty, who has been given a month's notice of her release by Mr. Murdstone. On the carriage ride, Mr. Barkis is constantly flirting with Peggotty, nudging her and asking if she is "pretty

warns Traddles not to loan the Micawbers any money or even his name. Tommy replies that he already has done so and that Mr. Micawber has already taken care of it. However, Mr. Micawber later gives David a letter saying that he has not taken care of it yet.

Steerforth arrives just after everyone has left. He tells David that he has been sailing outside of Yarmouth. He replies with disgust when David tells him that Tommy was there, which David finds offensive. David soon forgets about this issue because Steerforth gives him a letter from Peggotty saying that Mr. Barkis is dying. David decides that he will visit them, but Steerforth convinces him to go to his home first.

David spends the day with Mrs. Steerforth and Miss Dartle, who seems to believe that he is the reason for Steerforth's long absence. Miss Dartle is disturbed to learn that David had not seen Steerforth until the previous night. She also begins to worry that Steerforth and his mother will start fighting which, due to their similar stubbornness, would lead to a huge ordeal. However, Mrs. Steerforth says that she and her son would never fight because they are too devoted to one another. Finally, David takes his leave of the family. Steerforth makes him promise that if anything happens, he will always remember Steerforth at his best. David's last vision of him is his sleeping figure, and the adult David writes that he wishes he could have kept Steerforth that way forever to prevent the following events from happening.

When David first arrives at Yarmouth, he visits Mr. Omer once more, who tells him that Little Emily has not been herself lately. She seems very unsettled, as though she wants something more. He also mentions that Martha, Emily's friend, has gone missing. David then goes to Peggotty's house, where he encounters Mr. Peggotty and Emily in the kitchen, both very distraught. Mr. Peggotty claims that Mr. Barkis will die with the receding tide. Just as David goes to see him, Mr. Barkis exclaims, "Barkis is willin'!" With that, he fulfills Mr. Peggotty's prediction and dies with the ebbing tide.

committed. These include forcing Mr. Wickfield into business deals when he was not capable of making them, forging signatures, fudging numbers in accounts, and so on. As Mr. Micawber is reading this list, Uriah finally abandons his humble demeanor and begins insulting everyone, especially David, saying that David always acted proud and conceited toward Uriah. Uriah's lack of power in the present situation, combined with his mother's pleas for him to "be 'umble," finally force Uriah to comply with their demands to get their property back. Miss Betsey also reveals that Uriah caused her own financial ruin, and she gets her property back as well. With the issue of Uriah Heep now settled, Mr. and Mrs. Micawber reconcile. They decide to go to Australia after fixing their relationship with Mrs. Micawber's family.

The older David again lingers on his memories, recalling the circumstances of his child-wife's death. He recalls how he and Dora used to talk about what they would do when she got better and all of the places from their time of courtship that they would revisit. Sadly, however, one day Dora asks to see Agnes. She reveals to David that she knows that she will not get better. He refuses to say it himself, but he knows that it is true. The last time he speaks to Dora, she tells him that she was too young to marry him but that she loves him very much for loving her the way he has. Agnes finally goes up to be with Dora while David sits downstairs with Jip, who is whining to go upstairs. Suddenly, Jip dies at David's feet, and soon after, Agnes comes down to let him know that Dora has passed away as well.

David moves past the sorrowful memories with difficulty. He goes on to recount the meeting of Miss Betsey, Agnes, and Traddles in Canterbury. Traddles discovers that he can regain all of Miss Betsey's property as well as Mr. Wickfield's money, and Agnes decides to rent the house and open a school to keep her and her father financially stable. David, meanwhile, decides that he will go abroad after his wife's death, but before he leaves, Miss Betsey takes him to a hospital and a funeral. She reveals that her husband, who has been dragging money out of her,

he says he will tell the story of his eight futuristic days. The narrator feels he is unable to communicate adequately the TT's storytelling ability, though he transcribes his words verbatim.

Chapter 3:

The TT (now narrating the story) shows his audience the Time Machine, now in slight disrepair, though it still works. (Description of his journey will be recounted in present tense.) That morning, he uses it and quickly jumps ahead over five hours. He gives it a second run and watches the world around him as the advance of time continues to speed up. After a while, the laboratory disappears--he assumes by destruction--though he remains on the same hill in the open air. He watches trees and buildings rise and fall, and his pace soon rises to over one year for every minute of his existence. He looks forward to seeing more of the developments of civilization he witnesses, such as great buildings and lush environments. Though it is not a problem while he travels at such high speed, he worries about colliding with some substance when he stops.

He finally does stop, and he and the machine are flung through the air and land in a garden during a hail-storm. He sees a huge winged statue of white marble (which he later calls the White Sphinx) in the distance through the hail. After the hail stops, he looks at the statue and worries about what might have befallen mankind. He sees other huge buildings and panics, and when the sky clears he feels vulnerable. As he attempts to readjust the Time Machine, it turns over and strikes him.

Before he mounts the machine, however, his courage returns. The TT notices robed figures in a nearby house who are watching him. Some run toward him, and one approaches him. The creature is small, wears a purple tunic and sandals, and strikes the TT as beautiful but frail. Observing the creature's calm lack of fear, the TT regains his confidence and lets go of the machine.

quiet, and the Editor implies he does not believe the story. The Medical Man asks where the TT got the withered white flowers he has put upon the table; the TT insists that Weena put them in his pocket. The TT leads the men to the Time Machine, now slightly damaged and dirty. He says goodbye to his guests.

The narrator stays up at night thinking about the TT's story, unsure if it is true. He goes to the laboratory the next day and touches the Time Machine's lever. The machine shakes. He asks the TT if his story was true. He promises it was, and says he will prove it in half an hour when he's done working on the machine. He leaves, and the narrator realizes he has to meet someone soon. As he goes into the laboratory to tell the TT, there is a gust of wind and some odd sounds, and neither the TT nor the Time Machine is present. When a servant tells him he has not seen the TT outside, the narrator understands he has traveled into time again. He waits for him a while longer, but even three years later, the TT has yet to return to the present.

The narrator wonders if the TT went into the past or the future, and where his adventures may have taken him. While the TT believed mankind's progress turned out to be destructive, the narrator believes human civilization may still do some good as it matures. The narrator also chooses to view the future as largely unknown. He now owns the two white flowers from the future--proof, he says, that "even when mind and strength had gone, gratitude and a mutual tenderness still lived on in the heart of man."

*******UGTRB-ENGLISH-UNIT-2-END*******

UG TRB

ENGLISH

(Competitive Exam)

(UNIT-3)

STUDY MATERIALS

William Shakespeare

- Shakespeare, the Bard of Avon "was not for an age but for all time".
- He was born at Stratford-upon-Avon. (1564-1616)
- He was the son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden.
- His plays reveal his familiarity with Latin and French, ancient and modern History, philosophical speculation and continental fiction.
- Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway 8 years his senior.
- During the great plague (1592-93), when the theatres were closed, he wrote non-dramatic poems such as "Venus and Adonis" and 'The Rape of Lucrece".
- He was friendly with Earl of Southampton to whom he dedicated his poems and who had been identified as the noble youth addressed in 'The sonnets".
- When the theatres opened, he became a partner in Lord chamberlain's dramatic company performing at 'The Globe" and "The black friars".

- King James in 1603, the Lord Chamberlain's company passed under royal patronage and became the King's men.
- He died in 1616. Before his death he had written 37 plays and 154 sonnets. His 37 plays can be classified as comedies, tragedies, histories, Roman plays and the romances or the last plays.

Important comedies

1. A mid summer Night's Dream, 2. As you like it, 3. Twelfth Night, 4. Much Ado about no thing, 5. The merchant of Venice.

Four great Tragedies:

1. Hamlet, 2. Othello, 3. Macbeth, 4. King Lear.

The roman plays

1. Julius Caesar, 2. Antony and Cleopatra, 3. Coriolanus
- The fool or the clown plays an integral part in his plays. To satisfy the illiterate ground lings he introduced comic characters in his plays. The fool puns on words there fore he is called a fun-maker.
 - Famous fools of Shakespeare are 'Fester' in 'Twelfth night', "Touch stone" in 'As you like it' and the 'Fool' in 'King Lear'.
 - Clowns:- 'Trinculo' in 'The Tempest' the porter in 'Macbeth', The clown in 'Antony and Cleopatra' are lesser fools.
 - The women in tragedies can be divided into 2 categories. 1. Cardelia, Ophelia and Desdemona are innocent women, 2. Goneril Regan, Lady Macbeth and Cressida are wicked and Cruel.

1. Shakespearean Theatre and Audience

A permanent playhouse was not set up in England before the year 1576 although many plays had been acted for several generations previous to that year.

During the years 1570-1575 there was always a quarrel between the players and the Lord Mayor as well as the Aldermen of the city of London and consequently he built a theatre at Shoreditch, by the year 1592 two more playhouses came into existence namely, *the Curtain* and *the Rose* near Southwark Cathedral. The external measurement of the *Fortune Theatre* where most of Shakespeare's plays were composed to be acted was only eighty feet square and was erected in 1600.

Shakespeare's plays were mostly staged at the **Globe** and **Black Friars** as Shakespeare was mostly connected with them. The typical Elizabethan theatre was a wooden structure, hexagonal outside and round within. The stage and the boxes by the walls were covered. The rest of the theatre was open to the sky. The plays were staged by daylight. The stage was divided into four parts. The front stage projected far into auditorium. This part of the stage served as street of battlefield or garden and was open to the sky. The back stage was the part behind the pillars. It served as a large room, a palace hall, an office or a tavern as required. The walls of this part of the stage were hung with tapestry, **black for tragedy and blue for comedy**.

At the back of the two side walls were the entrance and the exit for the actors. There was a screen in inner stage which served as the bed room scene in "Othello" and in "Macbeth". It also served as Juliet's tomb, the witches' cave in "Macbeth" and as Prospero's cell in "The Tempest". Over the inner stage was the balcony or the upper stage. It served as the window in Shylock's house from which Jessica threw the casket onto the street. It also served as Cleopatra's monument to which the dying Antony was raised to kiss Cleopatra in the farewell.

The audiences were made up of the understanding men or the groundlings in the pit and those in the galleries around very much like the galleries in a modern circus. The rich used the boxes while the young gallants sat on seats provided at the edge of the stage itself. There was no curtain for the Elizabethan stage and very little of movable scenery. A scene therefore began with the entrance of the actors and ended with their exit. The dead bodies had to be carried off the stage in a funeral procession. For example in "Julius Caesar" Antony and others carry off the dead body of Caesar.

Hamlet drags away the body of Polonius from the stage. At the end of comedies, generally, and particularly in "Much Ado About Nothing" orders were given to the Pipers to strike a tune and all exeunt dancing. The fact that at the end of every scene the players walked off the stage made the scenes end peacefully. A scene could not be worked to a crisis.

Two other characteristics of the Shakespearean stage deserve to be referred to. There was no painted back drop. The playwrights compensated this lack with descriptive passages poetic in appeal. This also helped quick changes of scenes. In "Antony and Cleopatra", for instance, there are as many as forty two scenes flitting all around the Mediterranean coast. This also helped a more rapid action acted in a modern play. In spite of complicated plots the Elizabethan play could be staged in two hours.

One other significant fact about Elizabethan theatre that needs to be mentioned was that women's parts were played by boys. This explains why Shakespeare's plays do not contain many women. In the tragedies they remain mostly in the background and some of the women characters Portia, Nerissa, Jessica, Viola, Rosalind appear in the disguise of men. It is difficult, however, to see

how boy actors could have done full justice to women characters like Lady Macbeth or Cleopatra.

Of Shakespeare, his theatre and his audience it could truly be said:

"The Drama's laws, the drama's patron's give.

For we that live to please, must please to live".

Shakespeare's plays have been conditioned a great deal by the stage that he wrote for and the world that he lived in. The Elizabethan audiences crave for noise and outcry, for pomp and pageantry and Shakespeare provided them with plenty of it in every one of his plays. They liked broad jests and puns and word-jugglery. Shakespeare did not hesitate to let them have their fill of the same. Shakespeare's pre-eminent consideration was success on the stage. Shakespeare quite often wrote down to the playgoers and gave them what they wanted. The people were generally crude and rough. They came to the theatre to have a laugh at the antics of the clown, the discomfiture of the pompous or the rough and tumble of tavern brawls. They enjoyed scenes of bloodshed and violence. They wanted a laugh even in the middle of a tragedy. Shakespeare therefore had to bring in *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* as the grave diggers in "Hamlet", the drunken *porter* in "Macbeth", the *jester* in "Othello" and the *fool* in "King Lear". Shakespeare also brought in a wrestling match in "As You Like It", the rapier duels in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet", the sword fight in "Macbeth". He had to provide good songs and singers in his plays. The Elizabethan audiences were all superstitious. They believed fully in ghosts, witches and fairies. They also believed in supernatural happenings as in "Julius Caesar".

The average Elizabethan went to the theatre for an escape from sordid realities of life into the world of romance and laughter. Shakespeare, on the wings of his

imagination, transported his audience into such a world. Middleton Murry in his book on Shakespeare gives us detailed description of the Elizabethan audience: "Nearly every country gentleman great or small went up to London to read a little law at one of the Inns of Court to equip him for his duties as Justice of the Peace and manager of his own estates. They were the staples of the better class audience of the players". Murry also refers to "the chief nuisance of the stage was the gallant on the stage".

The audience with which Shakespeare had to come to terms was not an audience of aristocrats but of the common folk. If they had a fault at all, it was that of uncritical catholicity of tastes. It was in fact the pit that above all demanded the poetic drama as well as horseplay mingled with vulgar wit. Bradley concludes in his Oxford lecture on the Shakespearean theatre as follows: "We may describe Shakespeare's practice in broad and general terms by saying that he neither resisted the wishes of his audience nor gratified them without reserve. He accepted the type of drama that he found and developed it without altering its fundamental character. And in the same way, in particular matters, he gave the audience what it wanted, but in doing so gave it what it never dreamed of".

2. Shakespearean Fools and Clowns

The fool or the clown plays an integral part in most of Shakespeare's Plays. In "Macbeth" we have the drunken porter at the gate. His unconscious wit adds to the tenseness of the drama. Among Shakespeare's fools, the best known are Touchstone and Feste and the fool in 'King Lear'. In Shakespeare, there are also the clowns who are unintentionally funny-like Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream", like Dogberry and Verges in "Much Ado About Nothing". As pointed out by Garden, the true extremes of clowning were the rustic fool and the court Jester. All the varieties

are the mixtures of the two. "They were there to make the company or the audience laugh".

The Elizabethan audience, to be sure, was very fond of being tickled by the jokes of the clown. Shakespeare had to comply with the tastes. Shakespeare had to write a part for Will Kempe in his plays. He was the original Dogberry in "Much Ado", and Peter in "Romeo and Juliet". He probably took the part of Launce, Touchstone, Feste and of the grave-digger in "Hamlet". Shakespeare's clown was, therefore, written with one eye on Kempe as Moliere's clowns were created for Scaramouch. Shakespeare's clowns however, were superior to those of other playwrights of his day, not only in their wit and humour, but also in the fact that they were human beings. It may be the clown or the fool is a direct descendant of the devil or the Vice, the fun makers in the morality plays. There is also something of the court fool or jester in Shakespeare's fools. Olivia in Twelfth Night justifies the privileges of the fool saying that there was no harm in an avowed fool. Feste himself glorifies the fool with the words that he wears not motley in his brain.

He further remarks 'Better a witty fool than a foolish wit'. Viola also appreciates Feste in her comment. "This fellow is wise enough to play the fool: and to do that well, needs a kind of wit; Palmor in his criticism caps Viola's comment with the words "He will see things as they are, but without malice". Shakespeare's fools and clowns may be classified according to Garden as those who play with or who are played with, by words. Touchstone and Feste come under the first category, Dogberry and Verges and the Hempen homespun in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" come under the second.

Shakespeare's fools generally appear as servants of principal characters. Touchstone is the servant of the Duke in "As You Like it". Feste is a dependant of

Olivia. The fool is invariably a lover of creature comforts. Launcelot Gobbo complains that he is famished in the Jews household. Feste is seen scrounging for money. Sir John Falstaff and Sir Toby Belch are drunkards and big eaters. They are also braggarts and cowards like Sir John and his ilk. The clowns are also shown as indulging in pranks. They enjoy baiting as seen from the baiting of Malvolio by Feste and others. The clowns also indulge in vulgar jokes and word jugglery. This sometimes leads to sheer nonsensical talk as indulged in by Feste and the fool in "King Lear".

It is most pathetic when Lear remarks about his fool:

Poor Fool and knave, I have one part in my heart
That's sorry yet for these."

The most remarkable Fool in Shakespeare's plays is the Fool in "King Lear". He possesses considerable wit. Touchstone stands second amongst the Fools of Shakespeare, probably he talks more like a learned and wise person than as a fool.

It is through the lips of the Fool that sometimes Shakespeare speaks and expresses his own opinion on certain matters. Most of the Fools in Shakespeare are the wisest persons in spite of their pretensions of stupidity or imbecility. The fool as stated already, plays an integral and significant function in Shakespeare's plays. He adds spice to the comedy by his humour and foolery. He provides dramatic relief as well as heightens the intensity of the tragic scenes in the tragedies. This heightening of the tragic effect is by the properly timed juxtaposition of the comic and the tragic. This is best seen in "Antony and Cleopatra" and "King Lear". In the comedies, the fool frequently corrects the extra sentimentality of the romantic characters as does Feste in "Twelfth Night" and Touchstone in "As You Like it". In "Twelfth Night", Feste ridicules the ridiculously inflated grief of Olivia for her dead brother. He suggests to

Duke Orison that he should get his tailor to make his clothes of changeable Taffeta to suit his quick changing romantic moods. "It is the clown's office to restore the equilibrium of life which is the essence of comedy, whenever that equilibrium it too much disturbed".

The fool in Shakespeare sometimes performs the function of the chorus in Greek Tragedy. He frequently comments on the course of action and on the different characters as well as supplies the information necessary for a proper understanding of a play. If any character in the plays of Shakespeare may be said to express the views of the play-Wright, he is certainly the fool. The fool in Shakespeare is not just a purveyor of wit and pranks. He is also a philosopher and a critic.

The true function of the fool, the clown or the clumsy rustics is to help bring out the ridiculous and the incongruous in the action of the play. Feste in "Twelfth Night" clashes with Malvolio who strongly disapproves of him. Feste plays a great part in the gulling and baiting of the pretentious and unfortunate steward. Feste acts as a goad in bringing out the pretensions of Malvolio. Feste is also shown crossing swords with Viola who comes in the guise of Cesario as an ambassador of love from Olivia. Feste then appears as the boon companion of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew in the caterwauling scene. Feste is seen at his best in exposing the sentimentality of Olivia and Orison.

In Shakespeare's plays lasting types of ridiculous humanity who are not exactly fools or clowns. Topping the list of such characters is Sir John Falstaff. He is a great figure of fun. He is witty in himself and evokes the wit of others. He is irrepressible. Bottom, the weaver, is another such classic character. He is preposterously vain ambitious to play all roles in 'Pyramus and Thisbe'. He is not at all perturbed when his head is transformed into an ass's head. He takes Titania's

falling in love with him as a matter of course. Dogberry and Verges, pompous fools parading their legal knowledge and wisely dodging dangers, are exquisite comic characters.

Shakespeare's fools are integral manifestations of his humour which is generally gently and tolerant. Shakespeare laughs with the fool and the coxcomb and not at them. He at times, indulges in lash-like satire. Malvolio, cross-gartered and yellow-stockinged with the eternal smile on his face, quoting repeatedly from Olivia's supposed love letter, is a cruel satire on vanity and Puritanism. Sometimes Shakespeare's humour can be brim and morbid as in the grave digger's scene in "Hamlet". In "King Lear" the fool has been introduced in the most tragic situations not only to heighten the tragic effect by contrast but also to serve as the chorus of the play to kindle the sentiments of the audience. In Shakespeare's company, William Kemp played the role of the Clown from 1594 to 1600, after which Robert Armin stepped into the shoes of William Kemp.

3. Shakespearean Women

'Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines' says Ruskin. Shakespeare's women are more remarkable than his men. The range and variety of women characters in Shakespeare tempts most critics to assert that Shakespeare has comprehensively covered the entire gallery of women in his plays and that his portraits of women have never been surpassed. Critics have also taken great pains to classify his heroines. Mrs. Jameson's classification may be accepted as briefer and simpler than most others. The commonsense classification, however would be to differentiate them as clever and assertive like Portia in "The Merchant of Venice", Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" and Rosalind in "As You Like it". The next group will be the loving and fanciful like Juliet, Helena, Viola, Ophelia and Miranda.

In the third group would come the tragic heroines, Desdemona and Cordelia, even Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing" as also, Heroine. The last group would comprise of aggressive and dominant creatures like Lady Macbeth, Goneril and Regan and Cleopatra.

Women who stand out for their cleverness, their assertiveness and who come out unscathed from the conflicts in which they are involved are the favourites among Shakespeare's heroines. Among these may be included Viola, Beatrice and Rosalind of Shakespeare's most brilliant comedies; as also Portia in "The Merchant of Venice". These glittering

heroines, bright, beautiful, and witty, always hold the front of the stage. They achieve the purpose by the practical wisdom and single-mindedness. Mrs. Jameson, points out that Beatrice is not just a high spirited witty girl, but womanly in her tenderness and affection for Hero as well as her love for Benedick. In the final scene of the play Beatrice displays the deeper and finer qualities of her nature. The next most lovable of Shakespeare's heroines is Viola in "Twelfth Night". Viola who is lovable is not the Viola of the sentimental critics who see her as one who simply allows herself to be carried along by the stream of time and events to happiness at the end. The lovable Viola is more the character as said to have been portrayed by the great Ellen Terry in her prime. Viola is hearty, though not heart whole. In her scenes with Orsino instead of very nearly betraying herself she cleverly drops hints. The most blatant of which is "I am all the daughters of my father's house".

We see Viola always as shrewd and sure of herself. She understands quickly that Olivia has fallen in love with her disguise and says to herself: "Disguise, I see, thou art wickedness". She is able to hold her own in her encounters with Feste and Malvolio as with Olivia. It is only when she is faced with having to fight duel with Sir

Andrew that she betrays her womanly weakness. In this she is unlike Rosalind in "As You Like It" who bravely fights a duel. Rosalind, however, displays her love and her womanliness in her scenes with Orlando.

In the second grouping of Shakespeare's women, we see Helena in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as a passive and sentimental young woman. Lysander says of Helena that she,

"Devoutly dotes, dotes in idolatry"

"And even for that do I love you the more I am your spaniel".

Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" is passionate constant and self-sacrificing. Love has transformed her. But the physical basis of loves does, in no way, make her less pure or modest. Even Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice" surrenders herself, her wealth and all to Bassanio whom she has accepted as her lord and master. Even Portia (Porcia), the wife of Brutus who is extremely agitated by the fear that she will reveal what Brutus has told her, she commits suicide when she realizes that her husband's fortunes are doomed as well as unable to bear her separation from Brutus.

Ophelia in "Hamlet", like Hero in "Much Ado" shows herself passive in love and pathetic in her helplessness. Miranda in "The Tempest" is loving and fanciful, but a passive character in the play.

It is such women characters that lend credence to the contention of some critics that Shakespeare's female characters are inferior to his men. Of all Shakespeare's tragic heroines, Desdemona evokes our sympathy the most. Desdemona is described as

"A maiden never bold; of spirit so still and quiet, that hath motion Blush'd at herself".

In her extraordinary innocence she was, 'Half the wooer' and almost invited Othello's courting and gave him all her love. Desdemona's love for Othello oversteps the brink of idolatry. She cannot bring herself to see any fault in him even when he strikes her publicly in his blind rage of jealousy. Emilia had been shocked by Desdemona's passive submission to Othello's brutality. His docile reactions only show the strength of her love and the refinements of her nature. When Othello stabs her to death, her last words to Emilia who asks her who has killed her, are: "Nobody; I myself. Farewell" Commend me to my king Lord".

In Cordelia, we see passivity combined with pride. She is proud, she is obstinate and she is strong in mind. We see in Cordelia unadulterated tenderness and love with strength when occasion demands it. She has foresight and practical sense. She exercises the influence of a strong nature over others. But she is selfless. She does not see things from the standpoint of her own loss or gain.

Among the aggressive and evil woman in the gallery of Shakespeare's women characters, Lady Macbeth stands out as the Clytemnestra of English tragedy. She possesses a frightful determined will, and iron stability of resolve. But this in the end proves her ruin. In self-reliance and in intelligence, she is superior to Macbeth as Portia is to Bassanio and Rosalind to Orlando. Her womanliness comes out in her last minute reluctance to kill Duncan in his sleep because she saw her father's face in his.

It is also to be seen in her tender concern for Macbeth to the last. She stands out in contrast to Goneril and Regan in that she suffers compunctious visiting of Nature. The other two are seen as absolutely remorseless.

In the delineation of the characters of Goneril and Regan, however, Shakespeare appears to be content to assure that there are really incorrigibly wicked

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS:

1. The scene of these plays is unknown, remote and the setting is imagery. Cymbeline is set in early Britain and the setting of the Tempest is somewhere in the Mediterranean.

2. The happenings are fanciful. There is no logical cause and effect relationship. In the light of reason, the events appear absurd the feats of magic in The Tempest, the concealment of Hermione for sixteen years in The Winter's tale and the abduction of two sons of Cymbeline would appear unnatural. But in Shakespeare's world of imagination these events are delightful.

3. The romances are full of anachronisms, long lapses of time (as in The Winter's Tale), wizardry and fantastic voyages (as in The Tempest). These become part of the apparatus of the play.

4. Characters are types. They do not have marked personalities of the characters in the great comedies or tragedies. However, heroines are most memorable than heroes. Miranda, Perdita, and Imogen are lovely but weak. Villains like Iachimo in Cymbeline and Leontes in The Winter's Tale are not hardened Villains. Even Ferdinand in The Tempest is no match for Benedick or Orlando.

5. Pastoral scenes are a part of the romances. In The Winter's Tale, Florizel and Perdita are a part of pastoral life.

6. The supernatural element is predominant in the romances. The Tempest and Cymbeline are examples. The Tempest also shows Prospero's magic and the elusive

Fearful of the witches' prophecy that Banquo's heirs will seize the throne, Macbeth hires a group of murderers to kill Banquo and his son Fleance. They ambush Banquo on his way to a royal feast, but they fail to kill Fleance, who escapes into the night. Macbeth becomes furious: as long as Fleance is alive, he fears that his power remains insecure. At the feast that night, Banquo's ghost visits Macbeth. When he sees the ghost, Macbeth raves fearfully, startling his guests, who include most of the great Scottish nobility. Lady Macbeth tries to neutralize the damage, but Macbeth's kingship incites increasing resistance from his nobles and subjects. Frightened, Macbeth goes to visit the witches in their cavern.

There, they show him a sequence of demons and spirits who present him with further prophecies: he must beware of Macduff, a Scottish nobleman who opposed Macbeth's accession to the throne; he is incapable of being harmed by any man born of woman; and he will be safe until Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane Castle. Macbeth is relieved and feels secure, because he knows that all men are born of women and that forests cannot move. When he learns that Macduff has fled to England to join Malcolm, Macbeth orders that Macduff's castle be seized and, most cruelly, that Lady Macduff and her children be murdered.

When news of his family's execution reaches Macduff in England, he is stricken with grief and vows revenge. Prince Malcolm, Duncan's son, has succeeded in raising an army in England, and Macduff joins him as he rides to Scotland to challenge Macbeth's forces. The invasion has the support of the Scottish nobles, who are appalled and frightened by Macbeth's tyrannical and murderous behavior. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, becomes plagued with fits of sleepwalking in which she bemoans what she believes to be bloodstains on her hands. Before Macbeth's

successful. Then she tells him her plan: while Duncan sleeps, she will give his chamberlains wine to make them drunk, and then she and Macbeth can slip in and murder Duncan. They will smear the blood of Duncan on the sleeping chamberlains to cast the guilt upon them. Astonished at the brilliance and daring of her plan, Macbeth tells his wife that her "undaunted mettle" makes him hope that she will only give birth to male children. He then agrees to proceed with the murder.

Act 2, scene 1

Banquo and his son Fleance walk in the torch-lit hall of Macbeth's castle. Fleance says that it is after midnight, and his father responds that although he is tired, he wishes to stay awake because his sleep has lately inspired "cursed thoughts". Macbeth enters, and Banquo is surprised to see him still up. Banquo says that the king is asleep and mentions that he had a dream about the "three weird sisters." When Banquo suggests that the witches have revealed "some truth" to Macbeth, Macbeth claims that he has not thought of them at all since their encounter in the woods. He and Banquo agree to discuss the witches' prophecies at a later time.

Banquo and Fleance leave, and suddenly, in the darkened hall, Macbeth has a vision of a dagger floating in the air before him, its handle pointing toward his hand and its tip aiming him toward Duncan. Macbeth tries to grasp the weapon and fails. He wonders whether what he sees is real or a "dagger of the mind, a false creation / Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain". Continuing to gaze upon the dagger, he thinks he sees blood on the blade, then abruptly decides that the vision is just a manifestation of his unease over killing Duncan. The night around him seems thick with horror and witchcraft, but Macbeth stiffens and resolves to do his bloody work.

is crushed with grief. Malcolm urges him to turn his grief to anger, and Macduff assures him that he will inflict revenge upon Macbeth.

Act 5, scene 1

Out, damned spot; out, I say. . . . Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?

At night, in the king's palace at Dunsinane, a doctor and a gentlewoman discuss Lady Macbeth's strange habit of sleepwalking. Suddenly, Lady Macbeth enters in a trance with a candle in her hand. Bemoaning the murders of Lady Macduff and Banquo, she seems to see blood on her hands and claims that nothing will ever wash it off. She leaves, and the doctor and gentlewoman marvel at her descent into madness.

Summary: Act 5, scene 2

Outside the castle, a group of Scottish lords discusses the military situation: the English army approaches, led by Malcolm, and the Scottish army will meet them near Birnam Wood, apparently to join forces with them. The "tyrant," as Lennox and the other lords call Macbeth, has fortified Dunsinane Castle and is making his military preparations in a mad rage.

Act 5, scene 3

Macbeth strides into the hall of Dunsinane with the doctor and his attendants, boasting proudly that he has nothing to fear from the English army or from Malcolm, since "none of woman born" can harm him and since he will rule securely "[t]ill Birnam Wood remove to Dunsinane". He calls his servant Seyton, who confirms that

And with some sweet oblivious antidote
 Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
 Which weighs upon the heart?

—When the doctor delivers the news of Lady Macbeth's condition, Macbeth asks a question which applies as much to himself as to her.

She should have died hereafter;
 There would have been a time for such a word.
 Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
 To the last syllable of recorded time,
 And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
 The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
 Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
 That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
 And then is heard no more: it is a tale
 Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
 Signifying nothing.

—Responding to the news of his wife's death, Macbeth voices a defiant despair.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
 Untimely ripp'd

—Macduff tells Macbeth that he is the man not "of woman born."

Yet I will try the last. Before my body
 I throw my warlike shield. Lay on, Macduff,
 And damn'd be him that first cries, "Hold, enough!"

—Macbeth's final words.

offstage, Brutus remarks he is afraid the people will crown Caesar king. Cassius is thrilled to hear this, and tells Brutus that they were both born as free men the same way Caesar was. He tells Brutus a story in which he and Caesar were holding a swimming contest across the Tiber river, and Caesar started to drown. Cassius claims that he rescued Caesar and carried him to the shore. He then complains that Caesar has become so powerful that even though he once saved Caesar's life, he must now bow before him.

Cassius then tells Brutus that "Brutus" is just as good a name as "Caesar", and that both names could just as easily rule Rome. He invokes the image of Brutus' ancestor who founded the Roman Republic and expelled the former kings. Brutus, afraid that Caesar will become a king, struggles to decide whether to join Cassius in taking action against Caesar, but ultimately decides against it.

Caesar returns, accompanied by his followers. He turns to Antony and remarks, "Let me have men about me that are fat, / Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. / Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look. / He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous". Antony dismisses Caesar's concern, but Caesar is not convinced that Cassius is completely trustworthy. He tells Antony to come with him and let him know if there is anything to be worried about.

Casca remains onstage with Brutus and Cassius and tells them that the three shouts they heard were because Antony offered Caesar the crown three times, but he turned it down each time. Casca then says that Caesar swooned and fell down with his mouth foaming at the lips. (Caesar was considered to be epileptic, called the "falling sickness".) When Caesar awoke, he begged to be forgiven for his infirmity. Casca adds that the people forgave Caesar and worshipped him even more for

Cassius is upset that Brutus publicly disgraced a friend of his for taking bribes from the Sardians. Apparently Cassius had sent several letter to Brutus urging for the man's release, but Brutus refused. Brutus is furious that Cassius would even consider defending a man for taking bribes, arguing that Caesar was killed for exactly such behavior. He states, "What, shall one of us, / That struck the foremost man of all this world / But for supporting robbers, shall we now / Contaminate our fingers with base bribes". Cassius and Brutus end up threatening each other, with each man convinced he is better able to lead the armies than the other.

The two men continue arguing, and Brutus finally tells Cassius that he is upset that Cassius refused to send him gold with which to pay his soldiers. Brutus says, "I did send / To you for gold to pay my legions, / Which you denied me". Cassius denies it, and in exasperation pulls out his dagger and offers it to Brutus. He tells Brutus to kill him if he is such a terrible man, but Brutus recants and they finally embrace in friendship.

A poet forces his way into the tent and demands that the generals (Cassius and Brutus) not be left alone. He argues that there is a grudge between them. However, having already resumed their friendship, they order him away.

Brutus finally informs Cassius that Portia is dead. Cassius, is surprised by the news and asks how she died. Brutus explains that Portia, left alone in the city after he fled, was upset that Octavius and Antony had seized control of Rome. She therefore took live embers and swallowed them, killing herself. Titinius and Messala arrive and Brutus immediately changes the subject. Cassius takes him aside and asks, "Portia, art thou gone?". Brutus tells him not to speak of her anymore.

that night. Puck informs the fairy that it would be better if Titania and his master, Oberon, did not meet since they only quarrel when they do so.

Seconds later both Oberon and Titania arrive onstage, both accompanied by their respective fairy followers. Immediately they begin an argument, with both of them accusing each other of infidelity and jealousy. Titania has stolen a young boy whom she keeps with her and spends her time caring for. Oberon, jealous of the attention the boy is receiving, demands that Titania give the boy to him, a request she refuses.

After Titania departs, Oberon vows to get revenge on her for causing him embarrassment. He sends his Puck to fetch some pansies, the juice of which is supposed to make a person love the first thing he or she sees upon waking up. Oberon's plan is to put the juice onto Titania's eyes while she sleeps, so that she will fall in love with the first animal she sees after waking up. Puck leaves him and Oberon hides himself.

Demetrius and Helena arrive in the woods right next to where Oberon is hidden. Demetrius tells Helena to go away, and that he does not love her even though she has told him about Hermia and Lysander trying to run away. She threatens to chase him down if he should try to leave her in the woods.

Oberon, having overheard the entire conversation, decides to make Demetrius fall in love with Helena. He tells Robin Goodfellow to take some of the juice and go anoint the eyes of the Athenian man in the woods, but doing so only when it is certain that the woman by his side will be the first person he sees. The Puck agrees, and goes off to carry out his errand.

John of Gaunt dies and Richard II seizes all of his land and money. This angers the nobility, who accuse Richard of wasting England's money, of taking Gaunt's money (which rightfully belongs to Bolingbroke) to fund a war with Ireland, of taxing the commoners, and of fining the nobles for crimes their ancestors committed. Next, they help Bolingbroke secretly to return to England and plan to overthrow Richard II. However, there remain some subjects faithful to Richard, among them Bushy, Bagot, Green and the Duke of Aumerle (son of the Duke of York), cousin of both Richard and Bolingbroke. King Richard leaves England to administer the war in Ireland, and Bolingbroke takes the opportunity to assemble an army and invade the north coast of England. He executes Bushy and Green, and wins over the Duke of York, whom Richard has left in charge of his government during his absence.

When Richard returns, Bolingbroke first claims his land back but then additionally claims the throne. He crowns himself King Henry IV and Richard is taken into prison to the castle of Pomfret. Aumerle and others plan a rebellion against the new king, but York discovers his son's treachery and reveals it to Henry, who spares Aumerle as a result of the intercession of the Duchess of York but executes the other conspirators. After interpreting King Henry's "living fear" as a reference to the still-living Richard, an ambitious nobleman (Exton) goes to the prison and murders the former king. King Henry repudiates the murderer and vows to journey to Jerusalem to cleanse himself of his part in Richard's death.

Act 1

The play begins as Thomas Mowbray and Henry Bolingbroke bring a quarrel before King Richard. Bolingbroke accuses Mowbray of various crimes, including responsibility for the death of the Duke of Gloucester, who was Bolingbroke and

Richard was already dead. Richard turns pale at this news, but then asks, "Am I not King?" . He orders his men to "Arm, arm, my name!".

Scrope arrives and tells Richard that the country is falling apart as men defect to Bolingbroke. Richard inquires about Bushy and Green, and is told that they have made peace with Bolingbroke. He mistakes this as meaning that they defected, and curses them, only to quickly be informed that they have in fact been executed. Scrope lastly informs Richard that York has ceded all of his northern castles to Bolingbroke's factions, thereby completely destroying Richard's chances of defeating Bolingbroke in battle. Richard tells his men to discharge the troops and let the men go, "From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day".

Act Three, Scene Three

Bolingbroke arrives at Flint Castle and fortuitously discovers that Richard is hiding there with his followers. He sends Northumberland to the castle to ask Richard if he, Bolingbroke, may kneel before the royal throne, provided Richard revokes the banishment and restores his lands. Bolingbroke then marches directly up to the castle walls.

Richard appears on the top of the walls, and Bolingbroke says, "See, see, King Richard doth himself appear, / As doth the blushing discontented sun.../ When he perceives the envious clouds are bent / To dim his glory and to stain the track". Northumberland informs Richard that Bolingbroke is there to reclaim his inheritance, and will only kneel before the king when his lands have been restored.

Richard agrees to this arrangement, but turns to Aumerle and asks whether it would have been better to fight. Aumerle says, "No, good my lord, let's fight with

When Shakespeare began writing sonnets in 1592, Southampton was eighteen. Being a last representative of a noble house, he was pressed to marry from all corners. But Southampton was not as yet interested in women. **Shakespeare too was persuaded to join the efforts to urge Southampton to marry.**

The sonnets of Shakespeare, therefore, reflect this position of the poet's patron. Shakespeare reminds Southampton of his duty to marry, beget an heir and carry on his house. Naturally, he begins courteously, eloquently, in praise of the young patron's beauty reflecting his mother's:

Thou art thy mother glass, and she in thee

Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

He should beget an heir:

Now is the time that face should form another,

All the more so because he is fatherless,

The last of his house:

dear my love, you know

You had a father; let your son say so.

By not marrying, he would be neglecting his duty;

Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate

Which to repair should be thy chief desire.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
 I summon up remembrance of things past,
 I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought
 And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste:
 Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
 For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
 And weep afresh love's long since cancelled woe,
 And moan the expense of many a vanished sight:
 Then can I grieve at grievances foregone,
 And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
 The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
 Which I new pay as if not paid before.
 But if the while I think on thee, dear friend
 All losses are restored and sorrows end.

Summary

Sonnet 30 is at the centre of a sequence of sonnets, dealing with the narrator's growing attachment to the fair lord and the narrator's paralyzing inability to function without him. The sonnet begins with the image of the poet drifting off into the "**remembrance of things past**" - painful memories, we soon learn, that the poet has already lamented but now must lament anew. The fair lord enters the scene only in the sonnet's closing couplet, where he is presented as a panacea for the poet's emotional distress.

Closely mirroring the message of Sonnet 29, here Shakespeare cleverly heightens the expression of his overwhelming anxiety by *belabouring* the theme of emotional dependence. Whereas in **Sonnet 29** he quits his whining after the second quatrain,

Which alters when it alteration finds,
 Or bends with the remover to remove.
 O, no! it is ever-fixe'd mark
 That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
 It is the star to every wandering bark,
 Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
 Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
 Within his bending sickle's compass come;
 Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
 But bears it out even to the edge of doom:
 If this be error and upon me proved,
 I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

Summary

This is a well-known sonnet of Shakespeare on the theme of love. Shakespeare throws light on the chief characteristic features of true love in this sonnet. Shakespeare, like other authors and thinkers, classifies love under two categories—(i) true spiritual love; (ii) false physical love. He holds the view that physical love is not only transitory like a gust of wind but injurious like a heady peg of wine. Sincere spiritual love is an antidote to the physical side of love. It provides real succour to miserable humanity blinded with lust, greed and selfishness. True love is not conditioned by physical forces of nature. **Time, the almighty conqueror, sweeps away everything tangible or intangible that we see or feel around us.** Even mighty rocks, gigantic mountains, unbreakable metals like brass are no proof against Time's gradual process of corruption, decay and destruction. Nothing survives within the '**bending sickle's compass**' in the hands

Earl's friendship, he would not like to change his position with kings. In his very famous sonnet, "***When to the sessions of sweet silent thought***", Shakespeare says that, when he thinks of his dear friend, "***all losses are restored and sorrows end.***" In another sonnet, he calls himself "***Being your slave***" and his friend "***My sovereign.***" All such sonnets clearly indicate that **Shakespeare had warm and intense feelings of friendship for the Earl though there was no corresponding intensity in the Earl's heart.**

So far as the philosophy in the sonnets is concerned, **there is not much of substantial philosophy in them. However, they are not altogether devoid of it. There are reflections on life, scattered all over them.** Some of the sonnets have a philosophical character in the sense of being profound meditations upon certain aspects of human life. In the sonnet beginning, "***When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes***"(29), the poet meditates upon his own wretched lot. In **Sonnet 71**, he reflects quite philosophically:

***When I perhaps compounded am with clay,
Do not so much as my poor name rehearse.***

Likewise, the poet expresses his desire to die in the sonnet beginning, "***Tired with all these, for restless death I cry***" (66). The sonnet beginning, "***Sin of self-love possesseth all mine eye,***" has a moral tone. Thus, it may be observed that the sonnets of Shakespeare offer a sort of criticism of life. They are philosophically sound and psychologically relevant. **They reveal Shakespeare's profundity of thought and his knowledge of human nature.**

*******UGTRB-ENGLISH-UNIT-3-END*******

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 Annete 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 29 to 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 kublakhan 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.
- ❖ Kublakhan is a dream or reverie Kublakhana a I Tartar king – associated with desires. Hence Kublakhan wanted to create an Eden and the fertile garden was enclosed with a wall.
- ❖ Kublakhan deals with supernatural Element. Kublakhan 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, loneliness 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 in 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*******

UG TRB ENGLISH

(Competitive Exam)

STUDY MATERIALS

UNIT-V

AMERICAN LITERATURE

PROSE

***Self-Reliance* -Ralph Waldo Emerson**

Published first in 1841 in *Essays* and then in the 1847 revised edition of *Essays*, "Self-Reliance" took shape over a long period of time. Throughout his life, Emerson kept detailed journals of his thoughts and actions, and he returned to them as a source for many of his essays. Such is the case with "Self-Reliance," which includes materials from journal entries dating as far back as 1832. In addition to his journals, Emerson drew on various lectures he delivered between 1836 and 1839.

The first edition of the essay bore three epigraphs: a Latin line, meaning "Do not seek outside yourself"; a six-line stanza from Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune*; and a four-line stanza that Emerson himself wrote. Emerson dropped his stanza from the revised edition of the essay, but modern editors have since restored it. All three epigraphs stress the necessity of relying on oneself for knowledge and guidance.

Self-Reliance is an essay written by American Transcendentalist philosopher and essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson. It contains the most thorough statement of one of Emerson's recurrent themes, the need for each individual to avoid conformity and false consistency, and follow his or her own instincts and ideas. It is the source of one of Emerson's most famous quotations: "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds" (often misquoted by omission of the word "foolish").

Summary

Self-Reliance was first published in 1841 in his collection, *Essays: First Series*. However, scholars argue the underlying philosophy of his essay emerged in a sermon given in September 1830 - a month after his first marriage to Ellen (who died the following year of tuberculosis) - and in lectures on the philosophy of history given at Boston's Masonic Temple from 1836 to 1837.

The essay, for which Emerson is perhaps the most well known, contains the most thorough statement of Emerson's emphasis on the need for individuals to avoid conformity and false consistency, and instead follow their own instincts and ideas. The essay illustrates Emerson's finesse for synthesizing and translating classical philosophy (e.g., self-rule in Stoicism, the *Bildung* of Goethe, and the revolution of Kant) into accessible language, and for demonstrating its relevance to everyday life.

While Emerson does not formally do so, scholars conventionally organize *Self-Reliance* into three sections: the value of and barriers to self-reliance, self-reliance and the individual, and self-reliance and society.

Emerson opens his essay with the assertion, "To believe in your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men, - that is genius." His statement captures the essence of what he means by "self-reliance," namely the reliance upon one's own thoughts and ideas. He argues individuals, like Moses, Plato, and Milton, are held in the highest regard because they spoke what they thought. They did not rely on the words of others, books, or tradition. Unfortunately, few people today do so; instead, "he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his." If we do not listen to our own mind, someone else will say what we think and feel, and "we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another." Emerson thus famously counsels his reader to "Trust thyself." In other words, to accept one's destiny, "the place the divine providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events." If such advice seems easier said than done, Emerson prompts his reader to recall the boldness of youth.

Their mind being whole, their eye is as yet unconquered, and when we look in their faces we are disconcerted. Infancy conforms to nobody; all conform to it; so that one babe commonly makes four or five out of the adults who prattle and play to it. So God has armed youth and puberty and manhood no less with its own piquancy and charm, and made it enviable and gracious and its claims not be put by, if it will stand by itself.

The difficulty of trusting our own mind lies in the conspiracy of society against the individual, for society valorizes conformity. As a youth, we act with independence and irresponsibility, and issue verdicts based on our genuine thought. We are unencumbered by thoughts about consequences or interests. However, as we grow older,

society teaches us to curb our thoughts and actions, seek the approval of others, and concern ourselves with names, reputations, and customs. What some would call "maturity," Emerson would call "conformity."

To be a self-reliant individual then, one must return to the neutrality of youth, and be a nonconformist. For a nonconformist, "No law can be sacred to me but that of my nature. Good and bad are but names very readily transferable to that or this; the only right is what is after my constitution; the only wrong what is against it." Emerson does not advocate nonconformity for the sake of rebellion per se, but rather so the world may know you for who are, and so you may focus your time and efforts on reinforcing your character in your own terms.

However, the valorization of conformity by society is not the only barrier to self-reliance. According to Emerson, another barrier is the fear for our own consistency: "a reverence for our past act or word because the eyes of others have no other data for computing our orbit than our past acts, and we are loth to disappoint them." Rather than act with a false consistency to a past memory, we must always live in the present. We must become, rather than simply be. Emerson famously argues, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines." While acting without regard to consistency may lead to us being misunderstood, the self-reliant individual would be in good company. "Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood."

In this section, Emerson expounds on how individuals can achieve self-reliance. As mentioned earlier, to live self-reliantly with

genuine thought and action, one must "trust thyself." In other words, one must trust in the nature and power of our inherent capacity for independence, what Emerson calls, "Spontaneity" or "Instinct" - the "essence of genius, of virtue, and of life." This Spontaneity or Instinct is grounded in our Intuition, our inner knowledge, rather than "tuitions," the secondhand knowledge we learn from others. In turn, Emerson believed our Intuition emerged from the relationship between our soul and the divine spirit (i.e., God). To trust thyself means to also trust in God.

To do so is more difficult than it sounds. It is far easier to follow the footprints of others, to live according to some known or accustomed way. A self-reliant life "shall be wholly strange and new. It shall exclude example and experience. You take the way from man, not to man."

As such, one must live as courageously as a rose.

Man is timid and apologetic; he is no longer upright; he dares not say, "I think," "I am," but instead quotes some saint or sage. He is ashamed before the blade of grass or the blowing rose. These roses under my window make no reference to former roses or to better ones; they are for what they are; they exist with God today. There is no time to them. There is simply the rose; it is perfect in every moment of its existence... But man postpones or remembers; he does not live in the present, but with reverted eye laments the past, or, heedless of the riches that surround him, stands on tiptoe to foresee the future. He cannot be happy and strong until he too lives with nature in the present, above time.

To live in the present with nature and God, one must not worry about the past or future, compare oneself to others, or rely on words and thoughts not one's own.

In the concluding paragraphs of *Self-Reliance*, Emerson argues self-reliance must be applied to all aspects of life, and illustrates how such an application would benefit society. "It is easy to see that a greater self-reliance must work a revolution in all the offices and relations of men; in their religion; in their education; in their pursuits; their modes of living; their association; in their property; in their speculative views."

In regard to religion, Emerson believes a lack of self-reliance has led prayers to become "a disease of the will" and creeds "a disease of the intellect." People pray to an external source for some foreign addition to their life, whereby prayer acts as a means to a private end, such as for a desired commodity. In this way, prayer has become a form of begging. However, prayer should be a way to contemplate life and unite with God (i.e., to trust thyself and also in God). Self-reliant individuals do not pray for something, but rather embody prayer (i.e., contemplation and unification with God) in all their actions. "The prayer of the farmer kneeling in his field to weed it, the prayer of the rower kneeling with the stroke of his oar, are true prayers heard throughout nature, though for cheap ends."

Emerson also believes true prayer involves an avoidance of regret and discontent, which indicate a personal "infirmity of will," as well as of sympathy for the suffering of others, which only prolongs their own infirmity, and instead should be handled with truth and health to return them to their reason.

As for creeds, his critique focuses on how those who cling to creeds obey the beliefs of a powerful mind other than their own, rather than listen to how God speaks through their own minds. In this way, they disconnect with the universe, with God, because the creed becomes mistaken for the universe.

In regard to education, Emerson asserts the education system fosters a restless mind that causes people to travel away from themselves in hope of finding something greater than what they know or have. Educated Americans desire to travel to foreign places like Italy, England, and Egypt for amusement and culture. They build and decorate their houses with foreign taste, their minds to the Past and the Distant. Artists imitate the Doric or the Gothic model. Yet, Emerson reminds us, "They who made England, Italy, or Greece venerable in the imagination, did so by sticking fast where they were, like an axis of the earth." One should not yearn for or imitate that which is foreign to oneself, for "Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous half possession... Every great man is unique." (Emerson develops these ideas further in his essay, *The American Scholar*, which calls for the creation of a uniquely American cultural identity distinct from European traditions.)

Finally, Emerson addresses the "spirit of society." According to Emerson, "society never advances." Civilization has not led to the improvement of society because with the acquisition of new arts and technologies comes the loss of old instincts. For example, "The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet... He has a fine Geneva watch, but he fails of the skill to tell the hour by the sun." Society merely changes and shifts like a wave. While a "wave

moves onward... the water which it is composed does not." As such, people are no greater than they ever were, and should not smugly rest on the laurels of past artistic and scientific achievements. They must instead actively work to achieve self-reliance, which entails a return to oneself, and liberation from the shackles of the religious, learned, and civil institutions that create a debilitating reliance on property (i.e., things external from the self).

Emerson concludes, "Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

'I HAVE A DREAM MARTIN LUTHER KING

'I HAVE A DREAM' is written by Martin Luther King Jr. He was born in 15th January, 1929 in Georgia, United States. He was the Baptist Minister and activist who become the most Visible Spokeperson and leader in Civil Right Movement from 1955. He did PHd in Boston University and BA in Morehouse College. He won Nobel Prize in 1964 . and He died in 4 April, 1968 in America due to Gunshot.

SUMMARY

" I HAVE A DREAM " is written by Martin Luther King Jr. In this speech, he is addressing the Negro people of America at the time who were struggling with poverty, neglect, discrimination, and inequality.

"I Have a Dream" is a speech delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC on August 28, 1963. Here he speaks about his dream of seeing America as a developed country. He wants his country free from the racial

distinction between the whites and the black. The speech brings a great change in the country.

King himself establishes as one of the greatest orators of the world. In his speech, he requests his audience to maintain peace and conduct their movement with dignity. He reminds the authority of his promises that were made one hundred years ago. He parents the poor and bad condition of the negro slaves. They live in slums and ghettos. They are deprived of their right to vote.

In his speech, he asks black people to continue their fight for their rights in American society until they get civil rights like the white people there. They ask the Negro people to continue their movement in a non-violent & a peaceful manner. On the appearance of some white people in his speech, he calls it his symbolic victory and asks the Negro people not to hate the white Americans.

They are cruelly treated by the police. They have lost all hopes of life. He demands that they must be now provided with their right if America wants to be a great nation. Lastly, he says that there will be freedom and justice everywhere. Incoming generations will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the context of their character. There is hope for the transformed situation where all black people will be able to join hands with all the white people and walk.

In this speech, Martin Luther talks about his dream of an American society in which there is mutual harmony between blacks and whites, no class is exploited on the basis of its character, white children mix and play with black children. All the trenches of inequality in society should be erased.

This historical speech by Martin Luther reflects his optimistic stance. This speech gives strength not only to the Negro people but also to all the people of the world who are suffering from racial discrimination. - MLK

Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on August 28, 1963, at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom at the Lincoln Memorial. The March on Washington was a monumental day in the civil rights movement and, at the time, was one of the largest peaceful protests in the world. The goals of the March were to create greater economic equality for people of color, especially black Americans, and to protect the right to vote. These topics—economic equality and voting rights protection—feature heavily in King's speech.

At a broader level, his speech urges the protestors present to have hope for the future of the United States and to continue fighting for social justice. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous "I Have A Dream" speech on August 28, 1963. One of its most powerful lines reads, "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." Martin Luther King delivered his most famous speech in 1963 during the March on Washington.

King states that this occasion will be remembered as the "greatest demonstration for freedom" in America's history, a key moment in the Civil Rights movement. Dr. King gave this speech to motivate his followers to continue to boycott, protest, and demonstrate until they were granted full equality and privileges due any citizen of the United States of America.10 8 King begins by recalling the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. His choice of

language here evokes Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, another key moment in American history. However, although it offered hope to many black Americans, there has been less progress than was hoped for because the black man in America is still not free. Instead, discrimination continues; black Americans live in comparative poverty despite the wealth of the nation as a whole and the aftereffects of slavery are still felt. He then evokes the signing of the Declaration of Independence, describing it as a "promissory note" whose promise has not been fulfilled for black men.

Therefore, King says he is coming to Washington to chide the United States for "defaulting" on this promise in regard to black Americans who have not been granted life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The bank of justice, King says, surely still has money in it, and black Americans are owed. King goes on to declare that now is the time to "make justice a reality" for all in the United States. He describes the situation as "urgent," stating that the growing discontent among black Americans will not just go away. Instead, in order to ensure "tranquility" in America, the black man must be granted his true rights as a citizen of this country. However, King is keen to stress that this revolt should not be violent.

While the struggle must continue, his followers should not allow their protests to become physically violent. Instead, they must make clear to white Americans that the prosperity and freedom of both black and white are bound together. The struggle must continue until police brutality is no longer a concern for negroes, black people are no longer turned away from hotels, ghettos are a thing of the past, and voting rights are universal -- indeed, until justice is served. King acknowledges that protesting in this way has been hard for many.

Emerson says that studying nature will suggest to the scholar a root cause of all they see, one not merely scientific but universal and spiritual, from which both they and nature spring forth. The human soul and nature are complementary, "that nature is the opposite of the soul, answering to it part for part," and in studying nature, the scholarly mind will expand to encompass both an intellectual and spiritual understanding of God's interconnected universe, of which they are an inseparable part.

Section 2

The second major influence on the mind of the present scholar, Emerson says, is the thinking of the great minds of the past. This is transmitted through art, literature, and writing, especially through books. The great thinkers of the past learned from the world around them and recorded their thoughts poetically. The act of writing made it possible to transmit their ideas to future generations, to live on figuratively inside new minds. However, no writer can completely escape the mindset of their era, nor can later readers escape their own, and so the transmission will always be imperfect. There will be assumptions in the original work, as well as things that do not translate or are not relevant in later centuries. Each generation "must write its own books."

This, Emerson says, is where "mischief" sets in. People come to view the books of the past as perfect and cling dogmatically to old texts without adding innovation. Young scholars are taught to repeat the wisdom of previous great thinkers. They do not appreciate that the greatest thinkers of the past age were also once just young scholars challenging the wisdom of a previous generation. Instead of being "*Man Thinking*," Emerson says, these people merely love books.

"Speaking of contraries, see how the brook
In that white wave runs counter to itself.
It is from that in water we were from
Long, long before we were from any creature.
Here we, in our impatience of the steps,
Get back to the beginning of beginnings,
The stream of everything that runs away.
Some say existence like a Pirouet
And Pirouette, forever in one place,
Stands still and dances, but it runs away,
It seriously, sadly, runs away
To fill the abyss' void with emptiness.
It flows beside us in this water brook,
But it flows over us. It flows between us
To separate us for a panic moment.
It flows between us, over us, and *with* us.
And it is time, strength, tone, light, life and love—
And even substance lapsing unsubstantial;
The universal cataract of death
That spends to nothingness—and unresisted,
Save by some strange resistance in itself,
Not just a swerving, but a throwing back,
As if regret were in it and were sacred.
It has this throwing backward on itself
So that the fall of most of it is always
Raising a little, sending up a little.
Our life runs down in sending up the clock.
The brook runs down in sending up our life.
The sun runs down in sending up the brook.

*O past! O happy life! O songs of joy!
 In the air, in the woods, over fields,
 Loved! loved! loved! loved! loved!
 But my mate no more, no more with me!
 We two together no more.*

The aria sinking,
 All else continuing, the stars shining,
 The winds blowing, the notes of the bird continuous echoing,
 With angry moans the fierce old mother incessantly moaning,
 On the sands of Paumanok's shore gray and rustling,
 The yellow half-moon enlarged, sagging down, drooping, the face of
 the sea almost touching,
 The boy ecstatic, with his bare feet the waves, with his hair the
 atmosphere dallying,
 The love in the heart long pent, now loose, now at last tumultuously
 bursting,
 The aria's meaning, the ears, the soul, swiftly depositing,
 The strange tears down the cheeks coursing,
 The colloquy there, the trio, each uttering,
 The undertone, the savage old mother incessantly crying,
 To the boy's soul's questions sullenly timing, some drown'd secret
 hissing,
 To the outsetting bard.

Demon or bird! (said the boy's soul,)
 Is it indeed toward your mate you sing? or is it really to me?
 For I, that was a child, my tongue's use sleeping, now I have heard
 you,
 Now in a moment I know what I am for, I awake,
 And already a thousand singers, a thousand songs, clearer, louder and
 more sorrowful than yours,
 A thousand warbling echoes have started to life within me, never to
 die.

O you singer solitary, singing by yourself, projecting me,
 O solitary me listening, never more shall I cease perpetuating you,
 Never more shall I escape, never more the reverberations,
 Never more the cries of unsatisfied love be absent from me,

- It's one of Dickinson's particular quirks that she rarely provides any clues as to what her symbols mean. Don't feel like you're missing something here: "World" could mean a lot of things.
- Our two cents are that the speaker has inhabited one particular world – the world of Reason – through most of the poem. But now that she has broken through reason, she comes into violent contact with other, "irrational" worlds. Of course, lacking reason, she can't describe them!
- At the end of her fall, or at least the end of the poem, she "Finished knowing." It makes sense for someone who has lost their power of reason or intelligence to not be able to know things anymore.
- The word "then," like the word "here" in the fourth stanza, seems tacked-on and not very helpful. It leaves the poem in an open-ended place, because you could also read "then" as the beginning of a new experience that we'll never get to read about. She has this huge fall, and then...and then?
- Critics have interpreted this ending in many ways. It could be that she blacks out at the end of a traumatic experience and loses her power to remember what happened. It could be that, she passes into death, this being a funeral and all. Or maybe she has been dead the whole time and now the casket is dropping into the grave. Or she has gone insane.
- There are many more interpretations that you could think up. What's yours?

Nature- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is one of the most famous American poets whose poems are widely read in all English speaking

Beware
Beware.

Out of the ash
I rise with my red hair
And I eat men like air.

Stanza 1

That famous opening line, end-stopped for emphasis and effect, is matter of fact and fateful too. The conversational tone continues into the second line, as if the speaker is fully too familiar with her personal history and has been 'measuring' out whatever it is she has done, but not in coffee spoons (like Eliot's "Prufrock"). The dash at the end of the third line leads the reader on and allows for that casual second stanza opening.

Stanza 2

Lazarus, from the title, was raised from the dead by Christ (bible John 11. and this allusion is mirrored in the speaker's own use of the word. She's inferring that she shouldn't really be around (alive any longer) but she is. The first line ends with enjambment, the line running on. The second line, infamous, refers to the appalling fact that in the Nazi death camps the skin of victims was used to make lampshades (and soap).

Plath's use of this is shocking, the reasons complex, part to do with the relationship she had with her father Otto Plath, a German

they just make the best of everything they have.”

The poet begins the poem by asking the professor about the meaning of happiness who teaches the meaning of life to the people. The professor who represents the “intelligence and success” couldn’t answer the question. Then he asks the same question to “the famous executives” who boss the work of thousands men even he is unable to answer the question.

Searching for the meaning of happiness the poet on one Sunday afternoon, wanders along the Desplaines River there he sees a crowd of Hungarians under the trees with their women and children and a keg of beer and an accordion (musical instrument). Here he finds the real meaning of happiness from these common people. These people do not have money, intelligence or success but “they are the symbol of real meaning of happiness”. They make the best movement by spending time with their family.

Conclusion: The poet concludes the poem in which the “happiness” is not about being rich or successful or having a good carrier but about having passion in life, feeling the moment and living in it through our soul. He also says that the materialistic things do not bring any happiness to the people.

Brahma-Ralph Waldo Emerson

Brahma was written by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), a spiritual and intellectual giant of American history. In this 16- line poem we are able to explore significant foundations of Eastern and Western philosophy. Emerson and his fellow Transcendentalists,

hid behind the heater.

The next morning Willy prepares to visit his boss Howard to ask him for a job in New York. During the meeting, Howard informs Willy that there are no positions available in New York. Willy reminds Howard that he named him, and he was a very successful salesman when he worked for Howard's father. Howard remains impassive and instead fires him.

Upon being fired, Willy begins freefalling into his memories of the past. Willy recalls Ben's visit once again. This time, Willy asks for advice because things are not going as he planned. He remembers Ben offering him a job in Alaska. He accepts, but Linda intervenes and reminds him of Dave Singleman. Willy shifts from his memory of Ben to Biff's last football game. Willy recalls Charley pretending he is unaware of Biff's game, and this infuriates Willy. Willy's daydream ends when he arrives at Charley's office.

Bernard is waiting for Charley in his office. Willy and Bernard discuss Biff and consider possible reasons for his lack of motivation and success. Bernard says Biff changed right after high school when he visited Willy in Boston. Bernard questions Willy about what happened when Biff went to visit him. Willy becomes defensive. Bernard is on his way to present a case before the Supreme Court. Bernard's success both pleases and upsets Willy. Charley gives Willy money for his insurance payment and offers him a job, an offer that Willy refuses.

At a restaurant where Willy, Biff, and Happy are to meet, Happy flirts with a young prostitute, and Biff is upset because Oliver did not

vehement defence of values of decency and human feeling against the onslaught of commercialism and growing fragmentation of civilised society. Linda also tells her son that for the last one year or so, Willy has been trying to kill himself. This brings an assurance from Biff that he would stay with his family and look after them. The first act ends in a rather conciliatory atmosphere. Biff and Happy are persuaded by Linda to come up to Willy's bedroom to say good night. Biff has decided to visit Bill Oliver to borrow ten thousand dollars. He and Happy have plans to go into sporting goods-business : they will travel all over the country, play games and sell sporting goods. The scheme contains a synthesis of happiness-in-freedom that appeals to Biff, and Happy alike. Unfortunately, the scheme never materialises, as is soon discovered in the next act. By the time the first act ends, members of the Loman family have managed to whip themselves into false excitement and optimism about things to come. Willy talks of retiring into a country house where he would build separate apartments for his two sons. All this depends on the vague and far-fetched hope of his son succeeding in borrowing ten thousand dollars from his old employer, and on his own expectation of persuading his employer for a raise in salary and for a transfer !

Act Two

In the second act, the plans made in the first act are brought to a conclusion. The first scene shows Willy at breakfast; his sons have already gone out, Willy continues to dream about the impending changes, especially because he thinks that his son Biff has become reconciled to him. In spite of this climate of optimism, Miller uses this scene to highlight the vicious circle in which man is

This type of structure forces Tom to be both a narrator and a character in the play. He must let the audience know that these are scenes from memory and that he is both the person remembering them and the person centrally involved in the scenes. Some critics have objected to this structure because, as they point out, Tom could not possibly know what happened in the scene between Laura and the gentleman caller. But as Tom suggests, he takes the license of a poet and projects himself into scenes in order to present poetic truths.

The stage directions call for the use of several technical devices in order to convey the idea that this is a memory play. For example, some of the scenes should be presented with some type of net or gauze between the audience and the actors. Or in many places, Williams suggests the use of titles and images to be projected on a scene in order to force or reinforce the idea of memory and to recall certain events that occurred during the time of the play. Others are supposed to be used to suggest some symbolic aspect of the play. But when the play is produced, they are virtually never used. Most directors feel that the play is sufficient without the extra use of images. In fact, most directors feel that the use of these images would detract from the central action of the play. But the point is that Williams included them so as to help with the structure of the play as a memory play.

Character List

Amanda Wingfield The mother whose husband deserted her years ago leaving her with a son and daughter to raise. She lives partially in the world of her youth and her gentlemen callers in order to escape the brutalities of today's world.

to leave St. Louis. Amanda does not know of his plans, and Jim is incredulous, but before the two men can really talk about it, Amanda enters, dressed as if she were a young Southern belle, and immediately begins to talk Jim's ear off.

Tom goes to fetch Laura for supper, but Laura refuses to come to the table. Scene Six ends with Amanda, Jim, and Tom sitting down for dinner. The audience can see Laura in the living room, where she is stretched out on the sofa, trying not to cry.

Scene 7

Half an hour later, as dinner is finishing up, the lights go out. Tom feigns ignorance of the cause. Amanda, unfazed, continues to be as charming as she can. She lights candles and asks Jim to check the fuse box. After Jim tells her that the fuse box looks fine, Amanda suggests that he go spend time with Laura in the living room.

As Amanda and Tom do dishes in the kitchen, Laura warms up to Jim, who is charming enough to put her ease. She reminds him that they knew each other in high school, and that he used to call her "Blue Roses." Jim feels ashamed that he did not recognize her at once. They reminisce about the class they had together, a singing class to which Laura, because of her leg, was always late. She always felt that the brace on her leg made a clumping sound "like thunder," but Jim insists that he never noticed it.

They have a friendly conversation by candlelight. Jim reveals that he was never engaged, and that his old girlfriend was the one who put the announcement in the yearbook. They no longer see each other. Laura speaks admirably of Jim's voice, and he autographs the program of the show he was in, *The Pirates of Penzance*. Indeed, she

The reader should, perhaps, at one point ask himself who *is* Montresor, and, then since Montresor seems to be apparently addressing someone, the reader should ask himself whom Montresor is talking to (or writing about) and why. Since the deed was committed some fifty years ago, and at the time of the deed Montresor could not have been a young person, he must now be very old. It could be that he is talking to one of his descendants, or else making his last confession to a priest. After all, from what we can glean from the story, Montresor, in spite of the reputed insults of Fortunato, came from an ancient, perhaps noble family, and he is also a person of considerable taste (in gems, in paintings, in wines, and in other matters), and it is evident that he possesses considerable intelligence, albeit a type of diabolical intelligence. In his plan to entomb Fortunato in the Montresor catacombs, he was clever at the right time; his planning was perfect. Remember that he anticipated letting the servants off at a time that would not arouse suspicion since it was carnival time; clearly, his entire plan of revenge was contrived with such perfection that Montresor had to be an exceptionally gifted person. But then, again, the question arises: How could a gifted person imagine insults of such magnitude so as to cause him to effect such a horrible revenge?

Informing the entire story is the nature of an insult that could evoke such a well-planned, diabolical scheme of revenge. If indeed there was an insult of such magnitude, then is Fortunato unaware of it to such an extent that he would accompany the person that he has insulted into such a dreadful place? Or was he simply drunk with the carnival madness that was occurring throughout the city? The reader, of course, is shocked by the diabolical efficiency of the murderer, and

she could not keep off the cold and she dared not go home, for she had sold no matches and could not take home even a penny of money.

Her father would certainly beat her; besides it was almost as cold at home as here, for they had only the roof to cover them, through which the wind howled, although the largest holes had been stopped up with straw and rags. Her little hands were almost frozen with the cold. She thought that a match might warm her fingers if she lit it. She drew out one and struck it. It blazed and burnt and . gave out a warm, bright flame like a little candle as she held her hand over it. It was really a wonderful light. It seemed to the little girl that she was sitting by a large iron stove. How the fire burnt ! It seemed so beautifully warm that the child stretched out her feet as if to warm them. When the flame of the match went out, the stove vanished and she had only the remains of the half-burnt match in her hand.

The girl struck another match against the wall. It burst into a flame and where its light fell upon the wall it became as transparent as a veil and she could see into the room. The table was covered with a snowy white table-cloth, on which stood a splendid dinner service and a steaming roast goose, stuffed with apples and dried plums. And what was still more wonderful, with a knife and fork in its breast, to the little girl. Then the match went out and there remained nothing but the thick, damp, cold wall before her.

She lighted another match, and then she found herself sitting under a beautiful Christmas tree. It was larger and more beautifully decorated than the one which she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's. Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches and coloured pictures, like those she had seen in the show-windows, looked down upon it all. The little one stretched out her

America's first mass-published books. Before *The Scarlet Letter*, books in America usually were handmade, sold one by one in small numbers. But Hawthorne's novel benefited from a machine press, and its first run of 2,500 copies sold out immediately. As a result, then, *The Scarlet Letter* benefited not only from its implicit controversial subject matter but also from an unusually large available readership. Readers who agreed or disagreed with the book's choices, however subtly, could spread the word. The novel became the equivalent of a seminal political tract--and the subject of endless discussion and debate, no doubt influencing social change. The novel also benefited because of Hawthorne's support and respect among New England's literary establishment (he would soon become good friends with Herman Melville). Thus, the novel became popular not only with the masses. It was heralded as "appropriate" reading despite its attention to adulterous love.

The Scarlet Letter has been adapted many times on film, on television, and on the stage. The first film was a 1917 black-and-white silent film, while the most recent--and much maligned--film version opened in 1995 starring Demi Moore and Gary Oldman.

Character List

Arthur Dimmesdale

Arthur Dimmesdale is a respected minister in Boston and the father of Pearl. While Hester waited for her husband to arrive from Amsterdam, she met Dimmesdale and had an adulterous affair with him, which led to the birth of their daughter. While Hester is publicly shamed for the adultery, Dimmesdale must suffer the ignominy quietly since no one knows of his culpability. The suffering begins to take its physical toll, especially since Hester's husband Chillingworth seeks to

is so shocked by her reply that he is immediately prepared to take Pearl away from Hester.

Hester grabs Pearl and screams that she will die before the men are allowed to take away her daughter. Finally, in desperation, she turns to Arthur Dimmesdale and pleads with him to speak on her behalf. He comes forward with his hand over his heart and argues that God has obviously given Pearl to Hester for some divine reason, and that it would meddle with the ways of the Lord to take Pearl away from her. He then indicates that Pearl is punishment for Hester as well, evidenced by the "garb of the poor child, so forcibly reminding us of that red symbol which sears [Hester's] bosom."

Bellingham agrees with Dimmesdale's arguments and decides to let matters stand as they currently are. Pearl then goes to Dimmesdale and presses her cheek against his hand, showing a tenderness which is unusual for her demeanor. Hester takes her and leaves.

As Hester is walking home, the sister of Governor Bellingham, [Mistress Hibbins](#), opens her window and calls out. Mistress Hibbins is apparently a witch who steals into the forest late at night to play with the [Black Man](#). She asks Hester to accompany her, but Hester replies that she has to get Pearl home. She then adds that had they taken Pearl away from her, she would have been willing to go into the woods that night. Hibbins says, "We shall have thee there anon!"

Chapter Nine:

[Roger Chillingworth](#), Hester's real husband, is described in more detail. After arriving at Boston and finding his wife in utter disgrace upon the pillory, he chooses to stay and live in the city. His uncommon

of a new Governor, and festivities are planned for one of the few non-Sundays when everyone stops working.

A group of sailors is also in the town, planning to leave the next day. Hester and Dimmesdale have worked out a plan to escape on their ship. But Roger Chillingworth talks to the ship's captain, who then comes over to Hester. He tells her that he is adding Chillingworth to the crew for the voyage, since he can always use another physician. Hester barely reacts in her outward expression, but after the captain goes she sees Chillingworth smiling at her.

Chapter Twenty-two:

A large parade of soldiers and magistrates goes through the town. Dimmesdale, towards the end of the procession, appears to have far more energy than ever before. Pearl tells her mother that she wants to ask him to kiss her in broad daylight, at which point Hester tells Pearl to hush.

Mistress Hibbins comes up to Hester and tells her that she knows Dimmesdale and Hester met in the woods. She indicates that she knows about Dimmesdale having received the badge of sin and knows that he is hiding it. She then says that the Black Man has "a way of ordering matters so that the mark shall be disclosed in open daylight to the eyes of all the world."

Hester takes Pearl and goes to stand near the foot of the scaffold in order to listen to Dimmesdale's speech. Pearl then takes off and runs around playing. The ship's captain gets Pearl to come to him, and he gives her a message. Pearl returns to her mother and tells her that Chillingworth has told the captain that he will make sure Dimmesdale gets on board, and that Hester only has to worry about herself and Pearl.

Lady Jones

Lady Jones teaches the black children of Cincinatti how to read and write. She is mixed-race, with yellow hair that she despises. She was once Denver's teacher. When Denver flees 124 looking for help, she turns to Lady Jones.

Nan

Nan was the one-armed woman who nursed children back at the plantation where Sethe was born. Sethe has more memories of Nan than of her own mother.

Janey

Servant to the Bodwins. She spreads the story of Beloved's return through the black community. She was working for the Bodwins when Baby Suggs first arrived, and she is still working for them when Denver is looking for work decades later.

Edward Bodwin and Miss Bodwin

Brother and sister, they are former abolitionists and try to be helpful to the black community. They own 124, which they allowed Baby Suggs and her family to use. Edward Bodwin witnesses the exorcism of Beloved.

Over All Summary

In 1873, Sethe and her daughter Denver live in 124, a house in a rural area close to Cincinatti. They are ostracized from the community for Sethe's past and her pride. Eighteen years have passed since she escaped from slavery at a farm called Sweet Home. Sweet Home was run by a cruel man known as schoolteacher, who allowed his nephews to brutalize Sethe while he took notes for his scientific studies of blacks. Sethe fled, although she was pregnant, delivering the child along the way with help from a white woman named Amy. Sethe's

The first time Halle and Sethe made love, it was in the cornfield. Although the two thought they were hidden, from the rustling in the field all of the Sweet Home men knew that Halle had been chosen. They watched mournfully, and then cooked some of the corn from the field and ate it. The corn, at least, is a simple pleasure that no one takes from them.

Part One, Chapter 3

Denver has a secret place where she spends time alone, in the woods behind 124. There is a place where five boxwood bushes planted in a circle have grown together into a canopy, forming a round and empty room with green leaves and branches for walls. She spends hours at a time there, paradoxically isolating herself in the room to seek relief from her loneliness.

Years ago, after a session in her secret place, Denver came home and looked in through a window to see her mother kneeling in prayer. A white dress was kneeling next to her mother and had its empty sleeve around Sethe's waist. The tenderness of the phantom's gesture reminded Denver of her own birth.

Sethe has only vague memories of her own birthplace somewhere far from Sweet Home. She was not allowed to be with her own mother. Just a child, she helped tend the babies and watched rows and rows of black women, all of whom she called Ma'am, but one of whom was "her own." Sethe learned to recognize her mother, although they were never allowed to be together, because her mother alone wore a cloth hat.

When Sethe herself was a mother, fleeing from Sweet Home and pregnant with Denver, she received unexpected aid from a poor white

He resolves to tell **Sethe**, but cannot, and instead asks if Sethe will have his child. He is growing to love Sethe more and more, but Sethe gives an ambiguous response. Later that night she tells him that he won't be sleeping outside anymore, but should come upstairs where he belongs. He is grateful to her, only the second time in his life he has been grateful to a woman. The first was in Delaware, when the weaver woman gave the half-starved fugitive Paul D some sausage.

Sethe does not want to have Paul D's baby, but she is happy to have him home. She is beginning to understand Beloved's identity, although it is not yet totally clear to her.

Part One, Chapter 14

Beloved is infuriated by Paul D's return into the house, but **Denver** defends him, saying that he is there because Sethe wants him there.

Beloved fears that her body might fall apart, knowing that it could happen at any moment. Holding herself together takes great effort, and she fears waking up to find herself in pieces. She loses a wisdom tooth and is afraid that the process is beginning, but Denver assures her that it's normal. Beloved tells her it hurts and Denver asks why she doesn't cry. So she does, as if the idea had never occurred to her before.

Part One, Chapter 15

After Sethe's arrival at 124, **Stamp Paid** got two buckets full of blackberries and brought them to **Baby Suggs**. With that as the beginning, a giant feast came about spontaneously, a celebration for all of the black people in town. Afterwards, the other blacks in town actually resented Baby Suggs, feeling that her generosity was a sign

At the end of the Civil War, as he tried to make his way North, he saw that blacks were still unsafe, massacred by angry whites throughout much of the South.

His return to 124 is sad. He sees signs of Beloved everywhere: ribbons and other brightly colored cloth, bought for Beloved's pleasure; a garden planted for a child; and, hanging from a wall peg, the dress she wore when she first arrived. Sethe has nearly lost her mind, and lies in bed, unable to care for herself. She has no desire to live or work for living anymore; as Baby Suggs did, she has retired to bed and never leaves.

Paul D tells her he's moving in, and that he'll take care of her at night, when Denver is away. Sethe remembers all of the people who have been with her and then left her: her sons, Amy, her mother, and Beloved. She begins to cry, telling Paul D that Beloved was her "best thing." Paul D wants to make a life with Sethe, deal with their past and build a future with her. He tells Sethe that she is her own best thing, and a bewildered Sethe replies, "Me? Me?"

Part Three, Chapter 28

The narrator tells us that Beloved is slowly forgotten, first by the people of the community, and then by the people of 124. For a time, strange events continue, but memories of the ghost begin to fade. There is not even a name to attach to her: "Everyone knew what she was called but no one anywhere knew her name." They cannot remember what she said or if she said anything; they do not pass on her story. Several times, the narrator tells us that "It was not a story to pass on."

*******UGTRB-ENGLISH-UNIT-5-END*******

B.T.ASSISTANTS (GT)**ஆங்கில பட்டதாரி ஆசிரியருக்கு****COMPETITIVE EXAM****OFFLINE TEST-21 To 30****Important Questions Bank With keys****Registration No :23P1TET198****SUBJECT : UG TRB ENGLISH****Date from : 05-02-2023****To : 03-03-2023****UG -TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ TEST-21**

1. Choose the best from order the four options in the following jumbled up sentence:

Of their passions is a knowledge knowledge of mankind

1

2

3

4

a) 3, 2, 4, 1

b) 3, 4, 2, 1

c) 1, 3, 2, 4

d) 4, 3, 2, 1

2. The French writer who influenced Francis Bacon is-

a) Montesquieu

b) Ro usseau

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- c) Montaigne d) Taine

3. Read the lines that follow that answer the question based on them:

Created half to rise and half to fall;

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all.

Which of the following statement best articulates the human condition, suggested in the above lines?

- a) Man is a mysterious being, defying all logic
b) Man's state in the world is paradoxical
c) Man is doomed to failure
d) Man is a social being

4. The line " Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world" is by-

- a) P.B. Shelley b) John Keats
c) Mathew Arnold d) Ezra Pound

5. "Others abide our question. Thou art free.

We ask and ask: Thou smilest and art still,

Out-topping knowledge."

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In these lines from a-poem written by Matthew Arnold, 'Thou' refers to:

- a) Milton
- b) Spenser
- c) Shakespeare
- d) Wordsworth**

6. What is NOT an item or ability brought back by the Gnome to fight the Baron?

- a) Punching
- b) Crying
- c) Screams
- d) Sighs

7. According to Pope, which weighed more?

- a) The Parade of Gnomes
- b) The lapdog
- c) The hair
- d) The men's wits

8. What does Belinda's hair become in the end?

- a) A group of stars
- b) Part of a rug

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c) The Baron's necklace

d) A wig

9. During what time period was "the way of the world" written?

a) The rehabilitation

b) The reformation

c) The restoration

d) The reconstruction

10. What genre of play is "the way of the world"?

a) Restoration comedy/comedy of manners

b) Tragedy

c) Commedia Dell'arte

d) Comedy

11. Who is the author of "the school for scandal"?

a) Richard Brinsley Sheridan

b) Madeline Cohen

c) Oscar Wilde

d) William Shakespeare

12. What genre of literature is "the school for scandal"?

a) Poetry

b) Autobiography

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c) Drama

d) Novel

13.How many acts are there in "the school for scandal"?

a) 3

b) 4

c) 2

d) 5

14.How does the play begin?

a) With a portrait

b) With a prologue

c) With act 1, scene 1

d) With act 1, scene 1

15.Who is onstage at the beginning of act 1, scene 1?

a) A.Only lady Sneerwell

b) B.Lady Sneerwell and Snake

c) C.Lady Sneerwell, Snake, and Servant

d) D.Only snake

16.Why does Lady Sneerwell spread rumors about others?

a) A.She was raised without a mother

b) B.She wants snake to fall in love with her

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- c) C.She thinks its the right thing to do
- d) D.Her reputation was ruined when she was younger

17.Who does Lady Sneerwell love?

- a) A.Sir Peter
- b) B.Joseph
- c) C.Snake
- d) D.Charles

18.Who does Joseph love?

- a) A.Lady Sneerwell's Servant
- b) B.Maria
- c) C.Lady Sneerwell
- d) D.LadyTteazle

19.Who does Charles love?

- a) A.Lady Teazle
- b) B.Maria
- c) C.Lady Sneerwell
- d) D.Lady Sneerwell's Servant

20. Which term in Indian aesthetics refers to the process of Generalisation?

- a) bhavakatva

b) tamas

c) sattva

d) sadharanikarana

21. Which aspect helps the sahrdaya or the aesthetically sensible person to see the characters presented in a literary work in a generalised manner?

a) denotation

b) Imagination

c) Inference

d) connotation

22. Who among the following validates how the poetic language triggers the aesthetic process through its suggestiveness?

a) Mammata

b) Bhattanayaka

c) Anandavardhana

d) Abhinavagupta

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23. Which term is used by Abhinavagupta to denote "relating", "narrating" or "describing" emotive conditions.

- a) bhavanukirtanam
- b) anumana
- c) bhavaktwa
- d) bhojakatwa

24. How does Macbeth feel about what his army has done while the army in Dunsinane prepares for battle?

- a) He is proud of their cunning.
- b) He cares not at all.
- c) He is angered.
- d) He is still confident that he will win.

25. Which play of Shakespeare does Northrop Frye use to explicate the inductive method of analysis?

- a) Othello b) King Lear c) Hamlet d) Macbeth

26. Spenser's----- is written on the epic model.

- a) Prothalamion b) Faerie Queen c) Epithalamion d) Amoretti

27. The theme of the Epic is called -----

- a) invocation b) prologue c) proposition d) epilogue

28. The literary epic begins in the -----

a) first book b) fifth book c) tenth book d) middle

29. "The Battle of the Frog and Mice" is a Parody of-----

a) Homer's Iliad b) Homer's Odyssey

c) Virgil's Aeneid d) Aristotle's Poetics

30. The Battle of the Books is written by-----

a) Alexander Pope b) Swift c) Dryden d) Daniel Defoe

31. The epic has ----character.

a) comic b) heroic c) innocent d) ordinary

32. Iliad and Odyssey are----- epics.

a) literary b) mock c) traditional d) primary

33. Milton's Paradise Lost consists of -----books.

a) ten b) twelve c) fourteen d) twenty four

34. The setting of an epic is-----

a) vast b) limited c) average d) beautiful

35. The action in an epic involves -----deeds.

a) super human b) ordinary c) kind d) violent

36. In the poem, "The Rape of the Lock" who was "shock"?

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- a) The dog
- b) Umbriel
- c) The Baron
- d) The maid

37. What do women of "soft yielding minds" become after death?

- a) Gnomes
- b) Sylphs
- c) Nymphs
- d) Salamanders

38. Who adores the "sparkling cross" Belinda has on her neck?

- a) Jews
- b) Gallant
- c) Priests
- d) Infidels

39. The predominant literary device in the line "Or Stain her honor or her new brocade" (canto 2- line 107) is:

- a) Repetition
- b) Zeugma
- c) Assonance
- d) Soliloquy

40. What card game do the Baron and Belinda play?

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- a) Poker
- b) Yablon
- c) Hearts
- d) Ombre

41. "If Chaucer is the Father of English Poetry, he is the Grandfather of the English Novel." Who makes this remark?

- (a) Walter Pater
- (b) Ruskin
- (c) G.K. Chesterton
- (d) Coleridge

42. In which month did Chaucer's Pilgrims go on their pilgrimage?

- (a) January
- (b) February
- (c) March
- (d) April

43. How many pilgrims in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales represent the knighthood class?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

44. The Faerie Queene is based on—

- (a) Utopia
- (b) Tottel's Miscellany
- (c) Morte d' Arthur
- (d) Orlando Furioso

45. What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night?

- (a) Southwark Inn
- (b) Harry Bailly
- (c) Tabard Inn
- (d) St. Becket Inn

46. One of the Tales in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is in prose. Which of the following?

- (a) The Pardoner's Tale
- (b) The Parson's Tale

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(c) *The Monk's Tale* (d) *The Knight's Tale*

47. One of the portraits in the Prologue is that of the Wife of Bath. What is Bath?

(a) *The Christian name of the lady*

(b) *The surname of the lady*

(c) *The name of her husband*

(d) *The name of the town to which she belonged*

48. In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

(a) *Shepherd's Calendar* (b) *Epithalamion*

(c) *Lament for Daphnida* (d) *Invocation To the Faerie Queene*

49. One of the following works is not a work of Chaucer. Which one?

(a) *The House of Women* (b) *The Owl and the Nightingale*

(c) *The Legend of Good Women* (d) *Romaunt of the Rose*

50. Which of the following is Chaucer's Prose work?

(a) *Troilus and Cryseyde* (b) *The Legend of Good Women* (c) *Treatise on the Astrolabe* (d) *The House of Fame*

51. Chaucer was not indebted for his sources to one of the following, Identify him:

(a) *Homer* (b) *Virgil* (c) *Dante* (d) *Ovid*

52. Prince Arthur in the Faerie Queene symbolizes :

(a) *Truth* (b) *Magnificence* (c) *Knighthood* (d) *Mercy*

53. ".....Her angel face, As the great eye of heaven shyned bright And made a sunshine in the shadie place Did never mortal eye behold such heavenly grace." Whose beauty is described in these lines ?

(a) *Una's* (b) *Gloriana's* (c) *Duessa's* (d) *Abessa's*

54. Who calls Spenser the Poets' Poet ?

(a) *Matthew Arnold* (b) *Sidney*

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(c) Hazlitt (d) Charles Lamb

55. In which work did Spenser use the Spenserian stanza ?

(a) Faerie Queene (b) Amoretti

(c) The Shepheard's Calendar (d) Epithalamion

56. How many Cantos are there in Book I of the Faerie Queene ?

(a) Six (b) Ten (c) Four (d) Twelve

57. A critic says that the Faerie Queene is "downright flattery-gross, shameless, lying flattery" of Queen Elizabeth ? Who is this critic ?

(a) I.A. Richards (b) Dean Church

(c) F.R. Leavis (d) Walter Pater

58. The Faerie Queene is basically a moral allegory. From whom did Spenser derive this concept of moral allegory ?

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Homer (d) Virgil

59. How many ethical Virtues have been highlighted by Spenser in the Faerie Queene ?

(a) Eight (b) Ten (c) Twelve (d) Four

60. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the Prologue?

(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	C	d	26	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	C	d	27	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d					
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d					
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d					
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d					
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d					
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d					
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d					
80	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d					
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d					
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d					
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d					
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d					
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d					
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d					
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d					

UG -TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ TEST-22

1. The elegy is a-----

- a) happy song b) philosophical song
- c) lament d) religious song

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2.----- is an inspiration to the poet in an elegy

- a) death b) Birth c) Religion d) Philosophy

3. Milton wrote the elegy "Lycidas" on the death of his friend

- a) Roberts b) Edward King c) A.H.Clough d) Spenser

4. ----- is a versified expression of grief like elegy.

- a) Ode b) Dirge c) Ballad d) sonnet he

5. In pastoral elegy, the poet represents himself as a-----mourning the death of a fellow shepherd.

- a) friend b) shepherd c) brother d) lover

6. The term "lyric" in Greek signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a-----

- a) drum b) lyre c) flute d) horn

7. -----is a metaphysical lyricist.

- a) Milton b) Ben Johnson c) John Donne d) Spenser

8. Lyric deals with -----

- a) a single emotion b) a single theme

- c) a single plot d) a single story

9. The Elizabethan lyric lacks -----and passion.

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a) theme b) intensity c) coherence d) music

10. John Donne intellectualized the -----lyric in the In his seventeenth century.

a) religious b) Caroline c) Cavalier d) metaphysical

11. Pindar's odes were modelled on the----- by the chorus in Greek drama.

a) prayer b) songs c) foretelling d) dialogue

12. Pindaric ode was practiced and modified by the Roman poet-----

a) Horace b) Virgil c) Homer d) Plato

13. The regular or Pindaric ode was introduced by -----

a) Spenser b) Donne c) Ben Jonson d) Dryden

14. The irregular ode was introduced by -----

a) Thomas Gray b) Shelley

c) Keats d) Abraham Cowley

15. "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality was written by-----

a) Shelley b) Keats c) Wordsworth d) Tennyson

16. The inventor who perfected the sonnet was -----

a) Wyatt b) Petrarch c) Surrey d) Shakespeare

17. The sonnet form came from

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a) Italy b) Greece c) England d) Spain

18. The first part of eight lines of a Italian sonnet is called Of

a) sestet b) secret of c) quatrain d) octave

19. The octave in a sonnet usually presents

a) the rhyme b) the problem c) the mood d) the emotions

20. Wyatt and Surrey introduced the sonnet in England during the century.

a) fourteenth b) fifteenth c) sixteenth d) seventeenth

21. The epic has ----character.

a) comic b) heroic c) innocent d) ordinary

22. Iliad and Odyssey are----- epics.

a) literary b) mock c) traditional d) primary

23. Milton's Paradise Lost consists of -----books.

a) ten b) twelve c) fourteen d) twenty four

24. The setting of an epic is-----

a) vast b) limited c) average d) beautiful

25. The action in an epic involves -----deeds.

a) super human b) ordinary c) kind d) violent

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26. Spenser's *Sir Philip Sidney* on the death of of -----

- a) "Prothalamion" b) "Fairie Queen"
 c) "Astrophel" d) "Epithalamion"

27. "In Memoriam" by Tennyson is an elegy on the death of -----

- a) Arthur Hallam b) A.H. Clough
 c) Edward King d) Abraham

28. Shelley's "Adonais" is a poem of lamentation on the death of -----

- a) Edward King
 b) Andrew Marvell
 c) Philip Sidney
 d) John Keats

29. Caroline lyric is licentious and----- in nature.

- a) spontaneous b) substantial c) moral d) immoral

30. Keats and----- were musical artists.

- a) Byron b) Matthew Arnold c) Tennyson d) Browning

31. A note of -----doubt and despair run through the Victorian lyrics.

- a) optimissim b) pessimism c) hope d) disappointment

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32. Twentieth century poetry is a curious mixture of the traditional and the -----
- a) experimental b) classical c) universal d) cultural
33. The basic quality of lyric is -----rather than thought.
- a) knowledge b) feeling c) music d) subject
34. A ballad usually deals with a/an -----
- a) elevated theme b) single episode
- c) comic theme d) love theme
35. The ballad often begins-----
- a) with an introduction b) with a prologue
- c) abruptly d) in the middle
36. The story in a ballad is told through both -----and action.
- a) narration b) question c) explanation d) dialogue
37. Traditional ballads originated in the-----
- a) fourteenth century b) fifteenth century
- c) sixteenth century d) seventeenth century
38. The popular ballad is written in -----mode.
- a) archaic b) tragic c) philosophical d) religious

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39. John Keats' 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' is an example of -----

a) mock ballad b) broadside ballad

c) traditional ballad d) literary ballad

40. ----- type of a ballad is printed on one side of a single sheet of poor quality paper.

a) traditional ballad b) mock ballad

c) broadside ballad d) literary ballad

41. "Robin Hood ballads" belong to the type of-----

a) literary ballad b) broadside ballad

c) mock ballad d) traditional ballad

42. -----were popular in the late eighteenth century.

a) mock ballads b) literary ballads

c) broadside ballads d) traditional ballads

43. A characteristic feature of ballads is repetition, usually in the form of -----

a) refrain b) couplet c) dialogue d) prayer

44. "The Battle of the Frog and Mice" is a Parody of-----

a) Homer's Iliad b) Homer's Odyssey

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c) *Virgil's Aenied* d) *Aristotle's Poetics*

45. *The Battle of the Books* is written by-----

a) *Alexander Pope* b) *Swift* c) *Dryden* d) *Daniel Defoe*

46. *Alexander Pope* wrote the *Mock-epic* -----

a) *Prothalamion* b) *The Rape of the Lock*

c) *Comus* d) *Samson Agonistus*

47. ordered his sonnets in a sequence under the S. title "*Astrophel and Stella*".

a) *Spenser* b) *Surrey* c) *Chaucer* d) *Philip Sidney*

48. *Spencer* wrote "*Amoretti*, a sonnet sequence a collection of about sonnets.

a) 58 b) 68 c) 78 d) 88

49. *Spenser's*----- is written on the epic model.

a) *Prothalamion* b) *Faerie Queen*

c) *Epithalamion* d) *Amoretti*

50. The theme of the *Epic* is called -----

a) *invocation* b) *prologue* c) *proposition* d) *epilogue*

51. The literary epic begins in the -----

a) *first book* b) *fifth book* c) *tenth book* d) *middle*

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52. Shakespeare wrote sonnets.

a) 94 b) 104 c) 144 d) 154

53. John Milton wrote nearly sonnets.

a) 23 b) 30 c) 38 d) 40

54. John Donne changed the subject matter of sonnets into themes.

a) religious b) patriotic c) philosophic d) love

55. The Horation ode is named after-----

a) Horatio b) Horace c) Hercules d) Aristotle

56. "The Wreck of Deutschland" is a/an-----

a) romantic b) philosophic c) ecclesiastical Ode d) moral

57.are odes written to honour God or to sing the triumphs or victories of the rulers or athletes.

a) ecclesiastical odes b) philosophical odes
c) triumphal odes d) irregular odes

58. "The Hound of Heaven" -----is a ode.

a) Horation Ode b) Regular c) Pindaric Ode d) religious

59. "Ode to the West Wind" is written by -----

a) Keats b) Byron c) Shelley d) Wordsworth

60. The scholar Gipsy is a kind of -----

A)ode b) ballad c) poem d) pastoral elegy

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	D					
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	D					
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	D					
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d					
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d					
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d					
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d					
80	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d					
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d					
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d					
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d					
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d					
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d					
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d					
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d					

UG TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-23

1. The Old and Young courtier is a-----

(a) ode (b) ballad (c) elegy (d) sonnet

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2. Match the following

List-1-poem

List-2-poets

(i) Forget Not yet the tried intent - 1. Earl of Surrey

(ii) And Wilt Thou Leave Me Thus? - 2. Ballad

(iii) The Means to attain Happy Life - 3. Thomas Wyatt

(iv) A Praise of His Love - 4. Earl of Surrey

(v) The Abbot of Canterbury - 5. Thomas Wyatt

(a) 12345 (b) 35412 (c) 13245 (d) 54123

3. The poet to forget his domestic problems walks along the banks of--

(a) River Thames (b) Golden hair

(c) Lake thames (d) Fame

4. As the birds flew above the swans looked Cynthia means shining above the stars.

(a) River Thames (b) Golden hair (c) Lake thames (d) Moon

5. lived in the Mighty castle. His attack on Spain made him to fame.

(a) River Thames.

(b) Golden hair.

(c) Lake thames

(d) The Earl of Essex

6. Earl of Essex looked fresh with his lovely -----.

(a) River Thames.

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(b) Golden hair.

(c) Lake thames

(d) fame

7. In which poem of Spenser is 'Sweet Thames' described

(a) Epithalamion

(b) Faery Queene

(c) Prothalamion

(d) None of these

8. Which poem of Spenser was praised by Coleridge for its "Swan-Like Movement"?

(a) Epithalamion

(b) Prothalamion

(c) Amoretti

(d) Astrophel

9. Edmund Spenser is considered the best poet of Elizabethan age. Identify his period.

(a) 1551-1560 (b) 1552-1599 (c) 1557-1590 (d) 1552-1596

10. When did Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar appear?

(a) 1579 (b) 1580 (c) 1570 (d) 1596

11. Which work records Spenser's experiences of his first visit to England in 1589-90 when he was introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Queen?

(a) Astrophel

(b) Colin Clout's Come Home Again

(c) Prothalamion

(d) Amoretti

12. When Sidney died, Spenser wrote an elegy on his death. Which of the following?

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- (a) Amoretti (b) Astrophel
(c) Epithalamion (d) Shepherd's Calendar

13. Spenser's Epithalamion is:

- (a) an elegy (b) a sonnet (c) a narrative poem (d) a wedding hymn

14. Maturity Who wrote : "Epithalamion"?

- (a) Chaucer (b) Milton (c) Spenser (d) Lovelace

15. What is the correct chronological sequence in the following

- (a) Alastor--Lycidas--Epithalamion--Lucy Gray
(b) Epithalamion--Alastor--Lucy Gray-- Lycidas
(c) Lucy Gray--Epithalamion--Lycidas--Alastor
(d) Epithalamion--Lycidas--Lucy Gray-- Alastor

16. Spenser wooed Elizabeth Boyle (whom he later married) in his

- (a) Faerie Queene (b) Amoretti
(c) Epithalamion (d) None of These

17. In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

- (a) Shepherd's Calendar (b) Epithalamion
(c) Lament for Daphnaida (d) Invocation To the Faerie Queene

18. Given below are the title of some famous ballads. Mark the one which is called "a little epic". It describes the gallant fight between two lords, Percy of Northumberland and Douglas of Scotland.

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(a) Chevy Chase

(b) Sir Patrick Spens

(c) Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar (d) Lochinvar

19. Who introduced the sonnet form to England?

(a) Petrarch (b) Wyatt (c) Spenser (d) Shakespeare

20. Who is known for *The Schoolmaster*, which contains his advice to teachers on the teaching of Latin?

(a) Roger Ascham

(b) Thomas Wyatt

(c) Martin Luther

(d) John Wycliffe

21. Besides the sonnet form, what else was introduced by Wyatt to England?

(a) The Italian ferzarima

(b) The ottavarima

(c) The elegy

(d) Both (a) and (b)

22. Who made the first use of the unrhymed ten-syllabled line in English poetry through his translations of *Virgil*?

(a) Thomas Wyatt

(b) Thomas Sackville

(c) The Earl of Surey

(d) None of the above

23. *The Old and Young courtier* is a-----

a) ode

b) ballad

c) elegy

d) sonnet

24. *Prothalamion*----- by Edmund Spenser.

(a) *Thalamion* (b) wedding. (c) spousal verse (d) the birds flew

25. *Marriage of twin sisters; Lady Catherine Somerset* -----

(a) with Cynthia

(b) with Spenser

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(c) with William Peter (d) with Peter.

26. Characters was composed by

(a) Ben Johnson (b) Thomas Over bury

(c) Robert Burton (d) Francis Bacon

27. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" figures in

(a) Shakespeare (b) Keats (c) Byron (d) Jonson

28. Who wrote the following? "Cover her face .My eyes dazzle. She died young."

(a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) Webster (d) Jonson

29. The revised Paradise Lost, issued in 1674, contains

(a) 12 Books (b) 10 Books (c) 14 Books (d) 11 Books

30. Comparison of a pair of lovers to a pair of compass is an example of

(a) Petrarchan conceit (b) Neo-classical simile

(c) Romantic irony (d) Metaphysical conceit

31. Who among the following belongs to the "Correct School" of poetry?

(a) Donne (b) Milton (c) Dryden (d) Cowley

32. About whom did Dr. Johnson say that he did to English literature what

Augustus did to Rome, which he "found of brick and left of marble

(a) Dryden (b) Pope (c) Milton (d) Shakespeare

33. Flecknoe of Dryden's MacFlecknoe is the "father" of

(a) Shakespeare (b) Absalom (c) Achitophel (d) Shadwell

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34. "Great wits are sure to madness near allied," appears in which of the following poems?

- (a) MacFlecknoe (b) The Dunciad
(c) Abasalom and Acbitophel (d) The Rape of the Lock

35. The Neo-classical poetry is largely written in

- ((a) Heroic couplet (b) Rime royal (c) Ottava rima (d) Heroic Quatrain

36. The principal aspects of neo-classical poetry are

- (a) Ambiguity and paradox (b) Wit and satire

37. Who said "I shall endeavour to enliven morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality"?

- (a) Pope (b) Swift (c) Steele (d) Addison

38. Swift's The Battle of the Books (1794) is about the dispute between ancient and modern authors initiated by

- (a) William Temple (b) Alexander Pope
(c) Jonathan Swift (d) Richard Steele

39. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels (1726), who represent the giants?

- (a) Lilliputians (b) Brobdingnagians
(c) Laputans (d) Houyhnhnms

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

40. Addison's Cato is a

- (a) Mask (b) Comedy (c) Tragedy (d) Epic

41. The Spectator was issued

- (a) Thrice a week (b) Daily (c) Twice a week (d) Weekly

42. Steele's prose comedies laid the foundation of the Sentimental Comedy of the Augustan Age. The first of his comedies was:

- (a) The Conscious Lovers (b) The Tender Husband
(c) The Lying Lover (d) The Funeral

43. "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike" describes

- (a) Addison (b) Swift (c) Steele (d) Arbuthnot

44. "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance, / As those move easiest who have learned to dance." This statement expresses the critical credo of

- (a) the Elizabethan poets (b) the Metaphysical poets
(c) the neo-classical poets (d) the Romantic poets

45. The title of Hardy's Far From the Madding Crowd is derived from

- (a) Gray's Elegy (b) Bunyan's Pilgrim's progress
(c) Pope's Essay on Man (d) Johnson's vanity of Human Wishes

46. "My love's like a red, red rose" appears in the work of

- (a) Browning (b) Burns (c) Blake (d) Bridges

47. Who wrote his novels in epistolary form?

- (a) Richardson (b) Defoe (c) Fielding (d) Sterne

48. The rise of the English novel in the 18th century was due to the rise of

- (a) Peasantry (b) Middle classes (c) Industrial workers (d) Women

49. Who launched the newspaper, The Watchman, for converting humanity?

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(a) Blake (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley (d) Byron

50. Which of the following poems of Coleridge was conceived in a dream?

- (a) "Christabel" (b) "The Ancient Mariner"
 (b) "Dejection: An Ode" (d) "Kubla Khan"

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
80	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-24

1. How many essays were published in Bacon's Essays ?

a) 10 b) 58 c) 38 d) 106

2. "We are commanded to forgive our enemies; but never to forgive our friends." From which essay is this sentence taken?

a) Of Faction (b) Of Revenge

c) Of Friendship (d) Of Envy

3. Of Studies was the part of a collection of _____.

a) 12 Essays b) 5 Essays c) 20 Essays d) 12 Essays

4. "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god" From which essay is this line quoted?

a) Of Friendship b) Of Youth and Age

c) Of Followers and Friends d) Of Nature of Man

5. Love is Directly proportional to both prosperity and _____.

a) Adversity b) Productivity c) Magical d) Arrogant

6. As Jasper Forde put it, "Ill-fitting grammar are like ill-fitting shoes. Play this game to review Poetry.

a) Philip Sidney b) John Dryden c) Alexander Pope d) Dr Johnson

7. Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by _____?

a) Henry Howard b) Roger Ascham c) John Skelton d) Stephen Gosson

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

8. Poetry is an art of _____

a) Imitation b) Narration c) Information d) Reformation

9. Gosson offers what is in essence a _____ attack on imaginative literature

a) Puritan b) English reformation c) England d) Pilgrim

10. Sidney, as a traditionalist, however, gives attention to ----- in contrast to poetry.

a) Satire b) Tragedy c) Comedy d) Drama

11. Of studies was revised for the edition in _____.

a) 1612 b) 1613 c) 1615 d) 16

12. Why is the study writing is used _____

a) To obtain knowledge b) to accuracy

c) both a and b d) none of the above

13. How did Bacon die _____

a) Tuberculosis b) fever c) Pneumonia d) Cancer

14. Poetry, apart from its ability to delight, has an affinity with _____

a) Memory b) Patient

c) Cognitive Psychology d) Neuro Psychology

15. Francis Bacon is known as father of _____.

a) novel b) essays c) letter d) drama

16. A person who is delighted in solitude is either a beast or _____.

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

a) Man b) Woman c) ghost d) God.

17. ".....a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coins of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur?

(a) Of Great Place (b) Of Truth

(c) Of Honour and Reputation (d) Of Followers and Friends

18. The second fruit of friendship is _____.

a) health b) happiness c) grieve d) enmity

19. Kings and Monarchs selected their friends according to their _____

a) status b) need c) caste d) religion

20. Person who has no friends will not know to whom they should share their _____.

a) happiness b) secrets c) sorrow d) joy

21. Love is the child of _____.

a) Father b) Folly c) Man d) God

22. A man Becomes _____ If he loves a Large number of People.

a) Thin b) thick c) Lose d) kindhearted

23. Revenge is a kind of _____ justices.

a) wild d) few c) Some d) Different

24. "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and written an exact man."

From which essay is this line quoted?

a) Of Discourse (b) Of Counsel (c) Of Wisdom for a Man (d) Of Studies

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25. What is the disadvantage of the much time study_____

- a) It provides only bookish Knowledge b) It waste too much time
c) It makes a man theoretical and Unrealistic d) All the above mentioned

26. George Eliot's First novel was

- (a) Adam Bede (b) The Mill on the Floss
(c) Silas Marner (d) Daniel Deronda

27. R.L. Stevenson is best known by

- (a) Kidnapped (b) The Black Arrow
(c) Treasure Island (d) Travels with a Donkey

28. Which of the following works of Ruskin is on economics?

- (a) Modern Painters (b) Munera pulveris
(c) Unto This Last (d) Sesame and Lilies

29. "Pathetic fallacy" is a coinage of

- (a) Carlyle (b) Beardsley (c) Wimsatt (d) Ruskin

30. Studies in the history of the renaissance (1873) was written by

- (a) Macaulay (b) Carlyle (c) Pater (d) Rossetti

31. Who among the following was not an evolutionist or agnostic?

- (a) Darwin (b) Macaulay (c) T.H. Huxley (d) Spencer

32. Who wrote Alice in Wonderland (1865)?

- (a) Lewis Carroll (b) Mary Lamb (c) Christine Rossetti (d) Virginia Woolf

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

33. The actual name of Lewis Carroll was Charles Dodgson who was at oxford a?
- (a) Physician (b) mathematician (c) historian (d) literary critic
34. Oscar wild's the importance of being earnest (1895) is a
- (a) Classical comedy (b) romantic comedy
- (c) farcical comedy (d) pastoral comedy
35. Who is known for the "Wessex Novel"?
- (a) Walter Scott (b) Thomas hardy
- (c) George Meredith (d) Anthony Trollope
36. Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891) has for its subtitle which of the following
- (a) A Poor Woman (b) A Countary maid
- (c) A Pure woman (d) A Tainted woman
37. G.B.S stands for
- (a) garage bishop of Shaftesbury (b) great Britain's symphony
- (c) George Bernard Shaw (d) George bacon of Stratford
38. New group street (1891) by George Gissing is a
- (a) Tragic drama (b) novel about poor artists
- (c) history of group street (d) farcical comedy
39. George moore's a modern lover (1883) was banned for being
- (a) Anti-Christian (b) Anti-Feudal (c) Immoral (d) Anti-Colonial
40. Kipling's The White Man's Buden (1899) is

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- (a) A novel about India (b) An essay on imperialism
(c) A poem addressed to American imperial mission
(d) A treatise opposing colonialism

41. Which of the following is called the "Decade of Decadence"?

- (a) 1890's (b) 1920's (c) 1880's (d) 1910's

42. Who among the following was not a member of the "Rhymer's Club"?

- (a) Lionel Johnson (b) Ernest Dowson
(c) W.B Yeats (d) Thomas Hardy

43. "Preface" to which of the following novels of Conrad expresses his theory of the novel?

- (a) Lord Jim (b) The Secret Agent
(c) Under Western Eyes (d) Nigger of Narcissus

44. Mrs. Warren's Profession (1894) is a play by

- (a) W.B Yeats (b) G.B Shaw (c) Harold Pinter (d) George Osborne

45. Which of the following plays of Shaw has "An Anti-Romantic Comedy" as its subtitle?

- (a) Saint Joan (b) Pygmalion
(c) Arms and the Man (d) The Apple Cart

46. Which of the following plays of Shaw is a satire on bourgeois democracy?

- (a) The Apple Card (b) Man and Superman
(c) Pygmalion (d) Arms and the Man

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47. Who among the following was a "Fabian Socialist"?
- (a) Oscar Wilde (b) Bernard Shaw (c) W.B Yeats (d) John Synge
48. The Countess Kathleen (1892) by W.B Yeats highlights injustice to
- (a) Women (b) Workers (c) The Welsh (d) The Irishmen
49. Yeats's sequence of plays On Baile's Strand (1903) is concerned with the heroism of
- (a) MacBride (b) Cuchulain (c) Major Gregory (d) Maud Gonne
50. The Japanese 'Noh' drama, which Yeats and Pound followed, is essentially
- (a) Impressionistic (b) Expressionistic (c) Symbolic (d) Realistic
51. Whose ambition was it to achieve poetical and legendary drama?
- (a) W.B. Yeats (b) G.B. Shaw (c) J.M. Synge (d) T.s. Eliot
52. Lady Gregory and W.B. Yeats set up the Abbey Theatre in 1904 in
- (a) London (b) Canterbury (c) Dublin (d) Ezra Pound
53. The symbolic and ritual Noh drama of Japan was recommended to Yeats by
- (a) T.S. Eliot (b) G.B. Shaw (c) J.M. Synge (d) Ezra Pound
54. The Edwardian Age spreads from
- (a) 1901-1914 (b) 1895-1905 (c) 1901-1910 (d) 1904-1918
55. Which of the following is a science fiction novel?
- (a) The Time Machine (b) Far From the Madding Crowd
- (c) Pilgrimage (d) The Three Sisters
56. E.M. Forster did not write which of the following novels?

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(a) A Passage to India (b) A Room of One's Own

(c). A Room with a View (d) Where Angels Fear to Tread

57. E.M. Forster worked as secretary to the Maharaja of

(a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur (c) Dewas Senior (d) Mysore

58. Jacob's Room (1922) was written by whom?

(a) Virginia Forster (b) E.M. Forster

(c) D.H. Lawrence (d) James Joyee

59. Who among the following said, "I have desired , like every artist, to create a little world Out of the beautiful, pleasant and significant things of the marred and clumsy world."

(a) T.S. Eliot (b) W.B. Yeats (c) A.C. Swinburne (d) W.H. Auden

60. "We were the last romantics" appears in a poem by

(a) W.B. Yeats (b) A.C. Swinburne (c) John Keats (d) Matthew Arnold

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d					
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d					
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d					
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d					
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d					
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d					
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d					
18	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d					
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d					
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d					
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d					
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d					
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d					
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d					
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d					

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-25

1. Marlowe is a great predecessor of -----

- a) Shoe maker b) John paul
c) Liza d) Shakespeare

2. Marlowe was the son of -----

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a) Shakespeare b) Shoe maker

c) John paul d) OLiza

3. Marlowe is a member of -----

a) Lard Admirals Company of players

b) God carry out his perfect

c) An individual deserve his sufferings

d) Safe to argue that all human

4. What is the status of Faustus's parents?

a) Poor b) Royalty c) Rich d) Homeless

5. Where does Faustus go to study?

a) London b) Rome

c) Wittenberg d) Rhodes

6. What does Faustus study?

a) Divinity b) Law

c) Medicine d) Philosophy

7. How does Faustus do in his studies?

a) Mediocre b) Financially well

c) He quits d) Very poorly

8. What does Faustus's thoughts soon turn away from?

a) Magic b) His family

c) Theology d) Philosophy

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9. What general topic does Faustus begin to study while neglecting his former studies, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- a) Philosophy b) Medicine c) Magic d) Law

10. What specific topic does Faustus begin to study, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- a) Pediatrics b) Socrates c) Necromancy d) Astrology

11. What is necromancy?

- a) The art of summoning demons
b) Speaking to the devil
c) The magical art of raising the dead
d) A relationship with God

12. "I know that the redeemer liveth and that he shall stand at the later day upon the earth"- Whose statement is this?

- a) Zophar b) Bildad c) Zophar d) Job

13. Who is the Redeemer?

- a) The Almighty b) A severe disease
c) Stay at home d) Rest until you feel

14. The Book of Job is the universal book because it speaks to the universal need, the agony of the human heart – True or False?

- a) True b) False

15. What is the solution given by the book?

- a) Citizens should obey the laws
b) One should not question God's moral government

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

c) Government except as serving christ

d) People should not steal

16. What is the moral of the book?

a) I saw the wicked buried

b) God's ways are inscrutable

c) A positive outcome will be there

d) God's riches and wisdom and knowledge

17. What is the purpose behind Job's suffering?

a) I do not test the sincerity b) To test the sincerity

c) Other character teait d) Trust someone and give them enough

18. What is the reaction of the Job to his suffering?

a) Seeking proper worship b) He accepts and praises the God

c) A time of sharing praises d) Used to express happiness

19. What is the number of sheep?

a) 3000 b) 5000 c) 7000 d) 9000

20. How many camels are with Job?

a) 1000 b) 5500 c) 4000 d) 3000

21. Where does Faustus grow up?

(a) Wittenberg, Germany (b) Rome, Italy

(c) Rhodes, Germany (d) London, England

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

22. Who speaks in the Prologue?

a) Good and Bad Angels b) Lucifer c) The chorus d) Faustus

23. Who is the main character in the play?

a) Mephistophilis b) Dr. John Faustus c) Lucifer d) God

24. The form of "The Book of Job" is -----

a) Poetic Drama b) Colloquial

c) Element d) Symbolic

25. Job has ----- pairs of oxen

a) 200 b) 700 c) 500 d) 900

26. Maud Gonne said the following about whom: "The world should be thankful to me for not marrying him?"

(a) W.B. Yeats (b) John Keats (c) Lord Byron (d) Robert Browning

27. Who said that "in or about December, 1910, human character changed"?

(a) Virginia Woolf (b) Willa Cather

(c) Katherine Ann Porter (d) Edith Wharton

28. "Modern Fiction" (1919) was written by

(a) Henry James (b) Joseph Conrad

(c) Virginia Woolf (d) D.H. Lawrence

29. Who among the following does not belong to the "Bloomsbury" group?

(a) Henry James (b) Virginia Woolf

(c) E.M. Forster (d) Lytton Strachey

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

30. The "Stream of Consciousness" phrase was coined by

- (a) Virginia Woolf (b) James Joyce
(c) Henry James (d) William James

31. Who among the essay "Surgery for the Novel-or a Bomb"?

- (a) D.H. Lawrence (b) Joseph Conrad
(c) Ford Madox Ford (d) Ernest Hemingway

32. Which of the following is not by D.H. Lawrence?

- (a) Why the Novel Matters (b) Morality and the Novel
(c) Modern Fiction (d) Surgery for the novels

33. Fantasia of the Unconscious by Lawrence is a

- (a) Novel of fantasy (b) Treatise on personality
(c) Science-fiction work (d) Dream allegory

34. Which of the following novels of Lawrence is autobiographical?

- (a) Kangaroo (1923) (b) The Plumed Serpent (1926)
(c) Women in Love (1921) (d) Sons and Lovers (1913)

35. Which of the novels of Lawrence has its setting in Mexico?

- (a) The Plumed Serpent (b) Kangaroo
(c) The Rainbow (d) The Virgin and the Gipsy

36. Which of the following novels is a "sequel" to The Rainbow?

- (a) Sons and Lovers (b) Kangaroo

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(c) Women in Love (d) Lady Chatterley's Lover

37. Who among the following is not a Georgian poet?

(a) D.H. Lawrence (b) John Masfield

(c) Walter de la Mare (d) W.B. Yeats

38. Who among the following is not an Imagist poet?

(a) W.B. Yeats (b) Ezra Pound (c) Hilda Doolittle (d) Army Lowell

39. Which of the following lines makes an allusion to Cleopatra?

(a) The chair she sat in like a burnished throne

(b) She walks in beauty like the night

(c) Was this the face that launched a thousand ships

(d) Beauty like a tightened bow

40. In his dedication of The Waste Land (1922) to Ezra Pound T.S. Eliot describes him as

(a) The better craftsman (b) The crude craftsman

(c) The last craftsman (d) The careless craftsman

41. Murder in the Cathedral (1935) deals with the death of

(a) Saint Thomas Becket (b) Saint Aquinas

(c) Saint Paul (d) Saint John

42. Which of the following plays of T.S. Eliot is not a comedy?

(a) The Cocktail Party (b) The Family Reunion

(c) The Confidential Clerk (d) The Elder Statesman

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43. Which of the following by Joyce is a "mock-heroic" novel?

- (a) Ulysses (b) Finnegan's Wake (c) Dubliners
(d) A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

44. Who is the "hero" of Ulysses?

- (a) Stephen Daedalus (b) Leopold Bloom
(c) Stephen Hero (d) Molly Bloom

45. Robert Graves's Goodbye to all that (1929) is

- (a) A volume of war poems (b) A novel about the war
(c) An autobiography (d) A melodramatic play

46. The English poetry of the 1930's is called

- (a) The poetry of commitment (b) The poetry of war
(c) The decadent poetry (d) The poetry of love and war

47. Who wrote "The Unknown Citizen"?

- (a) Stephen Spender (b) W.H. Auden
(c) Louis MacNeice (d) C. Day Lewis

48. "September I, 1939" was written by

- (a) W.B. Yeats (b) Ernest Hemingway
(c) Stephen Spender (d) W.H. Auden

49. Who wrote a sequence of poems on Shakespeare's The Tempest (The sea and The Mirror)?

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(a) W.B. Yeats (b) Philip Larkin (c) W.H. Auden (d) Tom Gunn

50. The Shield Of Achilles is

(a) An epic By Homer (b) A poem by Auden (c) A play by Sheridan (d) A balled by Keats

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
80	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-26

1. *Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.*

He was not of an age, but for all time". Who wrote above lines for Shakespeare:

a) Jonson b) Bacon c) Wordsworth d) none of above

2. *In literature, some of Shakespeare's most powerful plays were written in that period (for example The Tempest, King Lear, and Macbeth), as well as powerful works by John Webster and_____.*

a) William Shakespeare b) Ben Jonson

c) Ben Jonson folios d) English Renaissance theatre

3. *Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the _____, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.*

a) William Shakespeare b) Ben Jonson

c) Masque d) A Midsummer Night's Dream

4. *John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of metaphysical poetry. But who is most closely associated with the "founding" of neoclassical poetry?*

a) William Wordsworth b) Alexander Pope

c) Ben Jonson d) George Herbert

5. *His "To Penthurst" is considered to be one of the primary texts of the neoclassical movement.*

a) Sir John Denham b) Ben Jonson

c) Thomas Carew d) John Dryden

6. *Who began the tradition of revenge play ?*

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a)George peele b)Samuel daniel

c)Phineas fletcher d)Thomas kyd

7. Who is Epicure Mommon?

a)Carter b)Burwell c)A Knight d)Guelders

8. Thomas kyd (1558-95) achieved great popularity with which of his first work?

a)The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune b)Cornelia

c)The Spanish Tragedy d)Jeronimo

9. Thomas Kyd's The Spanish Tragedy shows conspicuous influence of

a) Seneca (b) Ariosto c) Homer (d) Virgil

10. Who is Drugger?

a)Man walking b)A tobacco man

c)Dog outside d)Harmful to health

11. Who is the friend of Mommon?

a) Still b) Surley c) Seriously d) Pavement

12. For what Drugger approached Subtle?

a) The Philosopher's stone b) Sought goal in alchemy

c) To know the ways of building the new shop d) The gold and silver

13. Surley is a -----

a) Game

b) Gambler

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c) Games

d) Gamester

14. Who is elated to possess the philosopher's stone?

a) Mamon

b) Carp

c) Mommon

d) Wealth

15. Surley comments that the house is a -----

a) A bawd's House

b) Home of prostitution

c) Not having any of it

d) Best effort to teach her

16. Dol Common is introduced to Mommon as -----

a) A courtesy title

b) A lord's sister

c) Certain officials

d) Close relatives

17. Who advises Perseda to murder her husband?

a) Moses

b) Parsha

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c) Jewish

d) Torah

18. Who has actually murdered Erasto?

a) Moses

b) Parsha

c) Jewish

d) Torah

19. In anger Perseda kills -----

a) Refer

b) People

c) Place

d) Soliman

20. At the end who has cut his tongue?

a) Principal

b) Hieronimo

c) Horatio

d) Spanish

21. The Spanish Tragedy was acted by -----

a) She stabbed herself

b) Her son's death

c) Solimn & Perseda

d) Lord Strange's Men

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22. The Spanish Tragedy was registered in

- a) Her son's death b) Solimn & Perseda
c) Stationer's Register d) Lord Strange's Men

23. Who is the hero of the Tragedy?

- a) Principal b) Hieronimo
c) Horatio d) Spanish

24. What is the name of an old man?

- a) Citizens
b) Hieronimo
c) Petition
d) Don Bazulto

25. The play of "Spanish Tragedy" starts with -----

- a) Soliloquy of a Ghost b) Her son's death
c) Stationer's Register d) Lord Strange's Men

26. Chaucer is called as

- a) Father of Essay b) Father of Critic
c) Father of Drama d) Father of poetry

27. Who is the employer of Chaucer?

- a) Edward – III b) Edward – II c) Edward – IV d) Edward – I

28. Chaucer died on -----

- a) October 23th, 1400 b) October 25th, 1400

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c) October 24th, 1400

d) October 22th, 1400)

29. The Prologue was written -----

a) About 1400 b) About 1390 c) About 1399 d) About 1395

30. How many stories are actually told?

a) 24 b) 26 c) 29 d) 22

31. The first edition has ----- books.

a) 6 b) 4 c) 7 d) 3

32. Who is the author of Orlando Furioso?

a) Plato b) Ariosto c) T.S.Eliot d) None of these

33. What is the theme of book-II?

a) God b) Sprite c) Tempers d) None of these

34. The Faerie Queene is an -----

a) Allegorical Poem b) Elegy Poem
c) Satirical Poem d) Social Poem

35. The Rhyme Scheme of Chaucer is -----

a) abc bc cc b) ab cc dd c) abc bc cd d) ab ab ab cc

36. Spenser has a plan for writing -----books.

a) 8 b) 6 c) 12 d) 10

37. Una stands for-----

a) Justice b) lion c) Friendship d) Truth

38. Which is the Wedding day?

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- a) About 1400 AD b) About 1500 BC
 c) About 1400 BC d) About 1500AD

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG -TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-27

1. The poem is based upon _____
a) Disease b) Paradox c) Allegory d) None of these
2. Donne was busy writing verses for _____
a) Keats b) Shelly c) Ben Jonson d) Byron
3. Who are canonized in this poem?
a) The Lovers b) The Friends c) God d) Sprites
4. The lovers are worthy of _____
a) God b) Sprite c) Evil d) Poetry
5. Which escaped from the bodies of the lovers?
a) Sprites b) Souls c) Naturals d) None of these
6. Love is not a thing of _____
a) Body b) Soul c) Blood d) Sprite
7. Which issue these spirits?
a) Soul b) Body c) Blood d) God
8. Authentic epic is _____
a) Oral b) Aural c) Dialogue d) None of these
9. Saturn moves in the space for _____ nights.
a) 12 b) 10 c) 5 d) 7
10. Book-IX opens after _____
a) Sunset b) Sunshine c) Noon d) None of these
11. Saturn sinks with the river and rises as _____
a) Ashes b) Mist c) Water d) Snake
12. Who made a request of delay the labours?

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- a) Adam b) Saturn c) Eve d) Balthazar

13. Did Eve obey Adam?

- a) No b) Yes c) No d) None of these

14. What is the name of young man in Belinda's dream?

- a)** Ariel b) Scissors c) Clarissa d) The Baron

15. Who has cut the curl of Arabella?

- a) Lord King b) Lord Christ c) Lord The Barond) Lord Petre

16. Who gave the scissors to the Lord Petre?

- a) Sprite b) Clarissa c) Ariel d) The Baron

17. Pope was a poet of _____

- a) Society b) Satiric c) Classical d) Historical

18. Who is the close friend of Pope?

- a) Johnson b) Milton c) Swift d) Wordswoth

19. Agonistes is a _____ word.

- a) Italian b) Greek c) French d) Dutch

20. Parados is an _____

- a) Beside b) Narrow c) Cross d) Aside

21. Samson is in the prison of _____

- a) Kommos b) Philistines c) Gaza d) Manoa

22. Shimshon means _____

- a) Sunlight b) Daylight c) Moonlight d) None of these

23. Herbert sent to his mother two sonnets at the age of _____

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- a) 18 b) 16 c) 20 d) 15

24. Herbert was ordained as _____

- a) Writer b) Story Teller c) Critic d) Priest

25. This pulley hoists man upwards to _____

- a) Man b) Evil c) God d) sprite

26. Which devours beauty ana love?

- a) Time b) Date c) Place d) Minute

27. Life of Milton can be divided into _____parts.

- a) 5 b) 4 c) 6 d) 3

28. Johnson's inheritance was _____

- a) 18 pounds b) 20 pounds c) 25 pounds d) 23 pounds

29. Mrs. Johnson brought a fortune of _____

- a) 500 homes b) 800 homes
c) 1000 homes d) 700 homes

30. Who among the following is a writer of historical romances?

- (A) Walter Savage
(B) Walter Scott
(C) Jane Austen
(D) Emily Bronte

31. Johnson died at the age of _____

- a) 76 b) 75 c) 77 d) 74

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32. Book of Martyrs was written by _____
- a) Johnson b) Milton c) Pope d) Foxe
33. How many lions confronted Christian?
- a) 4 b) 2 c) 1 d) 3
34. The second part of the Pilgrim's Progress came in _____
- a) 1685 b) 1683 c) 1682 d) 1684
35. Alworthy was betrayed by _____
- a) Bridget b) Blifil c) Tom d) Jonny Jones
36. Antony has _____ children by Octavia.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 1 d) 4
37. Joseph and Charles are _____
- a) Kings b) Enemies c) Brothers d) Friends
38. Who had a soft corner for Mirabell?
- a)** Mrs. Marwood b) Mrs. Millament c) Lady Wishfort d) None of these
39. Lady Wishfort is a women of _____
- a) 50 b) 55 c) 53 d) 56
40. Which of the following sequences is correct?
- (A) Vanity Fair, Henry Esmond, Middle-march, The Return of the Native
- (B) Henry Esmond, Vanity Fair, Middle-march, The Return of the Native
- (C) Middlemarch, The Return of the Native, Vanity Fair, Henry Esmond
- (D) The Return of the Native, Middle-march, Vanity Fair, Henry Esmond

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41. Queen Victoria's reign, after whom the Victorian period is named, spans—
- (A) 1833- 1901
 - (B) 1837- 1901
 - (C) 1840-1905
 - (D) 1842-1905
42. Pre-Raphaelite poetry is mainly concerned with—
- (A) narrative and style
 - (B) narrative and nature
 - (C) form and design
 - (D) form and value
43. The concept of "mad woman in the attic" can be traced to—
- (A) *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*
 - (B) *Villette*
 - (C) *Wuthering Heights*
 - (D) *Jane Eyre*
44. Who among the Victorians is called "the prophet of modern society"?
- (A) Ruskin
 - (B) Carlyle
 - (C) Macaulay
 - (D) Arnold

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45. Who among the following is not a pilgrim in *The Canterbury Tales*?

- (A) The Haberdasher
- (B) The Tapyser
- (C) The Blacksmith
- (D) The Summoner

46. Bosola is the executioner in—

- (A) The Spanish Tragedy
- (B) The Duchess of Malfi
- (C) The White Devil
- (D) The Jew of Malta

47. The mystery plays deal with—

- (A) The life of Christ
- (B) The New Testament
- (C) Psalms
- (D) Apocrypha

48. *The Faerie Queene* is based on—

- (A) *Utopia*
- (B) *Tottel's Miscellany*
- (C) *Morte d' Arthur*
- (D) *Orlando Furioso*

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49. Choose the correct chronological sequence of the following plays—

- (A) King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet
- (B) Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, Hamlet
- (C) Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth
- (D) Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth

50. Pope's "Essay on Criticism" sums up the art of poetry as taught first by—

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Horace
- (C) Longinus
- (D) Plato

37. Swift's *Tale of a Tub* is a satire on—

- (A) Science and philosophy
- (B) Art and morality
- (C) Dogma and superstition
- (D) Fake morals and manners

38. Dr. Johnson started—

- (A) *The Postman*
- (B) *The Spectator*
- (C) *The Rambler*
- (D) *The Tatler*

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39. Who among the following cautioned against the dangers of popular liberty—
- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (B) Edmund Burke
 - (C) Thomas Hobbes
 - (D) John Locke
40. Which famous American classic opens with "Call me Ishmael"?
- (A) *Rip Van Winkle*
 - (B) *The Scarlet Letter*
 - (C) *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - (D) *Moby Dick*
41. Allen Ginsberg's Vision of America is inspired by—
- (A) Walt Whitman
 - (B) Robert Frost
 - (C) Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - (D) Edgar A. Poe
42. Who among the following represents the Sri Lankan diaspora?
- (A) M. G. Vassanji
 - (B) Cyril Debydeen
 - (C) Michael Ondaatje
 - (D) Arnold H. Itwaru

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43. Out of Africa is a film adaptation of a work by-

- (A) Alice Walker
- (B) Margaret Lawrence
- (C) Margaret Atwood
- (D) Alice Munro

44. The Empire Writes Back was written by—

- (A) Bill Ashcroft, Helen Tiffin, Ngugi Wa Thiongo
- (B) Bill Ashcroft, Helen Tiffin, Stephen Slemon
- (C) Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths, Chinua Achebe
- (D) Bill Ashcroft, Helen Tiffin, Gareth Griffiths

45. The Theatre of Cruelty is associated with—

- (A) Stanislavosky (B) Grotovsky (C) Antonin Artand (D) Eugino Barba

46. A particle is—

- (A) A patchwork of words, sentences, passages (B) A satirical poem
- (C) A love song (D) A collection of lines from different poems

47. "Careless she is with artful Care/Affecting to seem unaffected" is an example of—

- (A) Irony (B) Paradox (C) Simil (D) Metaphor

48. A metrical foot containing a stressed, followed by an unstressed, syllable is—

- (A) Anapaest (B) Iamb (C) Trochee (D) Dactyl

49. Who invented and popularised the phrase, 'Poetic Justice'?

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(A) Dryden (B) Johnson (C) Rymer (D) Shakespeare

50. A 'Ballad Stanza' is of-

(A) Two lines (B) Three lines (C) Four lines (S) Five lines

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
80	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-28

1. Who is the highest priest of Nature?
 - a) Youth b) child c) old d) None of these
2. Recluse has _____parts.
 - a) 5 b) 9 c) 3 d) 6
3. Who feels a kind of vaccum?
 - a) Narrator b) Poet c) Protagonist d) Antagonist
4. Wordsworth visited Tintern second time in _____
 - a) 1793 b) 1797 c) 1796 d) 1798
5. Wordsworth was a _____
 - a) Wye b) Lover c) Pantheist d) Nature
6. After _____ years wordsworth visited Tintern Abbey second time.
 - a) 5** b) 2 c) 4 d) 3
7. Dejection is the _____ of Colerodge
 - a) Sad Song b) Swan Song c) Wedding Song d) None of these
8. The western sky has a tint of _____
 - a) Blue b) Green c) Red d) Yellow
9. Kubla Khan wants to construct the palace in _____
 - a) Palace b) Temple c) Garden d) Ice House
10. The urn tells the story of _____
 - a) Greek** b) France c) Italy d) England
11. Hellas means_____
 - a) France life b) Greek life c) England life d) American life
12. Autumn is seen in various forms on _____
 - a) Clouds b) Rain c) Earth d) Fields

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13. Who is the University friend of Shelly?

- a) Hogg b) Godwin c) Keats d) Harriet

14. The poem was written in _____

- a) 1816 b) 1820 c) 1819 d) 1817

15. The West wind treats _____ as its lyre.

- a) Hills b) Forest c) Jungle d) Animals

16. What is the first important poem of Shelley?

- a) Promethious Unbound b) The Cenci c) Hellas d) Queen Mab

17. Zeus allowed Adonais to spent _____ with Aphrodite.

- a)** 6 Months b) 3 Months c) 5 Months d) 2 Months

18. Shelley makes Urania the _____ of Adonais.

- a) Father b) Lover c) Mother d) God

19. Christ's hospital was founded by _____

- a)** Edward - IV, 1553 b) Edward - I, 1553
c) Edward - II, 1553 d) (Edward, 1553)

20. Lamb spent _____ years in Christ Hospital.

- a) 6 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7

21. Who dressed like 18th century man?

- a) Thomas Tame b) Evans c) John Tip d) John

22. Lamb sacrificed his love for _____

- a) Mother b) Father c) Sister d) Friend

23. Hazlitt died in _____

- a)** 1820 b) 1822 c) 1819 d) 1821

24. Hazlitt's character was similar to that of _____

- a) Jonson b) Milton c) Shelly d) Samuel Johnson

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25. Defence was published in _____
- a) 1841 b) 1840 c) 1830 d) 1831
26. Defence was published by _____
- a)** Marry b) Alice c) His Sister d) His Friend
27. The second edition with the Preface was published in _____
- a) 1898 b) 1802 c) 1800 d) 1804
28. The preface marks the beginning of _____
- a) Old Age b) Middle Age c) Modern Age d) New Age
29. Emma was written between _____
- a)** 1814 - 1815 b) 1814 - 1817 c) 1814 - 1816 d) 1814 - 1820
30. Who has become Emma's protegee?
- a) Jane Fairfax b) Frank c) Mrs. Hodges d) Harriot Smith
31. Emma is _____ years old.
- a) 15 b) 20 c) 25 d) 30
32. Samuel Beckett wrote—
- (A) Volpone
- (B) Mother Courage and Her Children
- (C) A Doll's House
- (D) Endgame
33. Which one of the following author book pair is correctly matched?
- (A) Elfriede Jelinek - The Pianist
- (B) J. M. Coetzee - Shame
- (C) Saul Bellow - Herzog

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(D) Salman Rushdie – Disgrace

34. The Plough and the 'Stars' was written by-

(A) G. B. Shaw

(B) Sean O'Casey

(C) Lady Gregory

(D) J. M. Synge

35. Willy Loman is a character in—

(A) Waiting for Godot

(B) A Doll's House

(C) The Cherry Orchard

(D) The Death of a Salesman

36. John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys were the famous writers of—

(A) Editorials

(B) Letters

(C) Essays

(D) Diaries

37. The subtitle of Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel is—

(A) There was no Subtitle

(B) A Poem

(C) A Satire

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(D) A satire on the True Blue Protestant Poets

38. Who of the following is not a periodical essayist?

(A) Richard Steele

(B) Lancelot Andrews

(C) Joseph Addison

(D) Jonathan Swift

39. "Did he who made the Lamb made thee" appears in—

(A) "Introduction"

(B) "The Tyger"

(C) "Chimney Sweeper"

(D) "London"

40. Which of the following thinker-concept pairs is rightly matched?

(A) I. A. Richards - Archetypal criticism

(B) Northrop Frye - Practical criticism

(C) Jacques Devidé - New Historicism

(D) Stanley Fish - Reader Response

41. "Essays of Elia" are—

(A) Economic disparity

(B) Literary criticism

(C) Political ideology

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

(D) Personal impressions

42. Which of the following thinker-concept pairs is rightly matched?

(A) Mamata - Vakrokti

(B) Abhinava Gupta - Kavya Alankar

(C) Bharata - Natya Shastra

(D) Vaman - Dhwanyaloka

43. Choose the correct sequence of the following schools of criticism—

(A) Deconstruction, New Criticism, Structuralism, Reader Response

(B) Reader Response, Deconstruction, Structuralism, New Criticism

(C) New Criticism, Structuralism, Deconstruction, Reader Response

(D) Structuralism, New Criticism, Deconstruction, Reader Response

44. "Peripeteia" means—

(A) Tragic flaw

(B) Recognition of error

(C) Purgation of emotion

(D) Reversal of fortune

45. "Gynocriticism" focuses on—

(A) Criticism of male writers by women writers

(B) Criticism on women

(C) Criticism by women

(D) Women as writers

46. Samuel Butler's Hudibras is modelled upon—

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- (A) Don Quixote (B) Endymion
(C) "Annus Mirabilis" (D) Pilgrim's Progress

47. Who was the last of the Christian Humanists?

- (A) John Bunyan (B) Oliver Cromwell (C) John Milton (D) Richard Crashaw

48. The narrative of Raja Rao's Kanthapura is based on—

- (A) The Ramayana (B) The Mahabharata (C) Puranas (D) Shastras

49. Which of the following author-book pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Arundhati Roy - Algebra of Infinite Justice
(B) Shashi Tharoor - Trotter's Name
(C) C. L. R. James - The English Patient
(D) David Madouf - The City of Djins

50. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

"But the ten poets represented in the following pages all share a technical mastery of English verse and a broad enough thematic concern to make them worthy of the attention of a wide audience."

To which of the following categories does the book alluded to in the above statement belong?

- (A) An anthology of poetry (B) An anthology of critical essays on some poets
(C) A book of English prosody (D) A treatise on poetry and its nature

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-29

1. Ode to west wind was written in which season
A) Summer B) Spring C) Winter D) Autumn
2. Shelley was expelled from Oxford for writing
A) The necessity of Pantheism B) Romanticism
C) Athesison D) Theism
3. "Ode on immortality" is a mystical poem of Wordsworth, he connects childhood with a / the
A) Previous existence B) Trailing clouds of glory (view)
C) Height of his poetic powers D) Visionary experiences (source)
4. is the autobiographical record of the growth of a poet's mind
A) The Prelude B) Upon West Minister Bridge
C) Tintern Abbey D) Ode to Immortality
5. Keats was born and died on
A) 1795, 1820 B) 1795, 1821 C) 1799, 1821 D) 1796, 1820
6. Kubla khan was a great Chinese emperor and founder of the dynasty
A) Shang B) Yuan C) Zhou D) xin
7. Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
How many miles it runs?

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

- A) 5 B) 10 C) 15 D) 20

8. Seasons are personified as is European Art.

- A) Male B) Nature C) Beauty D) Female

9. Which of the following men does Harriet NOT fall in love with?

- A) Mr. Elton B) Mr. Weston C) Mr. Martin D)Mr. Knightley

10. What is Jane Fairfax's connection to Miss Bates?

- A) Jane is Miss Bates's sister. B) Jane is Miss Bates's niece.

C) Jane is Miss Bates's childhood friend.

D) Jane is Miss Bates's mother-in-law.

11. What will be Jane's profession if she doesn't marry?

- A) Secretary B) Nurse C) Governess D) Housemaid

12. What is the name of the estate where Emma lives?

- A) Abbey-Mills Farm B) The vicarage

C) Donwell Abbey D) Hartfield

13. What skill does Emma pride herself on the most?

- A) Sewing B) Matchmaking C) Drawing D) Riding

14. From what illness does Mr. Woodhouse suffer?

- A) Hypochondria B) Gout C)Schizophrenia D) Cancer

15. Where was Harriet Smith educated?

- A) Mr. Knightley's school B) Miss Fairfax's school

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

C) Miss Goddard's school

D) London

16. Who is the stepson of Mr. Western?

a) Jane Fairfax

b) Frank Churchill

c) Frank

d) Mrs. Hodges

17. What is the pseudonym of Emily Bronte?

a) Curet Bell

b) Ellis Bell

c) Acton Bell

d) Jane Eyre

18. Who is Heathcliff?

a) A Orphan

b) A waif

c) King

d) Theft

19. Who is the principal narrator of this novel?

a) Nelly Deen

b) Ellen Deen

c) Catherine

d) Heathcliff

20. Which is the comedy of Homer?

a) Iliad

b) Odyssey

c) Margites

d) Frogs

21. Dover is a _____

a) Beloved

b) Cliff

c) truth

d) friends

22. The Scholar Gipsy is immortal as the immortal bird of _____

a) Yeats

b) Shelly

c) Eliot

d) Keats

23. Which genre was discarded by the French?

a) Comedy

b) Tragedy

c) Tragicomedy

d) Masque

24. Andrea was born in _____

a) Florence, 1486

b) Florence, 1485

c) Florence, 1487

d) Florence, 1484

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

25. Morte D'Arthur was published in _____
- a) 1841 b) 1842 c) 1880 d) 1883
26. Byzantium was written in _____
- a) 1930, Greek b) 1930, French c) 1930, Italy d) 1930, English
27. How many lines in Wasteland?
- a) 440 b) 540 c) 340 d) 640
28. Nuns are exiled to _____
- a) England b) Italy c) French d) America)
29. The 2 fallacies are _____
- a) Real b) Natural c) Lie d) None of these
30. Eliot is the guiding light of _____
- a) Old Criticism b) Modern Criticism
- c) New Criticism d) None of these
31. Pip met a girl called _____
- a)** Estella b) Miss. Havisham c) Bidy d) Cairo
32. Middle March is described as _____
- a) Epic b) Modern Epic c) Social Epic d) Home Epic
33. Arabella leaves the Jude and goes to _____
- a) England b) Australia c) America d) French
34. To the Light House was published in _____
- a) 1925 b) 1927 c) 1926 d) 1928
35. Who is the English Dentist?
- a)** Mr. Tench b) Jose c) Whisky Priest d) None of these
36. Who gives the address of the two boys?
- b)** John b) John Harrison c) Absalom d) Gertrude
37. Where is Rhymed Verse used?
- a) Comedy b) Tragedy c) Tragicomedy d) Masque
38. Who mostly used the blank verse, according to Dryden?
- a) Chaucerians b) Elizabethans c) Puritans d) Metaphysicals
39. Whose natural wit was improved by study?
- a) Shakespeare b) Ben Jonson
- c) Beaumont and Fletcher d) Aristotle

40. When was Biographia Literaria published?

- a) 1816 b) 1817 c) 1818 d) 1819

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d					
17	a	b	c	d					
18	a	b	c	d					
19	a	b	c	d					
20	a	b	c	d					
21	a	b	c	d					
22	a	b	c	d					
23	a	b	c	d					
24	a	b	c	d					
25	a	b	c	d					

UG-TRB ENGLISH FREE MCQ Test-30

1. Macbeth was composed about _____
- a) 1610 b) 1603 c) 1606 d) 1604
2. Malcolm escaped to _____
- a) Ireland b) America c) Scotland d) England
3. Donalbain escaped to _____
- a) Ireland b) Scotland c) France d) England
4. Who killed Duncan?
- a) Lady Macbeth b) Donalbain c) Malcolm d) Macbeth
5. Lady Macbeth, the wife of Macbeth is considered as _____
- a) Second Witch b) Fourth Witch c) First Witch d) Third Witch
6. Shakespeare arrived in London in _____
- a)** 1584 b) 1582 c) 1581 d) 1583
7. Tempest is a _____
- a) Tragic Comedy b) Romantic Comedy c) Comedy d) None of these
8. The cave is divided into a number of _____
- a) Flat b) Apartment c) Villa d) Houses
9. Sycorax is a _____
- a) God b) Sprite c) Narrator d) Witch

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

10. Who is tormenting Caliban?

- a) Ariel b) Sprite c) God d) Poet

11. Prospero is attracted towards _____

- a) Magic b) His behavior c) Sprite d) None of these

12. Which play is considered as an Epilogue?

- a) Henry – VI b) Henry – V c) Henry – VII d) Henry – VIII

13. The plays has a close connection with _____

- a) Richard – IV b) Henry – II c) Richard – II d) Henry – IV

14. King Henry wishes whom to be his own son?

- a) Hotspur b) Northumberland c) Mortimer d) Glendower

15. The Gang which robbed Falstaff contains _____ persons.

- a) 200 b) 300 c) 400 d) 100

16. Which bird begins the sad song?

- a) He bird b) Sea Bird c) She bird d) None of these

17. Who wanders aimlessly along wood?

- a) The Narrator b) The poet c) God d) Evil

18. What is the black shoe?

- a) The Mother b) The Brother c) Guardian d) The father

19. Which makes a Passage to India?

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

- a) God b) Eating & Drinking c) Suez Canal d) Spiritual Link
20. Harvard University is founded by -----
- a) 1635 b) 1637 c) 1638 d) 1634
21. The two boys sail down the Mississippi on _____
- a) Raft b) Boat c) Craft d) None of these
22. Moby Dick is a _____
- a) Black whale b) Red whale c) Yellow whale d) White whale
23. For how many days Santiago had caught a single fish?
- a) 83 b) 81 c) 84 d) 82
24. The original Walden has _____ pages.
- a) 220 b) 215 c) 210 d) 225
25. Yank is released after _____
- a) Two month b) Four month c) One month d) Three month
26. Death of a Salesman is a _____
- a) Modern Tragedy b) Modern Epic Modern Drama d) None of these
27. Blanche is a _____
- a) Author b) Critic c) Dramatist d) School Teacher
28. Paraclete is a _____ word.
- a) Greek b) French c) Italy d) English
29. The word 'Scorpion' suggests _____

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

- a) God b) Sprite c) Evil d) None of these
30. Munoo's wound was treated by _____
- a) Ganpat b) Seth c) Parvathi d) Prem
31. Kantapura was written in _____
- a)** France b) Italy c) England d) America
32. When did The English Teacher appear?
- a) 1942 b) 1945 c) 1940 d) 1943
33. Why did the police chase Ravi?
- a) For being theft b) For being tease
- c) For being drunk d) None of these
34. In the Himalayan dance Shiva has _____ hands.
- a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 1
35. Who is the despot King?
- a) Abhijit b) Shivtarai c) Ranajit d) None of these
36. Karnad was working with the Kannada stage director _____
- a) V. Karnath b) G. Karnath c) K. Karnath d) M. Karnath
37. Baba means _____
- a) Suitor b) Tutor c) soul d) God
38. Nature is the _____ of mighty power.
- a) Body b) Soul c) Sprite d) None of these

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

39. The spirit was moved by the message of _____

- a) The God b) The Evil c) The fire d) The Water

40. The spirit then calls for _____

- a) Moon b) Star c) Cloud d) Sun

41. Which country is outwardly fertile?

- a) England b) America c) India d) Australia

42. Who is the bale of this play?

- a)** Baroka b) Lakun Le c) Sadiku d) Sidi

43. Trap means _____

- a) Theft b) Evil c) Police d) None of these

44. Who is the priestess of Agbala?

- a) Ekweefi b) Obierika c) Akueke d) Chielo

45. Okon Kwo has _____ wives.

- a) 5 b) 3 c) 4 d) 2

46. Who is the friend of James?

- a)** John Harrison b) John Kumalo c) John d) Harrison

47. Honour is the watchword of.....

- a) Princehal B) Hotspur c) King Henry IV d) Falstaff

48. "A man can be destroyed, but cannot be defeated" is the message of the novel.

- a) The sun also rises b) For whom the bell tolls

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379

c) a farewell to arms d) the old man and the sea

49. Identify which is not a one act play of Edward albee:

(a) The zoo story (b) who's afraid of Virginia woolf

(c) the sandbox (d) The American dream

50. Cry the beloved country is a novel about the society of

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

Answers Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	29	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d

UG TRB-ENGLISH**TEST NO: 21 To 30-FREE TEST KEYS****Free test-21**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	A	C	D	A	B	D	D	B	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	A	D	C	B	C	D	A	B	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	D	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	D	C	D	C	B	D	D	B	C	A	B	A	D	A	D	B	B	C	D

Free test-22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	B	B	B	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	D	C	B	A	D	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	A	A	C	A	D	D	C	B	A	B	B	C	D	B	A	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	A	A	B	B	D	D	B	C	D	D	A	A	B	C	C	B	C	D

Free test-23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	A	D	D	B	C	A	B	A	B	B	D	C	D	B	D	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	B	C	C	B	D	C	A	D	C	A	D	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
B	D	A	C	A	B	A	B	B	D										

Free test-24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	D	A	A	A	D	A	A	D	A	B	C	A	B	D	B	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	A	D	D	A	C	C	D	C	B	A	B	C	B	C	C	B	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	D	D	B	C	A	B	D	B	C	A	C	D	D	A	B	C	A	B	A

Free test-25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	A	C	A	A	C	A	D	A	C	B	D	A	C	D	A	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
A	B	A	B	C	A	B	D	C	B										

B.T.ASSISTANTS & UG TRB ENGLISH COMPETITIVE EXAM FREE TEST -9600736379**Free test-26**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	C	C	B	D	C	C	A	B	B	C	D	C	A	B	B	B	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	B	D	A	D	A	C	A	A	D	B	C	C	D	C	D	B	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
B	A	C	D	D	B	A	C	A	C										

Free test-27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	D	B	A	C	A	D	A	B	C	A	A	D	B	A	C	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	D	C	A	D	B	C	B	A	D	B	D	B	A	C	A	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
B	C	C	D	B	B	B	C	C	C										

Free test-28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	B	D	C	A	B	D	C	A	B	D	A	C	B	D	A	C	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	A	D	B	A	C	D	A	D	B	D	C	B	D	D	B	D	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	C	B	D	D	A	A	C	A	A										

Free test-29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	A	B	B	B	D	B	B	C	D	C	B	C	C	B	B	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	C	A	B	C	A	D	B	C	A	D	B	D	A	B	B	B	C	D

Free test-30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	A	D	B	A	C	B	D	A	A	D	C	A	D	A	B	D	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	C	B	C	A	D	A	C	D	A	B	C	A	C	A	B	A	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
D	A	C	D	B	A	B	D	B	D										

COURIER

வழியாக வாங்க விரும்பும் நண்பர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை
தொடர்புகொள்க

Conduct Number : **9600736379** -HEAD OFFICE : **9994098972**

SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS (SGT)

(இடைநிலை ஆசிரியருக்கு)

COMPETITIVE EXAM

(போட்டித் தேர்வு)

Important Questions Bank With keys

<https://t.me/ugtrbenglish2023>

வகுப்பு	பாடம்	பக்க எண்
6-முதல் 12-ம் வகுப்பு வரை பாட புத்தகம் 2017 to 2023	தமிழ்	1-41
	ENGLISH	42-73
	அறிவியல்	74-86
	சமூக அறிவியல்	87-110
	மாதிரி வினாத்தாள்	111-138

TET-ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல்**தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மட்டுமே****நியமானத் தேர்வுக்காக தொகுக்கப்பட்ட****Study Material &****Important Questions With Keys****புதிவு-1-****PAPER-I-Part-A-தமிழ்****தமிழ் இலக்கியம் (சங்க காலம்)**

1. சங்கம் மூன்று வகைப்படும் - அவை முதற்சங்கம், இடைச்சங்கம், கடைச்சங்கம்
2. முதற்சங்கம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம் - தென்மதுரை
3. முதற்சங்கத்தைத் தோற்றுவித்தவர் - காய்சினவழுதி என்னும் பாண்டியன்
4. முதற்சங்கத்தை ஆதரித்த அரசர்கள் - காய்சினவழுதி முதல் கடுங்கோன் வரை 89 பேர்
5. முதற்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 4449
6. முதற்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 4449
7. முதற்சங்கத்தில் தோன்றிய நூல்கள் - அகத்தியம், முதுநாரை, முதுகுருகு, களரியாவிரை, பெரும்பரிபாடல்
8. முதற்சங்கத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த முதன்மையான புலவர்கள் - அகத்தியர், சிவபெருமான், முருகவேள், முரஞ்சியூர் முடிநாகராயர், நிதியின் கிழவர் முதலிய 549 பேர்

9. சங்கம் பற்றிய குறிப்பு முதன் முதலில் எச்சான்று மூலம் கிடைக்கின்றது - கி.பி. 7ம் நூற்றாண்டு, திருநாவுக்கரசரின் தேவாரத்தில் "நன்பாட்டுப் புலவனாய்ச் சங்கம் ஏறி" என்னும் வரி மூலம்
10. இடைச்சங்கம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம் - கபாடபுரம்
11. இடைச்சங்கத்தை நிறுவியவர் பெயர் - வெண்டர்செழியன்
12. இடைச்சங்கத்தை காத்த அரசர்கள் - வெண்டர்செழியன் முதல் முடத்திருமாறன் வரை உள்ள 59 பேர்
13. இடைச்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 3700 ஆண்டுகள்
14. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 3700 பேர்
15. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் தோன்றிய நூல்கள் யாவை- பெருங்கலி, பெருங்குருகு, வெண்டாளி, வியாழ மாலை, அகத்தியம், தொல்காப்பியம், மாபுராணம், பூதபுராணம் ,இசை நுணுக்கம்.
16. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த சிறப்புப் புலவர்கள் - அகத்தியர், தொல்காப்பியர், மோசி, வெள்ளூர்க்காப்பியனார், சிறுபாண்டரங்கன், திரையன்மாறன், கீரந்தை முதலிய 59 பேர்
17. இடைச்சங்கம் மறைந்தது எப்படி - கடற்கோளுக்குச் சங்கமும், கபாடபுரமும் இரையாயிற்று
18. கடைச்சங்கம் அமைத்திருந்த இடம் -தற்போதைய மதுரை (வடமதுரை)
19. கடைச்சங்கத்தை நிறுவியவர் - முடத்திருமாறன்
20. கடைச்சங்கத்தை காத்த அரசர்கள் - முடத்திருமாறன் முதல் உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி வரை 49 பேர்
21. கடைச்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 1850 ஆண்டுகள்
22. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 449 பேர்
23. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் பாடப்பட்ட நூல்கள் - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு
24. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் இருந்த முதன்மைபுலவர்கள் - சிறுமேதாவியார், சேந்தம் பூதனார், பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார், இளந்திருமாறன், நல்லந்துவனார், மருதனிளநாகனார், நக்கீரனார் முதலிய 49 பேர்
25. தற்போதைய தமிழ்ச்சங்கத்தைத் தோற்றுவித்தவர் - பாண்டியத்துரைதேவர்
26. தற்போதைய தமிழ்ச்சங்கம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு - 14.09.1901

27. சங்கங்களைப்பற்றி முழுமையாகக் கூறும் நூல் - இறையனார் களவியலுரை
28. முச்சங்கங்களிலும் அரங்கேறியதாகக் கூறப்படும் நூல் - அகத்தியம்
29. தொல்காப்பியத்தில் எத்தனை நூற்பாக்கள் - 1610
30. சேரமன்னனின் தலைநகர் - வஞ்சி
31. சேரமன்னனின் துறைமுகம் - முசிறி
32. சேரனின் மாலை - பனம்பூ மாலை
33. சேரனின் கொடி, குலம் - வில்கொடி, அக்கினி குலம்
34. சேரனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - உதியன், பொறையன், வானவன், குட்டுவன், குடநாடன், பூழியன் கோதை, மலையமான், வானவரம்பன், வில்லவன், கேரளன்
35. சோழனின் தலைநகர், துறைமுகம் - காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம், உறையூர்
36. சோழனின் பூமாலை, கொடி, குலம் - ஆர்மாலை (அத்திப்பூ), புலிக்கொடி, சூரியகுலம்
37. சோழனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - சென்னி, வளவன், கிள்ளி, செம்பியன், புனல்நாடன், கோழிவேந்தன், நேரியன், அபயன்
38. பாண்டியனின் தலைநகர், துறைமுகம் - மதுரை, கொற்கை
39. பாண்டியனின் மாலை, கொடி, குலம் - வேப்பம்பூமலை(வேம்பு), மீன்கொடி, சந்திரகுலம்
40. பாண்டியனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - மாறன், செழியன், வழுதி, மீனவன், தென்னவன், பஞ்சவன், கௌரியன், தமிழ்நாடன், கைதவன், பொதியப்பொற்பன், வையைத்துறைவன், குமரிச்சேர்ப்பன்
41. தொல்காப்பியத்தில் உள்ள அதிகாரங்கள், இயல்கள் - 3 அதிகாரம், 27 இயல்கள்
42. தொல்காப்பியம் எழுத்த அதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - நூன்மரபு, மொழிமரபு, பிறப்பியல், புணரியல், தொகை மரபு, உருபியல், உயிர் மயங்கியல், புள்ளி மயங்கியல், குற்றியலுகரப்புணரியல்
43. தொல்காப்பியம் சொல்லதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - கிளவியாக்கம், வேற்றுமையியல், வேற்றுமை மயங்கியல், விளிமரபு, பெயரியல், வினையியல், இடையில், உயிரியல், எச்சவியல்

44. தொல்காப்பியம் பொருளதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - அகத்திணையியல், புறத்திணையியல், களவியல், கற்பியல், பொருளியல், மெய்பாட்டியல், உவமவியல், செய்யுளியல், மரபியல்
45. தொல்காப்பியம் குறிப்பிடும் மெய்பாடுகளின் பெயர்கள் - நகை, அழகை, இனிவரல், மருட்கை, அச்சம், பெருமிதம், வெகுளி, உவகை
46. தொல்காப்பியம் முழுமைக்கும் உரை எழுதியவர் - இளம்பூரணர்
47. தொல்காப்பிய எழுத்திகாரத்திற்குச் சிறந்த உரை எழுதியவர் - இளம்பூரணர்
48. தொல்காப்பிய சொல்லதிகாரத்திற்குச் சிறந்த உரை எழுதியவர் - சேனாவரையர்
49. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்கள் - நற்றிணை, குறுந்தொகை, ஐங்குறுநூறு, பதிற்றுப்பத்து, பரிபாடல், கலித்தொகை, அகநானூறு, புறநானூறு
50. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அகப்பொருள் நூல்கள் - நற்றிணை, குறுந்தொகை, ஐங்குறுநூறு, அகநானூறு, கலித்தொகை
51. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் புறப்பொருள் நூல்கள் - பதிற்றுப்பத்து, புறநானூறு
52. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அகபுறப்பொருள் நூல் - பரிபாடல்
53. நற்றிணையைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 275 பேர்
54. நற்றிணையில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 400
55. நற்றிணையின் அடி வரையறை - 9 - 12 அடிகள்
56. நற்றிணையைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - பன்னாடு தந்த மாறன் வழிதி
57. நற்றிணைக்குக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
58. நற்றிணையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - திருமால்
59. குறுந்தொகையைப்பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 250 பேர்
60. குறுந்தொகையில் உள்ள பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 400
61. குறுந்தொகையில் அடிவரையறை - 4- 8 அடிகள்
62. குறுந்தொகையைத் தொகுத்தவர் - பூரிக்கோ
63. குறுந்தொகைக்குக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்து பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
64. குறுந்தொகையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - முருகன்

65. ஐங்குறுநூற்றைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 5 பேர்
66. ஐங்குறுநூற்றிலுள்ள பாடல்கள் - 500
67. ஐங்குறுநூறு பாடல்களின் அடிவரையறை - 3 - 5 அடிகள்
68. ஐங்குறுநூற்றைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - யானைகட்சேய் மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை
69. ஐங்குறுநூற்றுக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப்பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
70. ஐங்குறுநூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
71. கலித்தொகையைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 5 பேர்
72. கலித்தொகையில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 150
73. கலித்தொகைப்பாடல்கள் எந்த பாவினால் பாடப்பட்டுள்ளது - கலிப்பா
74. கலித்தொகைத்தொகையைத் தொகுத்தவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
75. கலித்தொகைக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
76. கலித்தொகையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
77. குறிச்சிக்கலியைப் பாடியவர் - கபிலர்
78. குறிஞ்சிக்கலியில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 29
79. முல்லைக்கலியின் ஆசிரியர் - சோழன் நல்லுருத்திரன்
80. முல்லைக்கலியின் பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 17
81. மருதக்கலி பாடியவர் - மருதனிளநாகனார்
82. மருதக்கலி பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 35
83. நெய்தற்கலி பாடியவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
84. நெய்தற்கலியின் பாடல்கள் - 33
85. பாலைக்கலியின் ஆசிரியர் - பெருங்கடுங்கோன்
86. பாலைக்கலியின் பாடல்கள் - 35
87. அகநானூறு பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 145
88. அகநானூற்றின் அடிவரையறை - 13 -31 வரை
89. அகநானூற்றைத் தொகுத்தவர் - உருத்திரசன்மன்
90. அகநானூற்றைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - பாண்டியன் உக்கிரபெருவழுதி

91. அகநானூற்றுக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
92. அகநானூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
93. அகநானூற்றின் மறுபெயர் - நெடுந்தொகை
94. அகநானூற்று பாடல்களின் பிரிவு - 1. களிற்றுயானைநிரை, 2. மணிமிடைப்பவளம், 3. நித்திலக்கோவை
95. களிற்றியானை நிரையில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 1 முதல் 120 பாடல்கள்
96. மணிமிடைப்பவளத்தில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 121 முதல் 300 வரை
97. நித்திலக்கோவையில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 301 முதல் 400 வரை
98. அகநானூற்றில் ஒற்றை எண்ணால் அமைந்த பாடல்கள் - பாலத்திணைக்கு உரியவை
99. அகநானூற்றில் முல்லைத்திணைக்குரிய பாடல்கள் - 4, 14, 24 என்ற எண்களால் அமைந்துள்ளன
100. அகநானூற்றில் 6, 16, 36 என்ற எண்களால் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - மருதத்திணைக்கு உரியவை
101. அகநானூற்றில் 2, 8 என இரண்டையும் எட்டையும் இறுதியாகக் கொண்ட பாடல்கள் குறிப்பிடும் திணை - குறிஞ்சித்திணை
102. அகநானூற்றில் பத்தோடு எண் முடிவனவற்றை - நெய்தல் திணையாக அமைந்துள்ளனர்
103. பதிற்றுபத்து பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 10 பேர்
104. பதிற்றுபத்தில் உள்ள மொத்தப்பாடல்கள் - 100
105. பதிற்றுபத்தில் கிடைத்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 80
106. பதிற்றுபத்தின் அடிவரையறை - 8 -57
107. பதிற்றுபத்திற்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர்- பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
108. பதிற்றுபத்தில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
109. பதிற்றுபத்து - சேர அரசர்கள் பற்றி தெரிவிக்கிறது
110. பதிற்றுபத்து - பாடாண் திணையில் பாடப்பட்டுள்ளது
111. பதிற்றுபத்தில் அந்தாதித் தொடையால் அமைந்துள்ள பத்து - நான்காம் பத்து

112. பதிற்றுபத்தில் இரண்டாம் பத்து - இமயவரம்பன் நெடுஞ்சேரலாதனை,
குமட்டுர்க்கண்ணனார் பாடியது
113. பதிற்றுபத்தில் மூன்றாம் பத்து - பால்யாணை செல்கெழுகுட்டுவனைப் பாலைக் கௌதமனார்
பாடியது
114. பதிற்றுபத்தில் நான்காம் பத்து - களங்காய்க்கண்ணி நார்முடிச்சேரலைக் காப்பியாற்றுக்
காப்பியனார் பாடியது
115. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஐந்தாம் பத்து - சேரன் செங்குட்டுவனைப் பற்றி பாணரால் பாடப்பட்டது
116. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஆறாம் பத்து - ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதனைக் காக்கைப் பாடினியார்
நச்செள்ளையார் பாடியது
117. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஏழாம் பத்து -செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வாழியாதனைப் பற்றி கபிலரால் பாடப்பட்டது
118. பதிற்றுபத்தில் எட்டாம் பத்து - தகடூர் எறித்த பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறையை,
அரிசில்கிழார் பாடியது
119. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஒன்பதாம் பத்து - இளஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறையை பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார்
பாடியது
120. புறநானூறு பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 165 பேர்
121. புறநானூற்றில் அமைந்துள்ள மொத்தப்பாடல்கள் - 400
122. புறநானூற்றின் அடிவரையறை - 4 - 40
123. புறநானூற்றுக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
124. புறநானூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
125. பரிபாடல் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 13 பேர்
126. பரிபாடலில் கிடைத்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 22
127. பரிபாடலின் அடிவரையறை - 25 -400
128. பரிபாடலில் திருமால், முருகன், வையை பற்றி பாடல்கள் - முறையே 6,8,8
129. நற்றிணையை முதன் முதலில் உரை எழுதிப் பதிப்பித்தவர் - பின்னத்தூர் அ.
நாராயணசாமி ஐயர்

130. பெண்களின் கூந்தலுக்கு நறுமணம் உண்டு எனக் கூறும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் -
குறுந்தொகை
131. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அடி அளவால் சிறிய நூல் - ஐங்குறுநூறு
132. கலித்தொகை - தரவு, தாழிசை, தனிச்சொல், சரிதகம் என்னும் அமைப்பினைக் கொண்டது
133. கலித்தொகையை முதன் முதலில் பதிப்பித்து வெளியிட்டவர் - சி.வை. தாமோதரம்பிள்ளை
134. சிறுகதை அமைப்பிலும், ஓரங்க நாடகப்பாங்கிலும் அமைந்துள்ள எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் -
கலித்தொகை
135. "ஏறுதழுவல்" என்னும் வீரவிளையாட்டுப்பற்றிக் கூறும் நூல் - கலித்தொகை - முல்லைக்கலி
136. அகநானூற்றை முதன் முதலில் பதிப்பித்து வெளியிட்டவர் - கம்பர் விலாசம் வே.
இராசகோபால் ஐயங்கார்
137. குடவேலைத் தேர்தல் முறை பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் - அகநானூறு
138. சிறுகுழந்தைகளுக்கு ஐம்படைத்தாலி அணிதல் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் - அகநானூறு
139. பதிற்றுபத்து முதன் முதலில் - 1904ல் டாக்டர் உ.வே. சாமிநாத ஐயரால் பதிப்பித்து
வெளியிடப்பட்டது
140. பலவகைப்பாக்களும், பலவாய அடிகளும் பரிந்துவரும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் - பரிபாடல்
141. பரிபாடலின் மறுபெயர் - இசைப்பாட்டு
142. புறநானூற்றின் வேறுபெயர்கள் - புறம், புறப்பாட்டு
143. சங்கப்பாடல்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடுவது - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு
144. பத்துப்பாட்டில் ஆற்றுப்படை நூல்கள் - 1. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை, 2. பொருநராற்றுப்படை,
3. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை, 4. பெருபாணாற்றுப்படை, 5. கூத்தராற்றுப்படை(அ) மலைபடுகடாம்
145. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அகநூல்கள் - 1. முல்லைப்பாட்டு, 2. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு, 3. பட்டினப்பாலை
146. பத்துப்பாட்டில் புறநூல்கள் - 1. மதுரைக்காஞ்சி, 2. நெடுநெல்வாடை
147. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அகமா, புறமா என்ற சிக்கலுக்குரிய நூல் - நெடுநெல்வாடை
148. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - புலவராற்றுப்படை
149. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - நக்கீரர்
150. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - முருகன்

151. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள மொத்த அடிகள் - 317
152. முருகப்பெருமான் குடிகொண்டுள்ள ஆறு வீடுகள் - 1. திருப்பரங்குன்றம், 2. திருச்சீரலைவாய், 3. திருவாவினன்குடி, 4. திருவேரகம், 5. குன்றுதோராடல், 6. பழமுதிர்ச்சோழை
153. பொருநராற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - முடுத்தாமக்கண்ணியார்
154. பொருநராற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - கரிகால்சோழன்
155. பொருநராற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 248
156. பண்டைத்தமிழன் பழக்க வழக்கத்தை அறிவுறுத்தும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - பொருநராற்றுப்படை
157. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - இடைக்கழி நாட்டு நல்லூர் நத்தத்தனார்
158. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - ஓய்மாநாட்டு நல்லியக்கோடன்
159. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 269
160. வறுமை நிலையைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை
161. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
162. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - தொண்டைமான் இளந்திரையன்
163. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் மொத்த அடிகள் - 500
164. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - பாணாறு
165. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - மலைபடுகடாம்
166. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையினை எழுதியவர் - இராணிமுட்டத்துப் பெருங்கௌசிகனார்
167. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - நன்னன் சேய் நன்னன்
168. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 583
169. பண்டைத்தமிழர்களின் இசைக்கருவிகளைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - கூத்தராற்றுப்படை
170. முல்லைப்பாட்டின் மறுபெயர் - நெஞ்சாற்றுப்படை
171. முல்லைப்பாட்டின் ஆசிரியர் - நப்பூதனார்
172. முல்லைப்பாட்டில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 103

173. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அடி அளவால் சிறிய நூல் - முல்லைப்பாட்டு
174. விரிச்சி என்பது - நற்சொல் கேட்டல்
175. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டின் ஆசிரியர் - கபிலர்
176. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டைக் கபிலர் பாடிய காரணம் - ஆரிய அரசன் பிரகத்தனுக்குத் தமிழ் அறிவிப்பதற்காக
177. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 261
178. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு எந்த துறையில் அமைந்துள்ளது - அறத்தோடு நின்றல்
179. 99 வகையான மலர்களைக் குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு
180. பட்டினப்பாலையின் ஆசிரியர் - கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
181. பட்டினப்பாலையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - கரிகால்சோழன்
182. பட்டினப்பாலையின் பாடல் அடிகள் - 301
183. பட்டினப்பாலையின் மறுபெயர் - பாலப்பாட்டு
184. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் ஆசிரியர் - மாங்குடி மருதனார்
185. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செருவென்ற பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்
186. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் பாட்டு அடிகள் - 782
187. பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்களுள் அளவால் பெயரிது - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
188. மதுரைக்காஞ்சிக்கு வழங்கப்படும் மறுபெயர் - கூடற்றமிழ்
189. காஞ்சிப்பாட்டு என அழைக்கப்படும் நூல் - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
190. பத்துப்பாட்டில் உலக நிலையாமையைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
191. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் ஆசிரியர் - நக்கீரர்
192. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் பாட்டுடைத் தலைவன் - தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செருவென்ற பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்
193. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் பாடல் அடிகள் - 188

194. நெடுநெல்வாடையில் அகமா, புறமா என்ற சிக்கலுக்குரிய பாடல் அடி -
வேம்புதலையாத்த நோன்காழ் எஃகம்
195. பத்துப்பாட்டில் இரண்டு பாடல்களைப் பாடியவர்கள் - நக்கீரர், கடியலூர்
உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
196. நக்கீரர் பாடிய பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்கள் - திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை, நெடுநெல்வாடை
197. கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார் பாடிய பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்கள் - பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை,
பட்டினப்பாலை
198. குளிரால் நடுங்கிய மயிலுக்குக் கலிங்கம் (ஆடை) வழங்கியவன் - பேகன்
(வையாவிக்கோப்பெரும்பேகன்)
199. படர முடியாமல் துன்புற்ற முல்லைக்கொடிக்குத் தான் ஏறிவந்த தேரை நல்கியவன் - பாரி
200. இரவலர்க்குக் குதிரைகளைக் கொடுத்து அன்பு ஒழுகப்பேசி அனுப்பி வைத்தவன் - காரி
201. நாகப்பாம்பு தனக்களித்த கலிங்கத்தை ஆலமர்ச்செல்வனாகிய சிவபெருமானுக்கு
வழங்கியவன் - ஆய் அண்டிரன்
202. உண்டாரை நீண்ட நாட்கள் வாழவைக்கக் கூடிய நெல்லிக்கனியை ஓளவைக்கு ஈந்த
பெருமைக்குரியவன் - அதியமான் நெடுமானஞ்சி
203. இரவலர்க்குச் சமைத்து உண்பதற்குத் தேவையான பாத்திரபண்டங்களைக் கொடுத்தவன் -
நனிமலை நாடன் நள்ளி
204. இரவலர்க்குத் தனக்குரிய நாட்டிலுள்ள பல ஊர்களை வழங்கியவன் - வல்வில் ஓரி
205. கடையேழு வள்ளல்களின் கொடை முழுவதையும் தனி ஒருவராக நின்று செய்த
பெருமைக்குரியவன் - ஓய்மாநாட்டு நல்லியக்கோடன்
206. சங்கப் பாடல்களின் மிக அதிகமான எண்ணிக்கையில் பாடல் பாடிய புலவர் - கபிலர்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

207. சங்க காலத்தில் இருந்த பெண்பாற்புலவர்கள் - 30க்கும் மேல்

208. பதினேன் மேற்கணக்கு நூல்கள் - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு

TN TET PAPER-I- COMPETITIVE EXAM MATERIALS DETAIL-2023

Available Subjects	சமீபர் கல்வி புத்தகம் 1-ம் முதல் 12-ம் வரை வகுப்பு (Study material)	பயிற்சி வினா விடைகள் MCQ	REVISION TEST MCQ	Number of Booklets	Price
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போட்டித் தேர்வு

MATERIALS+ TEST BATCH COURIER

வழியாக வாங்க விரும்பும் நண்பர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை தொடர்புகொள்க

BY
DIRECTOR OF TET COACHING CENTER
DIRECTOR OF VIP COACHING CENTER
DIRECTOR OF KAVIYA COACHING CENTER

Conduct Number : 9600736379

Whatsapp Number : 9994098972

Registration No : 23P1TET198 BATCH: 1,2,3rd

MARKS : 200-FN/AN

Date : 11-12-2022

1. பொன்வணிகனாரின் ஊர்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) குற்றாலம்

Answer: இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

2. முல்லைப்பாட்டின் மொத்த அடிகள் எத்தனை?

அ) 101

இ) 103

ஆ) 102

ஈ) 104

Answer:

இ) 103

3.முல்லைப்பாட்டு எந்த நூல் வகையைச் சார்ந்தது?

- அ) எட்டுத்தொகை
ஆ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

- இ) கீழ்க்கணக்கு
ஈ) சிற்றிலக்கியம்

Answer:

ஆ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

4.முல்லைத் திணைக்குரிய பூ வகை

- அ) காந்தள்
ஆ) பிடவம்

- இ) தாழை
ஈ) பாதிரி

Answer:

ஆ) பிடவம்

5.முல்லைப்பாட்டு எந்தக் கணக்கு நூல்களுள் ஒன்று?

- அ) பதினெண்மேல் கணக்கு
ஆ) பதினெண்கீழ்க்கணக்கு

- இ) சிற்றிலக்கியம்
ஈ) காப்பியம்

Answer:

அ) பதினெண்மேல் கணக்கு

6.பத்துப்பாட்டில் மிகக் குறைந்த அடிகளைக் கொண்ட நூல்

- அ) குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு
ஆ) முல்லைப்பாட்டு

- இ) பட்டினப்பாலை
ஈ) திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை

Answer:

ஆ) முல்லைப்பாட்டு

7.பொருத்துக.

1. நேமி - அ) மலை

2. கோடு - ஆ) வலம்புரி சங்கு (சக்கரத்துடன் கூடிய)

3. விரிச்சி - இ) தோள்

4. சுவல் - ஈ) நற்சொல்

அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

ஆ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.இ 4.ஈ

இ) 1.ஈ 2.ஆ 3.இ 4.அ

ஈ) 1.இ 2.ஈ 3.அ 4.ஆ

Answer:

அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

8.வலம்புரிச் சங்கு பொறித்த கைகளையுடையவர்

அ) முருகன்

இ) மாவலி மன்னன்

ஆ) திருமால்

ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

ஆ) திருமால்

9.குறுகிய வடிவம் கொண்டு நீர்வார்த்துத் தந்தவன்

அ) முருகன்

இ) மாவலிமன்னன்

ஆ) திருமால்

ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

இ) மாவலிமன்னன்

10.மண்ணுக்கும் விண்ணுக்குமாகப் பேருருவம் எடுத்து நின்றவர்

அ) முருகன்

இ) மாவலிமன்னன்

ஆ) திருமால்

ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

ஆ) திருமால்

11."கோடு கொண்டு எழுந்த கோடுஞ் செலவு எழிலி"

- இவ்வடிகளில் 'மேகம்' என்னும் பொருள்தரும் சொல்

அ) கோடு

இ) எழிலி

ஆ) செலவு

ஈ) கொடு

Answer:

இ) எழிலி

12."கொடுங்கோற் கோவலர்" - இதில் குறிப்பிடப்படும்

கோவலர் யார்?

ஆ) குறவர்

அ) கோவலன்

இ) உழவர்

ஈ) இடையர்

Answer:

ஈ) இடையர்

13.மழையின் சீற்றம் இயல்பு வாழ்வில் ஏற்படுத்தும் மாற்றங்களைப் படம் பிடித்துக் காட்டுவது எது?

அ) சங்க இலக்கியம்

இ) நாலடியார்

ஆ) திருக்குறள்

ஈ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

Answer:

அ) சங்க இலக்கியம்

14.'நனந்தலை உலகம்' என்பதில் 'நனந்தலை' என்பதன் பொருள்

அ) கவர்ந்த

இ) சுருங்கிய

ஆ) அகன்ற

ஈ) இழந்த

Answer:

ஆ) அகன்ற

15..பசியால் வாடிக் கொண்டிருந்த இளங்கன்றின் வருத்தத்தைக் கண்டவள்

அ) குறமகள்

இ) தலைவி

ஆ) இடைமகள்

ஈ) தோழி

Answer:

ஆ) இடைமகள்

16.'கைய கொடுங்கோற் கோவலர் பின் நின்று உய்த்தர இன்னே வருகுவர், தாயர்' என்று யார் யாரிடம் கூறியது?

அ) இடைமகள் இளங்கன்றிடம்

ஆ) முதுபெண்டிர் பசுவிடம்

இ) தலைவன் காளையிடம்

ஈ) தலைவி மேகத்திடம்

Answer:

அ) இடைமகள் இளங்கன்றிடம்

17. 'நன்னர் நன்மொழி கேட்டனம்' – யார் யாரிடம் கூறியது?

அ) முதுபெண்டிர் தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

ஆ) தலைவி முதுபெண்டிரிடம் கூறியது

இ) தோழி தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

ஈ) தலைவி தலைவனிடம் கூறியது

Answer:

அ) முதுபெண்டிர் தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

18. அகநானூற்றின் வேறு பெயர்

அ) அகப்பொருள்

இ) பெருந்திணை

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) நெடுந்தொகை

Answer:

ஈ) நெடுந்தொகை

19. இருத்தலும் இருத்தல் நிமித்தமும் (காத்திருத்தல்)

எந்நிலத்துக்குரிய உரிப்பொருள்

அ) குறிஞ்சி

இ) மருதம்

ஆ) முல்லை

ஈ) பாலை

Answer:

ஆ) முல்லை

20. காரகாலத்துக்குரிய மாதங்கள்

அ) தை, மாசி

இ) ஆவணி, புரட்டாசி

ஆ) பங்குனி, சித்திரை

ஈ) கார்த்திகை, மார்கழி

Answer:

இ) ஆவணி, புரட்டாசி

21.நப்பூதனாரின் தந்தை

அ) பொன்முடியார்

இ) மாசாத்துவாணிகனார்

ஆ) பொன்வணிகனார்

ஈ) மாணிக்கநாயனார்

Answer:

ஆ) பொன்வணிகனார்

22.பொன்வணிகனாரின் ஊர்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) குற்றாலம்

Answer:

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

23.பாடுஇமிழ் பனிக்கடல் பருகி' என்னும் முல்லைப்பாட்டு அடி உணர்த்தும் அறிவியல் செய்தி யாது?

அ) கடல்நீர் ஆவியாகி மேகமாதல்

ஆ) கடல்நீர் குளிர்ச்சி அடைதல்

இ) கடல்நீர் ஒலித்தல்

ஈ) கடல்நீர் கொந்தளித்தல்

Answer:

அ) கடல்நீர் ஆவியாகி மேகமாதல்

24.சங்க காலத்திற்குப் பிந்தையக் காலம்.....

அ) அறநெறிக் காலம்

ஆ) மன்னர் காலம்

இ) பக்திக் காலம்

ஈ) சமயக் கலப்பில்லாக் காலம்

Answer:

அ) அறநெறிக் காலம்

25.சங்க இலக்கியத்தைப் பற்றி 'கவிதை வாழ்க்கையின் திறனாய்வு' என்றவர்

அ) ஜி.யூ. போப்

இ) கால்டுவெல்

ஆ) ஆர்னால்டு

ஈ) வீரமாமுனிவர்

Answer:

ஆ) ஆர்னால்டு

26.சங்கப் பாடலில் அறம் பற்றிய கருத்துகள் யாரை
முதன்மைப்படுத்தியே கூறப்படுகிறது?

அ) வீரர்களை

இ) அமைச்சர்களை

ஆ) மக்களை

ஈ) அரசர்களை

Answer:

ஈ) அரசர்களை

27.மதுரையின் அவையம் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல்

அ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

ஆ) மதுரைக்காஞ்சி

இ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) மதுரை மும்மணிக்கோவை

Answer:

ஆ) மதுரைக்காஞ்சி

28.உதவி செய்தலை 'உதவியாண்மை' என்று
குறிப்பிட்டவர்.....

அ) ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார்

ஆ) நக்கீரர்

இ) திருமுடிக்காரி

ஈ) கபிலர்

Answer:

அ) ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார்

29.'இரப்போர்க்கு ஈயாது வாழ்வதை விட உயிர் துறப்பது
மேலானது' என்று கூறும் அகநூல்.....

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) ஐங்குறுநூறு

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

அ) கலித்தொகை

30. பேகன், மறுமை நோக்கிக் கொடுக்காதவர் என்று
பாராட்டியவர்.....

- அ) கபிலர்
ஆ) ஓளவையார்
இ) நக்கீரர்
ஈ) பரணர்

Answer:

ஈ) பரணர்

31. 'வள்ளலின் பொருள், இரவலனின் பொருள்' – என்றவர்
.....

- அ) நக்கீரர்
ஆ) கபிலர்
இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்
ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்

32. 'நிறைவடைகிறவனே செல்வன்' என்று கூறும் தத்துவம்
.....

- அ) மாவோவியம்
ஆ) தாவோவியம்
இ) பௌத்தம்
ஈ) ஜென்தத்துவம்

Answer:

ஆ) தாவோவியம்

33. 'பிழையா நன்மொழி' என்று வாய்மையைக் குறிப்பிடும்
நூல்

- அ) கலித்தொகை
ஆ) புறநானூறு
இ) நற்றிணை
ஈ) கொன்றை வேந்தன்

Answer:

இ) நற்றிணை

34. நம்மிடமுள்ள அதிசயத் திறவுகோல் எது?

- அ) மூளை
ஆ) நாக்கு
இ) கண்
ஈ) கை

Answer:

ஆ) நாக்கு

35.சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப் பதிவாக திகழும் நூல்

.....

அ) புறநானூறு

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஆ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

Answer:

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

36.தன்னிடமுள்ள எல்லாவற்றையும் கொடுப்பவன் என்று திருமுடிக்காரியைப் பாராட்டியவர்

அ) கம்பர்

இ) ஒளவையார்

ஆ) கபிலர்

ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

ஆ) கபிலர்

37.பின்வரும் புலவர்களையும், மன்னர்களையும் சரியான இணையாகப் பொருத்துக.

அ) நக்கீரர் – 1. ஆடு கோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

ஆ) ஒளவையார் – 2. பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

இ) கபிலர் – 3. அதியன்

ஈ) நச்செள்ளையார் – 4. திருமுடிக்காரி

அ) 4, 3, 2, 1

இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

ஆ) 3, 2, 1, 4

ஈ) 2, 4, 3, 1

Answer:

இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

38.இரவலர் வராவிட்டாலும் தேடி வரவழைத்துக் கொடுக்கும் மன்னன்

அ) அதியன்

ஆ) திருமுடிக்காரி

இ) ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

இ) ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

39. காஞ்சி மாநகரத்து சிற்றரசரேஎன்றும் சமயப் பெயர் கண்டார்.

அ) தர்மர்

இ) போதி தர்மர்

ஆ) கன்பூசியஸ்

ஈ) புத்தர்

Answer:

இ) போதி தர்மர்

40. போதி தர்மருக்குக் கோயில் கட்டியவர்கள்

அ) சீனர்கள்

இ) கிரேக்கர்

ஆ) ஜப்பானியர்

ஈ) புத்தர்

Answer:

அ) சீனர்கள்

41. சமூகக் கடலின் ஒரு துளி

அ) பறவைகள்

இ) மரங்கள்

ஆ) விலங்குகள்

ஈ) மனிதன்

Answer:

ஈ) மனிதன்

42. பொருத்துக.

1. உலகமே வறுமையுற்றாலும் கொடுப்பவன் - அ)

ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

2. இரவலர் வராவிட்டாலும் அவர்களைத் தேடி அழைக்கும்

இயல்பு - ஆ) பேகன்

3. மறுமை நோக்கிக் கொடுக்காதவன் - இ) மலையமான் திரு

முடிக்காரி

4. எல்லாவற்றையும் கொடுப்பவன் - ஈ) அதியன்

அ) 1.அ 2.ஆ 3.ஈ 4.இ

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.இ 4.ஈ

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

ஈ) 1.அ 2.இ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

Answer:

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

43.பொருத்துக.

1. கொடை வள்ளல் எழுவரின் கொடைப்பெருமை – அ)

ஆற்றுப்படை இலக்கியங்கள்

2. கொடை இலக்கியங்கள் – ஆ) சிறுபாணாற்றுப் படை

3. சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப்பதிவு – இ) வள்ளல்கள்

4. இல்லோர் ஒக்கல் தலைவன் – ஈ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

அ) 1.அ 2.ஆ 3.ஈ 4.இ

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

ஈ) 1.அ 2.இ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

Answer:

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

44.தவறான சொற்றொடரைக் கண்டறிக.

அ) நாக்கு ஓர் அதிசயத் திறவுகோல்.

ஆ) நாக்கு இன்பத்தின் கதவைத் திறப்பது.

இ) நாக்கு துன்பத்தின் கதவைத் திறப்பது.

ஈ) மெய் பேசும் நா மனிதனைத் தாழ்த்துகிறது.

Answer:

ஈ) மெய் பேசும் நா மனிதனைத் தாழ்த்துகிறது

45. 'செம்மை சான்ற காவிதி மாக்கள்' என்றழைக்கப்பட்டவர்

.....

அ) அமைச்சர்கள்

இ) புலவர்கள்

ஆ) மன்னர்கள்

ஈ) சான்றோர்கள்

Answer:

அ) அமைச்சர்கள்

46.'செம்மை சான்ற காவிதி மாக்கள்' என்று அமைச்சர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்ட புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஆ) பரணர்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

47.தம்மைவிட வலிமை குறைந்தாரோடு போர் செய்வது கூடாது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்ட புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

ஆ) பரணர்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

48.குற்றங்களை, அறத்தின் அடிப்படையில் ஆராய்ந்து தண்டனை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறிய புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

ஆ) பரணர்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஈ) ஊன் பொதிப் பசங்குடையார்

Answer:

ஈ) ஊன் பொதிப் பசங்குடையார்

49.'அறம் அறக் கண்ட நெறிமான் அவையம்' எனக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் -

அ) புறநானூறு

ஆ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

இ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

அ) புறநானூறு

50.தனிச் சிறப்புப் பெற்றிருந்த அற அவையம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) திருநெல்வேலி

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) மாமல்லபுரம்

Answer:

அ) உறையூர்

51. உண்மையான செல்வம் என்பது பிறர்துன்பம் நீக்குவது தான் என்றவர்

அ) நல்வேட்டனார்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஆ) பரணர்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

அ) நல்வேட்டனார்

52. சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் பேசும் சிறந்த அறம்

அ) உதவி

இ) வாய்மை

ஆ) கொடை

ஈ) பொருள்

Answer:

இ) வாய்மை

53. ஈதல் பற்றியச் செய்திகளைக் கூறும் அகஇலக்கியம்

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

அ) கலித்தொகை

54. செல்வத்துப் பயனே ஈதல் என்று கூறும் நூல்

அ) புறநானூறு

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) கலித்தொகை

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

அ) புறநானூறு

55.மேன்மை தரும் அறம் என்பது.....

அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

ஆ) மறுபிறப்பில் பயன் பெறலாம் என்ற நோக்கில் அறம் செய்வது.

இ) புகழ் கருதி அறம் செய்வது.

ஈ) பதிலுதவி பெறுவதற்காக அறம் செய்வது.

Answer:

அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

56.உலகமே வறுமையுற்றாலும் கொடுப்பவன் என்றும், பொருள்களின் இருப்பைக்கூட அறியாமல் கொடுப்பவன் என்றும் பாராட்டப்படுவோர்.....

அ) உதியன்; சேரலாதன் ஆ) அதியன்; பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

இ) பேகன்; கிள்ளிவளவன் ஈ) நெடுஞ்செழியன்; திருமுடிக்காரி

Answer:

ஆ) அதியன்; பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

57(i).பொருந்தாத ஒன்றைத் தோந்தெடுக்க.

அ) காயா

இ) பிடவம்

ஆ) குறிஞ்சி

ஈ) கொன்றை

Answer:

ஆ) குறிஞ்சி

57(ii).சிறைப்புறமாக நின்ற தலைவனுக்குக் குறியிடம்

(தலைவி உள்ள இடம்) சொன்னது

அ) செவிலி

இ) தோழி

ஆ) நற்றாய்

ஈ) எவரும் இல்லை

Answer:

இ) தோழி

58. 'முல்லைத்திணை' பாடுவதில் வல்லவர்.....

- அ) ஓம்போகியார்
ஆ) பேயனார்
இ) அம்முவனார்
ஈ) கபிலர்

Answer:

ஆ) பேயனார்

59. ஐங்குறுநூறு - பிரித்தெழுத, என வரும்.

- அ) ஐங் + குறுநூறு
ஆ) ஐந்து + குறுநூறு
இ) ஐந்து + குறுமை + நூறு
ஈ) ஐங்குறுமை + நூறு

Answer:

இ) ஐந்து + குறுமை + நூறு

60. ஐங்குறுநூறு சிற்றெல்லை

- அ) மூன்றடி
ஆ) ஐந்தடி
இ) நான்கடி
ஈ) பதினொருடி

Answer:

அ) மூன்றடி

61. ஐங்குறுநூறு பேரெல்லை

- அ) நான்கடி
ஆ) ஆறடி
இ) பன்னிரண்டடி
ஈ) முப்பத்தடி

Answer:

ஆ) ஆறடி

62. ஐங்குறுநூறைத் தொகுத்தவர்

- அ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
ஆ) பேயனார்
இ) புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலூர்க்கிழார்
ஈ) பூரிக்கோ

Answer:

இ) புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலூர்க்கிழார்

63. ஐங்குறுநூறைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர்.....

- அ) உறையூர் முதுகண்ணன்

- ஆ) மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை
 இ) பாண்டியன் பெருவழுதி
 ஈ) கடலுள் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி

Answer:

ஆ) மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை

64. முல்லைநிலப் பூக்களில் பொருந்தாதவற்றைத் தெரிவு செய்க.

- அ) காயா கொன்றை
 ஆ) நெய்தல் முல்லை
 இ) குறிஞ்சி, வேங்கை
 ஈ) செம்முல்லை பிடவம்

Answer:

இ) குறிஞ்சி, வேங்கை

65. தவறான இணையைத் தெரிவு செய்க.

- திணை பாடிய புலவர்
 குறிஞ்சி – கபிலர்
 முல்லை – பேயனார்
 மருதம் – ஓதலாந்தையார்
 நெய்தல் – அம்முவனார்

Answer:

மருதம் – ஓதலாந்தையார்

66. சங்ககாலப் பெண்பால் புலவர்களுள் ஒருவர்

- அ) காரைக்காலம்மை
 ஆ) மணிமேகலை
 இ) ஆண்டாள்
 ஈ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

Answer:

ஈ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

67. தொகைநூல்களுள் முதலில் தொகுக்கப்பட்டது.....

- அ) நற்றிணை
 ஆ) புறநானூறு
 இ) குறுந்தொகை
 ஈ) ஐங்குறு நூறு

Answer:

இ) குறுந்தொகை

68. 'குறுந்தொகை' நூலைத் தொகுத்தவர்

அ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

இ) பூரிக்கோ

ஆ) சாத்தனார்

ஈ) பெருந்தேவனார்

Answer:

இ) பூரிக்கோ

69. குறுந்தொகைக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்தைப் பாடியவர்

அ) நக்கீரர்

இ) பெருந்தேவனார்

ஆ) சாத்தனார்

ஈ) பூரிக்கோ

Answer:

இ) பெருந்தேவனார்

70. குறுந்தொகை, திணை சார்ந்த நூல்.

அ) அகத்

இ) உயர்

ஆ) புறத்

ஈ) அல்

Answer:

அ) அகத்

71. "தண்டுடைக் கையர் வெண்டலைச் சிதவலர்" –

இத்தொடரில் தலைப்பாகை' என்னும் பொருளுடைய சொல்

.....

அ) தண்டு

இ) வெண்டலை

ஆ) கையர்

ஈ) சிதவல்

Answer:

ஈ) சிதவல்

72. சரியான விடையைத் தேர்க.

"நன்றுநன் றென்னும் மாக்களொடு

இன்றுபெரிது என்னும் ஆங்கண தவையே" இப்பாடல்

வரிகளின் பொருள்.

- அ) குறிஞ்சித்திணை சார்ந்தது
ஆ) முல்லைத்திணை சார்ந்தது
இ) மருதத்திணை சார்ந்தது
ஈ) நெய்தல்திணை சார்ந்தது

Answer:

அ) குறிஞ்சித்திணை சார்ந்தது

73. பொருத்தமான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க.

1. வெள்ளிவீதியார் – அ. புறநானூறு
2. அண்ணாமலையார் – ஆ. வாடிவாசல்
3. சி.சு.செல்லப்பா – இ. குறுந்தொகை
4. இளம்பெருவழுதி – ஈ. காவடிச்சிந்து

i. அ ஆ இ ஈ

iii. இ ஈ ஆ அ

ii. ஆ ஈ அ இ

iv. இ ஈ அ ஆ

Answer:

iii. இ ஈ ஆ அ

74. 'இனிதென' – இச்சொல்லில் அமைந்த புணர்ச்சி விதிகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

அ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்; உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே.

ஆ) தனிக்குறில் முன்ஒற்று உயிர்வரின் இரட்டும்; உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்.

இ) உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே.

ஈ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்.

Answer:

அ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும், உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே

75. புறநானூறு என்பது, எனப் பிரியும்.

அ) புற + நானூறு

இ) புறம் + நான்கு + நூறு

ஆ) புறநா + நூறு

ஈ) புறம் + நாலு + நூறு

Answer:

இ) புறம் + நான்கு + நூறு

76.தமிழரின் வாழ்வியல் கருவலமாகக்

கருதப்படுவது.....

அ) அகநானூறு

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) கலித்தொகை

Answer:

ஆ) புறநானூறு

77.'புறம்', 'புறப்பாட்டு' என வழங்கப்படும் நூல்.....

அ) பரிபாடல்

இ) கலித்தொகை

ஆ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஈ) புறநானூறு

Answer:

புறநானூறு

78.கடலூர் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி பாடிய மற்றொரு பாடல்

அமைந்த நூல்.....

அ) குறுந்தொகை

இ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

ஆ) அகநானூறு

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

79.உண்டாலம்ம இவ்வுலகம்" என்னும் புறப்பாடல்,.....

வகையைச் சார்ந்தது.

அ) இன்னிசை ஆசிரியப்பா

ஆ) நேரிசை ஆசிரியப்பா

இ) நிலைமண்டில ஆசிரியப்பா

ஈ) அடிமறி மண்டில ஆசிரியப்பா

Answer:

ஆ) நேரிசை ஆசிரியப்பா

80. அடிக் கோடிட்ட தொடரின் பொருளைத் தெரிவு செய்து, சரியான விடையைத் தேர்க.

பிறர் அஞ்சுவது அஞ்சிப்

புகழ் எனில் உயிரும் கொடுக்குவர்

அ) போரிடுவதற்கு அஞ்சுதல்

ஆ) விலங்கினத்திற்கு அஞ்சுதல்

இ) பழிச்செயல் புரிய அஞ்சுதல்

ஈ) பிறர் புகழ்கண்டு அஞ்சுதல்

Answer:

இ) பழிச்செயல் புரிய அஞ்சுதல்

81. சிறைப்புறம் நின்ற தலைவனுக்குத் தோழி கூறியதில் எப்பொருள் வெளிப்படுகிறது?

அ) உள்ளூறைப் பொருள்

ஆ) கருப்பொருள்

இ) உரிப்பொருள்

ஈ) இறைச்சிப்பொருள்

Answer:

ஈ) இறைச்சிப்பொருள்

82.9 அடிச் சிற்றெல்லையும் 12 அடிப் பேரெல்லையும் கொண்ட நூல்.....

அ) நற்றிணை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) ஐங்குறுநூறு

Answer:

அ) நற்றிணை

83. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களுள் முதலாவதாக வைத்துப் பாடப்பட்டது.....

அ) அகநானூறு

இ) குறுந்தொகை

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

ஈ) நற்றிணை

84. 'நற்றிணை' என்னும் தொடரைப் பிரித்தால்,.....என அமையும்.

அ) நல் + திணை

இ) நன்மை + திணை

ஆ) நற் பறிணை

ஈ) நல்ல + திணை

Answer:

இ) நன்மை + திணை!

85. நற்றிணையைத் தொகுப்பித்தவன்

அ) பூரிக்கோ ,

ஆ) பன்னாடு தந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழி

இ) பாண்டியன் பெருவழி

ஈ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

Answer:

ஆ) பன்னாடு தந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழி

86. நற்றிணைக்குக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர்

அ) நச்சினார்க்கினியர்

ஆ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

இ) பாண்டியன் இளம்பெருவழி

ஈ) தொல்காப்பியர்

Answer:

ஆ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

87. 'மக நிலை உரைத்தல்' என்னும் துறை,.....எனவும் குறிப்பிடப்படும்.

அ) தலைவி ஆற்றுவித்தல்

ஆ) மகள் மறுத்து மொழிதல்

இ) செவிலி கண்டுரைத்தல்

ஈ) மனை மருட்சி

Answer:

ஈ) மனை மருட்சி

88.தலைவியின் இல்லறப் பாங்கை நற்றாயிடம் பாராட்டியது

.....

அ) தலைவன்

இ) தோழி

ஆ) தந்தை

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

Answer:

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

89."பொழுது மறுத்து உண்ணும் சிறுமது கையள்" எனப்

போற்றப்பட்டவள்

அ) செவிலித்தாய்

இ) தலைவி

ஆ) நற்றாய்

ஈ) தோழி

Answer:

இ) தலைவி

90.'பிரசம் கலந்த வெண்கவைத் தீம்பால்' - இத்தொடரில்

'தேன்' என்பதைக் குறிக்கும் சொல்.....

அ) கலந்த

இ) பிரசம்

ஆ) தீம்பால்

ஈ) வெண்கவை

Answer:

இ) பிரசம்

91.(முத்தரிப் பொற்சிலம் பொலிப்பத் தத்துற்று' - இத்தொடரில்

'பரல்' என்னும் பொருளுடைய சொல்.....

அ) முத்து

இ) சிலம்பு

ஆ) அரி

ஈ) ஒலிப்ப

Answer:

ஆ) அரி

92.பொழுது மறுத்து உண்ணும் சிறுமது கையளே -

இத்தொடரில் 'பெருமிதம்' என்னும் பொருளுணர்த்தும் சொல்

.....

அ) மறுத்து

இ) மதுகை

ஆ) சிறுமது

ஈ) உண்ணும்

Answer:

இ) மதுகை

93.கீழ்க்காணும் கூற்றுகளை ஆராய்ந்து வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

அ) செவிலியர், பொற்கலத்தில் பால் உணவை ஏந்தி வருவர்

ஆ) செவிலியர், மகளைப் பின்தொடர முடியாமல் நடை தளர்வர்

இ) 'இதை உண்பாயாக' எனச் செல்லமாக அடிப்பதுபோல் வேண்டுவா

ஈ) பூச்சுற்றிய கோலைச் செவிலியர், கையில் வைத்திருப்பர்

உ) 'நான் உண்ணேன்' என மறுத்து மகள் அங்கும் இங்கும் ஓடுவாள்

1) அ ஆ உ ஈ இ

3) அ ஈ இ உ ஆ

2) ஈ அ இ உ ஆ

4) ஈ உ ஆ இ

Answer:

3) அ ஈ இ உ ஆ

94.தினைப்புனம் காப்பவள்,எனக் குறிக்கப் பெற்றுள்ளாள்.

அ) தலைவி

இ) குறமகள்

ஆ) தோழி

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

Answer:

இ) குறமகள்

95.நற்றிணைப் பாடல்களின் வடிவரையறை

அ) 4(முதல் 8வரை

இ) அடிவரையையகலை

ஆ) 9(முதல் 12வரை

ஈ) 13(முதல் 31வரை

Answer:

ஆ) முதல் 12வரை

96.பொருத்து

1. பிரசம் – அ. வறுமை
2. உபாளாள் – ஆ. பெருமிதம்
3. வறன் – இ. ஓச்சுதல்
4. மதுகை – ஈ. நினையாள்
– உ. தேன்

Answer:

1-உ, 2-ஈ, 3-அ, 4-ஆ

97.சரியான விடை தேர்க

- i. நற்றிணை – 9 அடிமுதல் 12 அடிவரை
- ii. குறுந்தொகை – 4 அடிமுதல் 8 அடிவரை
- iii. அகநானூறு – 11 அடிமுதல் 31 அடிவரை
- iv. ஐங்குறுநூறு – 3 அடிமுதல் 6 அடிவரை

அ. i ii iii சரி

இ. ii iii iv சரி

ஆ. i iii iv சரி

ஈ. i ii iv சரி

Answer: **ஈ. i ii iv சரி**

98.சொல்லவந்த கரத்தை உள்ளூறை' வழியாக உரைப்பது

..... பாடல்களின் சிறப்பு.

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) புறநானூறு

Answer: **இ, அகநானூறு**

99.'அகநானூற்றுப் பாடல்களைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள்

எண்ணிக்கை.....

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அ) 400

இ) 300

ஆ) 145

ஈ) 140

Answer: **ஆ) 145**

100. அகநானூறு',..... பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அ) இரண்டு

இ) மூன்று

ஆ) ஐந்து

ஈ) ஒரே நூல்

Answer: **இ) மூன்று**

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111. “பாராங்கல் மீதில் விழும் மழைநீர் போல்” - இவ்வடியில் பயின்றுள்ள அணி.
- (A) தற்குறிப்பேற்றம் (B) உவமையணி (C) உருவக அணி (D) வேற்றுமையணி
112. சுரதாவின் சிக்கனம் என்னும் கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள் ----- மாநாட்டு மலரில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன.
- (A) ஆறாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு (B) ஏழாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு
(C) எட்டாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு (D) செம்மொழி மாநாடு (கோவை)
113. தித்திக்கும் தமிழே
முத்து முத்தாய்ப் பாடல் செய்தவர்.
- (A) சுரதா (B) வாணிதாசன் (C) திருவள்ளுவர் (D) கம்பர்
114. வினைச்சொற்கள் வேற்றுமையை ஏற்பதில்லை
வெறும் பாட்டைத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கம் சேர்ப்பதில்லை - எனப்பாடியவர்.
- (A) வாணிதாசன் (B) உவமைக்கவிஞர்
(C) கவிஞர் அப்துல் ரகுமான் (D) ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கன்
115. பாவேந்தரின் தலைமாணாக்கராக விளங்கியவர்.
- (A) சுரதா (B) வாணிதாசன் (C) கம்பதாசன் (D) முடியரசன்
116. வேறுபட்ட நூலைக் கண்டறிக.
- (A) தேன்மழை (B) தென்றல் (C) துறைமுகம் (D) சுவரும் சுண்ணாம்பும்
117. சட்டதிட்டம் - இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு.
- (A) முரண்தொடை (B) வினைத்தொகை (C) உம்மைத்தொகை (D) பண்புத்தொகை
118. தவறான கூற்றைக் கண்டறிக. சுரதா.
- (A) தமிழக இயல் இசை நாடக மன்றம் வழங்கும் கலைமாமணி பட்டம் பெற்றவர்
(B) இவருடைய தேன்மழை என்னும் தமிழக அரசின் வளர்ச்சித் துறைப் பரிசைப் பெற்றுள்ளது
(C) பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் நினைவு விருது பெற்ற முதற்பாவலர்
(D) இவரது இயற்பெயர் சுப்புரத்தினதாசன் என்பதாகும்
119. வறுமையுற்று - இது ----- வகைப் புணர்ச்சி.

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) மெய் முன் மெய் (B) உயிர் முன் உயிர் (C) மெய் முன் உயிர் (D) உயிர் முன் மெய்

120. தமிழக அரசின் பரிசீனைப் பெற்ற ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கனின் கவிதை நூல்.

(A) நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்

(B) இமயம் எங்கள் காலடியில்

(C) சுவரும் சுண்ணாம்பும்

(D) கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள்

121. நிற்கின்றார் - என்பதன் வேர்ச்சொல்லைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

(A) நிற்

(B) நின்றல்

(C) நின்று

(D) நில்

122. வெறுங்கை என்பது மூடத்தனம்

விரல்கள் பத்தும் மூலதனம் - எனப் பாடியவர்.

(A) தாராபாரதி

(B) மோகனரங்கன்

(C) சுரதா

(D) கவிக்கோ

123. "மண்புழுவல்ல மானிடனே

மாவலி காட்டு வானிடமே!" - இவ்வடி இடம் பெற்ற நூல் தொகுப்பு.

(A) வேலைகள் அல்ல வேள்விகளே

(B) நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்

(C) இது எங்கள் கிழக்கு

(D) சுட்டுவிரல்

124. "நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்" என்னும் கவிதைத் தொகுப்பு நூலை எழுதியவர்.

(A) கவிஞர் சுரதா

(B) வாணிதாசன்

(C) ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கன்

(D) தாராபாரதி

125. பொருத்துக.

a b c d

(a) தாராபாரதி

- 1) சுட்டுவிரல்

A 2 1 4 3

(b) அப்துல் ரகுமான்

- 2) இது எங்கள் கிழக்கு

B 2 3 4 1

(c) ஆலந்தூர் மோகனரங்கன்

- 3) சிக்கனம்

C 1 3 2 4

(d) உவமைக்கவிஞர்

- 4) மனிதநேயம்

D 3 4 2 1

126. நல்லாசிரியருக்கான டாக்டர் ராதாகிருஷ்ணன் விருது பெற்றவர்.

(A) வாணிதாசன்

(B) தாராபாரதி

(C) மோகனரங்கன்

(D) அப்துல் ரகுமான்

127. கவிஞர் தாராபாரதியோடு - தொடர்பற்ற நூல்.

(A) பூமியைத் திறக்கும் பொன் சாவி

(B) விரல் நுனி வெளிச்சங்கள்

(C) ஒரு ஊதாப்பூ கண் சிமிட்டுகிறது

(D) புதிய விடியல்கள்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

128. மரபுக் கவிதையில் வேர் பார்த்தவர் , புதுக்கவிதையில் மலர் பார்த்தவர்.

(A) பாரதியார் (B) கண்ணதாசன் (C) கவிக்கோ (D) சுரதா

129. கூற்றினை ஆய்வு செய்க. (கவிக்கோ அப்துல் ரகுமான்)

(அ) இவர் பால்வீதி, நேயர் விருப்பம், சொந்தச் சிறைகள் உள்ளிட்ட பல நூல்களை எழுதியுள்ளார்.

(ஆ) தமிழக அரசு வழங்கும் பாரதியார் விருது பெற்றுள்ளார்.

(இ) பாரதிதாசன் பல்கலைக்கழகம் வழங்கும் “ தமிழ் அன்னை விருது” பெற்றுள்ளார்

(ஈ) இவர் 1937ல் மதுரையில் பிறந்தார்.

(A) அனைத்தும் சரி (B) அனைத்தும் தவறு (C) அ மற்றும் இ சரி (D) ஆ மற்றும் இ தவறு

130. தம்பிரான் தோழன் என்று அழைக்கப்படுபவர்.

(A) அப்பர் (B) சுந்தரர் (C) சம்பந்தர் (D) மாணிக்கவாசகர்

131. தவறான இணையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

(A) திருத்தொண்டர் புராணம் - சேக்கிழார்

(B) திருத்தொண்டத் தொகை - திருநாவுக்கரசர்

(C) பெருமாள் திருமொழி - குலசேகர ஆழ்வார்

(D) ஈடு என்னும் பேருரை- வடக்குத் திருவீதிப் பிள்ளை

132. பழ ஆவணம் - இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு.

(A) வினைத்தொகை (B) இலக்கணப்போலி (C) வேற்றுமைத் தொகை (D) பண்புத்தொகை

133. பெருமாள் திருமொழியில் உள்ள பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

(A) 105 (B) 106 (C) 110 (D) 96

134. நாலாயிரத் திவ்யபிரபந்தத்திற்கு உரை எழுதியவர்.

(A) வடக்குத் திருவீதிப்பிள்ளை **(B) பெரிய வாச்சான் பிள்ளை**

(C) வேங்கடசாமி நாட்டார் (D) உ.வே.சா.

135. மணிமேகலை ----- சமயக் காப்பியம்.

(A) சமணம் (B) வைணவம் **(C) பௌத்தம்** (D) சைவம்

136. தண்டமிழ் ஆசான் சாத்தான் - என்று அழைக்கப்படுபவர்.

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனார் (B) கம்பர் (C) திருத்தக்க தேவர் (D) இளங்கோவடிகள்

137. சீவக சிந்தாமணிக்கு நிகராகக் கவிதை சுவைமிக்க நூல்.

(A) சிலப்பதிகாரம் (B) நீலகேசி (C) குண்டலகேசி (D) திருக்குறள்

138. மணிமேகலையில் உள்ள காதைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.

(A) 3 (B) 30 (C) 6 (D) 40

139. முக்குடை - இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு.

(A) காலப்பெயர் (B) எண்ணும்மை (C) பண்புத்தொகை (D) வினையாலணையும் பெயர்

140. "பில்கிரிம்ஸ் பிராகிரஸ்" என்ற நூலை எழுதியவர்.

(A) வீரமாமுனிவர் (B) எச். ஏ. கிருட்டிணப்பிள்ளை (C) ஜான்பனியன் (D) ஜி.யு.போப்

141. இரட்சணியாத்திரிகம் நூலின் இடையிடையே ----- என்னும் பெயரில் அமைந்த இசைப்பாடல் இடம் பெறுகின்றன.

(A) தேவாரம் (B) திருவாசகம் (C) பக்திப் பாசரம் (D) கந்த கீர்த்தனை

142. "கிறித்துவக் கம்பர்" - என்று அழைக்கப்படுபவர்.

(A) கம்பர் (B) ஓட்டக்கூத்தர் (C) ஏசுபிரான் (D) எச்.ஏ. கிருட்டிணப்பிள்ளை

143. சின்னசீறாவை எழுதி முடிக்க துணைபுரிந்தவர்.

(A) வள்ளல் சீதக்காதி (B) அபுல்காசிம்
(C) பனு அகமது மரைக்காயர் (D) கடிகை முத்துப் புலவர்

144. முதுமொழி மாலையை எழுதியவர்.

(A) உமறுப்புலவர் (B) சுந்தரர் (C) திருநாவுக்கரசர் (D) சம்பந்தர்

145. உமறுப்புலவரின் ஆசிரியர்.

(A) வள்ளல் சீதக்காதி (B) கடிகை முத்துப் புலவர்
(C) அபுல் காசிம் (D) பனு அகமது மரைக்காயர்

146. வண்மை - என்பதன் பொருள்.

(A) வலிமை (B) சிறப்பு (C) வளர்ச்சி (D) வளம்

147. தவறான இணையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

(A) சுந்தரர் - கி.பி. ஒன்பதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதி
(B) சாத்தனார் - கி.பி. இரண்டாம் நூற்றாண்டு
(C) உமறுப்புலவர் - கி.பி. பதினேழாம் நூற்றாண்டு
(D) எச். ஏ. கிருட்டிணப்பிள்ளை - கி.பி. பதினைந்தாம் நூற்றாண்டு

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148. தவறான இணையைக் கண்டறிக.

(A) குல்லா, பஜார் - பார்ஸி

(B) அலமாரி , பேனா - போர்ச்சுகீசியம்

(C) ஜாஸ்தி, இனாம் - உருது

(D) துட்டு, பீரோ - பிரென்சு

149. பிழையற்றத் தொடரைக் காண்க.

(A) சென்னைக்கு அருகில் இருப்பது கன்னியாகுமரி அன்று

(B) இடதுப் பக்கம் இருப்பது ஓளவையார் சிலை அல்ல

(C) பத்துப் பழங்களில் ஒரு பழமே நல்லன

(D) விழாவில் பல அறிஞர்கள் பேசினர்

150. "எவ்வகைச் செய்தியும் உவமம் காட்டி" இடம் பெற்ற நூல்.

(A) மணிமேகலை

(B) மதுரைக்காஞ்சி

(C) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

(D) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

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நியமானத் தேர்வுக்காக தொகுக்கப்பட்ட**

Important Questions With Keys

புதிவு-2-

PAPER-I-Part-B-English

Registration No :23P1TET198

BATCH: 1,2,3rd

MARKS : 150-FN/AN

Date :25-12-2022

1. The system of social rules that a speaker knows about language and uses it is called

(A) Grammar (B) Morphology (C) Orthography **(D) Pragmatics**

Question No. 2 to 6 is based on a poem. Read the poem carefully and pick out the most appropriate answers.

It's Your Own Fault Of course you can play with them. There's no harm in them. They are only words. Words alone are certain good, said someone. And someone also said unlike sticks and stones Words will never break your bones. (That is called rhyme. A rhyme is nice to play with too from time to time.) What? They've turned nasty? They've clawed you and bitten you? Dear me, there's blood all over the place. And broken bones. They were perfectly tame when I left them. Something they ate might have disagreed with them. You mean you fed them on meaning? No wonder then.

- D.J. Enright

2. The poet's remark on 'rhyme' is _____.

- (A) Put in parenthesis (B) Put in parentheses
(C) Framed rhetorically (D) Put in apposition

3. The poem is cast in the form of a _____.

- (A) Romantic lyric (B) Verse epistle
(C) Dramatic monologue (D) Dialogue

4. What is the "fault" to which the speaker refers here?

- (A) Playing with words (B) Using only words
(C) Taking words too seriously

(D) Reading meanings into words

5. What tone is most appropriate for reading this poem?

- (A) Evasive (B) Plaintive (C) Ironic (D) Sarcastic

6. "No wonder then." Explain.

- (A) No wonder that the words here begin to mean.

(B) No wonder that you now find the words menacing.

- (C) No wonder that the words find you menacing.

- (D) No wonder the words still mean and are tame.

7. Language of the Notice should be _____.

- (A) very formal (B) simple and formal
(C) complicated and tricky (D) highly informal and simple

8. An effective method of learning a language is:

- A. reading text books B. reading help books
C. reading newspapers D. conversation

9. Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogues.

Mother : Why are you studying in the living room?

Son :-----

Mother : Then we will ask your father to look at it when he comes home.

Son :It will be great as I can't concentrate on my lessons thoroughly in this room.

A) I got bored in my room and wanted a company.

B) The lamp in my room isn't working.

C) There had been too much noise coming from the next door.

D) Our bookshelf is in this room and I am fed up with going to my room and coming back here.

10.What would you write in the opening part of a formal letter?

a) Asking about health

b) Asking about family

c) Informing the purpose of writing the letter

d) None

11. Add a prefix to the word. Sometimeviolet

a. Transs **b. Ultra** c. Over d. inter

12. Fill in the blank with correct Homophone.

I thought it might

A) **Reign**

B) rein

C) ruin

D) rain

13. Change the given verb into noun form : Imagine

A) imagination

B) imagined

C) imaginative

D) imaginary

14. In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a proverb is highlighted select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence. "The police will leave no stone unturned to discover the murderer."

A) Turn every stone

B) investigate thoroughly

C) make no excuse

D) be indifferent

15. The correct was brought to a close with a display of fire words.

A) concluded

B) interrupted C) announced D) cancelled

Q.No.16-25.In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered.

Against each number, four words are suggested find out the appropriate word in each case. A rich land owner was on his deathbed, gasping for breath. He told his three sons to dig under his bed when he was gone, and he died. Some days later, the sons dug at the spot and unearthed three pots, (16) one above the other. The first pot contained mud, the middle contained dried cow dung and the (17) pot contained straw. Below this pot three was a silver coin. The brothers were puzzled. "Obviously, father meant to (18) some message to us through the pots and their contents, said the eldest brother. They (19) for a while but (10) of them could come up with an explanation. Finally they decided to (20) their doctor, who was also a family friend. The

doctor laughed when he, heard about their problem. 'Your father loved puzzles,' he said, 'The interpretation is simple. The topmost pot contains mud you say, that (21) he wants his eldest son to have his fields. The second pot contains cow dung. It means he wants his second son to have his (22) of cattle. The last pot contains straw. Straw is golden coloured that means he wants his youngest so to have all his gold.' The brothers were happy with the way their father had divided his wealth and appreciated the doctor's (24). 'The silver coin at the bottom of the pots? What does it mean?' asked the youngest brother. 'Your father knew you would come to consult me,' smiled the doctor, 'The coin is my (25).

16. A) only B) stand C) stood **D) placed**

17. A) least **B) lowest** C) less D) deep

18. **A) tell** B) request C) order D) teach

19. A) think **B) thought** C) relaxed D) taught

20. A) one B) either C) some **D) none**

21. A) go B) told **C) consult** D) take
22. A) meaning B) telling C) suggesting **D) means**
23. **A) herd** B) flock C) gathering D) school
24. A) effort **B) wisdom** C) brilliant D) wit
25. A) friendship B) pot **C) fee** D) keep

26. Match the rhyming words:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| (i) Filth | - | a. farmer |
| (ii) cook | - | b. harm |
| (iii) charm | - | c. wealth |
| (iv) armour | - | d. look |

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

27. In 1998, Frank moved to London. (**Identify the pattern**)

- a) ASVA** b) ASVO c) SVIDO d) SVOC

28. Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

You wouldn't like to invite my Dad.....

a) did you? **b) would you?** c) won't you? a) didn't you

29. Which can be placed after water

a. Food b. stick **c. fall** d. cut

30. The common expansion of IPC is:

- (a) Integrated Police Council **(b) Indian Penal Code**
 (c) Independent Police Corps (d) International Public Census

Rearrange the following sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, and answer the given question.

- A) The farmer called his neighbours and asked them to help him put mud into the well but the mule thought that he was calling the neighbours to help him get out of the well.
 B) A farmer wanted to get rid of his old mule and buy a new one but the mule always came back from wherever the farmer left him.
 C) He walked away from his cruel master and never returned.
 D) One day the mule fell into the well and the farmer thought, 'why not buy it there so that I don't have to worry about getting rid of it?'

E) The mule started shaking off all the mud that fell on him and kept climbing on the leap of mud as it fell into the well, soon he was on top of the mud heap and he easily got out of the well.

F) When they started putting mud in the well the mule realized his master's plan and started thinking of ways to say himself.

31. Choose the correct order of the sentences from the list given below:

- A) ABDCEF **B) BDAFEC** C) DFEABC D) BDEFC

32. One who specializes in skin diseases is called as

- A) cardiologist B) dentist C) gerontologist **D) dermatologist**

33. He is reluctant to ask for permission or leave early.

- A) unhappy B) ungrateful **C) unwilling** D) unsatisfied

34. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given. **Polite**

- A) Angry B) sheepish **C) offended** D) rude

35. Reveal

- A) show B) exhibit **C) conceal** D) prohibit

36. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters OTE using each letter once?

- A) None B) two **C) one** D) three

37. Spot the odd one out.

- A) Bite B) chew **C) suck** D) nibble

38. choose the appropriate word and fill in the blank

I do not know what my father choose that particular school

- A) Happened B) controlled C) asked **D) made**

39. A muscular wall below rib cage is called

- A) diaphragm** B) cuticles C) squirming D) trigger

40. Abbreviations are the shortened form of a

- A) sentence B) dialogue **C) word** D) poem

41. What is the meaning of the idiom 'get cold fest'

A) get happy **B) get nervous**

C) getting prizes D) getting punishment

42. What animal is found, by taking the fifth letter of the second word, the ninth letter of the first word, the sixth letter of the fourth word and the fourth letter of the their word?

PARTICIPATION

SHOULDER

SYMBOLICALLY

SALESMAN

A) TOAD **B) LAMB** C) BULL D) MARK

43. A horse is tied to a 30 feet rope. A haystack lies 40 feet away, but the horse is able to eat

it. How is this possible?

A) The horse is very smart.

B) The other end of the rope is not tied to anything.

C) The distance is not measured correctly.

D) The wind below and brought the haystack close to the horse.

44. In the Active Learning Method (ALM) Mind map is drawn to check the ...of the students.

A) Drawing Skill

B) Writing Skill

C) understanding of the content D) to while away the time

45. Identify the compound sentence:

A) He is too tired to walk

B) After he had done the sums he went to bed

C) As she worked hard she completed the work.

D) The farmer was old and he could not plough the field himself

46. The reported speech consists of.

(A) two clauses

(B) one clause

(C) two phrases

(D) two or more phrases

47.The conjunction used for 'WH' type interrogative sentence in reported speech is.

- (A) that (B) How (C) **while** (D) whether

48.The direct form of '**that night**' is.

- (A) this night (B) today night (C) **tonight** (D) last night

49.In reported speech there should be a.

- (A) listener only (B) speaker only
(C) **speaker and a listener** (D) none of these

50.-----is used as a subject, an object and also a complement

- (A) **noun phrase** (B) Adjective phrase
(C) Adverb phrase (D) verb phrase

51. On his arrival everyone shorted. Here 'on his arrival' is a/ an.

- (A) noun phrase (B) Adjective phrase
(C) **Adverb phrase** (D) verb phrase

52. Identify the sentence which has no phrase.

- (A) The sun rises in the east (B) Hark work never fails
(C) **she prayed** (D) They are playing

53. Direct speech can be called as.

(A) Reported speech

(B) Indirect speech

(C) quoted speech

(D) Lecture's speech

54. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) A clause is a part of a sentence

(B) A clause has no subject and predicate

(C) A clause does not form a sentence

(D) A clause does not stand on its own

55. Read the following sentences and rewrite them into passive voice. Choose the right answer from the given alternatives:

I have done my work.

(a) My work have been done by me.

(b) My work has been done by me.

(c) The work will be done by me.

(d) My work has not been done by me.

56. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The term "Standard English" is misleading.

Reason (R): There are many linguistic communities that do have a genuine standard variety, a fixed and invariant form of the language that is used for certain kinds of communication. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

Code:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

57. According to Longinus, the sublime has the following features except :

(A) It is the essence of all great poetry and oratory.

(B) It is interested in the usual rhetorical goal of persuasion.

(C) It valorises a special use of language.

(D) It is a matter of reader-response. www.netugc.com

58. The Statute of Pleadings makes English the official language of the English Parliament in

- (A) 1755 **(B) 1362** (C) 1611 (D) 1879

59. Which of the following statements cannot be subsumed under the "Sapir-Whorf" hypothesis?

(A) Each language presents us with its own categorization of the universe.

(B) Language is a guide to social reality.

(C) One adjusts to reality essentially without the use of language.

(D) A language and the society that uses it interlock.

60. Which of the following statements best describes an example of the influence of an affective factor on second language acquisition?

(A) A second language learner makes educated guesses about word meanings in a text by recognizing cognates.

(B) A second language learner uses familiar vocabulary to mentally form sentences before speaking.

(C) An adult second language learner finds it impossible to form second language sounds that do not occur in his first language.

(D) A second language learner employs several words from the first language when speaking the second language but not when writing it.

61. Which of the following second language learners would most likely acquire the second language more easily?

(A) A high school student who has been enrolled in mandatory classes in the second language since elementary school.

(B) A visitor to a country where the second language is spoken; he interacts with hotel and restaurant personnel using the second language.

(C) A business person for whom fluency in the second language may lead to career advancement.

(D) An immigrant living in a country where the second language is spoken; he feels accepted by speakers of the second language.

62. By 'language transfer' is meant

(A) Knowledge generated in the development of a learner on account of other domains of knowledge.

(B) The carryover of rules of the mother tongue syntax, phonology, or semantic system to the Second language in question.

(C) The carryover of rules of the Second language syntax, phonology, or semantic system to the mother tongue in question.

(D) The vocabulary and sentence structure transferred haphazardly during Second language acquisition from any other language accessed by the learner.

63. The following statements relate to the early history of the English language. Identify the set that gives INCORRECT statements:

1. English has borrowed words such as sky, give, law, and leg from Norse.
2. English has also borrowed some pronouns like they, their, them from Norse.
3. In grammar, Modern English is much more highly inflected than Old English.
4. After the Norman Conquest, French became the language of the court, the language of nobility and polite society, and literature.
5. Following the Norman Conquest, French virtually replaced English as the language of the people.
6. Among the French words that came into English are: study, logic, grammar, noun, etc.

(A) 1, 2, 3 **(B) 3, 5** (C) 4, 5, 6 (D) 2, 4

64. An extremely simplified form of a language used as a contact language among speakers of different languages is a

(A) Dialect (B) Creole **(C) Pidgin** (D) Register

3. Arrange the following ELT methods and approaches in the order in which they appear. Use the codes given below:

Code:

I. Direct Method

II. The Communicative Language Teaching

III. The Grammar Translation Method

IV. The Silent Way

The correct combination according to the code is:

(A) I, III, IV, III (B) **III, I, IV, II** (C) III, II, I, IV (D) I, III, II, IV

65. Choices of linguistic forms in using a language, or how a language is actually spoken/written, especially one that differs from its prescribed grammar, is called

(A) Utterance (B) Use (C) **Usage** (D) Deviation

66. In Words upon Words, Saussure says, "The actual birth of a new language has never reported in the world" because "we have never known of a language which was not spoken the day before or which was not spoken in the same way the day before". What does he mean?

(A) Old languages die making way for new ones.

(B) The birth and death of a language are not subject to human laws.

(C) Languages do not get borne, they evolve out of previously existing linguistic situations.

(D) Old speech patterns trigger the birth of a new language.

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67. Grandmother had wanted the peepul tree cut down because of.....

- a) she did not like trees.
 b) she wanted to grow flowers.
 c) it was an old tree.
d) it was knocking down the bricks of the outhouse.

TN TET PAPER-I- COMPETITIVE EXAM MATERIALS DETAIL-2023

Available Subjects	சமசீர் கல்வி புத்தகம் 1-ம் முதல் 12-ம் வரை வகுப்பு (Study material)	பயிற்சி வினா விடைகள் MCQ	REVISION TEST MCQ	Number of Booklets	Price
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68. The reported speech consists of.

- (A) two clauses (B) one clause

(C) two phrases (D) two or more phrases

69. The conjunction used for 'WH' type interrogative sentence in reported speech is.

(A) that (B) How (C) while (D) whether

70. The direct form of 'that night' is.

(A) this night (B) today night (C) tonight (D) last night

71. In reported speech there should be a.

(A) listener only (B) speaker only

(C) speaker and a listener (D) none of these

72. ----- is used as a subject, an object and also a complement.

(A) noun phrase (B) Adjective phrase

(C) Adverb phrase (D) verb phrase

73. On his arrival everyone shorted. Here 'on his arrival' is a/ an.

(A) noun phrase (B) Adjective phrase

(C) Adverb phrase (D) verb phrase

74. Identify the sentence which has no phrase.

(A) The sun rises in the east (B) Hark work never fails

(C) she prayed (D) They are playing

75. Direct speech can be called as.

(A) Reported speech (B) Indirect speech

(C) **quoted speech** (D) Lecture's speech

76. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) **A clause is a part of a sentence**

(B) A clause has no subject and predicate

(C) A clause does not form a sentence

(D) A clause does not stand on its own

77. A sub- ordinate clause can be classified in to -----
types.

(A) two

(B) **three**

(C) one

(D) four

78. A sentence that has only one main clause and any number of
sub ordinate clause is formed -----sentence.

(A) simple (B) **complex**

(C) compound (D) simple and complex

79. A sentence which has its own subject and a finite verb, with
or without phrases is called ----- sentence.

(A) **simple**

(B) complex

(C) compound

(D) complex and compound

80. A sentence which has main clause is -----
sentence.

(A) simple (B) complex (C) compound

(D) **simple, complex and compound**

81. Which one of the following is not a co - ordinating conjunction.

- (A) Yet (B) still (C) **how** (D) or else

82. Choose the compound sentence which has no error.

- (A) Give me some food but I'll starve
 (B) She was angry or she kept quiet
 (C) **He was not only a philosopher but also a good painter**
 (D) No goals were scored and it was an exciting game

83. Identify the simple sentence.

- (A) Ask if he is at home (B) No one knows who he is
 (C) Life is what we make it (D) **He doesn't know what to do**

84. A main clause can be called as.

- (A) Dependent clause (B) secondary clause
 (C) **co - ordinate clause** (D) sub- ordinate clause

85. When a clause is stated with a sub - ordinating conjunction it is called as.

- (A) **dependent clause** (B) independent clause
 (C) main clause (D) principal clause

86. Choose the right complex form of ' I heard of her failure'.

- (A) I heard that he fails (B) I heard that he will fail
 (C) I heard and that he failed (D) **I heard that he failed**

87. Choose the compound sentence for 'I know about his arrival'.

(A) His arrival and I know about it

(B) I know that he arrives

(C) He arrives and I know about it

(D) As he arrives and I know that

Fill in the blanks with right sub-ordinating conjunction.

88. He became gentle ----- he grew old.

(A) but

(B) If

(C) As

(D) unless

89. ----- he is rich, he is humble.

(A) Though

(B) but

(C) In spite of

(D) If

Fill in the blanks with right phrase

90. ----- His learning, his judgement was bad.

(A) In case of

(B) Due to

(C) In spite of

(D) owing to

91. ----- Your being late, you will be fined.

(A) In spite of

(B) In case of

(C) Despite

(D) In addition to

92. Pick out the odd one.

(A) attractive

(B) lively

(C) pretty

(D) beautifully

93. Many of us do not know this information.

(A) don't they?

(B) do they?

(C) do we?

(D) don't we?

94. write the noun form of ' warmly'?

(A) warm **(B) warmth** (C) warmer (D) warming

95. This is the person ----- I wanted you to meet.

(A) who **(B) whom** (C) whose (D) which

96. -----tense is used to a completed action at a particular time in the past.

(A) past (B) past perfect

(C) past continuous (D) present

97. plural for erratum.

(A) errata (B) errati (C) erratum (D) erratae

98. Did you ----- my pen?

(A) see (B) watch (C) look (D) gaze

99. He hurt himself. Here 'Himself' is a ----- pronoun.

(A) personal (B) demonstrative

(C) reflexive (D) distributive

100. We ----- to college at 9 'o' clock.

(A) go (B) goes (C) went (D) are going

101. They saw a ----- of lions.

(A) herd (B) Pack (C) flock **(D) pride**

102. Complete the compound word ' break-----'.

(A) room (B) water **(C) time** (D) step

103.They never speak fluently,-----?

(A) **do they?**(B) did they? (C) were they? (D) are they?

104.He ----- five books so far.

(A) read (B) is reading (C) was reading **(D) has read**

105.-----he finish his home work every evening?

(A) Do **(B) Does** (C) Is (D) was

106.choose the right passive for 'Rani is selling stamps'.

(A) stamps are being sold (B) stamps is being sold

(C) stamps is being sold by Rani (D) stamps are sold

107.Plural for 'bureau'.

(A) bureaues **(B) bureaux** (C) bureau (D) bureas

108.choose the correctly spelt word.

(A) Jewelery (B) Jewellery (C) Jwellry **(D) Jewellery**

spot the error.

109.They have been living in Chennai since 2001. No error.

A

B

C

D

110.Adjective word for 'sadden'.

(A) sad (B) sading (C) sady (D) sadful

111.'Good morning' is a -----.

(A) Greeting (B) respecting (C) praying (D) wishing

112. which one of the following is not a compound noun.

- (A) witch wash (B) upstream **(C) child hood** (D) school van

113. 'Be careful' is a ----- sentence.

- (A) Declarative (B) Interrogative
(C) **Imperative** (D) Exclamatory

114. **Choose the right question tag.** You will get my book tomorrow.....

- (A) will you? **(B) won't you?** (C) can you? (D) can't you

115. Adjectives are classified into degrees.

- (A) five (B) good (C) the best **(D) three**

Identify the tenses

116. The doctor is the one who treats patient.

- (A) present perfect **(B) simple present**
(C) simple past (D) present continuous

Write the plural form of the given words.

117. The plural of radius is

- (A) radii** (B) radium (C) radiuses (D) radam

118. The singular form of fungi is

- (A) fungus** (B) fungum (C) fungis (D) funge

119. Come home early.....?

- (A) do you (B) don't you **(C) will you** (D) didn't you

120. Have some more rice.....?

(A) do you **(B) will you** (C) haven't you (D) have you

121. There is a Mosque in that street.....?

(A) isn't there (B) hasn't there

(C) didn't there (D) did there

Select the correct tense:

122. Ithis story since 10 o'clock.

(A) has been writing **(B) have been writing**

(C) was writing (D) have written

123. If you call me, Ito your help.

(A) would come **(B) will come** (C) came (D) had come

Identify the Tense.

124. Ramu delivered the letter two days ago.

(A) simple present (B) present perfect

(C) present continuous **(D) simple past**

125. The boys are playing

(A) simple present tense (B) simple past tense

(C) present continuous tense (D) present perfect tense

126. Adjective form of "agree" is

(A) agreement (B) agreeeness (C) agreeful **(D) agreeable**

127.Noun form of "successful" is

- (A) succeed (B) quantity **(C) success** (D) successness

Choose the right auxiliary verb.

128..She wishes that she _____ the prime minister of India.

- (A) was **(B) were** (C) is (D) will

129.Which one of the following is not a 'noun'

- (A) sincerity **(B) youngness** (C) richness(D) quickness

130.Correct plural of 'scenery' is

- (A) Sceneries** (B) scenerys (C) scenery(D) sceneries

131. 'verb' form of 'nominee' is _____

- (A) nomination** (B) nominate (C) nominitate (D) nominative

132.. All auxiliary verbs are also called as _____ verbs.

- (A) modal (B) linking **(C) supporting** (D) finite

133. 'Never tell a lie'. **Choose the passive voice of the above sentence.**

- (A) A lie never be told** (B) Let never a lie be told

- (C) Let a lie never be told (D) Let a lie not be told

134.Some of us have little money, _____

- (A) haven't we? **(B) have we?** (C) haven't they?(D) have you?

Choose the right active voice.

135. "Let a lesson be learnt by him"

- (A) Let he learns a lesson **(B) Let him learn a lesson**
 (C) Let learn a lesson (D) Let he is learning a lesson

136. Choose the plural of 'grown-up'

- (A) grows-up **(B) grown -ups**
 (C) grows -ups (D) grown - up

137. You better not miss the last bus. Choose the right auxiliary verb.

- (A) have (B) had **(C) has** (D) are

138. Which one of the following is not an auxiliary verb.

- (A) have (B) need (C) must **(D) used**

139. **Odd one out.**

- (A) here, there, down, out (B) soon, now, yet, later
 (C) fast, hard, well, slowly **(D) lovely, friendly, angry, happy**

140. It shows where the action takes place.

- (A) Adverbs of time (B) Adverbs of manner
(C) Adverbs of place (D) Adverbs of degree

141. Which one of the following is not an interrogative adverb?

- (A) which** (B) why (C) when (D) How

142. The ----- are placed before the main verbs they modify.

(A) Adverbs of frequency

(B) Adverbs of time

(C) Adverbs of degree

(D) Adverbs of manner

143. He went very fast. Here 'very' is an adverb of-----.

(A) degree (B) frequency (C) reason

(D) negation

144. He could hardly recognize me. Here '**hardly**' is an adverb of

-----.

(A) degree

(B) frequency

(C) reason

(D) negation

145. It is used after linking verbs.

(A) subject

(B) verb

(C) object

(D) complement146. **Choose the right pattern for** ' Kaviya is a dancer'.

(A) S R O

(B) S V A

(C) S V C

(D) S V

Spot the error.147. He worked hardly to get the rank. No error.

A

B

C

D

148. _____ is the use of words whose pronunciation imitates the sound the word describes.

(A) Alliteration

(B) Onomatopoeia

(C) Oxymoron

(D) Enthymeme

149. Arrange the following books in the order in which they appeared. Use the code given below:

I. The Dictionary of the English Language

II. The History of Rasselas

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III. The Vanity of Human Wishes

IV. Lives of the English Poets

Which is the correct combination according to the above code?

Code:

(A) III, I, II, IV (B) I, II, III, IV (C) IV, III, II, I (D) II, III, I, IV

150. Which of the following poems deals with neighbourly relations?

(A) "Birches" (B) "Home Burial"

(C) "Mending Wall" (D) "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"

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நியமானத் தேர்வுக்காக தொகுக்கப்பட்ட**

Important Questions With Keys

புதிவு-3-

PAPER-I-Part-C-அறிவியல்

Registration No :23P1TET198

BATCH: 1,2,3rd

MARKS : 100-FN/AN

Date :18-12-2022

1. கொசுக்களை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் வேதிப்பொருள்.

(A) DDT (B) மாலதியான் (C) பைரிதிரம் கிரிசால் (D) அனைத்தும்

2. உயிர் வழி கட்டுப்பாடு மூலம் கொசுவின் லார்வாக்களை அழிக்க உதவுவது.

(A) காம்பூசியா (B) லெம்பிஸ்டஸ் (C) லெபிஸ்மா (D) அ மற்றும் ஆ

3. மண்புழுவின் உடற்கண்டங்களுக்கு இடையே காணப்படும் இடைச்சுவர் அமைப்பு.

(A) ஆஸ்டியா (B) சீட்டா (C) செப்டம் (D) பெக்டின்

4. உயிரின் அனைத்து உடற்கண்டங்களும் ஒரே மாதிரி அமைப்புடையவை எனில் இதற்கு----என்று பெயர்.

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) ஆஸ்குலம் (B) ஆந்தோசோவா (C) மெட்டாமெரிசம் (D) புரோகிளாடிடஸ்

5. மண்புழுவின் உடலில் 14 முதல் 17 வரை காணப்படும் அமைப்பு.

(A) புரோஸ்டோமியம் (B) கிளைடெல்லம் (C) பெரிஸ்டோமியம் (D) காடா இக்வினா

6. மண்புழுவின் நெப்ரீடியத் துளைகள்-----உடற்கண்டத்திலிருந்து துவங்கி இவை

பல நுண்ணிய துளைகளாக உடல் முழுவதும் பரவியுள்ளது.

(A) 14 வது (B) 13 வது (C) 18 வது (D) 20வது

7. பறவைகளின் வாயில் காணப்படும் உமிழ் நீர் சுரப்பிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.

(A) 4 ஜோடி (B) 3 ஜோடி (C) 5 ஜோடி (D) உமிழ் நீர்ச் சுரப்பிகள் இல்லை

8. புறாவின் கண் திரவத்தினுள் உள்ள நிறமி நீட்சிக்கு-----என்று பெயர்.

(A) லிக்னின் (B) பெக்டன் (C) ரெனின் (D) அனைத்தும்

9. கீழ்காண்பவைகளில் பாலூட்டிகளில் காணப்படாதவை.

(A) உதரவிதானம் (B) வலது மகாதமனி வளைவு

(C) பால் சுரப்பிகள் (D) கார்பஸ் கலோசம்

10. மண் அடுக்குகளுக்கு கீழே காணப்படும் நீர்.

(A) மேற்பரப்பு நீர் (B) நிலத்தடி நீர் (C) நன்னீர் (D) உப்புநீர்

11. 1 பெர்மி (பெம்டோ மீட்டர்) என்பது ஆகும்.

(A) $10^{-6}m$ (B) $10^{-13}m$ (C) $10^{-10}m$ (D) $10^{-15}m$

12. இரும்புத்துண்டு (அ) எக்குத்துண்டு ஒன்று, ஒரு காந்தத்துடன் தேய்க்கும் போது உண்டாவது

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(A) இயற்கை காந்தம்

(B) செயற்கை காந்தம்

(C) மாக்னடைட் காந்தம்

(D) மேற்கண்ட எதுவுமில்லை

13. 0.012 கி.கி. உள்ள எந்த அணுக்களின் அடிப்படைத் துகள்களை உள்ளடக்கிய பொருளின் அளவு மோல் என்கிறோம்.

(A) சீசியம் 133

(B) கிரிப்டான் 86

(C) கார்பன் 12

(D) ஹைட்ரஜன் 3

14. முதன் முதலில் நிழற்கடிகாரத்தை பயன்படுத்தியவர்கள்

(A) ஆரியர்கள்

(B) சுமேரியர்கள்

(C) திராவிடர்கள்

(D) ஜப்பானியர்கள்

15. மின்விசைக் கோடுகளுக்கு நேர்குத்தாக ஓரலகு பரப்பில் உள்ள விசைக் கோடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை இதற்கு நேர்தகவில் இருக்கும்.

(A) மின்புல வலிமை

(B) மின்னழுத்த இருமடி

(C) ஊடகத்தின் மின் அனுமதி திறன்

(D) ஊடகத்தின் அடர்த்தி

16. மின்வலைச் சுற்றில் எந்தவொரு சந்திப்பிலும்.

(A) அனைத்து மின்னோட்டங்களும் சமம்

(B) அனைத்து மின்னோட்டங்களும் சுழி

(C) அனைத்து மின்னோட்டங்களும் கூடுதல் சுழி

(D) அனைத்து மின்னோட்டங்களின் கூடுதல் மின்னியக்கு விசைக்கு சமம்

17. டையாப்டர் என்பது

கூற்று 1 : குவிய தூரத்தின் அலகு ஆகும். ஒரு மீட்டர் குவிய தொலைவுடைய

லென்சின் திறன் 1 டையாப்டர் ஆகும்.

கூற்று 2 : லென்சின் திறனின் அலகு ஆகும். 1 மீட்டர் குவிய தொலைவுடைய லென்சின்

திறன் 1 டையாப்டர் ஆகும்.

(A) கூற்று 1 மற்றும் 2 ம் சரி

(B) கூற்று 1 தவறு 2 சரி

(C) கூற்று 1 சரி 2 தவறு

(D) கூற்று 1 மற்றும் 2-ம் தவறு

18. $Zn + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + H_2$ இவ்வினை.....

(A) சிதைவுறுதல் வினை

(B) ஒற்றை இடப்பெயர்ச்சி வினை

(C) கூடுகை வினை

(D) உருவாதல் வினை

19. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றில் முதல் வகை சிதைவடையும் வினைக்கு எ.கா.

(A) CCl_4 ஊடகத்தில் நைட்ரஜன் பெண்டாக்சைடு சிதைவடைவது

(B) அமிலத்தின் முன்னிலையில் சுகரோஸ் கரைசலின் சுழற்சி மாற்றவினை

(C) வாயு நிலையில் சல்பியூரைல் குளோரைடு சிதைவடைவது

(D) அனைத்தும்

20. பொதுவாகவே அயனிச் சேர்மங்கள் மின்கடத்தும் இயல்புடையவை. அவற்றின் மின்கடத்தும் பண்பிற்கு காரணம் அயனிகளேயாகும். கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றில் எந்நிலையில் உள்ள அயனிச் சேர்மம் மின் கடத்தாது?

(A) உருகிய NaOH

(B) உருகிய KOH

(C) திட NaCl

(D) நீர்த்த NaCl

21. கீழ்க்கண்ட எந்த நாட்டின் வீட்டு மாடிகளின் திறந்த வெளியில் காய்கறித் தோட்டம் போடுவதில்லை.

அ) ஜப்பான்

ஆ) ரஷ்யா

இ) அமெரிக்கா

ஈ) கியூபா

22. மனித உடலில் எத்தனை வகையான நுண்கிருமிகள் வாழ்கின்றன.

அ) 17,000

ஆ) 1,700

இ) 7000

ஈ) 17

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

23. "செல்லுலா" என்னும் இலத்தீன் மொழிச் சொல்லின் பொருள்

அ) ஒரு சிறிய அறை ஆ) சிறிய கார் இ) முழுமை ஈ) பகுதி

24. கடல் வெள்ளரியின் முட்கள் எதனால் ஆனது

அ) சோடியம் ஆ) கால்சியம் இ) அலுமினியம் ஈ) இரும்பு

25. ஒளிச்சேர்க்கை நிகழ்விற்கு காரணமான தாவர நுண்ணுறுப்பு

அ) செல்கவர் ஆ) கணிகம் இ) இலைத்துளை ஈ) ஸ்டிக்மா

26. சாதாரணமாக ஆண்களுக்கு ஒரு சரிவிகித உணவு கிட்டதட்ட எவ்வளவு பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டியது.

(A) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 2500 கலோரிகள் (B) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 3000 கலோரிகள்
(C) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 3500 கலோரிகள் (D) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4000 கலோரிகள்

27. ஒரு மனிதனின் இரத்தத்தின் PH மதிப்பு யாது.

(A) 7.35 - 7.45 (B) 6.5 -7.5 (C) 8.5 (D) 6.5

28. பெரிபெரி நோய்க்கு காரணமான விட்டமின்

அ) B1 ஆ) B2 இ) B3 ஈ) B7

29. இரும்புச் சத்து குறைவினால் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்பு

அ) அனீமியா ஆ) ரிக்கட்ஸ் இ) பெரிபெரி ஈ) ஸ்கர்வி

30. மலரின் ஆண்பாகம்

(A) மகரந்ததாள் வட்டம் (B) அல்லிவட்டம் (C) புல்லிவட்டம் (D) சூலகவட்டம்

31. மலரின் பெண்பாகம்

(A) சூலக வட்டம் (B) மகரந்ததாள் வட்டம் (C) புல்லி வட்டம் (D) அல்லிவட்டம்

32. கூம்பு வடிவ ஆணிவேருக்கு மாற்றூரு

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) கேரட் (B) முள்ளங்கி (C) பீட்ரூட் (D) டர்னிம்

33. திடீரென வால்போன்று நீண்டும், குறுகியும் காணப்படும் ஆணி வேரின் மாற்றுரு

(A) பீட்ரூட் (B) முள்ளங்கி (C) கேரட் (D) டர்னிப்

34. சுவாச வேர்களுக்கு (எ.கா)

(A) அவிசின்னியா (B) எருக்கு (C) கிரைசோபோரா (D) சவுக்கு

35. வேற்றிட வேர்களில்- தண்டின் அடிப்பகுதியில் பருத்த வேர்கிழங்குகள் கொத்து கொத்தாக காணப்படும்

(A) டாலியா (B) ஸ்டோலன் (C) ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரி (D) இஞ்சி

36. சோளம், கரும்பில் காணப்படும் தாங்கு வேர்கள்

(A) தூண் வேர்கள் (B) முண்டு வேர்கள் (C) ஒட்டுண்ணி வேர்கள் (D) தொற்று வேர்கள்

37. பாக்டீரியாவின் செல்சுவருக்குள் உள்ள உயிருள்ள பொருள்

(A) புரோட்டோபிளாசம் (B) எண்டோபிளாசவலை (C) வாக்கியோல் (D) அனைத்தும்

38. காற்று நுண்ணறைகளில் வாயுக்களின் பரிமாற்றத்திற்கு உதவுவது.

(A) தட்டை எபிதீலியம் (B) தூண் எபிதீலியம் (C) கனசதுரம் எபிதீலியம் (D) சுரப்பி எபிதீலியம்

39. சிறுகுடலில் காணப்படுவதும், சிறுகுடலில் செரிக்கப்பட்ட உணவினை உறிஞ்சவும் பயன்படும் எபிதீலியதிசு.

(A) தட்டை எபிதீலியம் (B) தூண் எபிதீலியம் (C) கனசதுரம் (D) குறுஇழை எபிதீலியம்

40. குறுயிழை எபிதீலியத்தில் சிலியாக்கள் எதனுடைய நீட்சிகளாக உள்ளது.

(A) சைட்டோபிளாசம் (B) புரோட்டோ பிளாசம்

(C) நியூக்லியேபிளாசம் (D) பிளாஸ்மாபடல நீட்சி

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

41. சுரத்தல் மற்றும் சிறுநீரகக் குழாய்களின் மறு உறிஞ்சுதல் மூலம் நீரை உறிஞ்சவும் பயன்படும் எபிதீலியஸ் திசு.

- (A) கனச்சுதூர எபிதீலியம் (B) உணர்வு எபிதீலியம்
(C) தட்டை எபிதீலியம் (D) அனைத்தும்

42. நாசிக்குழலின் உட்சுவரில் உள்ள நகரும் எபிதீலியஸ் செல்களின் பெயர்

- (A) உணர்வு எபிதீலியம் (B) கனச்சுதூர எபிதீலியம் (C) குறுயிழை எபிதீலியம் (D) தட்டை எபிதீலியம்

43. கடத்தும் திரவத்திசுவிற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டு.

- (A) இரத்தம் (B) எலும்பு (C) தசை (D) நரம்பு

44. கழுத்துப்பகுதியில் உள்ள முள்ளெலும்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.

- (A) 7 (B) 12 (C) 5 (D) 4

45. மிதக்கும் விலா எலும்புகள்.

- (A) முதல் 7 இணை (B) 8,9,10 (C) 11 மற்றும் 12 இணை (D) அனைத்தும்

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46. இணைப்புறுப்பு சட்டக எலும்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.

- (A) 80 (B) 126 (C) 206 (D) 33

47. இரத்தத்தின் PH அளவை நிலைநிறுத்துவது.

- (A) சிறுநீரகம் (B) நுரையீரல் (C) கல்லீரல் (D) மண்ணீரல்

48. சிதைவு மாற்றத்தின் மூலம் (கெட்ட பாலிசம்) குளுக்கோஸின் மாற்றம்.

- (A) ஆற்றல் (ATP) (B) H₂O (C) CO₂ (D) அனைத்தும்

49. சிறகடித்து பறக்கும் பாலூட்டி.

- (A) டால்பின் (B) மோனிஸ் (C) வெளவால் (D) பெங்குவின்

50. அலையிடைக்காடுகள் காடுகள் காணப்படும் இடங்கள்.

- (A) கங்கை, மகாநதி (B) மன்னார் வளைகுடா
(C) பிச்சாவரம், வேதாரண்யம் (D) அனைத்தும்

51. சமுதாய காடுகள் திட்டம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1952 (B) 1972 (C) 1976 (D) 1986

52. உயிரினத்தின் அடிப்படை அலகு

- (A) செல் (B) திசு (C) நெப்ரான் (D) நியூரான்

53. உயிரியின் இயற்பியல் தளம்

- (A) பிளாஸ்மாபடலம் (B) உட்கரு (C) புரோட்டோபிளாசம் (D) எண்டோபிளாசவலை

54. தாவர செல்லின் சேமிப்பு பொருள்

- (A) கிளைக்கோஜன் (B) ஸ்டார்ச் (C) லேமினேரியன் (D) அயோடின்

55. அரைதிரவப் புரோட்டோபிளாசம்

- (A) பிளாஸ்மாலெம்மா (B) புறப்பிளாசம் (C) சைட்டோபிளாசம் (D) நியூக்கிளியோபிளாசம்

56. கல்லணுக்கள், ஹார்மோன்கள், லிப்பிடுகள் உற்பத்தியில் பங்குபெறும் செல் நுண்ணுறுப்பு

- (A) புரோட்டோபிளாசம் (B) உட்கரு
(C) உட்கருமணி (D) வழுவழுப்பான எண்டோபிளாச வலை

57. போக்குவரத்து நெரிசல் மிகுந்த நகரங்களில் காற்று செம்பழுப்பு நிறமாக மாறக்காரணம்

- (A) அமிலமழை (B) நைட்ரஜன் ஆக்ஸைடுகள் (C) ஹைட்ரோகார்பன் (D) துகள்கள்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

58. ஆற்றல் நாணயங்கள்

(A) மைட்டோகாண்டிரியா (B) மைக்ரோடிரியூல்ஸ் (C) ADP (D) ATP

59. ஸ்டார்ச், கொழுப்பு, புரதம் இவற்றை சேமிக்கும் கணிகம்

(A) குளோரோபிளாஸ்ட் (B) குரோமோபிளாஸ்ட் (C) லியூக்கோபிளாஸ்ட் (D) அனைத்தும்

61. நகரும் தன்மையற்ற ஸ்போர்கள்

(A) ஏபிளானோஸ்போர் (B) சூஸ்போர்கள் (C) கொனீடியா, ஏகைனீட்கள் (D) A மற்றும் B

62. ஏபிளானோஸ்போரின் வடிவம்

(A) முட்டை வடிவம் (B) உருளை வடிவம் (C) தட்டு வடிவம் (D) குச்சி வடிவம்

63. குசையிழைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி நகரும் தன்மையுடைய பாலிலா இனப்பெருக்க ஸ்போர்

(A) ரபிளானோஸ்போர் (B) சூஸ்போர் (C) ஏகைனீட்டுகள் (D) கொனீடியா

64. பெனிசிலியம் பூஞ்சையில் உள்ள நகரும் தன்மையற்ற பாலிலா இனப்பெருக்க ஸ்போர்

(A) ஏகைனீட்டுகள் (B) ஏபிளானோஸ்போர் (C) கொனீடியா (D) சூஸ்போர்கள்

65. பூக்கும் தாவரங்களின் பெண் இனப்பெருக்க உறுப்பு

(A) மலர் (B) மகரந்தம் (C) மகரந்ததாள் (D) விதை

66. தண்டுவட நரம்புகள்

(A) கலப்பு நரம்பு (B) உணர்வு நரம்புகள் (C) இயக்க நரம்பு (D) இவை அனைத்தும்

67. அட்டையின் உடலின் முதுகுப்புறத்தில் _____ இணைகள் உள்ளன.

அ) இண்டு (ஆ) மூன்று (இ) நான்கு (ஈ) ஐந்து

68. தலைமை சுரப்பி

(A) பிட்யூட்டரி (B) கல்லீரல் (C) சிறுநீரகம் (D) தைராய்டு

69. நியூரானில் ஆக்ஸோபிளாசத்தை சூழ்ந்துள்ள போர்வை

அ) நியூரிஸெம்மா (B) ரன்வியர் (C) மயலின் (D) சுவான்

70. மயலின் உறைமீது காணப்படும் செல்கள்

அ) நிசல் துகள் (B) ஸ்வான் செல்கள் (C) கருகோளச் செல்கள் (D) அக்ரோசோம்

71. பெருமூளையின் நியூரான்களின் வகை

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) சாம்பல் நியூரான்கள் (B) வெள்ளை நியூரான் (C) பழுப்பு நியூரான் (D) அனைத்தும்

72. கண்ணின் விழித்திரையில் காணப்படும் குச்சி மற்றும் கூம்புச் செல்கள்

(A) ஒருமுனை நியூரான் (B) இருமுனை நியூரான்கள்

(C) பலமுனை நியூரான்கள் (D) முனை அற்றது

73. ஒருமுனை நியூரான்களைப் பெற்றிருப்பது

(A) கருவின் நரம்புச்சிசுக்கள் (B) குச்சி செல்கள்

(C) கூம்பு செல்கள் (D) பெருமூளை புறணி

74. பெருமூளையின் புறணியில் காணப்படும் நியூரான்கள்

(A) ஒருமுனை நியூரான் (B) இருமுனை நியூரான்

(C) பலமுனை நியூரான்கள் (D) முனை அற்றது

75. மூளை தண்டுவடம் இணைந்தது

(A) PNS (B) CNS (C) ANS (D) SNS

76. உலகின் பெரிய விலங்கு.

(A) யானை (B) டைனோசரஸ் (C) ஒட்டகசிவிங்கி (D) நீலத்திமிங்கலம்

77. உலகின் மிகச் சிறிய முதுகெலும்பிகள்.

(A) நண்டு (B) வண்டு (C) பிலிப்பைன் கோபி (D) அனைத்தும்

78. பலனோகிளாசஸ் காணப்படும் புரோட்டோ கார்டேட்டாவின் துணைத் தொகுதி.

(A) முதுகெலும்புகள் (B) யூரோகார்டேட்டா

(C) சிபலோகார்டேட்டா (D) ஹெமிகார்டேட்டா

79. மனித இரத்தத்தில் காணப்படும் சுவாச நிறமி.

(A) ஹீமோசையனின் (B) பின்னா குளோபின் (C) ஹீமோகுளோபின் (D) ஏதுமில்லை

80. மனிதனில் ஆக்ஸிஜன் படகு என அழைக்கப்படுவது.

(A) குளோரோசுயின் (B) ஹீமோசைனின் (C) ஹீமோகுளோபின் (D) அனைத்தும்

81. உயிருள்ள திரவ இணைப்பு திசு.

(A) பாரன்கைமா (B) எழும்புத் திசு (C) இரத்தம் (D) ஸ்கிளிரென்கைமா

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

32. அன்னலிடாவின் கழிவு நீக்கமும் ஊடுகலப்பு ஒழுங்குபாடும் எந்த உறுப்பின் வழியாக நடைபெறுகிறது.

(A) சிறுநீரகங்கள் (B) மால்பிஜியன்குழல்கள் (C) சுடர்செல்கள் (D) நெப்ரீடியங்கள்

33. அன்னலீடா தொகுதியின் பொதுவான லார்வா.

(A) பேரன்கைமுலா லார்வா (B) டேட்போல் (தலைபிரட்டை) (C) டிரோக்கோபோர் (D) அனைத்தும்

34. தோலுரித்தல் (Moulting) நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெறும் தொகுதி.

(A) ஆர்த்ரோபோடா (B) மொலஸ்கா (C) இ) எகினோடெர்மேட்டா (D) நிமட்டோடா

35. கூட்டுக் கண்ணில் காணப்படும் சிறிய உணர்வு அமைப்பு.

(A) கைட்டின் (B) பெக்டின் (C) ஒமட்டிடயம் (D) அனைத்தும்

36. இரத்த உடற்குழி கொண்டவை.

(A) ஆர்த்ரோபோடா (B) அன்னலீடா (C) நிமட்டோடா (D) மொலஸ்கா

37. வளைத்தசையுடலிகளுக்கும் கணுக்காலிகளுக்கும் இடைப்பட்ட பண்பு கொண்ட இணைப்புயிரி.

(A) பூரான் (B) மரவட்டை (C) பெரிபாட்டஸ் (D) ஆன்ட்லயன்

38. மனித உடல் கழிவுகளை அகற்றும் முறை

அ) உரமாக்குதல் ஆ) ளித்து சாம்பலாக்குதல் இ) அழித்தல் ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

39. கழிவுகளை மேலாண்மை செய்வதற்காக கீழுள்ளவற்றுள் எவற்றினை நீவீர்

பயன்படுத்துவீர்?

அ) கழிவுகள் உருவாகும் அளவைக் குறைத்தல்.

ஆ) கழிவுகளை மறு பயன்பாட்டு முறையில் பயன்படுத்துதல்

இ) கழிவுகளை மறு சுழற்சி செய்தல்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

ஈ) மேலே உள்ளவை அனைத்தும்

90. வாகனங்கள் வெளியேற்றும் புகையில் உள்ள வாயுக்கள்

(i) கார்பன் மோனாக்சைடு (ii) சல்பர் டை ஆக்சைடு (iii) நைட்ரஜன் ஆக்ஸைடுகள்

அ) மற்றும் ii ஆ) i மற்றும் iii இ) ii மற்றும் iii **ஈ) i,ii மற்றும் iii**

91. இயற்கை வாயுவிலிருந்து பெறப்படும் ஹைட்ரஜன் வாயு ----- தயாரிக்க பயன்படுகிறது.

(A) யூரியா (B) வெடிப்பொருள் (C) எரிவாயு (D) LPG

92. எண்ணெய் கசிவினால் கடல் நீர் மட்டத்தில் மிதக்கக் கூடிய எண்ணெய் சிதறல்கள்.

(A) கசடு **(B) தார்பந்துகள்** (C) மட்டி (D) அனைத்தும்

93. தட்ப வெப்பநிலை மாற்றத்தினால் ஏற்படும் புவியெப்பமடைதலை எதிர்க்கும் ஐக்கிய நாடுகளின் ஒப்பந்த கூட்டமைப்பு.

(A) கியூட்டோ ஒப்பந்தம் (B) புரோட்டோகால் (C) எல்நினோ (D) கியூபா ஒப்பந்தம்

94. பசுமை வேதியியல் கொள்கை அறிமுகப்படுத்திய ஆண்டு.

(A) 1991 **(B) 1995** (C) 1992 (D) 1985

95. பெட்ரோலிய வேதிப்பொருள்களுக்கு பதிலாக ----- ஆற்றல் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

(A) ATP **(B) உயிரி ஆற்றல்** (C) ADP (D) NADP

96. ஹாலோஜன் இல்லாத தீ அணைப்பானில் ----- பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

(A) சிலிக்கான் (B) போரான் (C) காட்மியம் (D) மெர்குரி

97. புவிகிராமம் என்ற சொல்லை முதன் முதலில் பயன்படுத்தியவர்.

(A) மார்ஸல் மாக்லூகான் (B) நார்மன் போர்லாக் (C) மால்பீஜி (D) வில்லியம் S.காட்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

98. கறுப்புத்தங்கம்.

- (A) ஹைட்ரோ கார்பன் (B) கரி (C) பெட்ரோலியம் (D) ஈதர்

99. உலகம் முழுவதும் உள்ள நீர் பரப்பு.

- (A) 1400 மில்லியன் கி.மீ³ (B) 140மில்லியன் கி.மீ³
(C) 1400டிரில்லியன் கி.மீ³ (D) 140டிரில்லியன் கி.மீ³

100. நீர் ஆதாரங்களில் மிகப்பெரியது.

- (A) ஏரி (B) கடல் நீர் (C) நீரோடை (D) நதி

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TET-ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மட்டுமே நியமானத் தேர்வுக்காக தொகுக்கப்பட்ட

Important Questions With Keys

புதிவு-4-

PAPER-I-Part-D- சமூகஅறிவியல்

Registration No :23P1TET198

BATCH: 1,2,3rd

MARKS : 200-FN/AN

Date :01-01-2023

- மாநில உயர் நீதிமன்றத்தில் தண்டனை பெற்ற குற்றவாளிகளை மன்னிக்கவும், தண்டனையைக் குறைக்கவும் (அ) நீக்கவும் அதிகாரம் பெற்றவர்.

(A) முதலமைச்சர் (B) ஆளுநர் (C) சட்டப்பேரவை (D) குடியரசுத்தலைவர்
- சட்டப்பேரவையில் அறுதிப்பெரும்பான்மைப் பெற்ற கட்சியின் தலைவரை ----- ஆக ஆளுநர் நிறமனம் செய்கிறார்.

(A) எதிர்கட்சி தலைவராக (B) கேபினெட் அமைச்சராக
(C) உயர் நீதிமன்ற நீதிபதியாக (D) முதலமைச்சராக
- அரசின் ஆண்டு நிதி நிலை அறிக்கை என்பது.

(A) ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் (B) வரவு செலவு திட்டம் (C) பருவ அறிக்கை (D) திட்டமிடல்
- சட்டப்பேரவைக்கு தலைமை வகிப்பவர்.

(A) முதலமைச்சர் (B) ஆளுநர் (C) அவைத்தலைவர் / சபாநாயகர் (D) அனைவரும்
- சட்டப்பேரவையை முறைப்படி நடத்தும் பொறுப்பு பெற்றவர்.

(A) ஆளுநர் (B) சபாநாயகர் (C) முதலமைச்சர் (D) ஆளும் கட்சி

6. மாநிலங்களில் உண்மையான அதிகார மையமாகத் திகழ்வது.
 (A) சட்டமன்றம் (B) சட்டமேலவை (C) **சட்டப்பேரவை** (D) அமைச்சரவை
7. மாநில சட்டப் பேரவையில் குறைந்த பட்ச உறுப்பினர் எண்ணிக்கை.
 (A) 500 (B) 234 (C) 40 (D) **60**
8. சட்டப்பேரவை உறுப்பினராகத் தகுதியான வயது வரம்பு.
 (A) 30 (B) **25** (C) 35 (D) 21
9. மாநில சட்ட மேலவை ஒரு ----- அவை.
 (A) நியமன அவை (B) மக்கள் அவை (C) **நிரந்தர அவை** (D) தற்காலிக அவை
10. மாநில சட்ட மேலவை உறுப்பினர்களின் பதவிக்காலம்.
 (A) 5 ஆண்டுகள் (B) **6 ஆண்டுகள்** (C) 4 ஆண்டுகள் (D) 62 வயது வரை
11. சட்ட மேலவை தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஒழிக்கப்பட்டது / நீக்கப்பட்டது.
 (A) நவம்பர் 1, 1976 (B) நவம்பர் 1, 1982 (C) **நவம்பர் 1, 1986** (D) நவம்பர் 1, 1996
12. மாநில சட்டமேலவைக்கு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் விகிதம்.
 (A) $\frac{1}{12}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
13. சட்ட மேலவைக்கு ஆளுநரால் நியமிக்கப்படும் பிரதிநிதிகள்.
 (A) $\frac{1}{12}$ (B) $\frac{1}{6}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
14. சட்ட மேலவையின் தலைவர் / நடத்துபவர்.
 (A) **சபாநாயகர்** (B) கவுன்சிலர் (C) சேர்பர்சன் (D) ஆளுநர்
15. சட்ட மேலவை, சட்டப்பேரவை இவற்றில் எது அதிக அதிகாரம் கொண்டது.
 (A) சட்டமேலவை (B) **சட்டப்பேரவை** (C) எதுவுமில்லை (D) இரண்டும்
16. குடிமக்களின் உரிமைகள் அரசியலமைப்பின் எந்த பகுதியில் வரையறுக்கப்படுகிறது.
 (A) **III ம் பகுதி** (B) IV ம் பகுதி (C) IV A ம் பகுதி (D) V ம் பகுதி
17. தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு பற்றி கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு பிரிவு.
 (A) 14 (B) 16 (C) **17** (D) 19

18. பொதுப்பணி வேலைவாய்ப்பில் சமவாய்ப்பு அளித்தலுக்கு வகை செய்யும் அரசியலமைப்பு பிரிவு.
- (A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 18
19. சட்டத்தின்முன் அனைவரும் சமம் என்பதைப் பற்றிக் கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு பிரிவு.
- (A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 17
20. சமத்துவ உரிமை பற்றி கூறும் பிரிவு.
- (A) பிரிவு 19 - 22 (B) பிரிவு 14- 18 (C) பிரிவு 23 - 24 (D) பிரிவு 25- 28
21. சுதந்திர உரிமைப்பற்றி கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு பிரிவு.
- (A) பிரிவு 14 - 18 (B) பிரிவு 19- 22 (C) பிரிவு 23 - 24 (D) பிரிவு 25- 28
22. அரசியலமைப்பிற்கு உட்பட்டு தீர்வு காணும் உரிமை என்பது.
- (A) பிரிவு 30 (B) பிரிவு 31 (C) பிரிவு 32 (D) பிரிவு 28
23. 1976ம் ஆண்டு இயற்றப்பட்ட குடிமக்களின் கடமைகள் பற்றி கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு திருத்தம்.
- (A) 39 (B) 42 (C) 46 (D) 48
24. ஒருவரை தகுந்த காரணமின்றி கைது செய்வதற்கு தடை விதிக்கும் அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 17 (B) 20 (C) 25 (D) 29
25. தனிமனித வாழ்வு மற்றும் தனிமனித சுதந்திரத்தை உறுதி செய்யும் அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 17 (B) 19 (C) 21 (D) 25
26. எவரையும் விசாரணையின்றி கைதுசெய்யக் கூடாது என்பது பற்றிக் கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 14 (B) 18 (C) 22 (D) 24
27. 14 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட சிறுவர்களை பாதுகாப்பற்ற தொழிற்சாலைகளில் பணியிலமர்த்தக் கூடாது எனக் கூறும் சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 18 (B) 22 (C) 24 (D) 26

28. ஒருவரை கட்டாயமாகவோ (அ) ஊதியமின்றியோ வேலை செய்ய வைத்தல் கூடாது என்பது பற்றிக் கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 22 (B) 23 (C) 26 (D) 28
29. மதத்தைப் பின்பற்றி பரப்புவதற்கு சுதந்திரம் உண்டு என்பதைப் பற்றிக் கூறும் அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 22 (B) 23 (C) 24 (D) 25
30. சிறுபான்மையினர் கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் நிறுவவும், நிர்வகிக்கவும் வகை செய்யும் சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 26 (B) 28 (C) 30 (D) 32
31. 14 வயதுகுட்பட்ட சிறுவர்களுக்கு இலவச கட்டாயக்கல்வி வழங்க உத்திரவாதம் அளிக்கும் சட்டப்பிரிவு.
- (A) 17A (B) 21A (C) 25 (D) 28
32. குடிமக்களின் கடமைகள் பற்றி வலியுறுத்தும் அரசியலமைப்பு பகுதி மற்றும் பிரிவு.
- (A) VIA , 51A (B) IVA, 51A (C) III A, 51A (D) IIA, 51A
33. அரசு நெறிமுறைக் கோட்பாடுகள் இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் ----- பகுதியில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- (A) III (B) IV (C) V (D) IV A
34. சாதியின் ஒரு தீட்சியே.
- (A) வன் முறை (B) வன் கொடுமை (C) தீண்டாமை (D) வகுப்பு வாதம்
35. இந்தியாவில் ----- வகுப்பினர் தற்போதும் அடிப்படை உரிமைகள் மறுக்கப்பட்டவர்களாய் தொடர்கின்றனர்.
- (A) மிகவும் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் (B) சிறுபான்மையினர்
(C) ஆங்கிலோ - இந்தியர் (D) தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர்
36. பிராமணரல்லாதோருக்கான திராவிட விடுதியை 1912ல் சென்னையில் தொடங்கியவர்.
- (A) T.M. நாயர் (B) C. நடேசமுதலியார் (C) தியாகராயச் செட்டியார் (D) எவருமில்லை
37. தென்னிந்திய மக்கள் நல உரிமைச் சங்கம் தொடங்கியவர்.
- (A) T.M. நாயர் (B) தியாகராயச் செட்டியார்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(C) C. நடேசமுதலியார் (D) T.M. நாயர் மற்றும் தியாகராயச் செட்டியார்

38. வகுப்பு உரிமை ஆணையை வெளியிட்ட கட்சி .

(A) சென்னை சுதேவி சங்கம்(B) திராவிடர் கழகம் (C) நீதிக்கட்சி (D) தி.மு.கழகம்

39. தேவதாசி முறையை ஒழிக்கப்பாடுபட்டவர்.

(A) Dr. முத்துலட்சுமி ரெட்டி (B) விஜயலட்சுமி பண்டிட்

(C) Dr.S. தருமாம்பாள் (D) கல்பனா சாவ்லா

40. நீதிக்கட்சி தொடங்கப்பட்டது.

(A) 1912 (B) 1914 (C) 1916 (D) 1918

41. நீதிக்கட்சியைத் தொடங்கியவர்.

(A) C. நடேசமுதலியார் (B) T.M. நாயர் (C) பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா. (D) எவருமில்லை

42. இந்தியாவில் முதன் முதலாக பெண்களுக்கு வாக்குரிமை அளித்த மாநிலம்.

(A) டெல்லி (B) கர்நாடகம் (C) மகாராஷ்டிரம் (D) தமிழ்நாடு

43. மகாராஷ்டிராவில் சாதி முறையை எதிர்த்தவர்.

(A) நாராயண குரு(B) அயோத்திதாச பண்டிதர் (C) ஜோதிபாபூலே(D) வைகுண்டசாமி

44. தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இட ஒதுக்கீடு.

(A) 19% (B) 18% (C) 20% (D) 30%

45. வைக்கம் போராட்டம் நடைபெற்ற ஆண்டு.

(A) 1922 (B) 1926 (C) 1924 (D) 1928

46. சேரமான் தேவி குருகுலம் நடத்தி வந்தவர்.

(A) ஈ.வே.ரா. (B) இராமலிங்க அடிகளார் (C) ஜோதிபாபூலே (D) வா.வே.சு. ஐயர்

47. பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா. தொடங்கிய தமிழ் இதழ்.

(A) குடியரசு (B) புரட்சி (C) விடுதலை (D) அனைத்தும்

48. பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா. வெளியிட்ட ஆங்கில இதழ்.

(A) குடியரசு (B) விடுதலை (C) நியூ இந்தியா (D) ரிவோல்ட்

49. "சாதி" கொடுமையின் ஆணி வேர் எனக் கூறியவர்.

(A) காமராசர்(B) காந்தியடிகள் (C) இராமலிங்க அடிகளார் (D) பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா.

50. அடிமைத்தனம் மற்றும் இனவெறியை விட மோசமானது.

- (A) வகுப்பு வாதம் (B) தீண்டாமை (C) தீவிரவாதம் (D) பழமை வாதம்

51. அரிஜனங்கள் இந்து கோயில்களுக்குள் நுழைய கோவில் நுழைவு சட்டங்களை கொண்டு வந்தவர்.

- (A) பெரியார் (B) காமராசர் (C) இராஜாஜி (D) C.N. அண்ணாதுரை

52. தமிழ்நாடு அர்ச்சகர் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1938 (B) 1958 (C) 2006 (D) 1988

53. குழந்தை தொழிலுக்கான காரணம்.

- (A) ஏழ்மை (B) பசி (C) சுரண்டல் (D) எழுத்தறிவின்மை

54. இந்திய தொழிற்சாலை சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1938 (B) 1928 (C) 1948 (D) 1958

55. பண்ணைத் தொழிலாளர் சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1948 (B) 1951 (C) 1952 (D) 1961

56. மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்து தொழிலாளர் சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1951 (B) 1952 (C) 1938 (D) 1961

57. சுரங்கச் சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1951 (B) 1950 (C) 1952 (D) 1961

58. இந்தியாவில் அமைப்பு சாரா தொழிலாளர்களில் அதிக எண்ணிக்கையில் உள்ளவர்கள்.

- (A) ஆண்கள் (B) பெண்கள் (C) சிறுவர்கள் (D) முதியவர்கள்

59. வீட்டு வேலைகள் செய்வோரது குழந்தைகளைப் பராமரிக்க உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- (A) சத்துணவு மையம் (B) தாய்மார்கள் இல்லம்

- (C) அமைப்புசாரா தொழிலகம் (D) அங்கன்வாடி மையம்

60. "டிரான்ஸ்ஜென்டர்" என்னும் சொல் பரவலாக வழக்கில் கையாளப்பட்டு வந்த காலம்.

- (A) 1960 (B) 1970 (C) 1975 (D) 1990

61. டிரான்ஸ் ஜென்டர் / திருநங்கையர் என்னும் சொல் அதிகாரபூர்வமாக நடைமுறைக்கு வந்த ஆண்டு.

- (A) 1970 (B) 1980 (C) 1990 (D) 2000

62. உலகிலேயே முதன் முதலாக திருநங்கையருக்கென திருமண மின்வலை துவங்கப்பட்ட இடம்.

- (A) சென்னை (B) மும்பை (C) கல்கத்தா (D) டெல்லி

63. திருநங்கையைருக்கு மறுவாழ்வு அளிக்க முன்மாதிரி குடியிருப்புகள் இந்தியாவில் முதன் முதலாக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட இடம்.

(A) சென்னை (B) கோவை (C) கடலூர் (D) விருதுநகர்

64. பஞ்சமார் நில சட்டத்தின்படி நிலங்கள் யாருக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது.

(A) பிராமணர் (B) அர்ச்சகர் (C) திருநங்கையர் (D) ஆதிதிராவிடர்

65. சுயமரியாதை இயக்கத்தை பெரியார் தொடங்கிய ஆண்டு.

(A) 1916 (B) 1924 (C) 1925 (D) 1929

66. இந்தியாவின் மாபெரும் சிந்தனையாளர் என்பவர்.

(A) புத்தர் (B) மகாவீரர் (C) ஜோதிபாபூலே (D) அனைவரும்

67. பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தால் இந்தியாவில் அரசு நிதியுதவித் திட்டம் கிராமங்களில்

அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலம்.

(A) 16ம் நூற்றாண்டு (B) 18 ம் நூற்றாண்டு (C) 19ம் நூற்றாண்டு (D) 20 ம் நூற்றாண்டு

68. திராவிடக் கழகம் தொடங்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

(A) 1916 (B) 1934 (C) 1944 (D) 1949

69. ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகள் பல போர்களிலும், நாட்டின் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளிலும் ஈடுபட்ட காலம்.

(A) கி.பி. 1663 - 1700 (B) கி.பி. 1763 - 1870

(C) கி.பி. 1863 - 1970 (D) கி.பி. 1970 -2000

70. 1870 முதல் 1945 வரை ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகளால் பின்பற்றப்பட்ட கொள்கை.

(A) ஏகாதிபத்தியம் (B) முதலாளித்துவம்

(C) புதிய ஏகாதிபத்தியம் (D) காலனியாதிக்கம்

71. ஏகாதிபத்தியம் என்ற சொல் எம்மொழியிலிருந்து வந்தது.

(A) கிரேக்கம் (B) இலத்தீன் (C) பாரசீகம் (D) ஆங்கிலம்

72. ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தைக் குறிக்கும் Imperium என்ற சொல்லின் பொருள்.

(A) காலனி ஆதிக்கம் (B) முதலாளித்துவம் (C) ஆதிக்கம் (D) ராணுவ ஆதிக்கம்

73. ஒரு நாடு பிற நாடுகளின் பகுதிகளை வலுக்கட்டாயமாக வென்று அவற்றைத் தனது ஆட்சியின் கீழ் கொண்டு வருதல்.
- (A) காலனி தேடல் (B) முதலாளித்துவம் (C) சமதர்மம் (D) **ஏகாதிபத்தியம்**
74. ஈராக்கின் மீது படையெடுத்து தனக்கு சாதகமான ஒரு அரசை ஏற்படுத்திய நாடு.
- (A) இங்கிலாந்து (B) **அமெரிக்கா** (C) பிரான்ஸ் (D) ஜப்பான்
75. ஆங்கிலேயர் இந்தியாவைக் கைப்பற்றி ஆட்சி புரிந்தது.
- (A) இராணுவ ஏகாதிபத்தியம் (B) பொருளாதார ஏகாதிபத்தியம்
(C) **அரசியல் ஏகாதிபத்தியம்** (D) சமநிலை ஆதிக்கம்
76. ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகள் தங்களுக்கு போட்டியாக உள்ள நாடுகள், அண்டை நாடுகளுக்கு இணையாக குடியேற்ற நாடுகள் ஏற்படுத்த முற்பட்ட நிகழ்வு.
- (A) பொருளாதார ஏகாதிபத்தியம் (B) அரசியல் ஏகாதிபத்தியம்
(C) **சமநிலை ஆதிக்கம்** (D) இராணுவ ஏகாதிபத்தியம்
77. அதி தீவிர நாட்டுப் பற்றுக் கொள்கை ஐரோப்பாவில் ஏற்பட்ட காலம்.
- (A) 18 ம் நூற்றாண்டு (B) 17 ம் நூற்றாண்டு
(C) **19 ம் நூற்றாண்டு** (D) 20 ம் நூற்றாண்டு
78. பிரிட்டன், ரஷ்யா நாடுகள் பாரசீக நாட்டை தங்களுக்குள் பங்கிட்டுக் கொண்டது.
- (A) 1900 (B) **1907** (C) 1909 (D) 1911
79. ஷாண்டுங் தீபகற்பத்தை சீனாவிடமிருந்து 99 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு குத்தகைக்கு உரிமம் பெற்ற நாடு.
- (A) ஜப்பான் (B) பிரான்ஸ் (C) இத்தாலி (D) **ஜெர்மனி**
80. 1912 ம் ஆண்டு மொராக்கோ மீது தனது பாதுகாப்பை நிலை நாட்டிய நாடு.
- (A) ஜப்பான் (B) இங்கிலாந்து (C) ஜெர்மனி (D) **பிரான்ஸ்**
81. புதிய ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தின் இறுதி வழிமுறை என்பது.
- (A) வரிக்கட்டுப்பாடு (B) செல்வாக்கை நிலை நாட்டல்
(C) கையகப்படுத்துதல் (D) **ஒப்படைப்பு முறை**

82. 1919ம் ஆண்டு பாரிஸ் அமைதி மாநாட்டில் தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவைச் சார்ந்த ஜெனரல் ஜான் ஸ்மட் என்பவரின் ஆலோசனைப்படி உருவாக்கப்பட்டது.

(A) ஏகாதிபத்தியம்

(B) இராணவ ஏகாதிபத்தியம்

(C) ஒப்படைப்பு முறை

(D) பாதுகாப்பை ஏற்படுத்துதல்

83. ஆங்கிலேயரின் முதல் வியாபாரத் தளம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட இடம்.

(A) ஆக்ரா

(B) சென்னை

(C) சூரத்

(D) மும்பை

84. ஆங்கில கிழக்கிந்திய வணிகக் குழு இங்கிலாந்தில் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

(A) 1599 டிசம்பர் 31 (B) 1601 டிசம்பர் 31 **(C) 1600 டிசம்பர் 31** (D) 1602 டிசம்பர் 31

85. சூரத்தில் ஆங்கிலேயரின் வியாபாரத் தளம் அமைக்க அனுமதி அளித்தவர்.

(A) பிரான்சிஸ்டே (B) சென்னப்ப நாயக்கர்

(C) ஜஹாங்கீர்

(D) முகம்மது அலி

86. 1664 ம் ஆண்டு பிரெஞ்சு கிழக்கிந்திய வணிகக் குழு யாரால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது.

(A) 14 ம் லூயி

(B) 15 ம் லூயி

(C) 16 ம் லூயி

(D) கால்பர்ட்

87. கர்நாடகப் போர்கள் ஏற்பட்டது.

(A) போர்ச்சுகக்கல் - பிரான்ஸ்

(B) இங்கிலாந்து - பிரான்ஸ்

(C) ஸ்பெயின் - இங்கிலாந்து

(D) டேனிஷ் - இங்கிலாந்து

88. ஆங்கிலேயர் கொண்டு வந்த வரியில்லா வணிகம் என்னும் முறைக்கு எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தவர்.

(A) தோஸ்த் அலி

(B) சூஜாஉத்தௌலா

(C) மீர்காசிம்

(D) சிராஜ் உத்தௌலா

89. எப்போரால் ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் வங்காளம், பீகார், ஒரிஸ்ஸா உட்பட 24 பர்கானாக்களில் வரியில்லா வணிகம் செய்ய அனுமதி பெற்றனர்.

(A) பிளாசிப் போர்

(B) பக்சார் போர்

(C) மைசூர் போர்

(D) கர்நாடகப் போர்

90. பக்சார் போர் நடைபெற்ற ஆண்டு.

(A) 1757

(B) 1764

(C) 1761

(D) 1884

91. வங்காளத்தை ஆளும் உரிமையை ஆங்கிலேயர் யாரிடமிருந்து பெற்றனர்.

(A) இரண்டாம் பரூக்கியர்

(B) இரண்டாம் பகதூர்ஷா

(C) இரண்டாம் ஷா ஆலம்

(D) ஜஹாங்கீர்

92. இந்தியாவை ஆங்கிலேயரின் நேரடி ஆட்சியின் கீழ் கொண்டு வந்தவர்.

(A) இராபர்ட் கிளைவ்

(B) முதலாம் எலிசபெத்

(C) விக்டோரியா மகாராணி

(D) கர்சன் பிரபு

93. பிளாசிப் போர் நடைபெற்ற ஆண்டு.

(A) 1764

(B) 1773

(C) 1761

(D) 1757

94. இருட்டரைத் துயர சம்பவத்துடன் தொடர்புடையவர்.

(A) ஷீஜா உத்தௌலா

(B) மீர்காசிம்

(C) இராபர்ட் கிளைவ்

(D) சிராஜ் உத்தௌலா

95. விக்டோரியா மகாராணியார் பேரறிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

(A) 1856 நவம்பர் 1

(B) 1858 நவம்பர் 1

(C) 1859 நவம்பர் 1

(D) 1860 நவம்பர் 1

96. ஐரோப்பிய வணிகத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்திய சீன வணிகர்கள்.

(A) மஞ்சுக்கள்

(B) கோஹாங்

(C) துங்மெங்ஹீய்

(D) தைப்பிங்

97. ஆசியாவின் நோயாளி.

(A) இந்தியா

(B) ஜப்பான்

(C) சீனா

(D) துருக்கி

98. சீனா யாரை சிகப்பு காட்டுமிராண்டிகள் என அழைத்தது.

(A) ஆங்கிலேயர்

(B) அமெரிக்கர்

(C) சீனர்கள்

(D) ஐரோப்பியர்கள்

99. ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் அபினியை விற்று இலாபம் ஈட்டிய இடம்.

(A) இந்தியா

(B) இந்தோனேஷியா

(C) சீனா

(D) இந்தோ - சீனா

100. முதல் அபினிப்போர் ஏற்பட்ட காலம்.

(A) 1854 - 56

(B) 1839 - 42

(C) 1842 - 46

(D) 1848 - 54

101. விண்கற்கள் சந்திரனில் மோதுவதால் ஏற்படுவது.

(A) ஆகாய கங்கை

(B) எரி நட்சத்திரம்

(C) வால் நட்சத்திரம்

(D) கிண்ணக் குழிகள்

102. பூமிக்கும், சூரியனுக்கும் இடையில் சந்திரன் அமையும் நாள்.

(A) பெளர்ணமி

(B) புவிநாள்

(C) சமநோக்கு நாள்

(D) அமாவாசை

103. பூமி ஒரு முறை தற்சுழற்சி செய்ய ஆகும் கால அளவு.
 (A) 365 நாட்கள் (B) 1 மாதம் (C) 23.56 மணிகள் (D) 88 நாட்கள்
104. சூரியனை நோக்கி உள்ள பூமியின் பாதி பகுதி.
 (A) பகல் (B) இரவு (C) ஆகாயகங்கை (D) பால்வெளி
105. பூமி ஒருமுறை சூரியனை சுற்றி வர ஆகும் காலம்.
 (A) 88 நாட்கள் (B) 24 மணி (C) 365.24 நாட்கள் (D) 11 வருடம்
106. பூமி சூரியனைச் சுற்றி வரும் சுழல் அச்ச-----பாகை.
 (A) 8° (B) 90° (C) 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° (D) 66°
107. லீப் ஆண்டில் பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் உள்ள நாட்கள்.
 (A) 29 நாட்கள் (B) 28 நாட்கள் (C) 26 நாட்கள் (D) 27 நாட்கள்
108. அன்றாடம் நிகழும் மாற்றம் என்பது.
 (A) பகல் (B) இரவு (C) பகல், இரவு (D) கோடை, குளிர்காலம்
109. பருவ காலங்கள்-----வகைப்படும்.
 (A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 8
110. பூமி சூரியனுக்கு வெகு தொலைவில் உள்ள மாதம்.
 (A) மார்ச் (B) செப்டம்பர் (C) டிசம்பர் (D) ஜூலை
111. பூமி சூரியனுக்கு மிக அருகே இருக்கும் மாதம்.
 (A) ஏப்ரல் (B) மே (C) டிசம்பர் (D) ஜனவரி
112. வட அரைக் கோளத்தில் கோடைக்காலம் என்றால் தென் அரைக்கோளத்தில் .
 (A) வசந்த காலம் (B) இலையுதிர்க் காலம் (C) குளிர் காலம் (D) கார்காலம்
113. இரவு வானில் திடீரென ஏற்படும் ஒளிக்கீற்றை.
 (A) வால் நட்சத்திரம் (B) அமாவாசை (C) பெளர்ணமி (D) எரிநட்சத்திரம்
114. பணி, தூசு நிறைந்த பணிப் பாறைகள் என்பது.
 (A) பனியாறுகள் (B) எரி நட்சத்திரம் (C) வால் நட்சத்திரம் (D) பால் வெளித்திறன்

115. பல கோடிக்கணக்கான விண்மீன்களின் தொகுதி.

(A) பேரண்டம் (B) பால்வெளி (C) பால்வெளி அண்டம் (D) அண்டம்

116. பல கோடிக்கணக்கான அண்டங்களைக் கொண்ட தொகுதி.

(A) பால்வெளித்திறன் (B) பேரண்டம் (C) வான்வெளி (D) அகிலம்

117. பேரண்டத்தில் காணப்படும் பல்வேறு அண்டங்களில் ஒன்று.

(A) விண்வெளி (B) ஆகாயகங்கை (C) பேரண்டம் (D) பால்வெளி அண்டம்

118. சூரியன் உட்பட, கண்ணுக்குப் புலப்படும் விண்மீன்கள் எல்லாம்-----ஐ சார்ந்தவை.

(A) அண்டம் (B) பேரண்டம் (C) ஆகாயம் (D) பால்வெளி அண்டம்

119. மிக அடர்த்தியான விண்மீன் தொகுதி என்பது.

(A) ஆகாயம் (B) அண்டம் (C) பேரண்டம் (D) பால்வெளி

120. இரவு வானில் ஒளிரும் பட்டைப் போன்று புலப்படும் பகுதி.

(A) அண்டம் (B) சந்திரன் (C) சூரியன் (D) ஆகாயகங்கை

121. பால்வெளி அண்டத்தில் ஓர் அங்கம்.

(A) பால்வெளித்திறன் (B) ஆகாயகங்கை (C) சூரியக் குடும்பம் (D) விண்வெளி

122. பல்லுயிர்களும் பல்கிப்பெருகும் உயிர்கோளம் என்பது.

(A) அண்டம் (B) பேரண்டம் (C) சூரியக்குடும்பம் (D) பூமி

123. தமிழகத்தில் சூரியன் உதிக்கும் திசை.

(A) மேற்கு (B) கிழக்கு (C) தென்கிழக்கு/ வடகிழக்கு (D) வடமேற்கு, தென்மேற்கு

124. தென்கிழக்குப் புள்ளியில் சூரியன் உதிக்கும் நாள்.

(A) டிசம்பர் 21 (B) டிசம்பர் 22 (C) ஜூன் 21 (D) மார்ச் 21

125. வட ஓட்டம்-----எனவும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

(A) உத்ராயணம் (B) தட்சிணாயனம் (C) சமஇரவுகள் (D) எதுவும் இல்லை

126. சம இரவு பகல் நாள் என்பது.

(A) மார்ச் 20, செப் 21 (B) மார்ச் 22, செப் 20 (C) மார்ச் 21, செப் 23 (D) டிசம்பர் 22, ஜூன் 21

127. சூரிய ஒளி பூமியின் அச்சுக்கு செங்குத்தாக உள்ள நாள்.

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

A) மார்ச் 21, செப் 23 (B) டிசம்பர் 22, ஜூன் 21 (C) மார்ச் 20, செப் 21 (D) மார்ச் 23, செப் 21

128. மூன்று பெருங்கடல்களால் சூழப்பட்ட கண்டம்.

(A) இந்தியா (B) ஐரோப்பா (C) ஆசியா (D) வட அமெரிக்கா

129. அடர்ந்த காடுகள், கனிம வளங்கள் செரிந்த கண்டம்.

(A) ஆசியா (B) ஆப்பிரிக்கா (C) ஐரோப்பா (D) ஆஸ்திரேலியா

130. உலகின் மிக நீளமான மலைத் தொடர்.

(A) இமயமலை (B) ஆண்டிஸ் (C) மேற்கு தொடர்ச்சி மலை (D) ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலை

131. நைல் நதியின் நீளம்.

(A) 6695 KM (B) 6586 KM (C) 8848 KM (D) 6665 KM

132. சகாரா பாலைவனம் உள்ள கண்டம்.

(A) ஆப்பிரிக்கா (B) ஆசியா (C) ஐரோப்பா (D) ஆஸ்திரேலியா

133. வட அமெரிக்காவில் உள்ள மிக நீண்ட மலைத் தொடர்.

(A) ஆண்டிஸ் (B) ராக்கி (C) இமயமலை (D) ஆல்ப்ஸ்

134. பெருமளவு தென் அரைகோளத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள கண்டம்.

(A) ஆசியா (B) ஆப்பிரிக்கா (C) ஐரோப்பா (D) தென் அமெரிக்கா

135. ஆசியாவின் மேற்குப் பகுதியில் அமைந்துள்ள கண்டம்.

(A) ஐரோப்பா (B) வட அமெரிக்கா (C) தென் அமெரிக்கா (D) ஆஸ்திரேலியா

136. ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலைத் தொடர் அமைந்துள்ள கண்டம்.

(A) ஆசியா (B) ஐரோப்பா (C) ஆஸ்திரேலியா (D) வட அமெரிக்கா

137. நான்கு பக்கமும் கடலால் சூழப்பட்ட தீவுக் கண்டம் என்பது.

(A) ஆசியா (B) அண்டார்டிகா (C) ஐரோப்பா (D) ஆஸ்திரேலியா

138. தமிழ் மரபுப் படி பருவக் காலங்களின் வகைகள்.

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

139. 1999 - 2011 ம் ஆண்டுக்குள் லீப் ஆண்டு என்பது.

(A) 2003 (B) 2007 (C) 2011 (D) அனைத்தும்

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

140. நிலப்பகுதிகளைவிட சற்று உயரமாவும், அதன் மேற்பகுதி தட்டையாகவும் உள்ள நில அமைப்பு.
 (A) பீடபூமி (B) மலைகள் (C) சமவெளி (D) பாலைவனம்
141. உலகின் மிக உயரமான பீடபூமி.
 (A) பாமீர் முடிச்சு (B) தக்காணப் பீடபூமி (C) திபெத் பீடபூமி (D) மாளவப் பீடபூமி
142. பரந்து விரிந்த தாழ்வான சமமான நிலப்பரப்பு.
 (A) விளைநிலம் (B) சமவெளி (C) மலைகள் (D) பீடபூமி
143. ஆசியா கண்டத்தில் உள்ள நாடு என்பது.
 (A) சீனா (B) பாகிஸ்தான் (C) இந்தியா (D) அனைத்தும்
144. கடல்கள் இன்றி தொடர்ச்சியான அகண்ட நிலப்பரப்புகள்.
 (A) பீடபூமி (B) சமவெளி (C) பாலைவனம் (D) கண்டங்கள்
145. கோபிப் பாலைவனம்-----கண்டத்தில் உள்ளது.
 (A) ஆப்பிரிக்கா (B) ஆசியா (C) ஐரோப்பா (D) ஆஸ்திரேலியா

TN TET PAPER-I- COMPETITIVE EXAM MATERIALS DETAIL-2023

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VI-Std- HISTORY

1. என்பவர் பதிவு செய்திருக்காவிட்டால், அசோகரின் வரலாறு மறக்கப்பட்ட வரலாறாக இருந்திருக்கும்.

அ) ஜேம்ஸ் பிரின்செப்

ஆ) அலெக்ஸாண்டர் கன்னிங்ஹாம்

இ) சார்லஸ் ஆலன்

ஈ) வில்லியம் ஜோன்ஸ்

விடை: இ) சார்லஸ் ஆலன்

2. போருக்கு பின் அசோகாட புத்த சமயத்தைத் தழுவி அமைதியையும் அறத்தையும் பரப்புவதற்காகத் தன் வாழ்வையே அர்ப்பணித்தார்.

அ) இரண்டாம் பாணிபட் போர்

ஆ) இலங்கை போர்

இ) செளசா போர்

ஈ) கலிங்கப் போர்

விடை: ஈ) கலிங்கப் போர்

3. "The Search for the India's Lost Emperor" என்ற நூலை வெளியிட்டவர்?

அ) ஜேம்ஸ் பிரின்செப்

ஆ) அலெக்ஸாண்டர் கன்னிங்ஹாம்

இ) சார்லஸ் ஆலன்

ஈ) வில்லியம் ஜோன்ஸ்

விடை: இ) சார்லஸ் ஆலன்

4. கற்கருவிகள் பயன்படுத்தியதற்கும் எழுதும் முறைகளை கண்டுபிடித்ததற்கும் இடைப்பட்ட காலம்

அ) வரலாற்றுக்கு தொடக்க காலம்

ஆ) வரலாற்றுக்கு முந்தைய காலம்

இ) இருண்ட காலம்

ஈ) கற்காலம்

விடை: ஆ) வரலாற்றுக்கு முந்தைய காலம்

5. பழங்கால மனிதன் தனது உணவை சேகரிக்க மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கை

அ) வணிகம்

ஆ) வேட்டையாடுதல்

இ) ஓவியம் வரைதல்

ஈ) விலங்குகளை வளர்த்தல்

விடை: அ) வணிகம்

6. ஆட்சியில் புத்த மதம் ஆசியாவின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளுக்கு பரவியது

அ) அக்பர் ஆ) கனிஷ்கர் இ) அசோகர் ஈ) பாபர்

விடை: இ) அசோகர்

7. பழைய கற்கால மனிதன் பெரும்பாலும் வாழ்ந்த இடங்கள்

அ) ஆற்றங்கரை ஆ) குகை இ) மரங்கள் ஈ) படகு

விடை: ஆ) குகை

8. இரும்புக் கால கற்கருவிகள் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட இடம்

அ) லோத்தல் ஆ) கோல்டிவா இ) ஹல்லூர் ஈ) மெஹர்கர்

விடை: இ) ஹல்லூர்

9. வரலாறு என்ற சொல் மொழி சொல்லான இஸ்டோரியா என்பதிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்டது.

அ) இலத்தீன் ஆ) பிசாஞ்சு இ) சீன மொழி ஈ) கிரேக்கம்

விடை: ஈ) கிரேக்கம்

10. தேசியக் கொடியில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ள 24 ஆரக்கால் சக்கரம் அசோகர் நிறுவிய தூணில் உள்ள முத்திரையிலிருந்தே பெறப்பட்டது.

அ) அமர்நாத் ஆ) சாரநாத் இ) கேதார்நாத் ஈ) பத்ரிநாத்

விடை: ஆ) சாரநாத்

12. மனித சமூகத்தின் முதல் கலை

அ) ஆயுதங்கள் செய்தல் ஆ) பாணை செய்தல்

இ) விவசாயம் ஈ) பாறை ஓவியம்

விடை: ஈ) பாறை ஓவியம்

13. சுயமாக சிந்திக்கும் திறனுடைய, வேட்டையாடும் மற்றும் உணவு சேகரிக்கும் சமூகமாக வாழ்ந்த மனிதன்

- அ) ஹோமோ எரக்டஸ் ஆ) ஹோமோ ஹெபிலிஸ்
 இ) ஹோமோ சேப்பியன்ஸ் ஈ) குரோமேக்னான்ஸ்

விடை: இ) ஹோமோ சேப்பியன்ஸ்

14. ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் நாகரிகத்தின் தோற்றம் ஏற்பட்டது.

- அ) 3000 ஆ) 5000 இ) 80000 ஈ) 8500

விடை: ஆ) 5000

15. தற்கால மனிதர்களை விட சிறிய மூளை உடைய மனிதர்கள்

- அ) ஹோமோ எரக்டஸ் ஆ) ஹோமோ ஹெபிலிஸ்
 இ) ஹோமோ சேப்பியன்ஸ் ஈ) குரோமேக்னான்ஸ்

விடை: அ) ஹோமோ எரக்டஸ்

16. கிழக்கு ஆப்பிரிக்காவில் 50000 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் மேற்கு ஆசியா மற்றும் தென் கிழக்கு ஐரோப்பாவில் 40000 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் வாழ்ந்த மனிதன்

- அ) ஹோமோ சேப்பியன்ஸ் ஆ) நியாண்டர்தால்
 இ) குரோமேக்னான்ஸ் ஈ) ஆஸ்ட்ரலோபிதிகஸ்

விடை: இ) குரோமேக்னான்ஸ்

17. உருவாக்கம் மனித வரலாற்றில் ஒரு முதல்தரமான கண்டுபிடிப்பாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது.

- அ) சக்கரம் ஆ) இரும்பு இ) பருப்பு ஈ) ஆயுதங்கள்

விடை: அ) சக்கரம்

18. மானுடவியல் என்னும் சொல் மொழி வார்த்தையிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்டது.

- அ) ஆங்கிலம் ஆ) இலத்தின் இ) கிரேக்கம் ஈ) பிரஞ்சு

விடை: இ) கிரேக்கம்

19. வரலாற்றுக்கு முந்தைய கால மனிதர்களையும் அவர்கள் பயன்படுத்திய பொருட்களையும் பற்றி படிப்பது ஆகும்.

விடை: ஆ) சார்லஸ் மேசன்

31. மெஹூர்கர் எந்த ஆற்று பள்ளத்தாக்கில் அமைந்துள்ளது.

அ) போலன் ஆ) கைபர் இ) டீன் ஈ) சம்பல்

விடை: அ) போலன்

32. நாகரிகம் என்ற வார்த்தை எந்த மொழியிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்டது?

அ) கிரேக்கம் ஆ) இலத்தீன் இ) ஆங்கிலம் ஈ) அரபு

விடை: ஆ) இலத்தீன்

33. சிந்து வெளி நாகரிகத்தில் மண்பாண்டங்கள் எந்த நிறத்தில் இருந்தன?

அ) சிவப்பு ஆ) கருப்பு இ) பச்சை ஈ) நீலம்

விடை: அ) சிவப்பு

34. குஜராத் மாநிலத்தில் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட அளவு கோல் 1704 மி.மீ வரை சிறிய அளவீடுகளை கொண்டிருந்தது.

அ) தங்கம் ஆ) தகரம் இ) செம்பு ஈ) தந்தம்

விடை: ஈ) தந்தம்

35. சிந்து வெளி நாகரிகத்தில் நகரத்தின் மேற்கு பகுதி எவ்வாறு அழைக்கப்படுகிறது?

அ) பெருங்குளம் ஆ) தானியக் களஞ்சியம்
இ) கோட்டை ஈ) பொதுமக்கள் வசிக்கும் இடம்

விடை: இ) கோட்டை

36. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் மிகப்பழமையான நாகரிகம் எது?

1) ஹரப்பா 2) மொகஞ்ச-தாரோ
அ) 1 ஆ) 2 இ) 1 - 2 ஈ) எதுவும் இல்லை

விடை: அ) 1

37. ஹரப்பாவின் பெருங்குளம் எந்த வடிவத்தில் அமைந்திருந்தது?

அ) சதுரம் ஆ) செவ்வகம் இ) சாய்சதுரம் ஈ) வட்டம்

விடை: ஆ) செவ்வகம்

38. 6500 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் பழமையான நாகரிகத்தின் நகரம்

அ) ஈராக் ஆ) சிந்துவெளி
இ) தமிழகம் ஈ) தொண்டை மண்டலம்

விடை: அ) ஈராக்

39. இவற்றுள் எது தமிழக நகரம்?

அ) ஈராக் ஆ) ஹரப்பா
இ) மொகஞ்ச-தாரோ ஈ) காஞ்சிபுரம்

விடை: ஈ) காஞ்சிபுரம்

40. வங்காள விரிகுடாவுடன் தொடர்பில்லாத நகரம்

அ) பூம்புகார் ஆ) தொண்டி இ) கொற்கை ஈ) காஞ்சிபுரம்

விடை: ஈ) காஞ்சிபுரம்

41. தமிழர்களின் நீர்மேலாண்மையை விளக்குவது

i) கல்லணை ii) காஞ்சிபுர ஏரிகள்
இ) பராக்கிரம பாண்டியன் ஏரி iv) காவிரி ஆறு
அ) i மட்டும் சரி ஆ) ii மட்டும் சரி
இ) iii மட்டும் சரி ஈ) i மற்றும் ii சரி

விடை: ஈ) i மற்றும் ii சரி

42. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது தொன்மையான நகரமல்ல?

அ) மதுரை ஆ) காஞ்சிபுரம் இ) பூம்புகார் ஈ) சென்னை

விடை: ஈ) சென்னை

43. கீழடி அகழாய்வுகளுடன் தொடர்புடைய நகரம்

அ) மதுரை ஆ) காஞ்சிபுரம் இ) பூம்புகார் ஈ) ஹரப்பா

விடை: அ) மதுரை

44. ஏரிகளின் மாவட்டம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவது எது?

அ) பூம்புகார் ஆ) மாமல்லபுரம் இ) காஞ்சிபுரம் ஈ) தஞ்சை

விடை: இ) காஞ்சிபுரம்

45. கீழ்க்கண்டவர்களுள் பண்டைய இஸ்ரேல் அரசர் யார்?

அ) அமைஷா ஆ) ஜெரொபாம் இ) சாலமோன் ஈ) ஷாலும்

விடை: இ) சாலமோன்

46. பூம்புகார் நகரத்து வாணிகர்கள் கூடுதலான விலைக்கு பொருளை விற்பது தவறான செயல் என்று கருதியதை கூறும் நூல் எது?

அ) சிலப்பதிகாரம் ஆ) மணிமேகலை

இ) சீவக சிந்தாமணி ஈ) பட்டினப்பாலை

விடை: ஈ) பட்டினப்பாலை

47. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் தொண்டை நாடு அல்லாதது எது?

அ) தர்மபுரி ஆ) திருவள்ளூர் இ) கரூர் ஈ) திருவண்ணாமலை

விடை: இ) கரூர்

48. பூம்புகார் எந்த அரசின் துறைமுகமாகும்?

அ) சேரர் ஆ) சோழர் இ) பாண்டியர் ஈ) பல்லவர்

விடை: ஆ) சோழர்

49. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் தூங்காநகரம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவது எது?

அ) மதுரை ஆ) காஞ்சி இ) உறையூர் ஈ) தஞ்சை

விடை: அ) மதுரை

50. நகரங்களில் சிறந்தது காஞ்சி என்று கூறியவர் யார்

அ) திருநாவுக்கரசர் ஆ) சுந்தரர்

இ) காளிதாசர்
 ஈ) யுவான் சுவாங்

விடை: இ) காளிதாசர்

51. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் வட மலையில் இருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டது எது?

அ) தங்கம் ஆ) குதிரை இ) மிளகு ஈ) தந்தம்

விடை: அ) தங்கம்

52. உலகின் மிக தொன்மையான நாகரிகம் எது?

அ) எகிப்து நாகரிகம் ஆ) சீன நாகரிகம்
 இ) சிந்து வெளி நாகரிகம் ஈ) மெசபடொமியா நாகரிகம்

விடை: ஈ) மெசபடொமியா நாகரிகம்

53. கோயில்களின் நகரம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவது எது?

அ) காஞ்சி ஆ) ராமேஸ்வரம்
 இ) மதுரை ஈ) தஞ்சாவூர்

விடை: அ) காஞ்சி

54. ஆரியர்கள் முதலில் பகுதியில் குடியமர்ந்தனர்.

அ) பஞ்சாப் ஆ) கங்கைச் சமவெளியின் மத்தியப் பகுதி
 இ) காஷ்மீர் ஈ) வடகிழக்கு

விடை: அ) பஞ்சாப்

55. ஆரியர்கள்லிருந்து வந்தனர்.

அ) சீனா ஆ) வடக்கு ஆசியா
 இ) மத்திய ஆசியா ஈ) ஐரோப்பா

விடை: இ) மத்திய ஆசியா

56. நம் நாட்டின் தேசிய குறிக்கோள் “வாய்மையே வெல்லும்.....லிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

அ) பிராமணம் ஆ) ஆரண்யகம்
 இ) வேதம் ஈ) உபநிடதம்

விடை: ஈ) உபநிடதம்

57. வேதகாலத்தில் எந்த விகிதத்தில் நிலவரி வசூலிக்கப்பட்டது?

ஆசிரியர் தகுதித் தேர்வு தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு வினாதாள் மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

அ) 1/3 ஆ) 1/6 இ) 1/8 ஈ) 1/9

58. இறந்து போன வீரர்களின் நினைவை போற்றும் வகையில் நடப்படும் கல் எவ்வாறு அழைக்கப்பட்டது.

அ) வீக்கல் ஆ) நடுக்கல் இ) நினைவுக்கல் ஈ) பெயர் கல்

விடை: ஆ) நடுக்கல்

59. ஸ்மிருதி என்பதன் பொருள்

அ) எழுதப்படாத பிரதி ஆ) எழுதப்பட்ட பிரதி

இ) கேட்டல் ஈ) எழுதுதல்

விடை: ஆ) எழுதப்பட்ட பிரதி

60. பின் வேதகால சமுதாயத்திற்குள் எத்தனை பிரிவுகள் காணப்பட்டன?

அ) 2 ஆ) 3 இ) 4 ஈ) 6

விடை: இ) 4

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மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1

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Date :14-01-2023

பிரிவு	தலைப்பு	மதிப்பெண்
Paper-I-Part-A	தமிழ்	1-30
Paper-I-Part-B	ENGLISH	31-60
Paper-I-Part-C	அறிவியல்	61-90
Paper-I-Part-D	கணிதம்	91-120
Paper-I-Part-E	சமூக அறிவியல்	120-150

PAPER-I-Part-A- தமிழ்

- “பாராங்கல் மீதில் விழும் மழைநீர் போல்” - இவ்வடியில் பயின்றுள்ள அணி.
(A) தற்குறிப்பேற்றம் (B) உவமையணி (C) உருவக அணி (D) வேற்றுமையணி
- சுரதாவின் சிக்கனம் என்னும் கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள் ----- மாநாட்டு மலரில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன.
(A) ஆறாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு (B) ஏழாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு
(C) எட்டாம் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு (D) செம்மொழி மாநாடு (கோவை)

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

3. தித்திக்கும் தமிழே

முத்து முத்தாய்ப் பாடல் செய்தவர்.

- (A) சுரதா (B) வாணிதாசன் (C) திருவள்ளுவர் (D) கம்பர்

4. வினைச்சொற்கள் வேற்றுமையை ஏற்பதில்லை

வெறும் பாட்டைத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கம் சேர்ப்பதில்லை - எனப்பாடியவர்.

- (A) வாணிதாசன் (B) உவமைக்கவிஞர்
(C) கவிஞர் அப்துல் ரகுமான் (D) ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கன்

5. பாவேந்தரின் தலைமாணாக்கராக விளங்கியவர்.

- (A) சுரதா (B) வாணிதாசன் (C) கம்பதாசன் (D) முடியரசன்

6. வேறுபட்ட நூலைக் கண்டறிக.

- (A) தேன்மழை (B) தென்றல் (C) துறைமுகம் (D) சுவரும் சுண்ணாம்பும்

7. சட்டதிட்டம் - இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு.

- (A) முரண்தொடை (B) வினைத்தொகை (C) உம்மைத்தொகை (D) பண்புத்தொகை

8. தவறான கூற்றைக் கண்டறிக. சுரதா.

- (A) தமிழக இயல் இசை நாடக மன்றம் வழங்கும் கலைமாமணி பட்டம் பெற்றவர்

- (B) இவருடைய தேன்மழை என்னும் தமிழக அரசின் வளர்ச்சித் துறைப் பரிசைப் பெற்றுள்ளது

- (C) பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் நினைவு விருது பெற்ற முதற்பாவலர்

- (D) இவரது இயற்பெயர் சுப்புரத்தினதாசன் என்பதாகும்

9. வறுமையுற்று - இது ----- வகைப் புணர்ச்சி.

- (A) மெய் முன் மெய் (B) உயிர் முன் உயிர் (C) மெய் முன் உயிர் (D) உயிர் முன் மெய்

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10. தமிழக அரசின் பரிசீனைப் பெற்ற ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கனின் கவிதை நூல்.

(A) நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்

(B) இமயம் எங்கள் காலடியில்

(C) சுவரும் சுண்ணாம்பும்

(D) கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள்

11. நிற்கின்றார் - என்பதன் வேர்ச்சொல்லைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

(A) நிற்

(B) நிற்கல்

(C) நின்று

(D) நில்

12. வெறுங்கை என்பது மூடத்தனம்

விரல்கள் பத்தும் மூலதனம் - எனப் பாடியவர்.

(A) தாராபாரதி

(B) மோகனரங்கன்

(C) சுரதா

(D) கவிக்கோ

13. "மண்புழுவல்ல மானிடனே

மாவலி காட்டு வானிடமே!" - இவ்வடி இடம் பெற்ற நூல் தொகுப்பு.

(A) வேலைகள் அல்ல வேள்விகளே

(B) நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்

(C) இது எங்கள் கிழக்கு

(D) சுட்டுவிரல்

14. "நல்ல உலகம் நாளை மலரும்" என்னும் கவிதைத் தொகுப்பு நூலை எழுதியவர்.

(A) கவிஞர் சுரதா

(B) வாணிதாசன்

(C) ஆலந்தூர் கோ. மோகனரங்கன்

(D) தாராபாரதி

15. பொருத்துக.

a b c d

(a) தாராபாரதி

- 1) சுட்டுவிரல்

A 2 1 4 3

(b) அப்துல் ரகுமான்

- 2) இது எங்கள் கிழக்கு

B 2 3 4 1

(c) ஆலந்தூர் மோகனரங்கன்

- 3) சிக்கனம்

C 1 3 2 4

(d) உவமைக்கவிஞர்

- 4) மனிதநேயம்

D 3 4 2 1

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16. நல்லாசிரியருக்கான டாக்டர் ராதாகிருஷ்ணன் விருது பெற்றவர்.

- (A) வாணிதாசன் (B) தாராபாரதி (C) மோகனரங்கன் (D) அப்துல் ரகுமான்

17. கவிஞர் தாராபாரதியோடு - தொடர்பற்ற நூல்.

- (A) பூமியைத் திறக்கும் பொன் சாவி (B) விரல் நுனி வெளிச்சங்கள்
(C) ஒரு ஊதாப்பூ கண் சிமிட்டுகிறது (D) புதிய விடியல்கள்

18. மரபுக் கவிதையில் வேர் பார்த்தவர் , புதுக்கவிதையில் மலர் பார்த்தவர்.

- (A) பாரதியார் (B) கண்ணதாசன் (C) கவிக்கோ (D) சுரதா

19. கூற்றினை ஆய்வு செய்க. (கவிக்கோ அப்துல் ரகுமான்)

(அ) இவர் பால்வீதி, நேயர் விருப்பம், சொந்தச் சிறைகள் உள்ளிட்ட பல நூல்களை எழுதியுள்ளார்.

(ஆ) தமிழக அரசு வழங்கும் பாரதியார் விருது பெற்றுள்ளார்.

(இ) பாரதிதாசன் பல்கலைக்கழகம் வழங்கும் " தமிழ் அன்னை விருது" பெற்றுள்ளார்

(ஈ) இவர் 1937ல் மதுரையில் பிறந்தார்.

- (A) அனைத்தும் சரி (B) அனைத்தும் தவறு (C) அ மற்றும் இ சரி (D) ஆ மற்றும் இ தவறு

20. தம்பிரான் தோழன் என்று அழைக்கப்படுபவர்.

- (A) அப்பர் (B) சுந்தரர் (C) சம்பந்தர் (D) மாணிக்கவாசகர்

21. தவறான இணையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

- (A) திருத்தொண்டர் புராணம் - சேக்கிழார்
(B) திருத்தொண்டத் தொகை - திருநாவுக்கரசர்
(C) பெருமாள் திருமொழி - குலசேகர ஆழ்வார்
(D) ஈடு என்னும் பேருரை- வடக்குத் திருவீதிப் பிள்ளை

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22. பழ ஆவணம் - இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு.

(A) வினைத்தொகை (B) இலக்கணப்போலி (C) வேற்றுமைத் தொகை (D) பண்புத்தொகை

23. பெருமாள் திருமொழியில் உள்ள பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

(A) 105 (B) 106 (C) 110 (D) 96

24. நாலாயிரத் திவ்யபிரபந்தத்திற்கு உரை எழுதியவர்.

(A) வடக்குத் திருவீதிப்பிள்ளை (B) பெரிய வாச்சான் பிள்ளை

(C) வேங்கடசாமி நாட்டார் (D) உ.வே.சா.

25. மணிமேகலை ----- சமயக் காப்பியம்.

(A) சமணம் (B) வைணவம் (C) பௌத்தம் (D) சைவம்

26. சின்னசீறாவை எழுதி முடிக்க துணைபுரிந்தவர்.

(A) வள்ளல் சீதக்காதி (B) அபல்காசிம்

(C) பனு அகமது மரைக்காயர் (D) கடிகை முத்துப் புலவர்

27. உமறுப்புலவரின் ஆசிரியர்.

(A) வள்ளல் சீதக்காதி (B) கடிகை முத்துப் புலவர்

(C) அபுல் காசிம் (D) பனு அகமது மரைக்காயர்

28. வண்மை - என்பதன் பொருள்.

(A) வலிமை (B) சிறப்பு (C) வளர்ச்சி (D) வளம்

29. தவறான இணையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

(A) சுந்தரர் - கி.பி. ஒன்பதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதி

(B) சாத்தனார் - கி.பி. இரண்டாம் நூற்றாண்டு

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(C) உமறுப்புலவர் - கி.பி. பதினேழாம் நூற்றாண்டு

(D) எச். ஏ. கிருட்டிணப்பிள்ளை - கி.பி. பதினைந்தாம் நூற்றாண்டு

30. தவறான இணையைக் கண்டறிக.

(A) குல்லா, பஜார் - பார்ஸி

(B) அலமாரி , பேனா - போர்ச்சுகீசியம்

(C) ஜாஸ்தி, இனாம் - உருது

(D) துட்டு, பீரோ - பிரென்சு

PAPER-I-Part-B-ENGLISH

31. The system of social rules that a speaker knows about language and uses it is called

(A) Grammar (B) Morphology (C) Orthography **(D) Pragmatics**

Question No. 32 to 36 is based on a poem. Read the poem carefully and pick out the most appropriate answers.

It's Your Own Fault Of course you can play with them. There's no harm in them. They are only words. Words alone are certain good, said someone. And someone also said unlike sticks and stones Words will never break your bones. (That is called rhyme. A rhyme is nice to play with too from time to time.) What? They've

turned nasty? They've clawed you and bitten you? Dear me, there's blood all over the place. And broken bones. They were perfectly tame when I left them. Something they ate might have disagreed with them. You mean you fed them on meaning? No wonder then.

– D.J. Enright

32. The poet's remark on 'rhyme' is _____.

- (A) Put in parenthesis (B) Put in parentheses
(C) Framed rhetorically (D) Put in apposition

33. The poem is cast in the form of a _____.

- (A) Romantic lyric (B) Verse epistle
(C) Dramatic monologue (D) Dialogue

34. What is the "fault" to which the speaker refers here?

- (A) Playing with words (B) Using only words

(C) Taking words too seriously

(D) Reading meanings into words

35. What tone is most appropriate for reading this poem?

(A) Evasive (B) Plaintive **(C) Ironic** (D) Sarcastic

36. "No wonder then." Explain.

(A) No wonder that the words here begin to mean.

(B) No wonder that you now find the words menacing.

(C) No wonder that the words find you menacing.

(D) No wonder the words still mean and are tame.

37. Language of the Notice should be -----.

(A) very formal

(B) simple and formal

(C) complicated and tricky (D) highly informal and simple

38. An effective method of learning a language is:

- A. reading text books B. reading help books
C. reading newspapers **D. conversation**

39. **Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogues.**

Mother : Why are you studying in the living room?

Son :-----

Mother : Then we will ask your father to look at it when he comes home.

Son :It will be great as I can't concentrate on my lessons thoroughly in this room.

A) I got bored in my room and wanted a company.

B) The lamp in my room isn't working.

C) There had been too much noise coming from the next door.

D) Our bookshelf is in this room and I am fed up with going to my room and coming back here.

40. What would you write in the opening part of a formal letter?

- a) Asking about health
- b) Asking about family
- c) Informing the purpose of writing the letter**
- d) None

41. Add a prefix to the word. Sometimeviolet

- a. Transs
- b. Ultra**
- c. Over
- d. inter

42. Fill in the blank with correct Homophone.

I thought it might

- A) **Reign**
- B) rein
- C) ruin
- D) rain

43. Change the given verb into noun form : Imagine

- A) imagination**
- B) imagined
- C) imaginative
- D) imaginary

44. In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a proverb is highlighted select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence. "The police will leave no stone unturned to discover the murderer."

- A) Turn every stone **B) investigate thoroughly**
 C) make no excuse D) be indifferent

45. The correct was brought to a close with a display of fire words.

- A) concluded** B) interrupted C) announced D) cancelled

Q.No.46-55.In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered.

Against each number, four words are suggested find out the appropriate word in each case. A rich land owner was on his deathbed, gasping for breath. He told his three sons to dig under his bed when he was gone, and he died. Some days later, the sons dug at the spot and unearthed three pots, (46) one above the other. The first pot

contained mud, the middle contained dried cow dung and the (47) pot contained straw. Below this pot there was a silver coin. The brothers were puzzled. "Obviously, father meant to (48) some message to us through the pots and their contents, said the eldest brother. They (49) for a while but (50) of them could come up with an explanation. Finally they decided to (51) their doctor, who was also a family friend. The doctor laughed when he, heard about their problem. 'Your father loved puzzles,' he said, 'The interpretation is simple. The topmost pot contains mud you say, that (52) he wants his eldest son to have his fields. The second pot contains cow dung. It means he wants his second son to have his (53) of cattle. The last pot contains straw. Straw is golden coloured that means he wants his youngest so to have all his gold.' The brothers were happy with the way their father had divided his wealth and appreciated the doctor's (54). 'The silver coin at the bottom of the pots? What does it mean?' asked the youngest

brother. 'Your father knew you would come to consult me,' smiled the doctor, 'The coin is my (55).

46. A) only B) stand C) stood **D) placed**

47. A) least **B) lowest** C) less D) deep

48. **A) tell** B) request C) order D) teach

49. A) think **B) thought** C) relaxed D) taught

50. A) one B) either C) some **D) none**

51. A) go B) told **C) consult** D) take

52. A) meaning B) telling C) suggesting **D) means**

53. **A) herd** B) flock C) gathering D) school

54. A) effort **B) wisdom** C) brilliant D) wit

55. A) friendship B) pot **C) fee** D) keep

56. Match the rhyming words:

(i) Filth - a. farmer

(ii) cook - b. harm

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(iii) charm - c. wealth

(iv) armour - d. look

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(i) c d b a

(ii) c d a c

(iii) a b c d

(v) a b d c

57. In 1998, Frank moved to London. (**Identify the pattern**)

a) ASVA b) ASVO c) SVIODO d) SVOC

58. Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

You wouldn't like to invite my Dad.....

a) did you? **b) would you?** c) won't you? a) didn't you

59. **Which can be placed after water**

a. Food b. stick **c. fall** d. cut

60.The common expansion of IPC is:

- (a) Integrated Police Council **(b) Indian Penal Code**
 (c) Independent Police Corps (d) International Public Census

PAPER-I-Part-C- கணிதம்

61. ஒரு கடைக்காரர் தன் வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கு 10% தள்ளுபடி தந்தும் 20% இலாபம்

அடைகின்றார். ஒரு பொருளின் உண்மை விலை ரூ. 450 எனில், அப்பொருளின் குறித்த

விலை யாது. (A) ரூ. 450 (B) ரூ. 540 **(C) ரூ. 600** (D) ரூ. 505

62. ரூ. 15,625 ஐ 9 மாதங்களுக்கு 16% ஆண்டு வட்டி வீதத்தில் முதலீடு செய்தால், வட்டி

காலாண்டுக்கு ஒரு முறை சேர்க்கப்பட்டால், கூட்டு வட்டி என்ன.

(A) ரூ.17576 (B) ரூ.1951 (C) ரூ. 2500 (D) ரூ.5625

63. 14 அச்சுக் கோப்பவர்கள் 5 மணி நேரத்தில் ஒரு புத்தகத்தின் 70 பக்கங்களை முடிப்பர். 9

மணி நேரத்தில் 100 பக்கங்களை முடிக்க எத்தனை அச்சுக் கோப்பவர்கள் தேவை.

(A) 36 (B) 11 (C) 26 (D) 18

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

64. A, B, C என்ற மூவர் ஒரு வேலையை 8, 12, 16 நாட்களில் முடிப்பார்கள். A, B இருவரும் சேர்ந்து அவ்வேலையை 3 நாட்களுக்கு செய்தனர். பின்னர் B விலகுகின்றார். C சேருகின்றார் எனில் A, C ஆகிய இருவரும் சேர்ந்து அவ்வேலையை எத்தனை நாட்களில் முடிப்பார்கள்.

- (A) 2 நாட்கள் (B) 3 நாட்கள் (C) 4 நாட்கள் (D) 5 நாட்கள்

65. A மற்றும் B ஒரு வேலையை முடிக்க ரூ. 600 க்கு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்கிறார்கள். A

அவ்வேலையை 6 நாட்களில் செய்து முடிப்பார். B அவ்வேலையை 8 நாட்களில் செய்து முடிப்பார். C ன் உதவியுடன் 3 நாட்களில் அவ்வேலையை முடித்தால் C ன் பங்குத்தொகை எவ்வளவு.

- (A) ரூ.100 (B) ரூ.75 (C) ரூ. 225 (D) ரூ. 300

66. ரூ. 1987.50 ஆனது ரூ. 2650 ல் எத்தனை சதவீதம்.

- (A) 60% (B) 75% (C) 80% (D) 90%

67. ஒரு பொருளின் மதிப்புடன் சேர்க்கும் வரி.

- (A) மதிப்புக்கூட்டு வரி (B) விற்பனை வரி (C) கலால் வரி (D) பணி வரி

68. 292 நாட்கள் என்பது

- (A) $\frac{1}{5}$ வருடம் (B) $\frac{3}{5}$ வருடம் (C) $\frac{4}{5}$ வருடம் (D) $\frac{2}{5}$ வருடம்

69. இரு எண்களின் வித்தியாசம் ஆனது பெரிய எண்ணின் 20% மேலும் சிறிய எண் 20 எனில் பெரிய எண் என்ன?

- (A) 25 (B) 20 (C) 30 (D) 35

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

70. 5% - ல் 3% - ன் சதவீதம் என்ன.

- (A) 15% (B) 30% (C) 50% (D) 60%

71. ஒரு எண்ணிலிருந்து அந்த எண்ணின் 40% - ஐ கழித்தால் 30 கிடைக்கும் எனில் அந்த எண்

- (A) 28 (B) 50 (C) 52 (D) 70

72. ஒரு நபர் ரூ. 500 - ஐ ஆண்டுக்கு 3% தனிவட்டி வீதமும், ரூ. 600 - ஐ $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ தனிவட்டி

வீதமும் முதலீடு செய்கிறார். அவருக்கு கிடைக்கும் மொத்த வட்டி ரூ. 126 எனில் அவர்

எத்தனை ஆண்டுகளில் அதை பெறுவார்.

- (A) 2 ஆண்டுகள் (B) 3 ஆண்டுகள் (C) 4 ஆண்டுகள் (D) 5 ஆண்டுகள்

73. பிரனேஷ் தொடர் வைப்பு நிதியில் மாதா மாதம் ரூ. 700 - ஐ 6 வருடங்களுக்கு ஒரு வங்கியில்

செலுத்தி வருகின்றார். 6 ஆண்டுகள் முடிவில் அவருக்கு ரூ. 64,197 கிடைத்தால் ஆண்டு

வட்டி வீதம் என்ன?

- (A) 7% (B) 8% (C) 9% (D) 10%

74. குமார் ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் ஒரு தொகையை ஓர் அஞ்சலகத்தில் 6 ஆண்டுகள் செலுத்தி

8% வட்டி வீதத்தில் ரூ. 17,904 பெற்றார். அவர் ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் செலுத்திய தொகை

எவ்வளவு?

- (A) ரூ. 200 (B) ரூ. 300 (C) ரூ. 400 (D) ரூ. 500

75. 12 பேனாக்களின் அடக்கவிலை 8 பேனாக்களின் விற்ற விலைக்கு சமம் எனில் இலாப

சதவீதம் ?

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) 25% (B) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ **(C) 50%** (D) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

76. ஒரு நபர் ஒரு மகிழுந்தை ரூ. 1,40,000 - க்கு விற்பனை செய்ததன் மூலம் 20%

நட்டமடைந்தார் எனில் மகிழுந்தின் அடக்கவிலை யாது?

(A) ரூ. 120000 (B) ரூ. 150000 (C) ரூ. 165000 **(D) ரூ. 175000**

77. 16 நோட்டுப்புத்தகங்களின் அடக்கவிலை, 12 நோட்டுப் புத்தகங்களின் விற்பனை விலைக்கு சமம். இதன் இலாப சதவீதம் காணவும்.

(A) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (B) 25 % (C) $23\frac{1}{3}\%$ (D) எதுவும் இல்லை

78. $\sqrt{784} + ? = 78\%$ of 500

(A) 342 (B) 352 **(C) 362** (D) 372

79. If P% of P is 36, the P is equal to

(A) 15 **(B) 60** (C) 600 (D) 3600

80. _____ = குறித்த விலை - தள்ளுபடி

(A) அடக்கவிலை **(B) விற்பனை விலை** (C) பட்டியல் விலை (D) சந்தை விலை

81. ஒரு வேலையை 36 ஆண்கள் 18 மணி நேரத்தில் செய்து முடிக்கின்றனர். அதே வேலையை

27 ஆண்கள் எத்தனை மணி நேரத்தில் செய்து முடிப்பார்கள்.

(A) 12 (B) 18 (C) 22 **(D) 24**

82. ரூ. 2500 - ஐ வங்கியில் 6 மாதங்களுக்கு செலுத்தினால் வங்கி ரூ. 100 - ஐ வட்டியாக

தருகின்றது. ரூ. 3200- ஐ அதேவட்டி வீதத்தில் 9 மாதங்கள் செலுத்தினால் கிடைக்கும் வட்டி

என்னவாக இருக்கும்.

(A) ரூ.172 (B) ரூ.182 (C) ரூ.192 (D) எதுவும் இல்லை

83. ஒரு சாலையை பழுதுபார்க்க 39 ஆட்கள் நாளொன்றுக்கு 5 மணிநேரம் வேலை செய்து 12 நாட்களில் அவ்வேலையை செய்து முடிக்கின்றனர். அதே வேலையை 30 ஆட்கள் நாளொன்றுக்கு 6 மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்தால் எத்தனை நாட்களில் முடிப்பர்.

84. $(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2$ சுருக்குக.

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ (C) $\frac{4}{3}$ (D) எதுவுமில்லை

85. $(\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2$ க்கு சமமானது.

(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $5\frac{1}{2}$

86. $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$ எனில் $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ன் மதிப்பு.

(A) 0.367 (B) 0.447 (C) 0.745 (D) எதுவுமில்லை

87. $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142$ எனில் $\frac{7}{3+\sqrt{2}}$ ன் மதிப்பு.

(A) 1.5858 (B) 3.4852 (C) 3.5858 (D) 4.4142

88. $x = 2\sqrt{6} + 5$ எனில் $x + \frac{1}{x}$ ன் மதிப்பு.

(A) 10 (B) $10\sqrt{6}$ (C) 12 (D) $12\sqrt{6}$

89. 2^{31} ஐ 5 ஆல் வகுக்க கிடைக்கும் மீதி

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

90. வகுத்தல் கணக்கு ஒன்றில் வகுபடும் எண் 1261 மற்றும் வகுக்கும் எண்ணானது ஈவில்

பாதியாக உள்ளது. மீதி 11 எனில் வகுக்கும் எண்

(A) 20

(B) 25

(C) 35

(D) 45

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PAPER-I-Part-D-அறிவியல்

91. உயிர் வழி கட்டுப்பாடு மூலம் கொசுவின் லார்வாக்களை அழிக்க உதவுவது.

(A) காம்ப்யூசியா

(B) லெம்பிஸ்டஸ்

(C) லெபிஸ்மா

(D) அ மற்றும் ஆ

92. மண்புழுவின் உடற்கண்டங்களுக்கு இடையே காணப்படும் இடைச்சுவர் அமைப்பு.

(A) ஆஸ்டியா

(B) சீட்டா

(C) செப்டம்

(D) பெக்டின்

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

93. உயிரின் அனைத்து உடற்கண்டங்களும் ஒரே மாதிரி அமைப்புடையவை எனில் இதற்கு----என்று பெயர்.

- (A) ஆஸ்குலம் (B) ஆந்தோசோவா (C) மெட்டாமெரிசம் (D) புரோகிளாடிடஸ்

94. மண்புழுவினின் உடலில் 14 முதல் 17 வரை காணப்படும் அமைப்பு.

- (A) புரோஸ்டோமியம் (B) கிளைடெல்லம் (C) பெரிஸ்டோமியம் (D) காடா இக்வினா

95. பறவைகளின் வாயில் காணப்படும் உமிழ் நீர் சுரப்பிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.

- (A) 4 ஜோடி (B) 3 ஜோடி (C) 5 ஜோடி (D) உமிழ் நீர்ச் சுரப்பிகள் இல்லை

96. கீழ்காண்பவைகளில் பாலூட்டிகளில் காணப்படாதவை.

- (A) உதரவிதானம் (B) வலது மகாதமனி வளைவு

- (C) பால் சுரப்பிகள் (D) கார்பஸ் கலோசம்

97. மண் அடுக்குகளுக்கு கீழே காணப்படும் நீர்.

- (A) மேற்பரப்பு நீர் (B) நிலத்தடி நீர் (C) நன்னீர் (D) உப்புநீர்

98. 0.012 கி.கி. உள்ள எந்த அணுக்களின் அடிப்படைத் துகள்களை உள்ளடக்கிய பொருளின் அளவு மோல் என்கிறோம்.

- (A) சீசியம் 133 (B) கிரிப்டான் 86 (C) கார்பன் 12 (D) ஹைட்ரஜன் 3

99. மின்விசைக் கோடுகளுக்கு நேர்குத்தாக ஓரலகு பரப்பில் உள்ள விசைக் கோடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை இதற்கு நேர்தகவில் இருக்கும்.

- (A) மின்புல வலிமை

- (B) மின்னழுத்த இருமடி

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(C) ஊடகத்தின் மின் அனுமதி திறன் (D) ஊடகத்தின் அடர்த்தி

100. டையாப்டர் என்பது

கூற்று 1 : குவிய தூரத்தின் அலகு ஆகும். ஒரு மீட்டர் குவிய தொலைவுடைய

லென்சின் திறன் 1 டையாப்டர் ஆகும்.

கூற்று 2 : லென்சின் திறனின் அலகு ஆகும். 1 மீட்டர் குவிய தொலைவுடைய லென்சின்

திறன் 1 டையாப்டர் ஆகும்.

(A) கூற்று 1 மற்றும் 2 ம் சரி

(B) கூற்று 1 தவறு 2 சரி

(C) கூற்று 1 சரி 2 தவறு

(D) கூற்று 1 மற்றும் 2-ம் தவறு

101. $Zn + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + H_2$ இவ்வினை.....

(A) சிதைவுறுதல் வினை

(B) ஒற்றை இடப்பெயர்ச்சி வினை

(C) கூடுகை வினை

(D) உருவாதல் வினை

102. பொதுவாகவே அயனிச் சேர்மங்கள் மின்கடத்தும் இயல்புடையவை. அவற்றின்

மின்கடத்தும் பண்பிற்கு காரணம் அயனிகளேயாகும். கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றில் எந்நிலையில் உள்ள

அயனிச் சேர்மம் மின் கடத்தாது?

(A) உருகிய NaOH

(B) உருகிய KOH

(C) திட NaCl

(D) நீர்த்த NaCl

103. கீழ்க்கண்ட எந்த நாட்டின் வீட்டு மாடிகளின் திறந்த வெளியில் காய்கறித் தோட்டம்

போடுவதில்லை.

அ) ஜப்பான்

ஆ) ரஷ்யா

இ) அமெரிக்கா

ஈ) கியூபா

104. மனித உடலில் எத்தனை வகையான நுண்கிருமிகள் வாழ்கின்றன.

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

அ) 17,000

ஆ) 1,700

இ) 7000

ஈ) 17

105. "செல்லுலா" என்னும் இலத்தீன் மொழிச் சொல்லின் பொருள்

அ) ஒரு சிறிய அறை

ஆ) சிறிய கார்

இ) முழுமை

ஈ) பகுதி

106. கடல் வெள்ளியின் முட்கள் எதனால் ஆனது

அ) சோடியம்

ஆ) கால்சியம்

இ) அலுமினியம்

ஈ) இரும்பு

107. ஒளிச்சேர்க்கை நிகழ்விற்கு காரணமான தாவர நுண்ணுறுப்பு

அ) செல்கவர்

ஆ) கணிகம்

இ) இலைத்துளை

ஈ) ஸ்டிக்மா

108. சாதாரணமாக ஆண்களுக்கு ஒரு சரிவிகித உணவு கிட்டதட்ட எவ்வளவு பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டியது.

(A) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 2500 கலோரிகள்

(B) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 3000 கலோரிகள்

(C) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 3500 கலோரிகள்

(D) ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4000 கலோரிகள்

109. ஒரு மனிதனின் இரத்தத்தின் PH மதிப்பு யாது.

(A) 7.35 - 7.45

(B) 6.5 -7.5

(C) 8.5

(D) 6.5

110. மலரின் பெண்பாகம்

(A) சூலக வட்டம்

(B) மகரந்ததாள் வட்டம்

(C) புல்லி வட்டம்

(D) அல்லிவட்டம்

111. கூம்பு வடிவ ஆணிவேருக்கு மாற்றாக

(A) கேரட்

(B) முள்ளங்கி

(C) பீட்ரூட்

(D) டர்னிம்

112. சுவாச வேர்களுக்கு (எ.கா)

(A) அவிசின்னியா

(B) எருக்கு

(C) கிரைசோபோரா

(D) சவுக்கு

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

113. வேற்றிட வேர்களில்- தண்டின் அடிப்பகுதியில் பருத்த வேர்கிழங்குகள் கொத்து கொத்தாக காணப்படும்

(A) டாலியா (B) ஸ்டோலன் (C) ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரி (D) இஞ்சி

114. சோளம், கரும்பில் காணப்படும் தாங்கு வேர்கள்

(A) தூண் வேர்கள் (B) முண்டு வேர்கள் (C) ஒட்டுண்ணி வேர்கள் (D) தொற்று வேர்கள்

115. பாக்கிரியாவின் செல்சுவருக்குள் உள்ள உயிருள்ள பொருள்

(A) புரோட்டோபிளாசம் (B) எண்டோபிளாசவலை (C) வாக்கியோல் (D) அனைத்தும்

116. சிறுகுடலில் காணப்படுவதும், சிறுகுடலில் செரிக்கப்பட்ட உணவினை உறிஞ்சவும் பயன்படும் எபிதீலியத்திசு.

(A) தட்டை எபிதீலியம் (B) தூண் எபிதீலியம் (C) கனசதுரம் (D) குறுஇழை எபிதீலியம்

117. சுரத்தல் மற்றும் சிறுநீரகக் குழாய்களின் மறு உறிஞ்சுதல் மூலம் நீரை உறிஞ்சவும் பயன்படும் எபிதீலியஸ் திசு.

(A) கனச்சதுர எபிதீலியம் (B) உணர்வு எபிதீலியம்

(C) தட்டை எபிதீலியம் (D) அனைத்தும்

118. நாசிக்குழலின் உட்சுவரில் உள்ள நகரும் எபிதீலியஸ் செல்களின் பெயர்

(A) உணர்வு எபிதீலியம் (B) கனசதுர எபிதீலியம் (C) குறுஇழை எபிதீலியம் (D) தட்டை எபிதீலியம்

119. கடத்தும் திரவத்திசுவிற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டு.

(A) இரத்தம் (B) எலும்பு (C) தசை (D) நரம்பு

120. மிதக்கும் விலா எலும்புகள்.

(A) முதல் 7 இணை (B) 8,9,10 (C) 11 மற்றும் 12 இணை (D) அனைத்தும்

PAPER-I-Part-E- சமூக அறிவியல்

121. அரசின் ஆண்டு நிதி நிலை அறிக்கை என்பது.

(A) ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் (B) வரவு செலவு திட்டம் (C) பருவ அறிக்கை (D) திட்டமிடல்

122. மாநிலங்களில் உண்மையான அதிகார மையமாகத் திகழ்வது.

(A) சட்டமன்றம் (B) சட்டமேலவை (C) சட்டப்பேரவை (D) அமைச்சரவை

123. மாநில சட்ட மேலவை ஒரு ----- அவை.

(A) நியமன அவை (B) மக்கள் அவை (C) நிரந்தர அவை (D) தற்காலிக அவை

124. சட்ட மேலவை தமிழ்நாட்டில் ஒழிக்கப்பட்டது / நீக்கப்பட்டது.

(A) நவம்பர் 1, 1976 (B) நவம்பர் 1, 1982 (C) நவம்பர் 1, 1986 (D) நவம்பர் 1, 1996

125. சட்ட மேலவையின் தலைவர் / நடத்துபவர்.

(A) சபாநாயகர் (B) கவுன்சிலர் (C) சேர்பர்சன் (D) ஆளுநர்

126. சுதந்திர உரிமைப்பற்றி கூறும் அரசியலமைப்பு பிரிவு.

(A) பிரிவு 14 - 18 (B) பிரிவு 19- 22 (C) பிரிவு 23 - 24 (D) பிரிவு 25- 28

127. அரசியலமைப்பிற்கு உட்பட்டு தீர்வு காணும் உரிமை என்பது.

(A) பிரிவு 30 (B) பிரிவு 31 (C) பிரிவு 32 (D) பிரிவு 28

128. வைக்கம் போராட்டம் நடைபெற்ற ஆண்டு.

(A) 1922 (B) 1926 (C) 1924 (D) 1928

129. சேரமான் தேவி குருகுலம் நடத்தி வந்தவர்.

(A) ஈ.வே.ரா. (B) இராமலிங்க அடிகளார் (C) ஜோதிப்பாபுலே (D) வா.வே.சு. ஐயர்

130. பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா. தொடங்கிய தமிழ் இதழ்.

டெட் தாள்-1-ல் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியருக்கு மாதிரி வினாதாள் -1- மெட்டிரியல் -9600736379

(A) குடியரசு (B) புரட்சி (C) விடுதலை (D) அனைத்தும்

131. பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா. வெளியிட்ட ஆங்கில இதழ்.

(A) குடியரசு (B) விடுதலை (C) நியூ இந்தியா (D) ரிவோல்ட்

132. "சாதி" கொடுமையின் ஆணி வேர் எனக் கூறியவர்.

(A) காமராசர் (B) காந்தியடிகள் (C) இராமலிங்க அடிகளார் (D) பெரியார் ஈ.வே.ரா.

133. அடிமைத்தனம் மற்றும் இனவெறியை விட மோசமானது.

(A) வகுப்பு வாதம் (B) தீண்டாமை (C) தீவிரவாதம் (D) பழமை வாதம்

134. அரிஜனங்கள் இந்து கோயில்களுக்குள் நுழைய கோவில் நுழைவு சட்டங்களை கொண்டு வந்தவர்.

(A) பெரியார் (B) காமராசர் (C) இராஜாஜி (D) C.N. அண்ணாதுரை

135. தமிழ்நாடு அர்ச்சகர் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

(A) 1938 (B) 1958 (C) 2006 (D) 1988

136. குழந்தை தொழிலுக்கான காரணம்.

(A) ஏழ்மை (B) பசி (C) சுரண்டல் (D) எழுத்தறிவின்மை

137. இந்திய தொழிற்சாலை சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஆண்டு.

(A) 1938 (B) 1928 (C) 1948 (D) 1958

138. உலகிலேயே முதன் முதலாக திருநங்கையருக்கென திருமண மின்வலை துவங்கப்பட்ட இடம்.

(A) சென்னை (B) மும்பை (C) கல்கத்தா (D) டெல்லி

139. பஞ்சமார் நில சட்டத்தின்படி நிலங்கள் யாருக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது.

(A) பிராமணர் (B) அர்ச்சகர் (C) திருநங்கையர் (D) ஆதிதிராவிடர்

140. பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தால் இந்தியாவில் அரசு நிதியுதவித் திட்டம் கிராமங்களில்

அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலம்.

(A) 16ம் நூற்றாண்டு (B) 18 ம் நூற்றாண்டு (C) 19ம் நூற்றாண்டு (D) 20 ம் நூற்றாண்டு

141. வங்காளத்தை ஆளும் உரிமையை ஆங்கிலேயர் யாரிடமிருந்து பெற்றனர்.

(A) இரண்டாம் பரூக்கியர் (B) இரண்டாம் பகதூர்ஷா

(C) இரண்டாம் ஷா ஆலம் (D) ஜஹாங்கீர்

142. இந்தியாவை ஆங்கிலேயரின் நேரடி ஆட்சியின் கீழ் கொண்டு வந்தவர்.

(A) இராபர்ட் கிளைவ் (B) முதலாம் எலிசபெத்

(C) விக்டோரியா மகாராணி (D) கர்சன் பிரபு

143. சீனா யாரை சிகப்பு காட்டுமிராண்டிகள் என அழைத்தது.

(A) ஆங்கிலேயர் (B) அமெரிக்கர் (C) சீனர்கள் **(D) ஐரோப்பியர்கள்**

144. ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் அபினியை விற்று இலாபம் ஈட்டிய இடம்.

(A) இந்தியா (B) இந்தோனேஷியா **(C) சீனா** (D) இந்தோ - சீனா

145. விண்கற்கள் சந்திரனில் மோதுவதால் ஏற்படுவது.

(A) ஆகாய கங்கை (B) எரி நட்சத்திரம் (C) வால் நட்சத்திரம் **(D) கிண்ணக் குழிகள்**

146. லீப் ஆண்டில் பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் உள்ள நாட்கள்.

(A) 29 நாட்கள் (B) 28 நாட்கள் (C) 26 நாட்கள் (D) 27 நாட்கள்

147. நைல் நதியின் நீளம்.

(A) 6695 KM (B) 6586 KM (C) 8848 KM (D) 6665 KM

148. தொழில் தொகுப்பிற்கு ஒரு சிறந்த உதாரணமாகும்.

(A) டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ் (C) பில்லிங்

(B) கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழில் (D) ஏதுமில்லை

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149.மாவட்டம், குறைந்த எண்ணிக்கையிலான வெளிகுடியேற்ற எண்ணிக்கையை பதிவு செய்கிறது.

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150. பொருத்துக:

(அ) சாகர் - 1. வாசுதேவர்

(ஆ) குஷாணர் - 2. புஷ்ய மித்ரன்

(இ) கன்வர் - 3. கனிஷ்கர்

(ஈ) சுங்கர் - 4. ருத்ரதாமன்

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1 (B) 4, 3, 1, 2 (C) 1, 3, 4, 2 (D) 2, 3, 1, 4

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UNIT - I

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 1) The Age of Chaucer
- 2) The Age of Shakespeare
- 3) The Age of Milton
- 4) The Age of Dryden
- 5) The Age of Pope

Choose the correct answer from the options:

1. As per Trevelyan 'In England, we see for the first time the modern mingling with the medieval

(a) Spenser's (b) Chaucer's (c) Milton's (d) Shakes peares

2. Who says, "ready to wend on my pilgrimage/To Canterbury with full devout heart"?

- (a) The Monk **(b) Geoffrey** (c) The Knight (d) The parson

3. The pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales were going to thank St. Thomas for-

(a) helping them when they were sick

(b) providing them wealth and happiness

(c) a routine pilgrimage

(d) praying to absolve an impending danger

4. In which of the following Canterbury Tales does the reference to young Theban Warriors come?

(a) The Knight's Tale

(b) The Squire's Tale

(c) The Miller's Tale

(d) The Friar's Tale

5. The phrase 'Morning Star of Renaissance' refers to-

(a) Langland

(b) Geoffrey Chaucer

(c) Whclif

(d) Diderot

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6. In the Prologue to Canterbury Tales, which character is fond of hunting and riding?

- (a) Squire
(b) The Friar
(c) Yeoman
(d) The Monk

7. The Normans conquered England in the Battle of Hastings in

- (a) 1060
(b) 1068
(c) 1066
(d) 1070

8. In Canterbury Tales ----- appears to be always busy and makes a show of his knowledge-

- (a) Miller
(b) Clerk
(c) Man of law
(d) Priest

9. The author of Le Morte D'Arthur is-

- (a) John Lyly
(b) Thomas Malory
(c) Edward Gibbon
(d) William Godwin

10. The man who brought printing to England is-

- (a) William Caxton**
(b) John Gower

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(c) Robert Fabyan

(d) C. Morton

11. Which of the following tales is in prose?

(a) **The Parson's tale** (b) The Wife of Bath's Tale

(b) The Cook's Tale (d) The Squire's

12. Who tells the Tale of melibeus in Canterbury tales ?

(a) The Wife of bath (b) **Chaucer** (c) The Nun (d) the Host

13. Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde is written in

(a) Heroic couplet (b) Quatrain (c) Ottava Rima (d) **rime royal**

14. The first poem in English to use heroic couplet is

(a) **The Legend of Good women** (b) The house of fame

(c) The parliament of fowls (d) The book of the duchess

15. Who among The following said about Chaucer's prologue to the Canterbury tales

that "here indeed is God's plenty"?

(a) Ben Johnson (b) **Dryden** (c) pope (d) Johnson

16. The author of piers the Plowman is

(a) Chaucer (b) Gower (c) **Langland** (d) Lydgate

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17. Which of the following poems did Chaucer dedicate to Gower?

(a) The House of Fame (b) the legend of Good Women

(c) The Canterbury Tales (d) **Troilus and Criseyde**

18. Gower wrote in English which of the following poems?

(a) speculum Meditantis (b) **confessio Amantis**

(c) Vox Clamantis (d) King Bruce

19. Which of the following poems of Gower is in French?

(a) **Speculum** (b) confessio amantis (c) Vox Clamantis (d) King Bruce

20. Which of the following poems of Gower is in Latin?

(a) Speculum Meditantis (b) confessio amantis (c) **Vox Clamantis** (d) King Bruce

21. Who among the following is called the father of English prose?

(a) Bacon (b) More (c) Wyatt (d) **Wycliffe**

22. Who among the following is called the morning star of the Reformation?

(a) Luther (b) **Wycliffe** (c) Calvin (d) bacon

23. To whom is generally attributed the first English translation of the Bible?

(a) **Wycliffe** (b) Wyatt (c) King james (d) Milton

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24. Morte d' Arthur was published in

(a) 1375 (b) **1485** (c) 1440 (d) 1505

25. Who is the author of Morte d' Arthur?

(a) Chaucer (b) Caxton (c) More (d) **Malory**

26. Dream allegory was a popular poetic form during the

(a) Renaissance (b) **Medieval period** (c) Ancient period (d) Puritan age

27. Among the Scottish Chaucerians the poet-king was

(a) James II (b) Richard II (c) Henry IV (d) **James I**

28. Who among the Chaucerians wrote a sequel to Troilus and Criseyde?

(a) Lindsay (b) Dunbar (c) **Henryson** (d) Douglas

29. The Golden Targe was written by

(a) Henryson (b) Douglas (c) Lindsay (d) **Dunbar**

30. "Why Come Ye Not to Court" is a satire on

(a) **Wolsey** (b) Cromwell (c) More (d) Sidney

31. Which of the following poems of Skelton is not a satire?

(a) "Speke Parrot" (b) "Collyn Clout"

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(c) "**Garlande of Laurell**" (d) "Why come ye not to court?"

32. "Skeltonics" is a form of

(a) Stanza (b) **Metre** (c) comparison (d) conceit

33. Who among the following is the author of the falls of princes?

(a) Hoccleve (b) Hawes (c) Skelton (d) **Lydgate**

34. Alexander Barclay is Known for

(a) **Ship of fools** (b) the Falls of Princes

(b) Palace of Pleasure (d) The Book of Faith

35. Who brought the printing press to England?

(a) Malory (b) **Caxton** (c) Barclay (d) Erasmus

36. The first printing press in England was introduced in

(a) 1340 (b) 1505 (c) 1422 (d) **1476**

37. Sir Thomas more wrote his Utopia (1516) in

(a) French (b) German (c) **Latin** (d) English

38. Utopia's English translation came out in

(a) **1551** (b) 1515 (c) 1505 (d) 1535

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39. Who wrote in prose The Histories of Richard III?

(a) Shakespeare (b) **More**(c) Marlowe (d) Spenser

40. Everyman is a well-known medieval drama by

(a) Chaucer (b) Dunbar (c) Gower (d) **Unknown author**

41. Gorboduc, the first English tragedy , is dated

(a) 1476 (b) 1505 (c) **1562**(d) 1550

42. The first English comedy, Ralsh Roister Doister (1551), was written by

(a) **Nicholas Udall**(b) Shakespeare (c) Sackville (d) Sackville and Norton

43. Gosson's schoole of abuse (1579) provoked

(a) Shakespeare's sonnets (b) **sidney's Apologie for poetrie**

(c) Dryden's An Essay of Dramatic Poesie (d) Sheridan's the school for scandal

44. The Shepherds Calendar was written by

(a) Chaucer (b) Gower (c) **Spenser**(d) Shakespeare

45. Spenser's satirical poem is

(a) The Faerie Queene (b) Epithalamion

(c) Prothalamion (d) **Mother Hubberd's**

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46. Spenser's celebration of his own marriage is the subject of

- (a) Four Hymns **(b) Epithalamion**
(c) Prothalamion (d) The Shepherds calendar

47. The Faerie Queene is

- (a) **An allegorical poem** (b) A poetic drama
(c) A fairy tale (d) A dream-allegory

48. Who is the over-all hero of The Faerie queene?

- (a) The red cross Knight (b) Sir Guyon **(c) Prince Arthur** (d) artegal

49. The "Spenserian stanza" consists of

- (a) Seven lines **(b) Nine lines** (c) Eight lines (d) six lines

50. Duessa is a character in

- (a) Chaucer (b) Shakespeare (c) Marlowe **(d) spenser**

51. The Tottel's Miscellany was published in

- (a) **1557** (b) 1541 (c) 1575 (d) 1514

52. Wyatt introduced in the Petrarchan sonnet

- (a) Metaphysical conceit (b) terza rima **(c) couplet ending** (d) love theme

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53. The credit for introducing "poulter's Measure" in English poetry goes to

(a) Wyatt (b) Spenser (c) Chaucer **(d) Surrey**

54. Who introduced "blank verse" in English poetry?

(a) Marlowe **(b) Surrey** (c) Shakespeare (d) Wyatt

55. Myrroure for Magistrates (1563) is the work of

(a) **Thomas Sackville** (b) David Lindsay (c) Thomas Shadwell (d) Robert Henryson

56. The term "poulter's Measure" was coined by

(a) Shakespeare (b) Surrey **(c) Gascoigne** (d) Sidney

57. Sidney's Arcadia is similar to

(a) Spenser's Epithalamion (b) Shakespeare's Cymbeline

(c) More's Utopia (d) Drayton's Poly-Olbion

58. Astrophel and Stella is

(a) A tragedy by Shakespeare (b) An epic by Spenser

(c) A Tragedy by Marlowe **(d) A sonnet-sequence by Sidney**

59. Thomas Campion was a contemporary of

(a) Chaucer **(b) Shakespeare** (c) Dryden (d) Wordsworth

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60. Which of the following works of Daniel is a romance

- (a) **The Complaynt of Rosamond** (b) Delia
(c) the Queenes Wake (d) Hymn's Triumph

61. Which of the following Elizabethan anthologies of poetry contains poems on the death of Sidney?

- (a) Tottel's miscellany (1557). **(b) The Phoenix Nest (1593)**
(c) The Passionate Pilgrim (1599) (d) England's Helicon (1600)

62. The first book printed in English was

- (a) The Canterbury Tales **(b) History of troy** (c) the troy book (d) History of the world

63. Thomas Kyd's the Spanish Tragedy Came out in

- (a) 1569 (b) 1579 **(c) 1589** (d) 1599

64. Which of the following plays of George peele is a satire on the popular drama of the day?

- (a) **The old wives' tale** (b) the araygnement of paris
(c) king Edward the first (d) Fair bethsabe

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65. Which of the following plays of Robert Greene is an imitation of Marlowe's Tamburlaine?

(a) Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay (b) Menaphon

(c) the Triumph of time **(d) Alphonsus, king of Aragon**

66. Shakespeare borrowed the plot of Greene's pandosto or the Triumph of Trine (1588) for which of his following plays ?

(a) As You like It **(b) The Winter's tale** (c) the tempest (d) Love's Labour' lost

67. Shakespeare borrowed the plot of Thomas lodge's Rosalynde for which of his following plays?

(a) **As You Like It** (b) The Taming of the shrew

(b) (c) The Two Gentlemen of Verona (d) The Tempest

68. Shakespeare was born in the year 1564 who else among his contemporaries was born the same year?

(a) Sidney (b) spenser **(c) Marlowe** (d) Donne

69. Which of the following plays of Marlowe is based on a German legend?

(a) Tamburlaine (b) the jew of Malta (c) Edward II **(d) Doctor Faustus**

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70. Which of the following plays of Marlowe is unfinished?

(a) **The Massacre at paris**(b) Edward II

(c) the jew of Malta (d) the Tragedy of Dido, queen of Carthage

71. The "marlowian hero" is known for his hunger for

(a) gold (b) **Power**(c) Knowledge (d) peace

72. Who wrote the following? "was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?"

(a) Shakespeare (b) Ben Johnson (c) **Marlowe**(d) Webster

73. Which of the following poems is not by Shakespeare?

(a) Venus and Adonis (b) the rape of Lucrece

(c) The Passionate Pilgrim (d) **Hero and Leander**

74. Shakespeare addressed his sonnets to a male named

(a) **Mr. W.H**(b) Marlowe (c) Mr. H.W (d) Dark Gentleman

75. Chaucer wrote in which of the following dialects?

(a) Northern English (b) **East-Midlands**(c) West-Midlands (d) south-Eastern

76. Chaucer was a poet of the

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(a) Thirteenth Century (b) **Fourteenth Century**

(c) Fifteenth Century (d) Twelfth Century

77. Which of the following poems of Chaucer is considered the first novel in English?

(a) The Book of the Duchess (b) The House of Fame

(c) The Parliament of fowls (d) **Troilus and Criseyde**

78. Which of the following poems of Chaucer is unfinished?

(a) Troilus and Criseyde (b) The parliament of fowls

(c) **The Legend of Good women** (d) The House of Fame

79. For the general idea of his the Canterbury Tales Chaucer was indebted to

(a) Petrarch (b) Dante (c) **Boccaccio** (d) Virgil

80. Where do the pilgrims of the Canterbury tales meet in London?

(a) Fleet street (b) **Tabard Inn** (c) Grub Street (d) London Club

81. How many tales are to be told by each pilgrim ?

(a) **Four** (b) One (c) Two (d) Three

82. The pilgrims are going to visit the tomb of

(a) Saint john (b) Thomas Aquinas (c) Saint Mary (d) **Thomas a Becket**

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83. Where is the tomb of the saint situated?

(a) Stratford-upon- Avon (b) Warwickshire (c) Shaftesbury **(d) Canterbury**

84. Who narrates the first tale in Chaucer's Canterbury tales?

(a) The merchant (b) Chaucer himself

(c) The Knight (d) The clerk of Oxford

85. Who tells the last tale in Chaucer's Canterbury tales?

(a) The monk **(b) the parson** (c) The prioress (d) The nun

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86. The Shoemaker's Holiday (1600) by Thomas Dekker is based in

(a) Ancient Rome (b) **Modern London** (c) Ancient Athens (d) Modern Paris

87. The Author of A Mad World, My Masters (1608) was

(a) Thomas Dekker (b) John Ford (c) **Thomas Middleton** (d) John Fletcher

88. Philip Massinger wrote which of the following plays?

(a) **The City Madam** (b) A Chaste Maid in Cheapside

(c) A King and No King (d) The Faithful Shepherdess

89. Who among the following is called the father of classical comedy in England?

(a) Shakespeare (b) Lyly (c) Webster (d) **Ben Jonson**

90. The subtitle of Jonson's Volpone (1605) is

(a) The Vulture (b) **The Fox** (c) The Crow (d) The Tiger

91. The Silent Woman is the subtitle of which of the following plays of Ben Jonson?

(a) The Devil is an Ass (b) The Staple of News

(c) **Epicoene (1609)** (d) The Masque of Beauty

92. The Alchemist (1610) is a

(a) **Play by Ben Jonson** (b) Novel by H.G. Wells

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(c) Poem by Shelley (d) Epic by Ariosto

93. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" figures in

(a) Shakespeare (b) Keats (c) Byron **(d) Jonson**

94. Johnson's Timber or Discoveries (1640) is a

(a) Comic play (b) Tragic drama (c) Philosophic treatise

(d) Collection of notes and reflection

95. Who said that "the moving of laughter" was not essential to comedy whereas "equity, truth, perspicuity, and candour" were?

(a) **Ben Jonson** (b) John Dryden (c) Samuel Johnson (d) Alexander Pope

96. "Discoveries Made Upon Men and Manners" is a sub-title to which of the following works of Johnson?

(a) Sejanus (b) Bartholomew Fair **(c) Timber** (d) Catiline

97. Caesar and Pompey was written by

(a) Shakespeare **(b) Chapman** (c) Marlowe (d) Jonson

98. Thomas Heywood's A Woman Killed With Kindness (1603) is a

(a) Tragedy of blood (b) Comedy of manners

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(c) Musical comedy **(d) Revenge play without revenge**

99. Beaumont and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy (1610) is

a) **Neo-Greek drama** (b) Romantic comedy

(c) Neo-Roman drama (d) Senecan tragedy

100. The Jacobean tragedy is called

(a) **Tragedy of blood** (b) Sober tragedy (c) Love tragedy (d) Historical tragedy

101. The Jacobean villain is essentially

(a) Epicurian **(b) Machiavellian** (c) Heroic (d) Noble

102. The author of The Atheist's Tragedy (1607-11) and The Revenger's Tragedy (1600) is

(a) Marston (b) Marlowe **(c) Tourneure** (d) Messinger

103. Which of the following plays has been variously described as a satirical comedy, a tragic-comedy, as well as a tragedy?

(a) The Changeling (b) Antonio and Mellida

(c) The Revenger's Tragedy **(d) The Malcontent**

104. Flamineo in The White Devil is a

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(a) Noble character (b) **Machiavellian villain**(c) Heroic character (d) Brooding hero

105. In which of the following plays of Webster does Bosola figure ?

(a) **The Duchess of Malfi (1613-14)**(b) The White Devil (1609-12)

(c)The Devil's Law Case (1623) (d) The Malcontent (1604)

106. Who wrote the following? "Cover her face .My eyes dazzle. She died young."

(a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) **Webster**(d) Jonson

107. Which of the following plays of Middleton does Lamb admire most?

(a) The Witch (1609-16) (b) Women Beware Women(1622)

(c)The Spanish Gipsy (1623) (d) **The Changeling (1624)**

108. Which of the following plays of Chapman is based on the tragedies of Marlowe?

(a) Charles, Duke of Byron(1608) (b) **The Blind Beggar Of Alexandria (1596)**

(c)All Fools (1605) (d) Eastward Hoe! (1605)

109. King James's Bible or The Authorized Version is dated

(a) 1601 (b) 1575 (c) **1611**(d) 1633

110. In which of the following essays of Bacon do we have the jesting pilete

(a) **Of Truth**(b) Of Revenge (c) Of Books (d) Of Gardens

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111. Which of the following books of Bacon is incomplete?
- (a) The Advancement of Learning (1605) (b) The History Of Henry VII (1622)
- (c) Apophthegms (1625) **(d) The New Atlantis (1627)**
112. Which of the following Latin books of Bacon is on "the new logic or inductive method of reasoning"?
- (a) De Augmentis Scientiarum (1623) **(b) Novum Organum (1620)**
- (c) Instauratio Magna (1623) (d) Sylva Sylvarum (1627)
113. The third and final edition of Bacon's Essays come out in
- (a) 1597 (b) 1612 **(c) 1625** (d) 1631
114. Who wrote the following: "Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them...."?
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Chapman (c) Burton **(d) Bacon**
115. The short novel, The Unfortunate Traveller or the Life of Jack Wilton (1594), was written by
- (a) **Thomas Nash** (b) Thomas Lodge (c) Robert Greene (d) Robert Peele
116. Milton went blind

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- (a) While writing Paradise Lost (b) **Before he started writing Paradise Lost**
(c) After he had finished Paradise Lost (d) When he was just a child of four
117. Milton's prose tract Areopagitica (1644) is on the subject of
(a) Aeronautics (b) Education (c) **Freedom of Press** (d) Freedom of divorce
118. "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity" was written by
(a) Wordsworth (b) Donne (c) Cowley (d) **Milton**
119. Milton's pastoral elegy Lycidas (1637) mourns the death of
(a) **Edward King** (b) King Edward (c) Edward II (d) Edward VI
120. Comus (1634) of Milton is a
(a) Tragedy (b) Comedy (c) **Masque** (d) Elegy
121. "When I consider how my light is spent" appears in
(a) **Milton** (b) Wordsworth (c) Donne (d) Browning
122. "They also serve who stand and wait" appears in
(a) Shakespeare (b) **Milton** (c) Jonson (d) Chapman
123. Paradise Lost, begun in 1658, and issued in 1667, had how many books?
(a) 14 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) **10**

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124. In Paradise Lost who Advises Adam against "thirsts" for knowledge and "scientific" truth?

- (a) God (b) Satan (c) **Raphael** (d) Michael

125. The "Infernal Debate" in Paradise Lost takes place in

- (a) Book I (b) **Book II** (c) Book IX (d) Book III

126. The revised Paradise Lost, issued in 1674, contains

- (b) **12 Books** (b) 10 Books (c) 14 Books (d) 11 Books

127. Samson Agonistes (1671) by Milton is a

- (a) Masque (b) Elegy (c) Comedy (d) **Tragedy**

128. Milton's Paradise Lost is a

- (a) Romantic epic (b) Classical epic (c) **Christian epic** (d) Medieval epic

129. "Man's First Disobedience and the Fall" is the subject of

- (a) The Pilgrim's Progress (b) **paradise Lost**

- (b) Paradise Regained (d) Divine Comedia

130. Samson in Milton's Samson Agonistes is a prisoner of

- (a) **The Philistines** (b) The Olympians (c) The Titans (d) The Trojans

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131. Comparison of a pair of lovers to a pair of compass is an example of

- (a) Petrarchan conceit (b) Neo-classical simile
(c) Romantic irony **(d) Metaphysical conceit**

132. "For God's sake hold your tongue and let me love" appears in a poem by

- (a) Lord Byron (b) Robert Browning **(c) John Donne** (d) John Keats

133. Who among the following practiced "Baroque Style"?

- (a) Chaucer **(b) Donne** (c) Dryden (d) Coleridge

134. Songs and Sonnets (1633) by Donne came out

- (a) **Posthumously** (b) When Donne's was dying
(c) In Donne's youth (d) In Donne's old age

135. Which of the following came out the same year as Donne's Songs and Sonnets (1633)?

- (a) Men and Women (b) Steps to the Temple **(c) The Temple** (d) Paradise Regained

136. "The Collar," included in The Temple, was written by

- (a) John Donne (b) Richard Crashaw **(c) George Herbert** (d) John Milton

137. Silex Scintillans is a volume of poems written by

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(a) John Gower **(b) Henry Vaughan**(c) Andrew Marvell (d) Robert Burns

138. Who among the following is not a Metaphysical poem?

(a) **John Milton**(b) Andrew Marvell (c) Abraham Cowley (d) Thomas Carew

139. Marvell's reference to Time in "to His Coy Mistress" is an allusion in which of the following?

(a) My Last Duchess (b) The Rape of the Lock

(c) Sailing to Byzantium **(d) The Waste Land**

140. Which of the following poems of Marvell has for its subject Oliver Cromwell?

(a) To His Coy Mistress (b) The Garden **(c) Horation Ode**(d) Definition of Love

141. "The grave's a fine and private place, But none I think do there embrace." These lines appear in a poem by

(a) Shakespeare **(b) Marvell**(c) Donne (d) Herbert

142. Who among the following is not a Cavalier poet?

(a) Richard Lovelace (b) John Suckling (c) Robert Herrick **(d) John Donne**

143. Robert Herrick authored which of the following?

(a) **Hesperides** (b) Lucasta (c) Songs and Sonnets (d) Pindareque Odes

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144. 'Tis Pity she is a Whore (1633) by John Ford is a
- (a) Gothic novel (b) Romantic comedy **(c) Grim tragedy** (d) Classical epic
145. Religio Medici (1642) was written by
- (a) Robert Browning **(b) Thomas Browne** (c) Richard Burton (d) John Bunyan
146. Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan (1651) is a treatise on
- (a) Aesthetics (b) Religion (c) Philosophy **(d) Politics**
147. Which of the following has been the most popular of Jeremy Taylor's work's?
- (a) **The Liberty of Propheying (1647)** (b) Holy Living (1650)
- (c) Holy Dying (1651) (d) Sermons
148. Who wrote Good Thought in Bad Times (1645)?
- (a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Jeremy Taylor **(c) Thomas Fuller** (d) Thomas Browne
149. John Denham's Cooper's Hill (1642) is a descriptive or landscape poem. Which of the following is the same type?
- (a) Rape of Lucrece by Shakespeare **(b) Windsor Forest by Pope**
- (c) Vanity of Human Wishes by Johnson (d) Gerontion by Eliot
150. Izaak Walton's The Complete Angler (1653) is about

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(a) Archery (b) Hunting (c) Bullfighting **(d) Fishing**

151. Who among the following belongs to the "Correct School" of poetry?

(a) Donne (b) Milton **(c) Dryden** (d) Cowley

152. About whom did Dr. Johnson say that he did to English literature what Augustus did to Rome, which he "found of brick and left of marble

(a) **Dryden** (b) Pope (c) Milton (d) Shakespeare

153. In Which of the following poems of Dryden is there a reference to the Great Fire Of London?

(a) MacFlacknoe (b) Absalom and Achitophel **(c) Annus Mirabilis** (d) The Medal

154. Absalom and Achitophel uses for allegorical purposes

(a) **A Bible story** (b) A Classical Myth (c) An Oriental tale (d) A medieval fable

155. The Hind and the Panther by Dryden is

(a) A prose fiction **(b) An allegorical poem**

(c) A medieval tale (d) A pastoral romance

156. Flecknoe of Dryden's MacFlacknoe is the "father" of

(a) Shakespeare (b) Absalom (c) Achitophel **(d) Shadwell**

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157. "Great wits are sure to madness near allied," appears in which of the following poems?

- (a) MacFlecknoe (b) The Dunciad
(c) Abasalom and Acbitophel (d) The Rape of the Lock

158. Dryden's "songs for St. Cecilia's Day" and "Alexander's Feast" are

- (a) Dramatic poems **(b) Lyrical Poems**
 (c) Dramatic monologues (d) Narrative poems

159. Which of the following plays of Dryden is in two parts?

- (a) **The Conquest of Granada** (b) Aureng-Zebe
 (c) The Indian Emperor (d) The Rival Ladies

160. Dryden's All for Love or The World Well Lost (1678) is an adaptation of Which of the following?

- (a) All's Well That Ends Well (b) Love's Labour's Lost
 (c) Romeo and Juliet **(d) Antony and Cleopatra**

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UNIT-2

BRITISH LITERATURE -I

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1. Which is an uncivilized act?

- a) Friends b) Enemy c) Relation d) **Revenge**

2. Who is worse than a person who does wrong?

- a) The man who takes relationship c) **The man who takes revenge**

- b) The man who takes action d) The man who takes friendship

3. Which type of revenge is tolerable?

- a) If there is no remedy by rule c) **If there is no remedy by law**

- b) If there is no remedy by advice d) If there is no remedy by ethics

4. Which is the better form of punishment?

- a) Ignoring wrong**

- c) Done nothing wrong

- b) People just keep

- d) Ignoring someone

5. Which is the better form of punishment?

- a) Never

- c) Pardon**

- b) Before

- d) Power

6. Why does the avenger reveal his identity?

- a) Continuously declare we are sick

- b) To make the enemy realize and repent**

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c) Jesus washes away your sins

d) Distraction is never more powerful

7. Which revenge results in happiness and prosperity?

a) Public revenge

c) Political revenge

b) Private revenge

d) Social revenge

8. What is the end of private revenge?

a) It creates unhappiness

b) It creates bonding

c) It creates happiness

d) It creates holy

9. This essay was published in _____

a) London Magazine, January 1822

c) London Magazine, march 1822

b) London Magazine, January 1825

d) London Magazine, may 1822

10. John Lamb died in _____

a) October 1822

c) October 1812

b) October 1825

d) October 1821

11. Charles Lamb was fond of _____

a) Mary Lamb

c) Newton

b) Welshman

d) Thomas Tame

12. Mary Lamb had an attack of _____

a) The clerk

c) Homicidal Mania

b) Welshman

d) Thomas Tame

13. Charles Lamb loved the girl _____

a) The clerk

c) Newton

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b) Welshman

d) Ann Simmons

14. Ann is referred in his essays as _____

a) The clerk

c) Newton

b) **Alice Winterton**

d) Thomas Tame

15. Ann married the Pawn broker _____

a) The clerk

c) Newton

b) **Bartrum**

d) Thomas Tame

16. Who is the grandmother of Lamb?

a) The clerk

c) Newton

b) **Mrs. Field**

d) Thomas Tame

17. Who are the dream children of Lamb?

a) The clerk

c) John & Alice

b) Welshman

d) Thomas Tame

18. Which ballad is referred in this essay?

a) The clerk

c) Newton

b) Welshman

d) Babes in the wood

19. Who was handsome and brave?

a) The clerk

c) Newton

b) Welshman**d) John**

20. Who carried Lamb when he hurts his leg?

a) The clerk

c) John

b) Welshman

d) Newton

21. John became _____ later.

a) **Lamb**

c) Newton

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- b) Welshman d) Babes in the wood
22. Which is the most celebrated essay by Lamb?
- a) **Dream children** c) Newton
- b) Welshman d) Babes in the wood
23. Dream Children is called a _____
- a) The clerk c) Newton
- b) Welshman d) Prose poem**
24. This essay is an appeal to _____
- a) The clerk c) Newton
- b) primary feelings of mankind d) Babes in the wood**
25. Lamb sacrificed his love for _____
- a) The clerk c) Newton
- b) Welshman **d) Sister**
26. Sir Roger was much interested in Andromache because.....
- a) He pitied her **b) he once loved a widow** c) Wants to help her d) None
27. Who is the author of the essay 'Sir Roger at the Theatre'?
- a) Steele **b) Addison** c) Huxley d) Swift
28. Sir Roger said that if..... Would accompany them to the theatre, he would not be afraid of the Mohocks
- a) John b) **Captain Sentry** c) Butler d) Servants
29. On the entering of Pyrrhus Sir Roger told the author that.....had a better way of walking
- a) King of Italy b) King of England c) **King of France** d) King of Germany
30. The author looked upon Sir Roger's remarks as a piece of natural.....

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a) dramatics b) **criticism** c) delight d) comment

31. Sir Rogar's coachman.....told him that the coach was ready for he has mended the four wheels

a) Paul b) David c) **John** d) Sam

32. Sir Roger had read the life of Hector when he was a school boy at the end of the.....

a) Text book b) **Dictionary** c) Classical book d) Diary

33. _____ was engaged to Orestes before the Trojan war

a) Helen b) **Hermione** c) Andromache d) Pylades

34. Who was the king of Troy?

a) Pyrrhus b) Pylades c) **Priam** d) Achilles

35. The new tragedy that Sir Roger wished to see was

a) **The Distressed Mother** b) The Poor Widow

c) The Distressed Father (d) The Orphan Son

36. Hector's widow was.....

a) Hermione b) Orestes c) **Andromache** d) Helen

37. Sir Roger was afraid that the..... Would attack them if they arrived late

a) Kohocks b) Nohocks c) Lohocks d) **Mohocks**

38. Sir Roger was a good

a) game hunter b) painter c) **fox hunter** d) singer

39. Who proposed to Hector's widow?

a) **Pyrrhus** b) Pylades c) Achilles d) Orestes

40. Sir Roger had special concern for.....

a) Hermione b) **Andromache** c) Hellen d) All the alone

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101. Which is the masterpiece of the minor poems of Spenser?

- a) Epithalamion
b) Cynthia
c) Nixon
d) Natalia

102. What is the controlling simile in the poem?

- a) summers day
b) eternal summer
c) clouds
d) flowers.

103. The fair youth's beauty surpasses the beauty of

- a) nature
b) Summer
c) Autumn
d) winter

104. The poet compares his beloved to a-

- a) wintry day
b) summer's day
c) sunny day.
d) spring day

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105. "Thou art more lovely and more temperate." The word 'thou' refers to –

- a) the poet's ladylove
- b) the poet's friend**
- c) the poet's mother
- d) the poet himself

106. The word 'temperate' means

- a) temporary
- b) warm
- c) friendly
- d) moderate.**

107. The winds that blow in summer in Shakespeare's Sonnet No. 18 are

- a) warm
- b) balmy
- c) rough**
- d) slow.

108. Buds of May are –

- a) darling**
- b) tender
- c) beautiful
- d) green.

109. What kind of complexion does the sun have?

- a) golden**
- b) yellow
- c) blue
- d) red.

110. Rough winds in Summer days destroy

- a) flowers
- b) buds**
- c) trees
- d) fruits.

111. The "darling buds" are shaken by rough winds in –

- a) March
- b) April
- c) May**
- d) June.

112. Shakespeare's young friend is more lovely and temperate than the

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- a) buds of May
 b) eye of heaven
 c) rough winds
d) Summer's day.

113.The expression 'summers lease' is suggestive of –

- a) the brevity of the summer**
 b) the eternal presence of summer
 c) the sporadic presence of summer
 d) the silence of summer.

114.The poet states that summer –

- a) is not eternal**
 b) is hot and humid
 c) is eternal
 d) is constant.

115."Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines.:" – The reference here is to –

- a) the Mars
b) the Sun
 c) the Moon
 d) Jupiter.

116.Whose "gold Complexion" becomes dimmed sometime? –

- a) the friend's
b) the sun's
 c) nature's
 d) the poet's

117.How is the gold-complexion of the sun dimmed?

- a) by a canopy
b) by the clouds
 c) by the trees
 d) by the shade.

118.The poet states that fair –

- a) is subject to change**
 b) is the opposite of unfair
 c)can only diminish marginally
 d) is never subject to change.

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154. With whom does David live while he works at the wine factory?

- a) **Mr. Micawber**
- b) Miss Betsey
- c) Steerforth
- d) Mr. Wickfield

155. Where does David first meet Traddles?

- a) At Miss Murdstone's
- b) At Blunderstone
- c) At Yarmouth
- d) **At Salem House**

156. Who is David's primary good influence?

- a) Dora
- b) **Agnes**
- c) Miss Betsey
- d) Peggotty

157. Who is David's primary bad influence?

- a) Traddles
- b) Uriah
- c) **Steerforth**
- d) Doctor Strong

158. Whom does Uriah try to poison against his wife?

- a) Mr. Wickfield
- b) **Doctor Strong**
- c) Jack Maldon
- d) Mr. Creakle

159. In whose house does David slap Uriah?

- a) Mr. Micawber's
- b) Miss Betsey's
- c) Mr. Wickfield's
- d) **Doctor Strong's**

160. How does David end up at Miss Betsey's?

- a) He runs away from home
- b) He runs away from Salem House
- c) **He runs away from the wine factory**
- d) He runs away from Mr. Micawber's

161. How does Steerforth meet Little Em'ly?

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- a) Ham introduces them
- b) He sees her on the beach
- c) Mr. Peggotty introduces them
- d) **David introduces them**

162. Which of the following characters is a dwarf?

- a) **Miss Mowcher**
- b) Mr. Barkis
- c) Peggotty
- d) Little Em'ly

163. Why is David sent to Salem House?

- a) To fetch some milk and eggs
- b) To see his grandmother
- c) **Because he bites Mr. Murdstone**
- d) Because his mother dies

164. Why is Mr. Dick unable to finish the Memorial?

- a) He runs out of ink
- b) **He can't stop writing about King Charles I**
- c) He can't stop playing with his kite
- d) It makes him too sad

165. Who is Ham?

- a) Clara Peggotty's nephew
- b) Mr. Peggotty's nephew
- c) Little Em'ly's future husband
- d) **All of the above**

166. Which of the following is not a reason that Traddles waits to marry Sophy?

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- a) **She is in love with someone else**
- b) She is the fourth of ten daughters
- c) He is poor
- d) Her mother is ill

167. Who is Miss Betsey Trotwood?

- a) **David's aunt**
- b) Peggotty's sister
- c) Clara's sister
- d) Agnes's mother

168. Who declares to David his intention to marry Agnes?

- a) Traddles
- b) Steerforth
- c) **Uriah**
- d) Jack Maldon

169. Who is Jack Maldon?

- a) Annie's brother
- b) Miss Betsey's sister
- c) Uriah's father
- d) **Annie's cousin**

170. Which facial feature does Uriah lack?

- a) Lips
- b) Eyebrows
- c) Nose
- d) **Eyelashes**

171. Which of the following does Uriah most resemble?

- a) A giraffe
- b) An elephant
- c) A dog
- d) **A snake**

172. Why does Miss Betsey keep running out of her house?

1. Because Mr. Dick hides in the bushes
2. **Because there are donkeys on her lawn**
3. Because she is losing her mind
4. Because David makes her angry

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173. Who appears to lose all of Miss Betsey's money?

- a) **Mr. Wickfield**
- b) Uriah Heep
- c) Doctor Strong
- d) Mr. Dick

174. Who flies a kite with David?

- a) Uriah
- b) Doctor Strong
- c) **Mr. Dick**
- d) Mr. Wickfield

175. Who brings the Strongs back together?

- a) Uriah
- b) Steerforth
- c) **Mr. Dick**
- d) Mr. Wickfield

176. As a young child, Charles Dickens worked at a ____.

- a) **Warehouse**
- b) Textile factory
- c) Butcher shop
- d) Newspaper

177. Which of the following best describes how Dickens was viewed within England?

- a) Embarrassment
- b) Outlaw
- c) **Literary celebrity**
- d) Largely unknown

178. From where did Dickens draw inspiration for the characters in David Copperfield?

- a) Other novels
- b) **His own life**
- c) Local newspapers
- d) His dreams

179. Relative to his other books, how did Dickens view David Copperfield?

- a) Overly fantastical
- b) His worst writing
- c) A missed opportunity
- d) **Best depiction of childhood**

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180. Which of the following describes the historical setting of David Copperfield?

- a) **Early Victorian England**
- b) Middle Ages
- c) Beginning of Industrial Revolution
- d) Modern-day London

181. Who tells the story of David Copperfield?

- a) An omniscient narrator
- b) David's nurse
- c) **David himself**
- d) David's father

182. How is David treated by the Murdstones?

- a) **Cruelly**
- b) Lovingly
- c) Indifferently
- d) As a son

183. Which career does Miss Betsey recommend for David?

- a) Doctor
- b) **Lawyer**
- c) Builder
- d) Businessman

184. Who commits fraud against Mr. Wickfield?

- a) Doctor Strong
- b) **Uriah Heep**
- c) Miss Betsey
- d) Mr. Spenlow

185. At the end of the novel, to whom is David married?

- a) Dora
- b) Miss Betsey
- c) Peggotty
- d) **Agnes**

186. Which of the following best describes Uriah Heep?

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- a) Loyal friend
b) Foolish brute
c) **Conniving villain**
d) Mental patient

187. How does David view James Steerforth?

- a) As abusive and violent
b) As two-faced and conniving
c) As indifferent and cold
d) **As generous and wise**

188. Why does Little Em'ly run away?

- a) To avoid danger
b) **To become a lady**
c) For money and fame
d) She hates her family

189. Which of the following phrases best describes the relationship between Doctor Strong and Annie Strong?

- a) **Deeply loving**
b) New and uncertain
c) Fake and loveless
d) Unstable and deceitful

190. How does Agnes behave during David's other romances?

- a) She sabotages them
b) She complains to David
c) She exhibits jealous rage
d) **She suffers patiently**

191. Which of the following best describes the development of David's character through the novel?

- a) He loses his mind
b) **He matures greatly**
c) He becomes cruel
d) He becomes his father

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192. By the end of the novel, what does David value most about Agnes?

- a) Her physical self
- b) Her money
- c) Her humor
- d) **Her tranquility**

193. What force drives Uriah Heep's actions throughout the novel?

- a) Fear of God
- b) Love of money
- c) **Need for control**
- d) Lust for Dora

194. Which of the following best describes Uriah's upbringing?

- a) Similar to David's
- b) Difficult
- c) Impoverished
- d) **All of the above**

195. Steerforth helps the reader understand which aspect of David's personality?

- a) **His youthful innocence**
- b) His overwhelming ignorance
- c) His need for attention
- d) His violent temper

196. How does Dickens view the role of wealth and class within society?

- a) As source of evil
- b) As measure of value
- c) **As unfair and arbitrary**
- d) As an indicator of morals

197. Which of the following does the sea represent within the novel?

- a) New beginnings
- b) **Death and danger**
- c) Cycles of life
- d) Monotonous nature of life

198. How does Dickens think a child should be raised by a motherly figure?

- a) **Loved but not worshipped**
- b) Protected from the world
- c) Ignored and beaten
- d) Allowed to do anything

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199. According to the novel, how can the weak overcome the powerful?

- a) Banding together
b) Guerilla warfare
c) **Allying with powerful people**
d) They can't

200. Which of the following best describes Dickens's purpose in presenting the accents of the characters?

- a) To diversify writing style
b) To add local flavor
c) To create comedic effect
d) **To indicate social class**

201. What is the name of David's house?

- a) Salem house.
b) Yarmouth boathouse.
c) **Blunderstone rookery.**
d) Limestone aviary.

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202. What does the sign that David is forced to wear during his stay at boarding school say?

- a) **"Take care of him. He bites."**
b) "beware, i bite."

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4. Mr. Spewlow's assistant

PARADISE LOST, BOOK-IX

1. Paradise Lost is the meeting point of _____

(Renaissance of Reformation)

2. Milton was a pioneer in _____

(Renaissance Humanist)

3. Pre-destination means a belief in _____

(Fate)

4. Pre-destination was an influence in _____

(Calvinism)

5. Epic- poetry is divided into _____ sections.

(2) (1. Authentic 2. Literal)

6. Authentic epic is _____

(Oral)

7. Literary epic is _____

(Written)

8. Authentic epic is otherwise called as _____

(Primary Epic)

9. Literary epic is otherwise called as _____

(Secondary Epic)

10. What is the missionary of epic?

(Gods and Goddess)

11. In an authentic epic, which is given first place?

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(Heroism)

12. Which is given second place?

(Love)

13. In an epic, the theme is stressed in _____

(Opening lines)

14. The opening lines are followed by _____

(Invocation)

15. The epic similes are known as _____

(Homeric similes)

16. What is the theme of the Paradise Lost?

(Man's first disobedience)

17. What is the subsidiary theme of Paradise Lost?

(Justification of God's ways to man)

18. Book-IX deals with _____

(The Fall of the man)

19. Book-IX opens after _____

(Sunset)

20. After the sunset the star of _____ shines.

(Hesperus)

21. What is the other name for Hesperus?

(Venus)

22. Who has already threatened the Saturn?

(Gabriel)

23. Who is Uriel?

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(Regent of the Sun)

24. What did Uriel do?

(Fore-warned the Angels)

25. Saturn moves in the space for _____ nights.

(7)

26. Saturn circles the equatorial line _____ times.

(3)

27. Saturn moves from pole to pole _____ times.

(4)

28. Saturn enters into the Paradise on _____ day.

(8th)

29. Which is the river in the Paradise?

(Tigris)

30. The river is springing up in the fountain of _____

(Tree of Life)

31. Saturn sinks with the river and rises as _____

(Mist)

32. What is Pantus?

(Black sea)

33. What is Maeotis?

(sea of Azof)

34. Which is the Siberian River?

(Obe)

35. Why does the Saturn roam the orb?

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(To find a creature)

36.What is the creature found by Saturn?

(Serpent)

37.Why the Saturn has selected the Serpent?

(Serpent is the circulest of all the beast)

38.What is the fit vessel for Saturn?

(Serpent)

39.What is the reaction of Saturn when he first sees the Paradise?

(He feels elated)

40.Who made a request of delay the labours?

(Eve)

41.What is the labour of Adam and Eve?

(Dressing the Garden)

42.What is the reply of Adam to Eve's request?

(He disguises her)

43.Did Eve obey Adam?

(No)

44.The Eden where Eve stands is more beautiful than _____

(1. Garden given to Adonais by Venus

2. Garden of King Alcinous who invites Ulysses

3. Garden of Solomon)

45.Who is over joy at Eden like a city dweller?

(Saturn)

46.Whose eyes shine like carbuncle?

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(Saturn)

47. Who were changed into Serpents in Illyria?

(Hermion and Cadmus)

48. Which God is Transformed into a Serpent?

(Epidaurus)

49. Why did Eve astonish for the Sderpent?

(The Serpent speaks)

50. What is the reason of the serpent's speaking?

(Eating of forbiddent fruit)

51. Who is called as credulous mother?

(Eve)

52. Who addresses Eve as the Queen of Universe?

(Saturn)

53. Who feels that God forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

(Eve)

54. Which looks fair to the eye inviting to the taste?

(The Forbidden fruit)

55. "We are one, one flesh, to lose their were to lose myself" – whose words are these?

(Adam)

56. Adam wants to eat the fruit because _____

(He was overcome with female charm)

57. When did the earth give a second groan?

(When Adam eats the fruit)

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58.The forbidden fruit opened _____and darkened _____

(Eyes, Mind)

59.How did Adam and Eve lose their innocence?

(By taking the Forbidden Fruit)

60.Why did they cover themselves?

(They feel ashamed)

61.What is the reaction of Adam & Eve after the fruit is taken?

(They blamed each other)

A SONG FOR ST.CECILIAS DAY

1. Dryden was a great figure in _____

17th Century Literature

2. Dayden has translated _____

Classics

3. What is the best known work of Dayden?

All for Love

4. All for Love was written on the theme of Shakespeare's _____

Antony and Cleopatra

5. The greatest claim on the fame of Dryden is _____

Satires

6. Form whom Dryden follows satires?

Alexander Pope

7. Which is perfected by Dryden?

Satires

OTHERS IMPORTANT WORKS**FAERIE QUEENE**

1. Spenser was the secretary to-----

Lord Gray

2. Who is the companion of Spenser?

Harvey

3. Which work of Spenser is called as work of unformed literature and the product of unperfected art?

The Faerie Queene

4. The Faerie was first published in -----

1590

5. The first edition has ----- books.

3

6. The second edition was published in -----

1596

7. The second edition has ----- books.

2 Cantos

8. Spenser has a plan for writing -----books.

12

9. But ----- books were completed.

6

10. What is the object of Faerie Queene?

To Compose a Heroic Poem

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11.The Faerie Queene was written to surpass-----

Orlando Furiaso

12.Who is the author of Orlando Furiaso?

Ariosto

13.The plan of the Faerie Queene was submitted to -----

Harvey

14.What is the theme of the book-I?

Holiness

15.Who is the hero of the book- I?

Red Cross Knight

16.What is the theme of book-II?

Tempers

17.Who is the hero of book-II?

Sir Guyon

18.What is the theme of book-III?

Chastity

19.The central character of book-III is -----

Britomart

20.What is the theme of book-IV?

Friendship

21.Who are the characters in book-IV?

Campbell & Talamond with Britomart & Amoret

22.What is the theme of book-V?

Justice

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23. Who are the central figures in book-V?

Sir Artegall & Prince Arthur

24. In book-V the theory of ----- is given.

Government

25. What is the theme of book-VI?

Courtesy

26. Who is the hero of book-VI?

Sir Calidore

27. What is the theme of book-VII?

Mutability

28. Book-VII has ----- unfinished cantos.

2

29. The Faerie Queene is an -----

Allegorical Poem

30. Who is the founder of Rhyme -Royal?

Chaucer

31. What is Rhyme -Royal?

7 Iambic Pentametre

32. The Rhyme Scheme of Chaucer is -----

ab ab ab cc

33. Octavia Rima was following by-----

Italian Poets

34. Rhyme - Scheme of Octava Rime is -----

ab ab ab cc

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(Yes)

32. In the prologue Dryden attacks _____

(Critics of his time)

33. What is the sub title of the work?

(The World Well Lost)

34. In the epilogue, Dryden immortalizes _____

(Antony)

35. What is the reason for Dryden's immortality?

(Antony sacrifices his all for love)

36. The sub title is suggested by _____

(Lady Castlemaine)

37. Octavia's love for Antony is more sanctified than that of Cleopatra for him –

Yes or No? (yes)

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

1. Goldsmith gives a picture of his father in _____

(Citizen of the World)

2. Goldsmith was the _____ child of his parents.

(5th)

3. Goldsmith was a _____ to Richardson.

(Proof-reader)

4. What is the paper started by Goldsmith?

(The Bee)

5. Which followed by the citizen of the World?

(The Traveler)

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6. Goldsmith was intimate with _____

(Dr. Johnson's circle)

7. Dr. Johnson helped Goldsmith with _____

(Guinea)

8. Goldsmith spent this guinea on _____

(His drink)

9. Which is the costly wine in those days?

(Madeira)

10. Johnson was impressed by which work of Goldsmith?

(The Vicar of Wakefield)

11. What is the first play of Goldsmith?

(Good Natured Man)

12. Which work shows Goldsmith as a great poet?

(Deserted Village)

13. Which is the best of his plays?

(She Stoops to Conquer)

14. Goldsmith died of _____

(Fever)

15. The play is dedicated to _____

(Dr. Samuel Johnson)

16. The prologue is composed by _____

(David Garrick)

17. The prologue is acted by _____

(Woodward)

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18. Who is the old styled gentleman?

(Mr. Hardcastle)

19. Why did he hate the city life?

(City demoralized the country people)

20. Who is mad of that city life?

(Mrs. Hard Castle)

21. She is never been to _____

(London)

22. She was _____ when Tony was born.

(20)

23. Tony was born to her by _____

(Mr. Lumpkin)

24. Tony wastes his life on _____

(Drinking and hunting)

25. Tony inherited from his father _____

(1500 pounds a year)

26. What is the name of the alehouse?

(The Three Pigeons)

27. Who is the excise man?

(Dick Muggins)

28. Who is the veterinary surgeon?

(Jack Slong)

29. Who is the grinder of the music box?

(Aminadab)

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30. Who is the other friend?

(Tom Twist)

31. Who is the daughter of Hardcastle?

(Kate)

32. Who is Charles Marlow?

(Friend of Hardcastle)

33. Who is Constance Neville?

(Cousin of Kate)

34. Who is lover of Neville?

(Hastings)

35. Who is the son of Charles Marlow?

(Young Marlow)

36. Young Marlow and Hastings are _____

(Friends)

37. Tony is to marry the country girl _____

(Bed Bouncer)

38. Who are the visitors of Tony from London?

(Marlow and Hastings)

39. Tony tells the way of _____ inn.

(Bugs head)

40. Bugs head is the house of _____

(Hardcastle)

41. Who is the chief of the servants?

(Diggory)

42. Hardcastle told stories of _____

(Prince Eugene and Duke of Malborough)

43. Who is called as Mr. Rattle?

(Young Marlow)

44. Who is Pedigree?

(Aunt of Neville)

45. Who has the jewel casket?

(Mrs. Hardcastle)

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46. Who stole the casket?

(Tony)

47. Tony handed it over to _____

(Hastings)

48. Hastings transferred into _____

(Young Marlow)

49. Marlow in turn has given it to _____

(Mrs. Hardcastle)

50. Who is the step-father?

(Mr. Hardcastle)

51. Why did Tony like to annoy his step father ?

(Father ill-treated the son)

52. Who played the trick on the visitors of London?

(Tony)

53. This play is a _____

(Comedy of Intrigues)

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5. Which was Shakespeare's shortest play?

A. Hamlet

C. The Tempest

B. The comedy of errors

D. King Lear

6. The Globe Theatre burnt down in the year_____

A. 1615

C. 1620

B. 1613

D. 1614

7. "...curst be he that moves my bones." these phrases appears on Shakespeare's _____

A. in his plays

C. Sonnet

B. gravestone

D. poem

8. When Lear tells Regan that Goneril has wronged him, what does Regan advise him to do?

A. Kill himself

B. Banish Goneril

C. Make Regan the sole queen

D. Go to Goneril and ask her forgiveness

9. Whom does Lear meet living in a little hovel on the heath?

A. Albany

C. Cordelia

B. Edgar, in disguise

D. Edmund

10. How is Gloucester punished for his treason?

A. He is burned

B. He is blinded

C. He is branded with a scarlet letter

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D. He is exiled

11. Who is leading the army that lands at Dover?

A. Albany

C. Cordelia

B. Kent

D. Lear

12. To whom are both Goneril and Regan attracted?

A. Edmund

C. Albany

B. Edgar

D. Cornwall

13. What happens to Lear and Cordelia during the battle?

A. They are separated from one another

B. Edmund takes them captive

C. They are both killed

D. Cordelia is killed and Lear is taken captive

14. Edgar fights a duel with _____

A. Albany

C. Edmund

B. Gloucester

D. Lear

15. What happens to Cordelia?

A. She kills herself

B. She is hanged in prison

C. She marries Edgar

D. She kills Goneril

16. What happens to Lear at the end of the play?

A. His kingdom is restored

B. He kills himself

C. He orders Regan and Goneril executed

D. He dies while weeping over Cordelias body

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17. In what city does A Midsummer Night's Dream take place?

- A. London
 B. Venice
 C. Rome
D. Athens

18. How are Hermia and Egeus related?

- A. Egeus is Hermia's cousin
 B. Egeus is Hermia's god-father
 C. Egeus is Hermia's uncle
D. Egeus is Hermia's father

19. How did Theseus meet his future bride?

- A. At a council
 B. At a ball
 C. On the street
D. In the war

20. Theseus's fiance is from _____.

- A. The Amazon**
 B. Germany
 C. Italy
 D. France

21. What is the name of Theseus's future bride?

- A. Hermia
 B. **Hippolyta**
 C. Helena
 D. Tatiana

22. Who is Gloucester's son?

- A. Eriillegitimatec
 B. **Edmund**
 C. Ethan
 D. Edward

23. In the first scene, an attendant is carrying a small crown meant for whom?

- A. Cordelia**
 B. The Queen
 C. Goneril
 D. Regan

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24. Who married Cordelia even though she doesn't have a dowry?

A. The Earl of Gloucester

C. No one

B. The Lord of Burgundy

D. The King of France

25. Sir John Falstaff is one of Shakespeares greatest_____

A. comic figures

C. romantic figures

B. historical figures

D. tragic figures

26. What does Puck transform Nick Bottom into in "A Midsummer Night Dream"

A. A fairy

C. A woman

B. A goat

D. An ass

27. Which of these characters is not an immortal in the play "A Midsummer Night Dream"?

A. Cobweb

C. Mustard Seed

B. Quince

D. Oberon

28. What other name is Puck known by in the play "A Midsummer Night Dream"?

A. Robin Goodfellow

C. Robin of Loxley

B. Robin Red Breast

D. Robin of Sherwood

29. Who suggests that the audience consider whether the entire play has been a dream?

A. Snout

C. Titania

B. Puck

D. Peaseblossom

30. What does Escalus think of Claudio's punishment?

A. he thinks it is deserved

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- a) That he should attack macduff
- b) That he should travel from dunsinane to birnam wood
- c) That he will fall when birnam wood comes to dunsinane**
- d) That he is safe as long as he stays at dunsinane

72. What is the last vision that the witches show Macbeth?

- a) A procession of eight kings**
- b) Macduff's head
- c) A stain on his hand
- d) A procession of bloody corpses

73. Who warns Lady Macduff to leave her house?

- a) A weird sister
- b) **a messenger**
- c) Macduff
- d) Malcolm

74. What does Macbeth do to Macdonald after he defeats him?

- a) Cuts off his head and places it on the battlements**
- b) Rips out his heart
- c) He takes him prisoner and brings him to Duncan
- d) Takes his family crest and title

75. What new title does Macbeth receive early in Act one?

- a) Thane of Cawdor**
- b) Earl of Northumberland
- c) King of Scotland
- d) Thane of Glamis

Julius Caesar

76. The plebeians are:

- a) Relatives of caesar
- b) Members of the lower classes**
- c) The ruling class of rome
- d) Elected officials in the roman senate

77. "Beware the ides of March" is stated by whom?

- a) Calpurnia
- c) Brutus
- b) A soothsayer**
- d) Cassius

78. Who leads the conspiracy against Caesar?

- a) Brutus
- c) Antony
- b) Cinna
- d) Cassius**

79. Why does Caesar request Antony "touch Calpurnia"?

- a) To rid her of her sterility**
- b) To impregnate her
- c) To glean her powers of foresight
- d) To heal her of a sickness

80. Who states the following: "Accoutred as I was, I plunged in /And bade him follow; so indeed he did."

- a) Cassius**
- c) Portia
- b) Antony
- d) Brutus

81. Portia is the wife of whom?

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- a) Flavius
b) Cinna
c) Caesar
d) Brutus

82. Who states the following: "What you would work me to, I have some aim; How I have thought of this and of these times."

- a) Cicero
b) Brutus
c) Cassius
d) Octavius

83. To convince Brutus to join him, what does the lead conspirator plant in his house?

- a) Senate documents outlining caesar's betrayal
b) An eagle
c) An anonymous letter decrying caesar's rule
d) A bloody knife

84. How many times does Caesar refuse the crown?

- a) Twice
b) Once
c) Never
d) Three times

85. **11** Who offers Caesar the crown?

- a) Casca
b) Brutus
c) Antony
d) Cicero

86. **12** What happens to Caesar after refusing the crown?

- a) The crowd runs him off
b) Calpurnia dies
c) He falls in the market place
d) He becomes king

87. How does Brutus die?

- a) At the hands of octavius
- b) In a fit of rage against the republic
- c) At the hands of cassius
- d) By his own sword**

88. Caesar suffers from the following:

- a) Deafness in his left ear**
- b) A highly scarred face
- c) A bad limp
- d) Blindness in one eye

89. Octavius is:

- a) Cassius' brother
- b) Calpurnia and caesar's son
- c) A general in caesar's army**
- d) A plebeian

90. Who states the following: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."

- a) Brutus
- b) Caesar
- c) Cicero
- d) Antony**

91. Caesar's will promises the following:

- a) Cassius and Brutus will rule in his place
- b) 75 Dachmas to each Plebeian**
- c) Antony will rule in his place

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d) His wife will receive all of his riches

92. Who states the following: "So call the field to rest; and let's away, To part the flories of this happy day."

- a) Lucius
b) Antony
c) **Octavius**
d) Portia

93. **19**In the statement, "This was the noblest Roman of them all" , to whom is the speaker referring?

- a) Caesar
b) Antony
c) Cassius
d) **Brutus**

94. When is the ides of March?

- a) **March 15**
b) March 1
c) March 31
d) March 14

95. **21**The following is NOT a member of the conspiracy against Caesar:

- a) Casca
b) **Lepidus**
c) Trebonius
d) Cinna

96. The following did not stab Caesar:

- a) Casca
b) Brutus
c) Cassius
d) **Trebonius**

97. To whom is the speaker referring: "O, let us have him, for his silver hairs/ Will purchase us a good opinion/ And buy men's voices to commend our deeds"?

- a) Caesar
b) **Cicero**
c) Decius
d) Antony

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98. Who states the following: "Tell me, good Brutus, can you see your face?"

- a) Decius
b) Portia
c) Caesar
d) Cassius

99. What almost keeps Caesar from attending Senate on the day of his death?

- a) Decius' warning
b) Calpurnia's bad dream
c) Antony's warning
d) Calpurnia's illness

100. At the opening of the play, what are the plebeians celebrating?

- a) Octavius' victory over Brutus
b) Caesar becoming King
c) Caesar's marriage to Calpurnia
d) Caesar's victory over Pompey

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d) "How can you say to me, I am a king?"

Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Who are the first characters to appear in this play Macbeth ?

- (a) Soldiers. (c) Messengers.
(b) Three Witches. (d) Macbeth and Duncan.

2. What is the weather like at the beginning of the play?

- (a) Dark and misty. (c) *Lightning and thunder.*
(b) Sunny and bright. (d) Torrential rain.

3. What do the witches vow to do at the beginning of the play?

- (a) Meet again. (c) Confuse the messengers.
(b) Kill Macbeth. (d) Fool the soldiers.

4. When do the witches want to meet?

- (a) After a mighty battle. (d) The dawn before Macbeth's death.
(b) At the turn of the year.
(c) Before the sun sets.

5. Where does the sun seem to set at the beginning of the play?

- (a) The witches' cauldron. (c) The ground.
(b) The ocean. (d) The heath.

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6. Where is this play set?

- (a) England. (c) Ireland.
(b) Wales. (d) Scotland.

7. How does Macbeth hear that Birnam Wood is moving towards the castle?

- (a) He sees it in a dream. (c) He sees it out his window.
(b) A witch prophecies it to him. (d) His sentry tells him.

8. How does Lady Macbeth die?

- (a) Mistaken for a witch by a servant. (c) Captured by the enemy.
(b) Poison. (d) Suicide.

9. What does the army at Dunsinane do when they reach the castle?

- (a) Begin bombarding the castle. (c) Rest.
(b) Pound their drums. (d) Wait for Macbeth.

10. What does Malcolm tell the army to do when they reach the castle at Dunsinane?

- (a) Put down their branches. (c) Wipe off their camouflage.
(b) Get some good rest before the action begins. (d) Chant against Macbeth.

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11. Who will lead the first assault on the castle in Act 5, Scene 6?

- (a) Siward. (c) Angus.
(b) Macduff. (d) Malcolm

12. Why is Macbeth afraid when the army reaches the castle when he has been so confident until then?

- (a) The witches warnings are coming true. (c) He cannot find his good armor.
(b) He didn't realize how large the army was. (d) He feels helpless without his wife.

13 . Where did the army get the boughs they are holding?

- (a) From the forests near their homes. (c) From Birnam wood.
(b) From trees at the castle. (d) At Dunsinane.

14. What were the boughs held by the army used for?

- (a) Protection. (c) Camouflage.
(b) Weapons. (d) Shade.

15. Where is the army at Dunsinane from?

- (a) Wales. (c) Scotland.
(b) England. (d) Ireland.

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16. What does Macbeth decide he must do when he sees the army at his castle in Act 5, Scene 7?

- (a) Flee. (c) Make a truce.
(b) Make a stand. (d) Surrender.

17. Who is the first person killed by Macbeth in the battle at his castle?

- (a) Angus. (c) Lennox.
(b) Malcolm. (d) Young Siward.

18. How does Macbeth feel about his first killing in the battle in Act 5, Scene 7?

- (a) Confident. (c) Repentant.
(b) Overwhelmed. (d) Furious.

19. Who wants to take revenge personally on Macbeth during the battle at the castle?

- (a) Donalbain. (c) Macduff.
(b) General Siward. (d) Malcolm.

20. Why is Macbeth not afraid of the man sworn to take revenge on him?

- (a) He had a dream in which he defeated this man.
(b) He knows he is stronger than the man.

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(c) He is full of confidence.

(d) The prophecy from the witches gives him courage.

21. What does Macbeth say he will not do when he sees two angry and armed men approach him in the castle in Act 5, Scene 8?

(a) Retreat.

(c) Succumb to fear.

(b) Fall on his sword.

(d) Lose the battle.

22. How was Macduff born?

(a) Extracted from his mother's dead corpse.

(c) Born prematurely.

(d) Ripped from his mother's womb.

(b) Stillborn, and then revived.

23. Why is Macduff's birth so important to the plot?

(a) Macbeth can not be killed by a man born naturally of a woman.

(b) Macduff is related to Macbeth.

(c) His unique birth gave him strength.

(d) Macbeth and Macduff were born the same way.

24. What does Macduff call Macbeth as they fight?

(a) A tyrant.

(c) A pussycat.

(b) A child.

(d) A fool.

UG-TRB-ENGLISH KAVIYA COACHING CENTER -9600736379 -YEAR 2022-23A. **Cleopatra**

C. Desdemona

B. Miranda

D. Cordelia

137. ---life's a tale, Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

A. **Macbeth**

C. Othello

B. Hamlet

D-.King Lear

138. --- the rarer action is In virtue than in vengeance"

A. **Tempest**

C. Hamlet

B. Twelfth Night

D. None

139. ---I'll break my staff, Bury it certain fathoms in the earth and deeper than did ever plummet sound,

A. **The Tempest**

C. Coriolanus

B. The Winter's Tale

D. None

140. How many words did Shakespeare actually invent?

A. **About 3000**

C. About 5000

B. About 4000

D-.About 7555

141. --- is the swan song of Shakespeare.

A. **The Tempest**

C. The Merchant of Venice

B. Much Ado About Nothing

D. Merry Wives of Windsor

142. The duke disguises himself as:

A. a soldier

C. **a friar**

B. a chimney sweep

D. Windsor

142. What does the Duke ask Isabella to do at the end of the play?

A. Leave Vienna

C. Marry Angelo

B. Become a nun

D. Marry him

143. What couple does the duke order be married?

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- A. Angelo and Mariana
 B. Angelo and Isabella
 C. Mariana and Lucio
 D. Claudio and Juliet

144. What is the setting for this play?

- A. Rome
 B. London
 C. Venice
 D. Vienna

145. What body part is the also the constable's name?

- A. Big Toe
 B. Pinky
 C. Foot
 D. **Elbow**

146. What does Angelo tell Isabella she must do to save her brother?

- A. Sleep with him
 B. Marry him
 C. Admit that he is guilty
 D. **Confess to murder**

147. Where does the Duke say he is going?

- A. England
 B. **Denmark**
 C. Spain
 D. **Poland**

148. From what source is the title taken?

- A. Christopher Marlowe
 B. Plato
 C. **The Bible**
 D. Cicero

149. Why has Claudio been sentenced to death?

- A. Impregnating Juliet
 B. Murder
 C. Embezzlement
 D. Treason

150. Who does the duke deputize to keep the peace in his absence?

- A. Angelo
 B. Claudio

C. Escalus

D. **Pompey**

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	A	D	D	D	D	C	A	A	A	C	C	B	B	D	A	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	A	A	B	B	A	D	A	D	B	B	D	B	C	B	B	A	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	B	D	B	C	B	D	A	D	C	A	D	C	B	C	A	D	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	D	D	B	B	D	B	D	D	C	C	B	B	D	D	C	A	D	B	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	C	A	D	C	B	D	C	C	C	A	C	B	C	A	C	C	A	C	A
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	A	C	B	B	B	D	B	C	C	B	A	D	C	A	B	B	A	B	A
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
C	B	D	B	C	C	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150										
A	C	D	D	D	A	D	C	A	D										

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Others Important Works

KING HENRY V

1. To which period of the dramatic career does the play Henry V belong?

2nd period

2. Henry V published in _____ -

1600

3. To which class does the play Henry the V belong?

History play

4. What was the date of birth of the Henry V?

1387

5. What is the duration of action of Henry V according to stage representation?

10 days

6. How much period is covered by the play Henry V historically?

6 years

7. Has Shakespeare used chorus in Henry V?

Yes

8. The chorus in Henry V performed the function of

1. Interpretation of action of the play, 2. Invites the Co-operation of the spectators.

9. Is there any mingling of the comic & tragic Henry V?

Yes

10. What is the purpose of comic scheme in Henry?

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1. Variety to the play, 2. Emphasis the serious interest in the play

11. Who is the role of mirth referred to the play?

Palstaff

12. Who gives the pathetic account of the death of Falstaff?

Dame-Quickly

13. Who is the husband of Dame Quickly?

Pistol

14. Who are the two characters introduced in the opening of the Henry V?

Arch Bishop of Canterbury & Bishop of Ely

15. For what reason are the Archbishop of Canterbury and bishop worried?

About a bill

16. What is the object of the bill?

Alienation of the church property

17. How does the archbishop propose to divert the attention of the king?

Country should be egged on into war with friends

18. Who are the three conspirators found guilty of plotting to murder Henry V?

Cambridge, Gray, Scroop

19. Is the plot revealed to the king?

Yes

20. What happens to the conspirator if the plot is revealed?

They are punished to death

21. When Henry V attacks France, how does the king of France react?

He takes the English attack very seriously

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22. How does Dauphin react the English attack?

He takes it non seriously

23. A vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth for whom are these words used and by whom?

The Dauphin for henry V

24. Does the constable agree with the Dauphin about the letters estimate of henry V? No

25. How dows the king of France try to reconcile matters with Henry V?

He offers his daughter Katherine to henry V with some Dukedom

26. Which is the first French town seized by henry V?

Harfleur

27. "We are in God's hand, brother, not theirs" – who is the speaker?

Henry V

28. Who is the brother referred to the statement?

Gloucester

29. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil" who is the speaker?

Henry V

30. In this soliloquy in act-IV scene, henry-V muses on _____

Responsibility of his position

31. A lad of wife, an imp of fame who says these words and about whom?

Pistol, henry V

32. Do the kings of France and England come to terms of peace?

Yes

33. Is henry V united to Katharine in marriage?

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Yes

34. How does Henry V behave in the face of dangers?

Cool headed & Self-possessed

35. How is Henry V described in the Epilogue?

The star of England

36. What relation is the Duke of Gloucester to Henry V?

Younger Brother

37. Who is the other brother of Henry V?

John. Duke of Bedford

38. What is the name of the uncle of Henry V?

Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter

39. How many times does the Archbishop of Canterbury appear in the play?

2

40. Which character has been introduced as a foil contrast to Henry V?

The Dauphin

41. Shakespeare's first dramatic period is from _____

1587 - 1594

42. Shakespeare's second dramatic period is from _____

1594-1601

43. Shakespeare's third dramatic period is from _____

1601-1609

44. Shakespeare's fourth dramatic career is from _____ -

1609-1613

45. The historical plays of Shakespeare deal with _____ -

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7. Who is the adopted son of Julius Caesar?
(Octavianus)
8. The II triumvirate was found in _____
(43 B.C)
9. The II triumvirate consists of _____
(Antony, Octavious & Lapidus)
10. This triumvirate quelled the rebellion of _____
(Brutus & Cassius)
11. Antony met Cleopatra for the first time in _____
(Trasus, 41 B.C)
12. Antony and Cleopatra spent the winter in _____
(Aleandria)
13. Who is the brother of Antony?
(Lucius)
14. Who made a war against Octavius?
(Fulvia & Lucius)
15. Who conquered the war?
(Octavius)
16. On her way to the East Fulvia met Antony at _____
(Athens)
17. Fulvia died at _____
(Sicyon)
18. What is the reason for her death?
(Husband's faithlessness)

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19. In 40 B.c which treaty was made?

(Treaty of brundisium)

20. The treaty was confirmed the marriage of _____

(Antony & Octavia)

21. Who is Octavia?

(Sister of Octavius Caesar)

22. By this treaty Lapidus was to retain _____

(African Possession)

23. Antony was to be supreme in _____

(The East)

24. Antony was to take the war against _____

(Parthia)

25. Which had an alliance with Parthia?

(Armenia)

26. Who is the Roman Statesman?

(Maecenas)

27. Who is the hero of the play?

(Antony)

28. Who are the 2 Romans?

(Demetrius & philo)

29. Who are the attendants of Cleopatra?

(Charmian & Iras)

30. Who are the followers of Antony?

(Enobarbus & Alexas)

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31. Who is the triple pillar of the world?
(Antony)
32. Antony & Cleopatra is a _____
(Tragedy)
33. What is the tragic flaw of the hero?
(Infatuation for Cleopatra)
34. Who is the Egyptian Queen?
(Cleopatra)
35. Who is the eternal courtesan?
(Cleopatra)
36. Who is reeling the streets at the noon?
(Antony)
37. What is the present of Antony to Cleopatra?
(Orient Pearl)
38. Who is the old lover of Cleopatra?
(Julius Caesar)
39. Who is considered by Cleopatra as man of men?
(Antony)
40. Who is the lieutenant to Antony?
(Eno Barbus)
41. Who appeared on the river Cyndus in a golden barge?
(Cleopatra)
42. Numerous defects make Antony resemble _____
(A Gargon)

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43. The excellences of Antony make him look like _____

(Mars)

44. Who is the lieutenant of Pompey?

(Menas)

45. Who is the Roman General?

(Ventidius)

46. Who is the Roman follower?

(Silius)

47. Whose dead body is borne by them?

(Pacorus)

48. Who is a widow about 30 years?

(Octavia)

49. Who has a low forehead and brown in colour?

(Octavia)

50. Who has announced Antony's defeat of naval engagement?

(Scarus)

51. Who is Antony's ambassador?

(Euphronius)

52. Who is Antony's friend sent to Cleopatra?

(Thirius)

53. Antony request whom to kill him?

(Eros)

54. What is the reaction of Eras?

(He kills himself to escape the sorrow of Antony's death)

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55. Antony made a request to the Gods to finish the business he has began

- Yes or No?

(Yes)

56. What is the reaction of the Gods?

(They unheaved)

57. Who is sent by Cleopatra to dissolute Antony?

(Diomedes)

58. How did Antony die?

(He kills himself)

59. The dying Antony is borne to _____

(Monument)

60. In his last moment who is the great source of comfort to Antony?

(Cleopatra)

61. Antony warns her not to trust about Caesar except _____

(Proculeius)

62. Who bears the message of Caesar to Cleopatra?

(Proculeius)

63. Who was sent after Proculeius?

(Gallus)

64. Who is the treasurer of Cleopatra?

(Seleucus)

65. Who has betrayed after the possessions?

(The treasurer)

66. Who has bought the asps?

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(The clown)

67. The asps are concealed in _____

(A basket of figs)

68. How did Cleopatra die?

(Commits suicide by applying asps to her breast and arm)

69. Cleopatra is buried by the side of _____

(Antony)

70. "Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide Arch of the ranged Empire fall!

Here is my space" – who is the speaker?

(Antony)

71. Which is imagined as an arch?

(The Roman Empire)

72. Which is the keystone of this arch?

(Rome)

73. "Eternity was in our lips and eyes, bliss in our brows; but our parts
so poor, but was a race of Heaven" – who is the speaker?

(Cleopatra)

74. "How this Herculean Roman does become the carriage of this chafe" –
who is the Herculean Roman?

(Antony)

75. What is the meaning of Herculean?

(Roman Strong as Hercules)

76. Who is Hercules?

(A Greek hero who performed 12 miraculous labours)

MACBETH

1. What are the four great tragedies of Shakespeare?

Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth

2. Macbeth is based on _____

Hollinshed's Chronicles

3. Macbeth was composed about _____

1606

4. Macbeth was staged at _____

King James & King Christian

5. The witch scenes of Macbeth are borrowed from _____

The discourse of Witchcraft by Reginald Scot

6. Who is the tragic hero of Macbeth?

Macbeth

7. What is the tragic flaw of Macbeth?

Vaulting Ambition

8. Lady Macbeth, the wife of Macbeth is considered as _____

Fourth witch

9. Who is the king of Scotland?

Duncan

10. Who are the two sons of Duncan?

Malcolm, Donalbain

11. Malcolm escaped to _____

England

12. Donalbain escaped to _____

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Ireland

13. Who is the other gentleman with Macbeth in the war?

Banquo

14. Who is the son of Banquo?

Fleance

15. King's palace is located at _____

Forres

16. Before the war Macbeth was _____

Thane of Glamis

17. Macbeth was promoted to _____

Thane of Cawdor

18. Macbeth's castle located at _____

Inverness

19. Macduff and Lennox are the two noble men of Scotland – True or False?

True

20. Macduff's castle located at _____

Fife

21. Who killed Duncan?

Macbeth

22. Who is the first vision of armed head?

Beware of Macduff

23. What is the second vision of bloody child?

Macbeth will never be harmed by anyone born of women

24. What is the third vision of crowned child?

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Macbeth will not be conquered until Birnam wood comes to Duncinane

25. Who is a man born no of a women?

Macduff

26. Who is the messenger?

Ross

27. a tale told by an idiot full of sounds and furies signifying nothing – whose words are these and about what?

Macbeth, Life

28. Macbeth is the most vehement, the most concentrated and the most tremendous of tragedies – True or False?

True

29. Darkness, even blackness broods over the tragedy – Which tragedy is referred to?

Macbeth

30. What is the theme of Macbeth?

Appearances verstis Reality

31. One of the recurrent images of Macbeth is _____

Robe too big

32. The echoing sound and reflecting light represents _____

Philosophical thought

33. The baby image symbolizes _____

Future

34. Macbeth is an exploration of evil in all it's forms – yes or no?

Yes

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William Shakespears

24. Shakespeare married _____

Anne Hathaway, November - 1582

25. Anne Hathaway was a daughter of _____

Family Friend

26. Who is the first child of Shakespeare?

Susannah. May - 1585

27. Who are the twins of Shakespeare?

Hamnet & Judith, February 1585

28. It is a opinion the Shakespeare began by re-writing the plays of

Robert Greene

29. Whose version says that Shakespeare was a school master?

Beeston

30. Shakespeare arrived in London in _____

1584

31. Tempest is a _____

Comedy

32. Who is the king of Naples?

Alonso

33. Alonso's daughter is married to _____

Foreignri Prince

34. Who is the original duke o Milan?

Prospero

35. Prospero's daughter is _____

Miranda

36. Prospero is attracted towards _____

Magic

37. Prospero lift the management of the country _____

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His brother. Antonio

38. Antonio with the help of _____ sent away Prospero. -Alonso

39. Who is the son of Alonso? Ferdinand

40. Prospero and Miranda lived in _____

Cave

41. The cave is divided into a number of _____

Apartment

42. One of apartment is called as _____

Study

43. In this apartment _____ books are kept.

Magic

44. The island has been enchanted by _____.

Sycorax

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UG TRB-ENGLISH

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STUDY MATERIALS

Date : 14-10-2022

UG TRB

TEST-1

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

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

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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

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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

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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

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- (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**UG TRB****TEST-3****BATCH:2-FN/AN****ENGLISH****Lead To Success= 100%**

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

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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

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(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

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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

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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 _____.

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- (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**UG TRB
ENGLISH****TEST-5****BATCH:2-FN/AN****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 _____.

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(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

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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 _____.

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(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

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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

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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"?

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(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

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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?

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(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

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(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

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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

TEST-10

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

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

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(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

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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) Archimago (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

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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

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- (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

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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*

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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"?

UG TRB ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL BY VIP TRB COACHING COACHING CENTER 9600736379

- (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

UG TRB ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL BY VIP TRB COACHING COACHING CENTER 9600736379

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

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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

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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"?

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(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?

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(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?

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- (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*

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(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

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(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 *Tristan and Isolde*
(b) *Götterdämmerung* and *Tristan and Isolde*
(c) Singspiel and *Götterdämmerung*
(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.

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- (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?

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(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

TEST-19

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

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

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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?

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(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

TEST-20

BATCH:2-FN/AN

ENGLISH

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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 |

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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*

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நியமானத் தேர்வுக்காக தொகுக்கப்பட்டது**

REVISION TEST-1

UG-TRB ENGLISH PAPER-II-2023

Registration No :23P2TGT009 BATCH: 1,2,3rd

MARKS : 110-FN/AN

Date :03-02-2023

1. Which pilgrim carries a brooch inscribed with Latin words meaning "Love Conquers All"?

a) The Prioress b) The Wife of Bath c) The Monk d) The Squire

2. "The Hound of Heaven" -----is a ode.

a) Horation Ode b) Regular c) Pindaric Ode d) religious

3. The term "lyric" in Greek signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a-----

a) drum b) lyre c) flute d) horn

4. -----is a metaphysical lyricist.

a) Milton b) Ben Johnson c) John Donne d) Spenser

5. Lyric deals with -----

a) a single emotion b) a single theme

c) a single plot d) a single story

6. Wyatt and Surrey introduced the sonnet in England during the century.

a) fourteenth b) fifteenthal c) sixteenth d) seventeenth

7. ordered his sonnets in a sequence under the S. title "Astrophel and Stella".

a) Spenser b) Surrey c) Chaucer d) Philip Sidney

8. Spencer wrote "Amoretti, a sonnet sequence a collection of about sonnets.

a) 58 b) 68 c) 78 d) 88

9. One of the Tales in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is in prose. Which of the following?

a) The Pardoner's Tale

b) The Parson's Tale

c) The Monk's Tale

d) The Knight's Tale

10. One of the portraits in the Prologue is that of the Wife of Bath. What is Bath?

- a) The Christian name of the lady
- b) The surname of the lady
- c) The name of her husband
- d) The name of the town to which she belonged

11. In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

- a) *Shepherd's Calendar*
- b) *Epithalamion*
- c) *Lament for Daphnaida*
- d) *Invocation To the Faerie Queene*

12. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the Prologue?

- (a) Five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eight

13. How many women characters figure in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

14. Which detail is *least* directly connected to characterization?

- a. Dress
- c. Chronology
- b. Behavior
- d. Appearance

15. The Wife of Bath is a —

- a. pious churchgoer and religious teacher
- b. well-traveled vendor of fine silk clothing
- c. veteran of several pilgrimages and marriages
- d. widow of a prosperous doctor in Bath

16. Immediately prior to joining the other pilgrims in Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tale*, the Knight had

- a. been at court. b. gone to visit his rural estate.
- c. been engaged in battles overseas.
- d. bought new clothes for the pilgrimage.

17.are odes written to honour God or to sing the triumphs or victories of the rulers or athletes.

- a) ecclesiastical odes b) philosophical odes
- c) triumphal odes d) irregular odes

18. "Then cride she out, Fye, fye, deformed wight,

Whose borrowed beautie now appeareth plaine" who is writer the lines ?

- a) Sidney b) Chaucer c) *Spenser* d) Marlowe

19. by whom write this lines" It was a goodly heape for to behould,

And spake the praises of the workmans wit"

a) Sidney b) Chaucer c) Spenser d) Marlowe

20. The Old and Young courtier is a-----

a) ode b) ballad c) elegy d) sonnet

21. Match the following

LIST-1-POEM

LIST-2-POETS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Forget Not yet the tried intent | - 1. Earl of Surrey |
| (b) And Wilt Thou Leave Me Thus? | - 2. ballad |
| (c) The Means to attain Happy Life | - 3. Thomas Wyatt |
| (d) A Praise of His Love | - 4. Earl of Surrey |
| (e) The Abbot of Canterbury | - 5. Thomas Wyatt |

a) 12345 b) 35412 c) 13245 d) 54123

22. Prothalamion----- by Edmund Spenser.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Thalamion | (c) spousal verse |
| (b) wedding. | (d) the birds flew |

23. Marriage of twin sisters; Lady Catherine Somerset -----

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) with Cynthia | (c) with William Peter. |
| (b) with Spenser | (d) with Peter. |

24. What is the correct chronological sequence in the following :

- (a) *Alastor--Lycidas--Epithalamion--Lucy Gray*
- (b) *Epithalamion--Alastor--Lucy Gray-- Lycidas*
- (c) *Lucy Gray--Epithalamion--Lycidas—Alastor*
- (d) *Epithalamion--Lycidas--Lucy Gray-- Alastor*

25. *Spenser wooed Elizabeth Boyle (whom he later married) in his*

- (a) *Faerie Queene* (b) *Amoretti* (c) *Epithalamion* (d) *None of These*

26. *In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:*

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

- (a) *Shepherd's Calendar* (b) *Epithalamion*
- (c) *Lament for Daphnaida* (d) *Invocation To the Faerie Queene*

27. *Given below are the title of some famous ballads. Mark the one which is called "a little epic". It describes the gallant fight between two lords, Percy of Northumberland and Douglas of Scotland.*

- (a) *Chevy Chase* (b) *Sir Patrick Spens*
- (c) *Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar* (d) *Lochinvar*

28. *Who introduced the sonnet form to England?*

- (a) *Petrarch* (b) *Wyatt* (c) *Spenser* (d) *Shakespeare*

29. Who is known for *The Schoolmaster*, which contains his advice to teachers on the teaching of Latin?

- (a) Roger Ascham (b) Thomas Wyatt
(c) Martin Luther (d) John Wycliffe

30. Besides the sonnet form, what else was introduced by Wyatt to England?

- (a) The Italian *ferza rima* (b) The *ottava rima*
(c) The *elegy* (d) Both (a) and (b)

31. Who made the first use of the unrhymed ten-syllabled line in English poetry through his translations of *Virgil*?

- (a) Thomas Wyatt (b) Thomas Sackville
(c) The Earl of Surey (d) None of the above

32. How many essays were published in Bacon's *Essays* ?

- (A) 10 (B) 58 (C) 38 (D) 106

33. "We are commanded to forgive our enemies; but never to forgive our friends." From which essay is this sentence taken?

- (A) Of Faction (B) Of Revenge (C) Of Friendship (D) Of Envy

34. *Of Studies* was the part of a collection of _____.

- a) 12 Essays b) 5 Essays c) 20 Essays d) 12 Essays

35. "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god" From which essay is this line quoted?

(A) Of Friendship

(B) Of Youth and Age

(C) Of Followers and Friends

(D) Of Nature of Man

36. Love is Directly proportional to both prosperity and _____.

a) Adversity

b) Productivity

c) Magical

d) Arrogant

37. As Jasper Forde put it, "Ill-fitting grammar are like ill-fitting shoes. Play this game to review Poetry.

A) Philip Sidney

B) John Dryden

C) Alexander Pope

D) Dr Johnson

38. Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by _____?

A. Henry Howard

B. Roger Ascham

C. John Skelton

D. Stephen Gosson

39. Poetry is an art of _____

a) Imitation

b) Narration

c) Information

d) Reformation

40. Gosson offers what is in essence a _____ attack on imaginative literature

a) Puritan

b) English reformation

c) England

d) George Gordon Byron.

41. Which characters are connected to the Church?

(A) The Prioress, the Monk, the Friar, the Summoner, and the Pardoner

(B) The Miller, the Ploughman, and the Reeve

(C) The Knight, the Manciple, and the Host

(D) The Canon's Yeoman, the Physician, the Clerk, and the Man of Law

42. Of studies was revised for the edition in _____.

a) 1612 b) 1613 c) 1615 d) 16

43. why is the study writing is used _____

a) To obtain knowledge

b) to accuracy

c) both a and b

d) noneof the above

44. How did bacon die _____

a) Tuberculosis

b) fever

c) Pneumonia

d) Cancer

45. Poetry, apart from its ability to delight, has an affinity with _____

a) Memory b) Patient c) Cognitive Psychology d) Neuro Psychology

46. Francis bacon is known as father of _____.

a. novel

b. essays

c. letter

d. drama

47. A person who is delighted in solitude is either a beast or _____.

a. Man

b. Woman

c. ghost

d. God.

48. The second fruit of friendship is _____.

- a. health b. happiness c. grieve d. enmity

49. Kings and Monarchs selected their friends according to their _____

- a. status b. need c. caste d. religion

50. Person who has no friends will not know to whom they should share their_____.

- a. happiness b. secrets c. sorrow d. joy

51. ".....a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coins of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur?

- (a) Of Great Place (b) Of Truth
(c) Of Honour and Reputation (d) Of Followers and Friends

52. Love is the child of _____.

- a) Father b) Folly c) Man d) God

53. A man Becomes _____ If he loves a Large number of People.

- a) Thin b) thick c) Lose d) kindhearted

54. Revenge is a kind of _____ justices.

- b) wild d) few c) Some d) Different

55. "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and written an exact man." From which essay is this line quoted?

(A) Of Discourse (B) Of Counsel (C) Of Wisdom for a Man (D) Of Studies

56. What is the disadvantage of the much time study_____.

a) It provides only bookish Knowledge.

b) It waste too much time]

c) It makes a man theoretical and Unrealistic

d) All the above mentioned

57 . _____ is the mother of all knowledge.

a) Prose b)Poetry c)Drama d)Essay

58 _____ is the imitation of nature

a)Art b)Philosophy c)Ideas d)Ideals

59. An apology for poetry is a work of _____

a)Criticism b)Literary Criticism c) Philosophy d)Drama

60. An Apology for poetry was published in _____

a)1 595 b)1 585 c)1 564 d)1 546

61. An Apology for poetry was written by _____

a)Philip Sidney b)Edmund c)Dryden d)Chaucer

62.How many charges was made on poetry

a)6 b)3 c)8 d)4

63.An Apology for poetry is a form of _____ oration.

a)Practical b)Public c)Judicial d)Economical

64.According to Sidney who is the least liar_____

a)Dramatist b)Novelist c)Poet d)Story Writers

65. Where does Faustus grow up?

(a) Wittenberg, Germany (b) Rome, Italy.
(c) Rhodes, Germany (d) London, England.

66. Who speaks in the Prologue?

(a) Good and Bad Angels.(b) Lucifer (c) The chorus (d) Faustus.

67. Who is the main character in the play?

(a) Mephistophilis. (b) Dr. John Faustus. (c) Lucifer. (d) God.

68.The form of "The Book of Job " is -----

a) Poetic Drama c) Element
b) Colloquial d) Symbolic

69.Job has ----- pairs of oxen

a) 200 b) 700

c) 500

d) 900

70. The Book of Job is the universal book because it speaks to the universal need, the agony of the human heart – True or False?

a) True

b) False

71. What is the solution given by the book?

a) Citizens should obey the laws

b) One should not question God's moral government

c) Government except as serving christ

d) People should not steal

72. What is the moral of the book?

a) I saw the wicked buried

b) God's ways are inscrutable

c) A positive outcome will be there

d) God's riches and wisdom and knowledge

73. Marlowe is a member of -----

a) Lard Admirals Company of players

b) God carry out his perfect

c) An individual deserve his sufferings

d) Safe to argue that all human

74. What is the status of Faustus's parents?

(a) Poor.

(c) Rich.

(b) Royalty.

(d) Homeless.

75. Where does Faustus go to study?

(a) London.

(c) Wittenberg.

(b) Rome.

(d) Rhodes.

76. What does Faustus study?

(a) Divinity.

(c) Medicine.

(b) Law.

(d) Philosophy

77. How does Faustus do in his studies?

(a) Mediocre.

(c) He quits.

(b) Financially well.

(d) Very poorly.

78. What does Faustus's thoughts soon turn away from?

(a) Magic.

(c) Theology.

(b) His family.

(d) Philosophy.

79. What general topic does Faustus begin to study while neglecting his former studies, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- (a) Philosophy. (c) Magic.
(b) Medicine. (d) Law.

80. What specific topic does Faustus begin to study, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- (a) Pediatrics. (c) Necromancy.
(b) Socrates. (d) Astrology.

81. Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe. He was not of an age, but for all time". Who wrote above lines for Shakespeare:

- a) Jonson b) Bacon c) Wordsworth d) none of above

82. In literature, some of Shakespeare's most powerful plays were written in that period (for example The Tempest, King Lear, and Macbeth), as well as powerful works by John Webster and _____.

- a) William Shakespeare b) Ben Jonson
c) Ben Jonson folios d) English Renaissance theatre

83. Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the _____, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.

- a)William Shakespeare b)Ben Jonson
c)Masque d)A Midsummer Night's Dream

84.John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of metaphysical poetry. But who is most closely associated with the "founding" of neoclassical poetry?

- a)William Wordsworth b)Alexander Pope c)Ben Jonson d)George Herbert

85.His "To Penthurst" is considered to be one of the primary texts of the neoclassical movement.

- a)Sir John Denham b)Ben Jonson c)Thomas Carew d)John Dryden

86.Who began the tradition of revenge play ?

- a)Goorge peele b)Samuel daniel c)Phineas fletcher d)Thomas kyd

87.Thomas kyd (1558-95) achieved great popularity with which of his first work?

- a)The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune b)Cornelia
c)The Spanish Tragedy d)Jeronimo

88. Thomas Kyd's The Spanish Tragedy shows conspicuous influence of

(a) Seneca (b) Ariosto (c) Homer (d) Virgil

89. Who is Druggier?

- a) Man walking
b) A tobacco man
c) Dog outside
d) Harmful to health

90. For what Druggier approached Subtle?

- a) The Philosopher's stone
b) Sought goal in alchemy
c) To know the ways of building the new shop
d) The gold and silver

91. Who is Epicure Mommon?

- a) Carter
b) Burwell
c) A Knight
d) Guelders

92. Who is the friend of mommon?

- a) Still
b) Surley
c) Seriously
d) Pavement

93. Surley is a -----

- a) Game
b) Gambler
c) Games
d) Gamester

99. At the end who has cut his tongue?

- a) Principal
b) Hieronimo
c) Horatio
d) Spanish

100. The Spanish Tragedy was acted by -----

- a) She stabbed herself
b) Her son's death
c) Solimn & Perseda
d) Lord Strange's Men

101. The Spanish Tragedy was registered in

- a) Her son's death
b) Solimn & Perseda
c) Stationer's Register
d) Lord Strange's Men

102. Who is the hero of the Tragedy?

- a) Principal
b) Hieronimo
c) Horatio
d) Spanish

103. What is the name of an old man?

- a) Citizens
b) Don Bazulto
c) Petition
d) Hieronimo

104. The play of "Spanish Tragedy" starts with -----

- a) Her son's death
b) Soliloquy of a Ghost
c) Stationer's Register
d) Lord Strange's Men

105. Which is the correct spelling?

(A) quintessence (B) qintessence (C) quentesence (D) quintesence

106. Skilful' is—

(A) advent (B) adopt (C) adroit (D) adverse

107. Whose excellent sonnets were the first to be linked by subject matter and theme?

A) Sir Thomas Wyatt's B) Sir Philip Sidney's

C) Sir Edmund Spenser's D) Sir Walter Raleigh's

108. To whom is Spenser's sonnet sequence *Amoretti* addressed?

A) To the Queen B) To his secret lady-love

C) To a working class friend D) To his own wife

109. One of Marlowe's earliest published works was his translation of the epic poem 'Pharsalia', written by which Roman poet?

a) Ovid b) Lucan c) Virgil d) Horace

110. Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this line?

a) William Shakespeare b) Thomas Kyd c) John Dryden d) John Donne

*** * * Revision Test End * * ***

MODEL EXAM -1- With Keys

Choose the correct answer out of the four choices:

1. T.S. Eliot calls "Byron so empty of matter, Shelley so incoherent, and Wordsworth so wanting in completeness and variety." Where does he say so?

- (a) In the Preface to the Sacred Wood
- (b) In the Introduction to the Sacred Wood
- (c) In Tradition and the Individual Talent
- (d) In The Perfect Critic

2. "The Old Man and The Sea" fetch Nobel Prize for Hemingway. The Protagonist is.....

- (a) A Cuban fisherman
- (b) An American fisherman
- (c) A Mexican fisherman
- (d) A British Naval Officer

3. Milton wrote the elegy "Lycidas" on the death of his friend

- a) Roberts
- b) Edward King
- c) A.H.Clough
- d) Spenser

4. ----- is a versified expression of grief like elegy.

- (a) Ode
- (b) Dirge

(c) Ballad

(d) sonnet he

5. Which of Chaucer's works is associated with Valentine's Day?

(a) *Parlement of Fowls*

(b) *The Canterbury Tales*

(c) *The Book of the Duchess*

(d) *The Canterbury Tales*

6. "Life's" but a walking shadow, a poor player" occurs in Shakespeare's

(a) Twelfth Night

(b) Hamlet

(c) Macbeth

(d) King Lear

7. Who said that "Shakespeare in his comedies has only heroines and no heroes?"

(a) Ben Jonson

(b) John Ruskin

(c) Thomas Carlyle

(d) William Hazlitt

8. "Sky lowered, and muttering thunder, some sad drops/ wept at completing of the mortal sin". The lines are taken from -

(a) Don Juan

(b) Paradise Lost

(c) Divine Comedy

(d) The Faerie Queene

9. Dryden said in one of his critical treatises :“Our numbers (Versification) were in their nonage till these two appeared” Whom does Dryden refer to in this observation ?

(a) Waller and Denham

(b) Milton and Donne

(c) Herrick and Taylor

(d) Samuel Butler and Coeley

10. Period between 1700-1745 in English literature is called-

(a) The Restoration Period

(b) Caroline Age

(c) The Augustan Age

(d) The Age of Johnson

11. Who wrote the following lines: “Where ignorance is Bliss, Tis folly to be wise”?

(a) Pope

(b) Gray

(c) Collins

(d) Southey

12. Dr. Johnson says: "Paradise Lost is one of the books which the reader admires and lays down, and forgets to take up again." Why according to Johnson?

- (a) Because no reader has so much patience
- (b) Because there is want of human interest in it
- (c) Because its perusal is a hard duty.
- (d) Because its language is very difficult.

13. "The Two April Mornings" is a poem by-

- (a) Thomson
- (b) Oliver Goldsmith
- (c) William Wordsworth
- (d) Sylvia Plath

14. "A savage place ! as holy and enchanted
As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted
By women wailing for demon lover!
These lines throw light on :

- (a) Shakespeare"s supernatural element
- (b) Coleridge"s supernatural element
- (c) Wordsworth"s passion of nature
- (d) Keats Hellenism

15. Who calls Milton „God-gifted organ-voice of England“?

- (a) Arnold
- (b) Wordsworth

(c) Gray

(d) Tennyson

16. The question of women's rights and her sphere had been agitating the minds of men for a long time. Tennyson expressed his views on it in :

(a) The Princess

(b) Maud

(c) Tears, Idle Tears

(d) Sweet and Low

17. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Thomas Gradgrind - Hard Times

(b) Richard Carstone - Bleak House

(c) Ada Clare - Bleak House

(d) Abel Magwitch - Oliver Twist

18. In which critical essay did Eliot make the following statement?

"The historical sense compels a man to write not merely with his own generation in his bones, but with a feeling that the whole of the literature of Europe from Homer has a simultaneous existence and composes a simultaneous order."

(a) Tradition And The Individual Talent

(b) The Metaphysical Poets

(c) Both of these

(d) None of these

19. A very important T.V. Serial was made on one of the novels of R.K. Narayan. Identify the novel.

(a) Guide

(b) Malgudi Days

(c) Waiting for the Mahatma

(d) The Bachelor of Arts

20. Which type of revenge is tolerable?

(a) If there is no remedy by rule

(c) If there is no remedy by law

(b) If there is no remedy by advice

(c) If there is no remedy by ethics

21. The last play that sir Roger saw was.....

(a) The General

(b) The Parliament

(c) The Committee

(d) The House

22. What is the controlling simile in the poem?

(a) summers day

(b) eternal summer

(c) clouds

(d) flowers.

23. Cynthia has got a reference to-----

- (a) Queen Liza
- (b) Queen Bowes
- (c) Queen Elizabeth
- (d) Queen Lyon

24. Gave thee life & bid thee feed.

By the stream & o'er the mead;

Gave thee clothing of delight,

Softest clothing wooly bright;

In which poem of William Blake do these lines appear?

- (a) the lily
- (b) the land of dream
- (c) day
- (d) the lamb

25. Let others freeze with angling reeds,

And cut their legs with shells and weeds,

Or treacherously poor fish beset,

With strangling snare, or windowy net.

From which poem are these lines quoted ?

- (a) William Blake „s The Lamb
- (b) John Donne „s The Bait
- (c) Sir Philip Sidney „s Astrophil and Stella
- (d) Alexander Pope – Ode on Solitude

26. In the poem entitled, ' Astrophil and Stella ', his love is

.....

- (a) Beautiful & true love.
- (b) the first sight love.
- (c) Nor at first sight love.
- (d) Coincidence in the poet's life.

27. From where does he get his clothes?

- (a) From bamboos
- (b) From leathers of animals
- (c) From his flocks of sheep
- (d) None of these

28. How does David end up at Miss Betsey"s?

- (a) He runs away from home
- (b) He runs away from Salem House
- (c) He runs away from the wine factory
- (d) He runs away from Mr. Micawber"s

29. How does the opening sentence start?

- (a) "Whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my own life..."
- (b) "To begin my life with the beginning of my life..."
- (c) "In consideration of the day and hour of my birth..."
- (d) "I was born at Blunderstone, in Suffolk..."

30. In *The Time Machine*, what is the name of the creatures that live above ground?

- (a) Eloi
- (b) Morlocks
- (c) Weena
- (d) porcelains

31. _____ is the work of Shaw about the New Women.

- (a) Philander
- (b) Emily Horniman
- (c) Army
- (d) Candida

32. Who is the biographer of Wilde?

- (a) Frank Harris
- (b) Emily Horniman
- (c) Candida
- (d) Army

33. Who will the Macbeths frame as Duncan's murderer?

- (a) Duncan's bodyguards
- (b) Donalbain
- (c) Macduff
- (d) Banquo

34. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth "When you durst do it, then _____."

- (a) Will I love you

- (b) You were a man
- (c) Wilt thou be king
- (d) 'T were well it were done quickly

35. The plebeians are:

- (a) Relatives of caesar
- (b) Members of the lower classes
- (c) The ruling class of rome
- (d) Elected officials in the roman senate

36. "Beware the ides of March" is stated by whom?

- (a) Calpurnia
- (b) A soothsayer
- (c) Brutus
- (d) Cassius

37. Who is the first character to speak in Act 1, Scene 1?

- (a) Gaunt.
- (b) Mowbray.
- (c) Bolingbroke
- (d) Richard.

38. What do Bolingbroke and Mowbray accuse one another of?

- (a) Kidnapping.
- (b) Thief.

(c) Adultery.

(d) Treason.

39. What does Puck transform Nick Bottom into in "A Midsummer Night Dream"

(a) A fairy

(b) A goat

(c) A woman

(d) An ass

40. Which of these characters is not an immortal in the play "A Midsummer Night Dream"?

(a) Cobweb

(b) Quince

(c) Mustard Seed

(d) Oberon

41. The inventor who perfected the sonnet was -----

(a) Wyatt

(b) Petrarch

(c) Surrey

(d) Shakespeare

42. Shakespeare joined the Chamberlain's Men Theatrical Company as a:

(a) Actor and playwright

(b) Playwright and poet

(c) Playwright and writer

(d) None of above

43. In Shakespeare's literary output, the period 1604-1608 is the period of:

(a) Comedy plays

(b) Historical plays

(c) Great Tragedies

(d) None of above

44. "Under the green wood tree" is a song in:

(a) Love's labour's lost

(b) As you like it

(c) A mid Summer night's dream

(d) Much ado about nothing

45. "I have no other but a woman's reason I think him so, because I think him so" Which of Shakespeare's play contain above lines?

(a) The two gentle men of Verona

(b) Merry wives of Windsor

(c) The noble Kinsman

(d) Measure for measure

46. Which of the following descriptions would not have applied to any Romantic text?

- (a) a spiritual autobiography written in an epic style
- (b) a lyric poem written in the first person
- (c) a comedy of manners
- (d) a political tract demanding labor reform

47. Which of the following tragedy is not written by Shakespeare?

- (a) Hamlet b) Macbeth
- (c) King Lear
- (d) King Oedipus

48. Which of Shakespeare's play is his only play that has never been adopted for film or Television?

- (a) Taming of the Shrew
- (b) The two Noble Kinsmen
- (c) Troilus and Cressida
- (d) Cymbeline

49. Which one of the following theatre companies was owned by Shakespeare where his masterpieces were first performed?

- (a) Wooden O
- (b) Globe
- (c) Rose

(d) Curtain

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

- (a) well sung songs give us happiness
- (b) melodious sounds appeal to all
- (c) beautiful experiences give us lifelong pleasure
- (d) reapers can sing like birds

SI.NO:	Contents (DEGREE STANDARD)	Page No.
UNIT-1	HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE	1-232
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	233-477
UNIT-2	BRITISH LITERATURE-I	1-180
	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
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	207-329
UNIT-6	INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH	1-83
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	84-179
UNIT-7	TWENTIETH CENTURY LITERATURE	1-145
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	146-238
UNIT-8	THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	1-131
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	132-365
UNIT-9	LITERARY CRITICISM AND THEORIES	1-125
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	126-223
UNIT-10	WOMEN'S WRITING IN ENGLISH	1-91
	UNIT TEST QUESTIONS BANK	92-164

51. Who is Kubla Khan?

- (a) A Tartor King
- (b) wall
- (c) Create an eden
- (d) Garden

52. The author of Ozymandias _____.

- (a) Virginia woolf

(b) P.B Shelly

(c) Charles Dickens

(d) Rudyard kipling

53.The most important poetic work of Mrs. Browning was

(a) Sonnets from the Portuguese

(b) Holy Sonnet

(c) Sonnets

(d) None

54.Hazlitt was a powerful critic of _____

(a) A life of Napoleon

(c) Drama

(b) Essay on the English Poets

(d) Hazlitt

55. Hopkins suggests that the world is charged with the grandeur of

(a) Man

(b) Nature

(c) God

(d) Beauty

56.The savage kept "healthy by the hard work in tearing tough meat without the help of knife and fork." Who make this observation of sentences ?

(a) Wiliam Ralph Inge

(b) Samuel Beckett

(c) John Ruskin

(d) Bacon

57. The writer of this passage says that books can make us.....

(a) Feel sad

(b) Feel better

(c) Feel dejected

(d) Feel serious

58. What Biblical phrase does Mustapha Mond use when children begin playing around him?

(a) Be innocent like children

(b) The way is narrow

(c) Suffer the children

(d) Only the child will enter heaven

59. Which of the following is a major instrument of social stability according to the director?

(a) Stabilization

(b) Budding

(c) Arrested development

(d) Bokanovsky's process

60. The heart of the poet aches with _____

- (a) Excess of joy
- (b) Nightingale
- (c) Melodious Plot
- (d) Hypocrites

61.The glory achieves _____

- (a) Proportion
- (b) Foiling Gold
- (c) God's Grandeur
- (d) Cross Materialism

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

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

63. From which poem of Whitman are the following lines taken?

O powerful western fallen star!

O shades of night-O moody, tearful night!

- (a) O Captain! My Captain!
- (b) When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed
- (c) Crossing Brooklyn Ferry
- (d) None of these

64. In "Self-Reliance," Emerson talks about how individuals should not conform to what?

- (a) The ego
- (b) The church's morals
- (c) Societal norms
- (d) Their intuition

65. What was Martin Luther King Jr. before becoming a civil rights activist?

- (a) Businessman
- (b) Baptist minister
- (c) Teacher
- (d) Musician

66. How long does Thoreau live at Walden Pond?

- (a) Two years and two months.
- (b) Six months.
- (c) One year.
- (d) Three years and six months.

67. The farm from which Sethe escaped was located in

- (a) South Carolina
- (b) Kansas
- (c) Kentucky
- (d) Georgia

68. Of which magazine was Carl Sandburg editor?

- (a) National Geographic
- (b) Time
- (c) Newsweek
- (d) System

69. Still gazing at them through the open door,

Nor wholly reassured and comforted

By promises of others in their stead,

Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;

Above lines are taken from

- a) The Arrow and the Song,
- b) The Day is Done
- c) A Psalm of Life
- d) Nature

70. "Lady Lazarus" is a poem of 28 stanzas, each with....., 84 lines in total.

- (a) Five short lines
- (b) two short lines
- (c) four short lines
- d) three short lines

71. "Ilmotesoro" is _____.

- (a) a poem
- (b) a song
- (c) Stiva's nickname for his wife

(d) the title of the play that Stiva saw at the theatre

72. Which story by O. Henry deals with sacrifices husband and wife make for buying Christmas presents for each other?

(a) Let me feel your pulse

(b) The Gentle Grafter

(c) The Gift of the Magi

(d) Heart of the West

73. "An Angel in Disguise " is about a poor, miserable and wretched child who turns out to be an angel for Thompson family. Who is the author of the title ?

(a) Edgar Allan Poe

(b) William Sidney Porter

(c) Hans Christian Andersen

(d) Timothy Shay Arthur

74. What did Joe see from the window ?

(a) He saw Maggie was playing a game.

(b) He saw that his wife and Maggie were having conversation without hatred.

(c) He saw that his wife and Maggie were fighting with each other.

(d) He saw that his wife giving something to eat to Maggie

75. Willy Ioman appears in the play

(a) The crucible

- (b) the prize
- (c) death of a salesman
- (d) all my sons

76. In India by Nissim Ezekiel depicts the relationship between

- (a) Literature and Sex
- (b) Literature and Environment
- (c) Literature and Science
- (d) Literature and War

77. Which of the following novels is not by Mulk Raj Anand?

- (a) Untouchable
- (b) Coolie
- (c) Two Leaves and a Bud
- (d) The Second Wife

78. R. K. Narayan wrote many wonderful novels which of these is not his?

- (a) *Coolie*
- (b) The Guide
- (c) Malgudi Days
- (d) The English Teacher

79. Indian English Drama begins with

- (a) The Persecuted
- (b) Mukthdhara
- (c) Chandalika

(d) Hayavadhana

80.The essential condition of *Satyagraha* led by Mahatma Gandhi was –

- (a) Non-violence
- (b) Disobey the British government
- (c) Become extremist
- (d) Finite capacity for suffering

81.A universal moral order is possible only with a commitment to the ideal and practice of democracy based on

- (a) the dignity of the individual
- (b) the dignity of the talent
- (c) the dignity of the shy
- (d) the dignity of the teacher

82.Death of a Salesman is a _____

- (a) Modern Tragedy
- (b) Modern Epic
- (c) Modern Drama
- (d) None of these

83.Which one of Kalam recollects his childhood days and speaks about his parents and birth place.

- (a) "A Vision for the New Millennium"
- (b) "The Power of Prayer"
- (c) "Ignited Minds"

(d) "The Wings of Fire".

84. "Destroyed, the mild harmless beauty by
the strong cruel beauty in Nature"

From which poem of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh"s are these lines quoted ?

(a) 'The Tiger and the Deer'

(b) Savitri

(c) Transformation

(d) None Of These

85. "Love and Death" is a sonnet fromcollection of poem

(a) The Bird of Time

(b) The Golden Threshold

(c) The Queen"s Rival

d) The Bird of the time

86. Preferring the company of a concubine over his wife"s,
_____refuses to consummate in their marriage .

(a)Kappana

(b)Naga

(c)Appana

(d)Karuna

87. The perpetual clash of human motives with the tradition of family, prejudice of society and the code of culture constitute the dramatic structure of the play

(a).Dance Like a Man

(b) Harvest

(c) Bravely Fought the Queen

(d) On a Muggy Night in Mumbai

88. The Mission School _____ announces that the school will be issued until the nineteenth of June.

(a) Students

(b) Swami

(c) Teacher

(d) Headmaster

89. "The three mistakes of my life" Who is very simple and belongs to a poor family.....?

(a) Govind,

(b) Omi

(c) Ishaan

(d) Chetan Bhagat

90. The focal point of the play is _____

(a) (Miss Benare)

(b) (School teacher)

(c) (Sukhatme)

(d) (Prof. Damle)

91. At the end of the poem, "A Firn Hill" the speaker loses ---

(a) the grace of childhood

(b) the hope living life

(c) the power

(d) everything

92. "The Hunchback in the Park" is the story of-----.

(a) a lion who lives in the park

(b) an isolated and deformed man who lives in the park

(c) the owner of the park

(d) the animals, birds, and the trees of the park

93. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?

(a) Assonance

(b) Onomatopaea

(c) Rhyme

(d) Grammar

94. What is the earliest surviving European poem?

(a) The Homeric epic

(b) The Gilgamesh epic

(c) The Deluge epic

(d) The Hesiodic ode

95. Robert Lynd points out that the newspapers are full of accurate articles and correct information _____ give pleasure.

(a) seldom

(b) occasionally

(c) obviously

(d) none of the above

96. According to the Forster the third state of mind that people may adopt is:

(a) tolerance

(b) favour

(c) point out fanaticism

(d) fight

97. Lucas first volume of poetry is _____

(a) The face on the wall

(b) Song of the Bat

(c) Willow and Leather

(d) A Spark from a Flint

98. Taken from his Adventures and Enthusiasms collection the reader realises after reading the essay that Lucas may be exploring the theme of happiness. From which works is taken these sentences.

(a) The Face on the Wall.

(b) Songs of the Bat

(c) A Book of Verse for Children

(d) On Finding Things

99. Journey of the Magi is part of a series called

(a) Annabel poems

- (b) Amanda poems
- (c) Anastasia poems
- (d) Ariel poems

100. The child can be compared to _____

- (a) Journey of the Magi by E.V.Lucas
- (b) Journey of the Magi by T.S.Eliot
- (c) Journey of the Magi by G.B.Shaw
- (d) Journey of the Magi by R.L.Stevenson

101. The squire Trelawney is a _____

- (a) policeman
- (b) Doctor
- (c) Local lard
- (d) Owner of the inn

102. B.F. Skinner's famous theory published in the year 1957 is

- (a) Behavioural Theory
- (b) Mentalist Theory
- (c) Verbal Theory
- (D) Rational Theory

103. The unity of a linguistic sequence or chain defined in terms of relations between its forms is called

- (a) Cohesion
- (b) Coherence
- (c) Context

(d) Connotation

104. A symbolic structure is nothing more than the pairing of a

- (a) Syntactic structure and a semantic structure.
- (b) Morphological structure and a syntactic structure.
- (c) Semantic structure and a phonological structure.
- (d) Phonological structure and a syntactic structure.

105. The lexical selection is dependent on these following factors as in order below:

- (a) Conceptual, Syntactic and Phonological
- (b) Syntactic, Conceptual and Phonological
- (c) Phonological, Conceptual and Syntactical
- (d) Conceptual, Phonological and Syntactical

106. The English word „biotech“ is an example of

- (a) Blend
- (b) Back formation
- (c) Compound
- (d) Acronym

107. Select the correct sequence according to the development of grammars:

- (a) Universal grammar, traditional grammar, transformational grammar, structural grammar.
- (b) Traditional grammar, structural grammar, transformational grammar and universal grammar.

(c) Traditional grammar, universal grammar, transformational grammar, structural grammar.

(d) Transformational grammar, structural grammar, traditional grammar and universal grammar.

108. The basic word order in Dravidian languages is

(a) SVO

(b) SOV

(c) VSO

(d) VOS

109. In the language of mass media the communicators strategies are sometimes "responsive" and sometimes "initiative". The "responsive" strategy is known as

(a) Audience design

(b) Audience choice

(c) Audience preferences

(d) Style

110. In the English word „uneasiness“ there are _____ morphemes.

(a) two

(b) Three

(c) four

(d) five

111. The study of meaning is called----

- (a)Phonology
- (b)Morphology
- (c)Syntax
- (d)Semantics

112.Find the odd one among the Marxist critics below:

- (a) Georg Lukacs
- (b) Louis Althusser
- (c) Raymond Williams
- (d) Northrop Frye

113."Off that land spit of stony mouth-plugs, Eyes rolled by white sticks" From which poem are these lines quoted ?

- (a) Request to a Year
- (b) Medusa
- (c) The Old Playhouse
- (d) Draupadi

114.I am of no spring, I am fire"s daughter.

My unbound hair, become a thousand serpents, fills the air with poison;

In my eyes" desolate heat forest fire burn, a hundred saplings fall to ashes;

Yet there is no fault in that, such in the ruling ! From which poem are these lines quoted ?

- (a) Draupadi
- (b) Still I Rise
- (c) Combing
- (d) A Sunset of the City

115. "Shoot me with your words" is an example of which literary element?

- (a) personification
- (b) alliteration
- (c) simile
- (d) metaphor

116. Which is a synonym for the "welling and swelling" indicated in the poem?

- (a) Hissing
- (b) Bubbling
- (c) Exploding
- (d) Rising

117. I am not deceived, I do not think it is still summer Because sun stays and birds continue to sing". From which poem are these lines quoted?

- (a) The Old Playhouse
- (b) Still I Rise
- (c) Combing

(d) A Sunset of the City

118.It is summer-gone that I see, it is summer-gone. The sweet flowers indrying and dying down, The grasses forgetting their blaze and consenting to brown. the "sweet flowers" and "blazing grass" refer to

- (a) father "s children changing
- (b) mother's children changing
- (c) daughter's children changing
- (d) none of this

119. How does the narrator describe the odor of the wallpaper?

- (a) As a "wallpaper-like smell"
- (b) As a "banana smell"
- (c) As a "lemony smell"
- (d) As a "yellow smell"

120.Who is short stories "Isolation in Darkness" and "The Forest" portray the self estrangement of the heroines.....?

- (a) Susan Glaspell
- (b) Caryl Churchill
- (c) Ruth Praver Jhabvala
- (d) Ambai

121. Scapegoatism is an example of

- (a)Rationalisation

- (b) Introversion
- (c) Compensation
- (d) Displacement

122. Counselling which focuses on the problem of a patient is

- (a) Directive counselling
- (b) Non - directive counseling
- (c) Eclectic approach in counseling
- (d) Vocational counselling

123. Counselling to the counselee is

- (a) interrogation
- (b) giving advice
- (c) to understand himself thoroughly
- (d) psychoanalysis

124. Aptitude test plays a significant role in

- (a) Personal guidance
- (b) Group guidance
- (c) Educational guidance
- (d) Vocational guidance

125. A group which has completely negative influence is

- (a) primary group
- (b) intermediate group
- (c) secondary group
- (d) tertiary group

126. Loitering and pointing others for his faults are the characteristics of

- (a) Introvert
- (b) Short temper
- (c) Extrovert
- (d) Ambivert

127. Which of the following is not a projective technique

- (a) Rorschach ink – blot test
- (b) Sentence completion test
- (c) Word association test
- (d) Interest inventing test

128. Strong's famous interest evaluating tool is

- (a) personal interest bank
- (b) *Vocational interest bank*
- (c) Musical interest bank
- (d) Language interest bank

129. Schizophrenia is

- (a) psychoneuroses
- (b) personality behaviour disorder
- (c) psychoses
- (d) psychosomatic disorder

130. Ergograph is used to explore

- (a) mental fatigue

(b) physical fatigue

(c) monotony

(d) disinterest

131. The study of fluctuation of visual attention can be experimentally made with the help of a

(a) Mason's disc

(b) Marquis disc

(c) Tachistoscope

(d) Compact disc

132. An educationist who had the Eidetic imagery is

(a) Gandhiji

(b) Aurobindo

(c) Dr. Radhakrishnan

(d) Tagore

133. Expansion of LAD is

(a) Language Abbreviation Dictionary

(b) Linguistic Appraisal Department

(c) Learner Achievement Device

(d) Language Acquisition Device

134. The part of the brain which is induced by Emotional stimuli is

a) Hypothalamus

(b) Pons

(c) Medulla oblongata

(d) Cerebellum

135. The person who published the researches related to unconscious mind, is

(a). Watson

(b)Revers

(c)William Mc Dougal

(d)Hull

136.Which of the following best summarizes Sojourner Truth's argument in "Ain't I A Woman?"

(a) Women are superior to men.

(b) All women deserve the same rights as all men.

(c) The black community should begin fighting for women's rights.

(d) Black women deserve the same rights as white women.

137. In Flander's interaction analysis _____parts are based on teachers activity

(a) 1- 8

(b) 3 - 6

(c) 1 - 7

(d) 3 - 8

138. The Latin word „Spiere“ means

(a) Look

(b) Hear

(c)Do

(d) Touch

139. Which one of the following is not an internal factor on the growth and development of children

(a) Biological factor

(b) Intelligence

(c) Emotinal factor

(d) Environment in the womb of the mother

140. Cathartic theory of play activities has close relation with _____ school of psychology

(a) Naturalism

(b) Behaviourism

(c) Psycho – analysis

(d) Purposivism

141. Second stage of Maslow's Hierarchial need is

(a) love and belonging needs

(b) safety needs

(c) esteem needs

(d) physiological needs

142. In moral development the preconventional stage occurs during the age limit of.....

(a) 2 – 7 years

(b) 3 – 7 years

(c) 5 – 10 years

(d) 4 – 10 years

143. Negative reinforcement _____ responding :punishment
_____ responding

(a) increases : increases

(b) decreases : decreases

(c) increases : decreases

(d) decreases : increases

144. If some students are not in a mood to study in the class, you will.....?

(a) Force them to study

(b) Tell those students to leave the class and enjoy

(c) Warn them that they must study else you will report the matter to the Principal

(d) Tell them some interesting things related to their interests or your own subject

145. Learning is best defined as

(a) any change in behaviour

(b) a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to past experience

(c) a permanent change in behaviour due to physical development

(d) any change in behaviour caused by punishment

146. Experiment of memory is initially done by

(a) Ebbinghaus

(b) Stephen (c) Harlow (d) White

147. The major shift proposed by NCF-2005 is

- (a) learning in the wider social context
- (b) learning through books
- (c) learning in the class
- (d) learning with teacher monitoring

148. Child centered pedagogy means.....

- (a) plans for the psychological development of children
- (b) makes children answer a teacher's questions
- (c) gives no scope for a child's experiences
- (d) makes children reproduce textual knowledge

149. The law that can be applied to the proverb,

"Nothing succeeds like success" is the

- (a) law of use
- (b) law of disuse
- (c) law of readiness
- (d) law of effect

150. One of the following qualities is not expected of a good teacher...

- (a) Sharing warmth, enthusiasm and caring
- (b) Communicating freely with students
- (c) Using the usual method of instruction for all students
- (d) Acquiring knowledge about the student as background

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தொடர்புகொள்க

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-HEAD OFFICE : **9994098972**

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	B	C	A	C	D	D	B	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	C	D	B	D	A	B	A	D	C	D	B	D	A	A	A	D	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	B	C	A	B	D	B	A	B	B	B	D	B	D	D	B	A	A	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	C	C	C	C	B	A	C	A	B	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	C	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	B	C	C	B	D	C	A	B	C	C	B	D	D	A	B	B	D	B	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110										
C	B	B	B	A	C	B	D	B	D										

MODEL EXAM -Keys

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	B	A	C	B	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	D	A	D	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	C	D	B	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	D	D	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	B	B	A	C	D	B	B	C	A	B	A	C	C	A	B	C	D	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	B	C	B	A	C	D	D	D	B	C	D	B	C	B	D	A	A	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	B	A	D	C	A	D	A	A	A	B	D	A	A	C	D	D	D	B
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
D	C	B	C	A	A	B	B	A	C	D	D	B	A	D	D	D	B	D	D
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
D	A	C	D	B	B	D	B	D	B	C	C	D	A	A	B	C	A	B	B
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150										
B	C	B	D	B	A	A	A	D	C										

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