

**AADHITHYA UG TET- TRB COACHING CENTRE – KANCHEEPURAM**

UG -TRB – ENGLISH – REVISION TEST - (UNIT 8,9 &amp;10) 07.01.2024

**PART – B**

1. Language might be started by the imitation of sounds which early men and women heard around them. This describes:  
A. Ye-heave-ho theory                      B. Bow-wow theory  
C. Oral-gesture theory                      D. Divine source theory
2. The sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be the source of our language describes:  
A. Ye-heave-ho theory                      B. Bow-wow theory  
C. Oral-gesture theory                      D. Divine source theory
3. The biological basis of formation and development of human language is called:  
A. Glossogenetics                              B. Biogenetics  
C. Physogenetics                                D. Morphology
4. Human beings can talk about their present, past and future. This property of language is called  
A. Duality    B. Arbitrariness  
C. Displacement                                    D. Productivity
5. There is no connection between a linguistic form and its meaning describes:  
A. Duality    B. Arbitrariness  
C. Displacement                                    D. Productivity
6. We can utter new and novel words and sentences but animal can't. It describes which property?  
A. Duality    B. Arbitrariness  
C. Displacement                                    D. Productivity
7. A little change in the sound can change the meaning describes which property of human language?  
A. Duality    B. Displacement  
C. Discreteness                                    D. Cultural Transmission
8. The study of rules of a language covers:  
A. Grammar    B. Syntax  
C. Semantics    D. Pragmatics

9. English is derived from which of the following major language?  
A. Latin  
B. Greek  
C. German  
D. French
10. "Language may be defined as the expression of thought by the means of speech sounds". Who defines the language in these words?  
A. Chomsky  
B. Skinner  
C. Henry Sweet  
D. De Saussure
11. The study of movement of speech organs in articulation of speech or the study of how the speech sounds are made is called:  
A. Phonetics  
B. Phonology  
C. Articulatory Phonetics  
D. Auditory Phonetics
12. The study of physical properties of a language is called?  
A. Phonetics  
B. Phonology  
C. Articulatory Phonetics  
D. Acoustic Phonetics
13. The study of perceptions of speech sounds is called:  
A. Phonetics  
B. Phonology  
C. Articulatory Phonetics  
D. Auditory Phonetics
14. The study of sounds involving speaker's identification and analysis of recorded utterances is called:  
A. Forensic phonetics  
B. Acoustic Phonetics  
C. Articulatory Phonetics  
D. Auditory Phonetics
15. When the vocal cords are spread apart and the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded (without any stoppage) the sound is called:  
A. Unvoiced  
B. Voiceless  
C. Both  
D. Voiced
16. When there is some vibration in vocal cord while producing sound, the sound will be:  
A. Voiced  
B. Unvoiced  
C. Voiceless  
D. None
17. There are totally \_\_\_\_\_ sounds in English Language?  
A. 42  
B. 44  
C. 46  
D. 48
18. The sounds in English language are classified as Bilabials, Dentals, Alveolar etc it is according to their  
A. Place of Articulation  
B. Manner of Articulation  
C. Both  
D. None of the Above

19. The sounds which are formed using both upper and lower lips (/m/, /b/, /w/) are called:  
A. Bilabials  
B. Labiodentals  
C. Dentals  
D. Alveolar
20. /f/ and /v/ are:  
A. Bilabials  
B. Labiodentals  
C. Dentals  
D. Alveolar
21. The sounds formed with tongue tip behind (between) the upper front teeth (θ, ð) are called:  
A. Bilabials  
B. Labiodentals  
C. Dentals (interdentals)  
D. Alveolar
22. /t/, /d/, /s/, /n/ and /z/ are called because they are pronounced with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.  
A. Bilabials  
B. Labiodentals  
C. Dentals  
D. Alveolar
23. /k/ and /g/ are called:  
A. Bilabials  
B. Velars  
C. Dentals  
D. Alveolar
24. There a sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and the other parts of the mouth. What is it called?  
A. Bilabials  
B. Velar  
C. Glottal  
D. Alveolar
25. IPA stands for:  
A. International Phonetic Association (Alphabet)  
B. International Phonetic Authority  
C. International Phonetic Academy  
D. International Phonic Association
26. The consonants sounds resulting from a blocking effect on air stream is called:  
A. Nasals  
B. Affricates  
C. Fricatives  
D. Plosives or Stops
27. Originally, morphology is a?  
A. Linguistic term  
B. Literary term  
C. Biological term  
D. Mathematical term
28. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function or a minimum unit of word is called:  
A. Phoneme  
B. Morpheme  
C. Lexeme  
D. Phone

- 29.** A word or a group of word which has one meaning is called:  
A. Phoneme  
B. Morpheme  
C. Lexeme  
D. Phone
- 30.** The morphemes which are independent to give meaning and they can stand by as single words are called:  
A. Free morphemes  
B. Bound morphemes  
C. Inflectional morphemes  
D. Derivational morphemes
- 31.** The morphemes which are dependent to other words give meaning and they cannot stand by as single words are called:  
A. Free morphemes  
B. Bound morphemes  
C. Lexical morphemes  
D. Derivational morphemes
- 32.** All the affixes in English are:  
A. Free morphemes  
B. Bound morphemes  
C. Lexical morphemes  
D. Independent morphemes
- 33.** The word to which affixes are attached is technically known as:  
A. Phoneme  
B. Morpheme  
C. Stem  
D. Lexeme
- 34.** Lexical and functional morphemes are two types of  
A. Free morphemes  
B. Bound morphemes  
C. Derivational morphemes  
D. Inflectional morphemes
- 35.** Nouns, verbs and adjectives come under?  
A. Lexical morphemes  
B. Functional morphemes  
C. Derivational morphemes  
D. Inflectional morphemes
- 36.** Articles, pronouns and prepositions cover?  
A. Lexical morphemes  
B. Functional morphemes  
C. Derivational morphemes  
D. Inflectional morphemes
- 37.** Which of type of morphemes is used to indicate the grammatical function of a word?  
A. Lexical morphemes  
B. Functional morphemes.  
C. Derivational morphemes  
D. Inflectional morphemes
- 38.** There are total inflectional morphemes in English language.  
A. 5  
B. 6  
C. 8  
D. 10
- 39.** 'Unhate' 'unlove' 'untrodden' are the examples of  
A. Syntactical Deviation  
B. Morphological Deviation  
C. Graphical Deviation  
D. Grammatical Deviation

40. The matter of vocabulary syntax and morphology is referred is.  
A. RP  
B. AP  
C. All of these  
D. None of these
41. \_\_\_\_\_ involves copying a word that originally belonged in one language into another language.  
A. Borrowing  
B. Blending  
C. Conversions  
D. Coinage
42. What is Phonology  
A. The Study of Sounds  
B. The Study of Meaning  
C. The Study of Sound Systems  
D. All of these
43. The study of speech patterns is called:  
A. Phonetics  
B. Phonology  
C. Morphology  
D. Pragmatics
44. The smallest unit of speech sound is called:  
A. Morpheme  
B. Phoneme  
C. Lexeme  
D. Allophone
45. A sound pronounced with one puff of air is called (a sound with one vowel sound)  
A. Vowel  
B. Consonant  
C. Syllable  
D. Coda
46. Syllable consists of onset and rime while rime is further divided into:  
A. Onset and nucleus  
B. Onset and coda  
C. Nucleus and the onset  
D. Nucleus and coda
47. The consonants after the nucleus are called:  
A. Rime  
B. Onset  
C. Coda  
D. Syllable
48. The versions of one phone are called:  
A. Morpheme  
B. Phoneme  
C. Lexeme  
D. Allophone
49. A sound pronounced with one puff of air is called (a sound with one vowel sound)  
A. Vowel  
B. Consonant  
C. Syllable  
D. Coda
50. The syllables having onset and nucleus but not coda are called:  
A. Open syllables  
B. Closed syllable  
C. Light syllable  
D. Heavy syllable

51. The syllables having nucleus and coda but no onset are called:  
A. Open syllables                      B. Closed syllable  
C. Light syllable                        D. Heavy syllable
52. There are one or more consonants before or after nucleus which describes:  
A. Consonant Cluster                  B. Elision  
C. Assimilation                         D. Syllable
53. When two phonemes occurring in a sequence, and some aspect of one phoneme is taken or copied by other phoneme, this process is called:  
A. Consonant Cluster                  B. Elision  
C. Assimilation                         D. Syllable
54. The omission or deletion of some sound from a word is known as:  
A. Consonant Cluster                  B. Elision  
C. Assimilation                         D. Syllable
55. Omission of a word or more from a sentence is called:  
A. Elision                                 B. Ellipsis  
C. Assimilation                         D. Analogy
56. \_\_\_\_\_ give/s unique character to each vowel.  
A. Intonation                            B. Pitch  
C. Amplitude                            D. Overtones
57. Two-sound segments are called?  
A. Allophone                            B. Unicode  
C. Diphone                               D. Bytes
58. The graph which is used to represent the frequencies of speech over time is called?  
A. Oscillogram                          B. Spectrogram  
C. Measuring graph                    D. Frequency graph
59. The rise and fall in pitch are called?  
A. Pitch                                    B. Frequency  
C. Intonation                            D. Sound wave
60. \_\_\_\_\_ is the classifying sound waves into individual speech sounds.  
A. Loudness                              B. Amplitude  
C. Pitch                                    D. Frequency
61. A system of more or less permanent marks used to represent an utterance is:  
A. Writing system                        B. Alphabetic system  
C. Human language system          D. None of these



62. The study of possible Phoneme combinations in a language is called as  
A. Phonology  
B. Phonotactics  
C. Prosody  
D. Polyphonemic
63. The word that contain many syllables are called as.  
A. Mono-syllable  
B. Di - syllable  
C. Poly-syllable  
D. Tri-syllable
64. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered as the building blocks of words.  
A. Syllable  
B. Phoneme  
C. Morpheme  
D. All of the Above
65. That branch of etymology which treats of the division of words into syllables is called as---  
A. Orthogeny  
B. Morphology  
C. Syllabication  
D. None of the Above
66. That science which treats of the classification of words into parts of speech is called as  
A. Orthogeny  
B. Etymology  
C. Syntax  
D. Prosody
67. The letters whose sound cannot be prolonged are called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Cognate  
B. Explodents  
C. Quiescent  
D. Silent
68. Which of the Following two languages are considered Classical languages?  
A. Arabic and Greek  
B. Greek and Latin  
C. Greek and English  
D. Latin and Dutch
69. English followed language for making rules of grammar?  
A. Greek  
B. Latin  
C. Dutch  
D. Scottish
70. Which of the following approaches deals with the set of grammar rules and focuses on the teaching of grammar rules?  
A. Descriptive Approach  
B. Prescriptive Approach  
C. Generative approach  
D. Mystic approach
71. Mention the approach which discourages the too much focus on rules of language, according to it, how language is used is important rather than how language should be used.  
A. Descriptive Approach  
B. Prescriptive Approach  
C. Generative approach  
D. Mystic approach
72. Syntax is originally taken from a word.  
A. Greek  
B. Latin  
C. Germen  
D. Russian

- 73.** The word criticism is derived from the Greek word "Kritikos" meaning:  
(A) To judge (B) To enjoy  
(C) To criticize (D) To praise
- 74.** Who says "Criticism the exercise of Judgement in the province of art and literature?"  
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Horace (D) Worsfold
- 75.** The term "Judgement" was first used in this special sense (Criticism) by:  
(A) Plato (B) Horace  
(C) Alexandrian Scholars (D) Johnson
- 76.** The beginning of Literary criticism is often described with:  
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Dante (D) John Dryden
- 77.** Who is regarded as the pioneer of the movement (Criticism)?  
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato  
(C) Sidney (D) Johnson
- 78.** Who calls Plato "the great path-finders of Criticism?"  
(A) Aristotle (B) Dryden  
(C) Atkins (D) Sidney
- 79.** In the light of social standards of morality who does frame charges against poetry?  
(A) Plato (B) Homer  
(C) Hesiod (D) Aristotle
- 80.** Who is known as the first scientific critic?  
(A) Plato (B) Horace  
(C) T. S. Eliot (D) Aristotle
- 81.** Who says "tragedy attempts as far as possible to remain within one revolution of the Sua?"  
(A) Aristotle (B) Pope  
(C) Wordsworth (D) Arnold
- 82.** The famous concept of 'Catharsis' is mentioned in the poetics by:  
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato  
(C) Homer (D) Heziod
- 83.** "How many parts there are in poetics?"  
(A) Six (B) two  
(C) Five (D) Four



- 84.** Which part does hold a highly significant place in tragedy?  
(A) Plot (B) Character  
(C) Diction (D) Thought
- 85.** How many elements are there of tragedy?  
(A) Six (B) Two  
(C) Five (D) Four
- 86.** Who says "Without action there cannot be tragedy?"  
(A) Plato (B) Homer  
(C) Aristotle (D) Johnson
- 87.** What is the first principle and soul of Tragedy?  
(A) Plot (B) Thought  
(C) Character (D) Diction
- 88.** What is the most important part of Aristotle's tragedy?  
(A) Catharsis (B) Character  
(C) Action (D) Diction
- 89.** Aristotle's Ideal tragic hero is essentially a man of:  
(A) Action (B) Idleness  
(C) Hopelessness (D) Weak in decision
- 90.** Who is called the first romantic critic?  
(A) Longinus (B) Sidney  
(C) Samuel Johnson (D) Horace
- 91.** Who asserts "The Judgement of style is the last and crowning fruit of long experience?"  
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Longinus  
(C) Aristotle (D) Plato
- 92.** Who is against 'bombast' puerility, affection, and frigidity in style?  
(A) Longinus (B) Plato  
(C) Homer (D) Aristotle
- 93.** "Sublimity is a certain distinction and excellence of expression." Who defines it?  
(A) Longinus (B) Aristotle  
(C) John Dryden (D) Johnson
- 94.** A critical treatise, 'on Sublime,' was written by  
(A) Longinus (C) Arnold  
(B) Pope (D) Horace

- 95.** Who is considered the pioneer in the field of analytical criticism?  
(A) Longinus (B) Atkins  
(C) Eliot (D) Aristotle
- 96.** How many principal sources does Longinus trace?  
(A) Five (B) Six  
(C) Four (D) Seven
- 97.** Sir Philip Sidney's 'The Defence of Poesie' was a response to a pamphlet by-  
(A) Gosson (C) Horace  
(B) Sidney (D) Johnson
- 98.** Who believes - "Nature's world is brazen the poet delivers a golden age?"  
(A) Sir Philip Sidney (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Arnold (D) Keats
- 99.** "Poetry is a speaking picture with the ends to teach au "light" who says?  
(A) Sir Philip Sidney (B) Longinus  
(C) Horace (D) Aristotle
- 100.** Who is regarded both the classicist and the Romanticist?  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Sidney  
(C) Keats (D) Johnson
- 101.** Sir Philip Sidney's critical approach may be said to be:  
(A) Philosophical (B) Romantic  
(C) Technical (D) Abstract
- 102.** Who says about Sidney "He sends up the joyous firework of the Italian Renaissance. His colours are enthusiastic; Neo-Platonic and Ideal."  
(A) Aristotle (B) Wimsatt  
(C) Johnson (D) Dryden
- 103.** Who is the writer of the 'Indian Emperor' Heroic Play?  
(A) John Dryden (B) Longinus  
(C) Johnson (D) Horace
- 104.** Who wrote the prose comedy of humour - "The Wild Gallant":  
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Dryden  
(C) Philip Sidney (D) Plato
- 105.** Dryden pioneered the:  
(A) Historical Criticism (B) Descriptive Criticism  
(C) Theoretical Criticism (D) Comparative Criticism

- 106.** Who justly deserves to be called "the father of English Criticism because of his many-sided critical achievements?  
(A) Johnson (B) Plato  
(C) Dryden (D) Horace
- 107.** Who was the first to used the word diction in the Neo-classical age?  
(A) Dryden (B) Johnson  
(C) Wordsworth (D) Plato
- 108.** Who is regarded as one of the advocates of Neo-classicism?  
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Dryden  
(C) Sidney (D) Pope
- 109.** Who is regarded merely as a judicial critic?  
(A) Dryden (B) Pope  
(C) Philip Sidney (D) Dr. Johnson
- 110.** Dr. Johnson's poem "The Vanity of Human Wishes" was published in:  
(A) 1840 (B) 1949  
(C) 1950 (D) 1845
- 111.** In which year Johnson wrote the admirable prologue for the opening performance of new season of "Drury Lane Threare"?  
(A) 1720 (B) 1747  
(C) 1718 (D) 1745
- 112.** Who is regarded the founder of biographical criticism English Literature?  
(A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson  
(C) Plato (D) Sidney
- 113.** Who called Dryden the father of English Criticism?  
(A) Dr. Samuel Johnson (B) Dryden  
(C) Sidney (D) Aristotle
- 114.** Who thinks that the origin in tranquillity?" of poetry is in "emotions re-collected  
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Keats (D) Coleridge
- 115.** Who said that the language of poetry should be "a selection of language really used by men?"  
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Keats (D) Coleridge
- 116.** Who chooses humble and rustic life as the themes of the poetry?  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Coleridge  
(C) Keats (D) Pope

- 117.** Lyrical Ballads was the joint work of:  
(A) Wordsworth and Coleridge (B) Keats and Wordsworth  
(C) Shelley and Coleridge (D) Coleridge and Keats
- 118.** Who is the view that "Poetry divorced from morality is valueless?"  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley  
(C) Coleridge (D) T. S. Eliot
- 119.** Who was the first to protest against the neo-classical poetic diction?  
(A) Keats (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Shelley (D) Coleridge
- 120.** "The spontaneous over-flow of powerful feelings," who defines poetry like this?  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley  
(C) Keats (D) Coleridge
- 121.** According to Arnold, who is a "Poet and Philosopher wrecked in mist of opium."  
(A) Wordsworth (B) T. S. Coleridge  
(C) Shelley (D) Keats
- 122.** Who thinks that Coleridge is forerunner "Of the Modern Science of Semantics?"  
(A) Richards (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Aristotle (D) Keats
- 123.** Who said "if poetry instructs it does so only through pleasure?"  
(A) Coleridge (B) Wordsworth  
(C) Shelley (D) T. S. Eliot
- 124.** Who claimed that Lyrical Ballads is "half a child of my own brain?"  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley  
(C) Coleridge (D) Keats
- 125.** Who says "The greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideas to life?"  
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) T. S. Eliot  
(C) Coleridge (D) Wordsworth
- 126.** Arnold wrote "Poetry is at bottom a criticism of life in 1879 in his essay which was on  
(A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley  
(C) Keats (D) Eliot
- 127.** Matthew Arnold called the Aristocrate a:  
(A) Barbarian (B) Selfish  
(C) Great (D) Hateful

- 128.** In which essay Matthew Arnold lays down that the true critic can fulfill his obligation to society and literature:  
(A) The function of Criticism (B) On Shelley  
(C) On Wordsworth (D) In Society and Literature
- 129.** The critical writings of T. S. Eliot broadly fall into:  
(A) Two Categories (B) Three Categories  
(C) Four Categories (D) Six Categories
- 130.** T. S. Eliot has emphasised the importance of intimate relationship between literature and:  
(A) Religion (B) Art  
(C) Science (D) Philosophy
- 131.** In 1956 Eliot wrote an essay entitled:  
(A) The Function of Criticism (B) Literary Criticism  
(C) The Frontiers of Criticism (D) Critical Movement
- 132.** T. S. Eliot's important Literary Criticism is contained in-  
(A) Fiction (B) Selected essays  
(C) Stories (D) The Function of Criticism
- 133.** In *Request To A Year* who is a legendary devotee of the arts?  
(A) great- great- grandmother (B) The Poet  
(C) great- grandmother (D) All of the Above
- 134.** In *Request To A Year* The poet's great- great- grandmother, had \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Twelve Children (B) Thirteen Children  
(C) Fifteen Children (D) Eight Children
- 135.** In *Request To A Year*, Who had little opportunity for painting pictures  
(A) great- great- grandmother (B) The Poet  
(C) great- grandmother (D) All of the Above
- 136.** In *Old Play House*, the husband called the poet \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) to break saccharine (B) To offer the vitamins  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above
- 137.** In *Old Play House*, the poet compares herself to  
(A) an old Playhouse (B) a dwarf  
(C) a swallow (D) All of the Above
- 138.** In *Old Play House*, the poet compares \_\_\_\_\_ to Narcissus at the water's edge.  
(A) Love of the poet (B) Love of her Husband  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above



139. In *Old Play House*, which of the following gives the smell of human sweat.  
 (A) artificial lights (B) air-conditioner  
 (C) The cut flowers (D) All of the Above
140. In the poem *Still I'll rise*, the poet says that she just rise like  
 (A) The moon (B) The sun  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above
141. In which poem the Poet compares herself to a black Ocean?  
 (A) *Still I'll rise* (B) *Combing*  
 (C) *Sunset of the City* (D) *Request to A Year*
142. The poet combed her grandmother Mathilda's hair using a comb made out of\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ivory (B) Skin  
 (C) Bone (D) None of the Above
143. The poet tells that her daughters and sons have put her away with\_\_\_\_  
 (A) marbles and dolls (B) Pianos  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) black ocean
144. Sylvia Plath Compares her Mother to\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) A Communion wafer (B) Blubbery Mary  
 (C) Ghastly Vatican (D) All of the Above
145. According to Draupadi Arjuna has his own Subhadra, Ulupi, Chitrangada- each flower bloomed in a different\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Summer (B) Autumn  
 (C) Winter (D) Spring
146. Wollstonecraft concludes *A Vindication* with a proposal to establish  
 (A) financial independence for women  
 (B) women's education  
 (C) parenting duties  
 (D) free national schools for all children
147. Wollstonecraft specifically critiques several eighteenth-century writers on the subject of women's education. Her most detailed critique is of \_\_\_\_\_ who argues that women only need to be educated inasmuch as it prepares them to serve men.  
 (A) Talleyrand-Périgord (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
 (C) Edmund Burke (D) Thomas Paine
148. *Mary Wollstonecraft writes A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in response to French politician \_\_\_\_\_ pamphlet on national education.  
 (A) Talleyrand-Périgord's (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau's  
 (C) Edmund Burke's (D) Thomas Paine's



- 149.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a common symbol of the oppression of women.  
(A) Quilt (B) The Canning Jars  
(C) The caged bird (D) The Kitchen
- 150.** *Trifles* was first performed at the Wharf Theater in Provincetown Massachusetts in August of 1916. The author, Glaspell herself performed as  
(A) Mrs. Peters (B) Mrs. Hale  
(C) Mrs. John Wright (D) Minnie
- 151.** Glaspell's inspiration was the true crime story of the murder of John Hossack, a 59-year-old farmer. Working as a journalist at the time of the incident in 1900, Glaspell covered it for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) The Courier (B) The Manchester Gaurdian  
(C) The Daaily Telegraph (D) Des Moines Daily News
- 152.** Who is tormented by guilt for not visiting Minnie Wright more frequently to support her through the challenges of living with her cruel husband.  
(A) Mrs. Peters (B) Mrs. Hale  
(C) John Wright (D) George Henderson
- 153.** Who recalls Minnie's youthful innocence and happiness before her marriage.  
(A) Mrs. Peters (B) Mrs. Hale  
(C) John Wright (D) George Henderson
- 154.** Who is the county attorney assigned to John Wright's murder case.  
(A) Mrs. Hale (B) Peters  
(C) Lewis Hale (D) George Henderson
- 155.** Who is confident in his ability to find and present evidence against Minnie Wright and is certain of her guilt.  
(A) Peters (B) Lewis Hale  
(C) George Henderson (D) Mrs. Hale
- 156.** Though less outspoken and overtly confident than Henderson, \_\_\_\_\_ is equally prejudiced against and judgmental of women.  
(A) Mrs. Hale (B) Peters  
(C) Lewis Hale (D) George Henderson
- 157.** \_\_\_\_\_, the neighboring farmer, who discovered John Wright's body.  
(A) Mrs. Hale (B) Peters  
(C) Lewis Hale (D) George Henderson
- 158.** Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters describe John Wright as a decent man because he refrained from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) drinking (B) going into debt  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above.

159. \_\_\_\_\_, was a farmer before John Wright's death.  
(A) Lewis Hale (B) Mrs. Hale  
(C) John Wright (D) George Henderson
160. Who narrates his visit to the Wrights and describes Minnie Wright's peculiar demeanor as she sat in her rocking chair and told him that her husband had died by strangulation.  
(A) Peters (B) Lewis Hale  
(C) George Henderson (D) Mrs. Hale
161. The play's title *Trifles*, refers to the women's concerns, which the men dismiss as mere "trifles." These include \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) canning jars of fruit (B) the quilt  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the Above.
162. The dead songbird that Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find reveals \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Minnie Wright's motive for murdering  
(B) symbolizes John Wright's oppressive treatment of his wife.  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the Above.
163. The play links the act of knotting a quilt to the act of killing a man using a  
(A) tie (B) noose  
(C) open circuit (D) unwire
164. The play concludes with \_\_\_\_\_ asking about the quilt's completion.  
(A) Richards (B) George Henderson  
(C) Aristotle (D) Keats
165. Whose confident response that Minnie would "knot it" signifies the women's certainty of Minnie's guilt, while the men, whose arrogance prevents them from seeing women's concerns as anything but "trifles," fail to catch this significance.  
(A) Mrs. Peters' (B) Mrs. Hale's  
(C) Minnie's (D) Mrs. John Wright's
166. In *The Yellow Wallpaper* the narrator's brother is also \_\_\_\_\_ and also of high standing, and he says the same thing.  
(A) a musician (B) a physician  
(C) a Teacher (D) a Lawyer
167. In *The Yellow Wallpaper*, the most beautiful mansion in the country house for summer is quite alone, standing well back from the road, \_\_\_\_\_ miles from the village.  
(A) Four (B) Three  
(C) Five (D) Six

- 168.** In *The Yellow Wallpaper*, one of those sprawling \_\_\_\_\_ patterns committing every artistic sin.  
(A) flamboyant (B) modest  
(C) simple (D) Sober
- 169.** The color of the wallpaper is repellent, almost revolting; a smouldering unclean yellow, strangely faded by the slow-turning sun-light. It is a dull yet lurid \_\_\_\_\_ in some places, a sickly sulphur tint in others.  
(A) Blue (B) Yellow  
(C) Red (D) Orange
- 170.** Who is fortunate and good with the narrator's baby.  
(A) Cousin Henry (B) Julia  
(C) Mary (D) Jennie
- 171.** Who is a perfect and enthusiastic house-keeper, and hopes for no better profession.  
(A) Cousin Henry (B) Julia  
(C) Mary (D) Jennie
- 172.** What does the narrator describe as good as gymnastics, a kind of "*debased Romanesque*" with *delirium tremens* - go waddling up and down in isolated columns of fatuity.  
(A) Wallpaper (B) The Bed  
(C) Garden (D) Window
- 173.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a florid arabesque, reminding one of a fungus, an interminable string of toadstools, budding and sprouting in endless convolutions.  
(A) the mopboard (B) every piece of furniture  
(C) a plaitain leaf (D) The outside pattern of a Wallpaper
- 174.** What official document does Chenthiru receive from the Forestry Department?  
(A) A permit for hunting  
(B) A letter of permission to stay in the forest guest house  
(C) A guidebook for forest exploration  
(D) A map of the forest trails
- 175.** How does Lakshmana defend his purity when questioned by Rama?  
(A) By invoking the sun as a witness  
(B) By appealing to the moon's testimony  
(C) By submitting to the test of Fire  
(D) By displaying his radiant body
- 176.** Who does Sita encounter as she finishes writing on the palm-leaf?  
(A) Lakshmana (B) Valmiki  
(C) Rama (D) A forest dweller

177. What does Ravana hear when he wades into the pond to pluck lotuses?  
(A) The rustling of leaves (B) A child's voice threatening to kill him  
(C) The croaking of frogs (D) The laughter of water-birds
178. What object does Kosalai make with the deer's skin for her baby boy (Rama)?  
(A) A blanket (B) A musical instrument (kanjira)  
(C) A toy sword (D) A pair of shoes
179. Who wades into the pond to pluck lotuses?  
(A) Ravana (B) Rama  
(C) Lakshmana (D) Hanuman
180. What is the official letter from the Forestry Department written on?  
(A) White paper (B) Cowdung-colored paper  
(C) Yellow paper (D) Blue paper
181. *Top Girls* begins on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Sunday Morning (B) Sunday Night  
(C) Saturday night (D) Monday Morning
182. In *Top Girls*, The protagonist, Marlene, is hosting a celebratory dinner for six people at a London restaurant. They drink several bottles of \_\_\_\_\_ and order a three-course meal, while their conversation becomes more animated.  
(A) Whisky (B) Frascati wine  
(C) Juice (D) Sherry
183. \_\_\_\_\_ is the last guest to arrive to dinner. Marlene describes her life as "like a fairy-story".  
(A) Griselda (B) Isabella Bird  
(C) Dull Gret (D) Lady Nijo
184. \_\_\_\_\_ is a spirited and renowned travel writer from the 19th century who ventures to the far corners of the globe, despite her extreme physical limitations.  
(A) Dull Gret (B) Joan  
(C) Lady Nijo (D) Isabella Bird
185. Who lived in the 13th Century, has lived a life that can be divided into two clear halves - first, she lived as a courtesan for the Emperor of Japan, and later, she became a Buddhist nun,  
(A) Dull Gret (B) Joan  
(C) Lady Nijo (D) Isabella Bird
186. \_\_\_\_\_ is a peasant from the Middle Ages with a determined spirit and a brash manner. She led the women of her village against the the Spanish soldiers,

- (A) Griselda (B) Isabella Bird  
(C) Dull Gret (D) Lady Nijo
187. Who is intellectually and culturally sophisticated, with a brilliant mind for philosophy, metaphysics, poetry, and theology.  
(A) Joan (B) Isabella Bird  
(C) Dull Gret (D) Lady Nijo
188. Marlene is interviewing\_\_\_\_\_ for a position, who started as a typist and only twenty years old and wants to make more money so she can save up to get married.  
(A) Louise (B) Jeanine  
(C) Shona (D) Mrs. Kidd
189. Kit asks Angie if she wants to see a movie called The Exterminator, which is rated \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) A (B) U  
(C) X (D) U/A
190. Kit is scared of blood. Kit pricks her finger to show Angie she isn't scared, and Angie licks the blood from the finger, calling herself a\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cannibal (B) Humanitarian  
(C) Nonviolent (D) headhunter
191. Kit tells Angie she worries about the outbreak of war, and wonders what would be the safest place to hide. Angie thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ would be the best place.  
(A) Germany (B) Austria  
(C) London (D) New Zealand
192. Joyce comes outside and surprises the girls, telling Kit to go home. Kit tells Joyce that the girls want to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to see a movie, but Joyce insists that Angie must clean her room first, and Angie goes inside alone.  
(A) Odeon (B) Cineplex  
(C) Curzon (D) UCI Cinemas
193. Kit, aspires to become \_\_\_\_\_ because she's clever. When Angie comes back out, she is wearing an old dress that is slightly small for her.  
(A) Atomic Physicist (B) nuclear physicist  
(C) mathematician (D) Space Scientist
194. Who interviewed Shona who claims to be twenty-nine and has been working at her current sales job for four years, earning good money.  
(A) Marlene (B) Nell  
(C) Win (D) Jeanine



- 195.** Who delivers a far-fetched story about driving a Porsche to cities outside of London, selling dishwashers, washing machines, fridges, etc. and staying in hotels on the company's expense account.  
(A) Louise (B) Jeanine  
(C) Shona (D) Mrs. Kidd
- 196.** In *Heat and Dust* What is the real name of wife of the Nawab?  
(A) Sandy (B) Zahira  
(C) Ritu (D) Minnies
- 197.** In *Heat and Dust*, who is married with Douglas and stays mostly in Stipur because of him, Beth's sister and the grandmother of narrator.  
(A) Tessie (B) Olivia  
(C) Begum (D) Marcia
- 198.** Harry lives with his mother in \_\_\_\_\_, then moves with his friend Ferdie.  
(A) Town X (B) London  
(C) Satipur (D) Kensington
- 199.** Who is Olivias sister, talkative, nervous and has twice taken an overdose of sleeping tablets, lived in France, because of the marriage with a Frenchman  
(A) Tessie (B) Maji  
(C) Minnie (D) Marcia
- 200.** The narrator concludes her journey in \_\_\_\_\_, the small village where Olivia had lived the rest of her life.  
(A) Town X (B) London  
(C) Satipur (D) Kensington



**ANSWER KEY**

1.	41	81.	121.	161.
2.	42	82.	122.	162.
3.	43	83.	123.	163.
4.	44	84.	124.	164.
5.	45	85.	125.	165.
6.	46	86.	126.	166.
7.	47	87.	127.	167.
8.	48	88.	128.	168.
9.	49	89.	129.	169.
10.	50	90.	130.	170.
11.	51	91.	131.	171.
12.	52	92.	132.	172.
13.	53	93.	133.	173.
14.	54	94.	134.	174.
15.	55	95.	135.	175.
16.	56	96.	136.	176.
17.	57	97.	137.	177.
18.	58	98.	138.	178.
19.	59	99.	139.	179.
20.	60	100.	140.	180.
21.	61	101.	141.	181.
22.	62	102.	142.	182.
23.	63	103.	143.	183.
24.	64	104.	144.	184.
25.	65	105.	145.	185.
26.	66	106.	146.	186.
27.	67	107.	147.	187.
28.	68	108.	148.	188.
29.	69	109.	149.	189.
30.	70	110.	150.	190.
31.	71	111.	151.	191.
32.	72	112.	152.	192.
33.	73	113.	153.	193.
34.	74	114.	154.	194.
35.	75	115.	155.	195.
36.	76	116.	156.	196.
37.	77	117.	157.	197.
38.	78	118.	158.	198.
39.	79	119.	159.	199.
40.	80	120.	160.	200.