

- 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.

- 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

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

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

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

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

c) Virgil's Aeneid 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 Agonist

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

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

48. Spenser 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

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 athelets.

- 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

Slip Test MCQ Test-2-

Topic- 1) Prologue to the Canterbury Tales 2) Faerie Queene - Book-I

1. "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

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

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

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

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

4. The Faerie Queene is based on—

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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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*

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

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

12. Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queene* symbolizes :

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

13. ".....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

14. Who calls Spenser the Poets' Poet ?

- (a) Matthew Arnold (b) Sidney
(c) Hazlitt (d) Charles Lamb

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

- (a) *Faerie Queene* (b) *Amoretti*

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

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

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

17. 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

18. 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

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

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

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

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

21. How many women characters figure in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*?

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

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

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

23. To whom did spenser write a complimentary letter explaining the plan and purpose of his Faerie Queene?

(a) To Queen Elizabeth (b) To Sir Walter Raleigh

(c) To Lord Leicester (d) To Lord Ormond

24. Who is the hero of Spenser's Faerie Queene?

(a) Morpheus (b) Phoebus

(c) King Arthur (d) Archimago

25. The Faerie Queene is an allegory. In this Queen Elizabeth is allegorized through the character of :

(a) Duessa

(b) Gloriana

(c) Una

(d) Charissa

Slip Test MCQ Test-3

Topics- Prothalamion and Epithalamion, Selections in Peacock's English verse Vol-I Ballads : Peacock - Vol-II

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

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

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.
(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) *Ephithalamion* (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?

(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.

- (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

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

Slip Test MCQ Test-4

Topics- Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Studies, Of Revenge, Of Ambition, Of Friendship & Apologie For Poetrie

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

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 _____.

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

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

Slip Test MCQ Test-5

Topics- The Book of Job , Dr. Faustus

1. Marlowe is a great predecessor of -----

a)Shoe maker b) John paul
c)Liza d)Shakespeare

2.Marlowe was the son of -----

a) Shakespeare b) Shoe maker
c) John paul d)0Liza

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

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

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

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

Slip Test MCQ Test-6

Topics- The Spanish Tragedy , The Alchemist

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 ?

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 Druggier?

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 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

13. Surley is a -----

- a) Game
- b) Gambler
- c) Games
- d) Gamester

14. Who is elated to possess the philosopher's stone?

- a) Mammon
- 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

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

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

PG TRB REVISION TEST

1. How the word 'April' is spelled by Chaucer in Prologue to Canterbury Tales
a) April b) Aprile c) Aprille d) Aprill

2. Where does the action begin at tavern outside of London,?
a) Manchester b) York c) circa d) Portsmouth

3. Who will judge the best tale narrated by pilgrims?
a) Chaucer b) Host c) Pilgrim d) None of these

4. How many tales are planned by Chaucer?
a) 24 b) 48 c) 60 d) 120

5. Who complains Chaucer's rhythm in tell-tale and asks him to narrate in prose?
a) Monk b) Melibe c) Host d) Friar

6. Who proposes tell-telling game? a) Host b) Monk c) Pastor d) Friar

7. Who looks like Robin Hood in a dressed in green and decked out with bows and arrows?
a) Squire b) Yeoman c) Prioress d) Monk

8. Who sings through nose, speaking incorrect French, never spills a drop in eating?

a) Prioress b) Monk c) Friar d) Yeoman

9. Which character is described as ‘manly man’ by Chaucer?, and his past time is hunting.

a) Friar b) Yeoman c) Monk d) Merchant

10. What is “ th'encrees of his wynnyng” in Canterbury Tales?

a. Interest in Women b. Interest in Land c. Interest in money d. Interest in gold

11. Whose motivation is th'encrees of his wynnyng?

a. Friar b. Yeoman c) Monk d) Merchant

12. Which character spends most on books rather than food or clothes?

a. Merchant b. Clerk c. Sergent of law d. Franklin

13. Which character is the most financial success in profession and purchasour or land-buyer?

a. Merchant b. clerk c. Sergent of Law d. Franklin

14. Who is known as “Saint Julian” and firm believer of the philosophy of Epicurus?

a. Franklin b. Merchant c. Tradesman d. Cook

15. One of the tradesmen is not mentioned by Chaucer, who’s that?

a. Carpenter b. Hair-dresser c. Weaver d. Cloth-dyer

16. Whose character is described as “With broad hips, a big butt, and a hat as big as a boat”?

a. Shipman b. Physician c. Wife of Bath d. Parson

17. Whom does Chaucer tell as “gold in phisik is a cordial”? a. Plowman b. Physician c.

Wife of Bath d. Shipman

18. How does not Host make fun of Chaucer in CT?

a. little doll b. being fat c. talkative d. staring at ground all the time

19. In what genre the story is asked by Host to Parson in CT?

a. Verse b. fable c. rhythm d. Prose

20. Which of the four powers of elderly is not mentioned by Reeve in CT?

a. Boasting b. love c. anger lying FAERIE QUEEN BOOK – I

21. How many cantos are in Faerie Queen Book – I?

a. 6 b. 12 c. 18 d. 24

22. The hero Red Cross Knight gets its name because of

a. Red-cross emblazoned on his dagger

b. Red-cross emblazoned on his dress

c. blood Red-cross emblazoned on his shield

d. blood red-cross emblazoned on his cap

23. The Red cross knight has been given task by

a. Una b. Duessa c. Gloriana Archimango

24. What is the real name of Red Cross

a. William b. George c. Andrew d. Hebrew

25. What is the real identity of the hermit?

a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Fradubio d. Spenser

26. What does Spenser mean in this line “ Her vomit full of books and papers”?

a. Protestant propaganda b. Roman Catholic propaganda

c. Red cross fury on beast d. Beast fury on Red Cross

27. How many spirits Archimango conjures up to disturb Red cross?

a. one b. two c. three d. four

28. Morpheus is the god of

a. Sun b. love c. sleep d. moon

29. Fidessa is the daughter of the emperor of the a. East b. West c. North d. South

30. The tree once it was man named

- a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Fradubio d. Duessa

31. Spenser does not borrow from

- a. Don Quixote b. Illiad c. Odyssey d. Bible

32. The lion, a protector and companion to Una, is killed by whom?

- a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Sansloy d. Church robber

33. Red cross and Duessa reached the House of where Lucifera was the queen.

- a. Fury b. Pride c. Love d. Help

34. Lucifera calling off her couch which is pulled by six beasts in which six are taking ride.

- a. Saints b. counselors c. soldiers d. lovers

35. Redcross is about to kill Sansloy but he disappears in a. black cave

- b. black forest c. black dress d. black cloud

36. Who throws Red cross Knight in the dungeon of castle?

- a. Orgoglio b. Dwarf c. Sansloy d. Archimango

37. King Arthur's shield is made up of pure.....

a. Gold b. Pearls c. Platinum d. Diamond

38. Who is the Faerie queen?

a. Una b. Gloriana c. Duessa d. Elizabeth

39. Caelia has three daughters. One of the characters below is not among them.

a. Fidelia b. Sperenza c. Charissa d. Harizma

40. How was Trevisian's friend Terwin killed?

a. Killed by Despair b. Killed by Trevisian

c. Killed by Arthur d. killing himself

41. Where does Red cross first manage to leave a wound?

a. one of its claws b. one of its nails c. one of its wings d. long tail of spikes

42. Red cross rams his sword into dragon's

a. heart b. throat c. stomach d. eyes Prothalamion – Spenser

43. Nymphs does not use one of these flowers for preparing bouquet.

a. Primroses b. Rose lilies c. white lilies d. violets

44. What is the first mythology used in this poem?

a. swan b. nymphs c. Cynthia d. cupid

45. Venus and Cynthia are goddess of and

- a. love and sun b. sun and moon c. love and moon d. sun and moon

46. Thames exactly looked likethe river of ancient fame.

- a. Peneus b. Vosges c. Apenine d. Emilia

47. The wedding starts at

- a. Southampton b. Leeds c. Manchester d. London

48. The river Lee, with headquarter at

- a. London b. Kent c. Southampton d. Tempe

49. The Earl of Essex walked along the river with his hair.

- a. Silver hair b. golden hair c. black hair d. brown hair

50. The two young men resembled the twin of Jupiter namely,

- a. Castor and pollux b. Trudy and Castor

- c. Mawu and Pollux d. Mawu and Trudy

51. Prothalamion was published during theperiod.

- a. Norman dynasty b. House of Plantagenet

- c. Tudor dynasty d. Stuart dynasty Epithalamion

52. Epithalamion was written for his bride, Elizabethan Boyle, on their wedding day in

a. 1593 b. 1594 c.1595 d.1596

53. Epithalamion follows the rhyme scheme of

a. ABABCC DEDEFF b. ABAABADEDFFE

c. ABCABC DEFDEF d. ABABCDCD EFEF

54. Each stanza has either 18 or 19 lines except 15th stanza which has only a. 16 lines b.

17 lines c. 15 lines d. 14 lines

55. Spenser compares his love to the mythology of

a. Antony b. Orpheus c. Gladiator d. Apollo

56. Who is goddess of dawn?

a. Cynthia b. Tithonus c. Rosy Morne d. Juno

57. In stanza 15th, the poet laments because

a. he remembers his lady love b. the climate is not jovial

c. Queen Elizabeth arrival may gets late for marriage

d. marriage is fixed in Barnaby's day Bacon's essays

58. What is the full title of Bacon's Essays?

- a. Essays or Counsels, morals and civil b. Essays or Counsels, civil and morals
- c. Essays or morals, counsels and civil d. Essays or morals, civil and counsels

59. In which age Bacon has come under?

- a. Renaissance b. Reformation c. Augustan d. Victorian

60. What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would notan answer.

- a. wait b. stay c. stand d. find

61. Truth is likethat shows what is visible to naked eye.

- a. gold b. diamond c. pearl d. sunlight

62. Bacon says, "A mixture of a lie doth ever add"

- a. pleasure b. unhappy c. pain d. reality

63. "A liar is man who is towards god but is towards men.

- a. brave,odd b. coward, brave c. odd, brave d. brave, coward

64. Which person is not referred by Bacon in Of Truth?

- a. Aristotle b. Lucian c. Pilate d. Montaigne Of Adversity

65. "Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are"

a. broken b. crushed c. pressed d. huddled

66. According to Seneca “that the good things which belong to are to be; but the good things that belong to are to be”

a. Prosperity, wished and adversity, admired

b. Prosperity, admired and adversity, wished

c. Adversity, wished and prosperity, admired

d. Adversity, admired and prosperity, wished

67. Bacon continues his argument with a Latin saying “Bona rerum secundarum optabilia; adversarum mirabilia”, meaning

a. “Things of defeat are fear, opposing boldness”

b.”Things of victory are wonderful, opposing desired”

c. “Things of defeat are boldness, opposing fear”

d. “Things of victory are desired, opposing wonderful”

68. Bacon refers two mythological figures

a. Hercules and Gladiator b. Prometheus and Gladiator

c. Prometheus and Hercules d. Gladiator and Achilles

69. By prosperity, one might discover the, but adversity helps to discover

a. Vice , virtue b. virtue ,vice c. immorality ,morality d. morality, immorality

70. As prosperity is the sacred sign of ...while adversity is the sacred sign of

a. old testimony, new testimony b. new testimony, old testimony

71. Bacon uses and proverbs.

a. Greek and Latin b. Greek and French

c. Latin and German d. French and German Of Studies

72. "Crafty men studies, simple men them, and wise men them" a. contemn,

use, admire b. admire, contemn, use

c. contemn, admire, use d. use, contemn admire

73. Who look down upon books as useless for them?

a. angry men b. loving men c. cunning men d. illiterate men

74. "Some books are to be, others to be ..., and some few to be"

a. tasted, digested, swallowed b. tasted, swallowed, digested

c. swallowed, digested, tasted d. digested, swallowed, tasted

75. "Reading maketh a man; conference a man; and writing an man" .

a. full, ready, exact b. full, exact, ready c. ready, full, exact d. exact, full, ready

76. Summaries and extracts of books are tasteless, insipid reading. They are like
water which is completely tasteless.

a. distilled water b. carbonate water c. rose water d. rain water.

77. Wandering mind can read a. English literature b. Physics c. Chemistry d.

Mathematics

78. Excess of everything is

a. pain b. bad c. pleasure d. disease Of Revenge

79. "Revenge is a kind of justice".

a. wide b. gild c. wild d. wield

80. One who pardoning the wrong has characteristics.

a. Kings' b. Prince's c. counselors' d. saints'

81. Salomon – the son of, a Biblical figure. a. Christ b. King c. David d. Christopher

82. Bacon thinks of man as a selfish creature motivated by a. idealism b. egoism c.

fascism d. theism

83. Some perverse men are malignant by nature. Bacon uses simile of... a. shrub b. hedge
c. fern d. bush
84. The revenge taken by hidden way is like.....
a. stabbing one's back in the dark b. attacking clandestinely in the dark
c. arrows shot in the dark d. choking one's throat in the dark
85. One of the revenge deaths is not mentioned by Bacon. who is that?
a. Julius Ceasar b. Emperor Pertinax
c. Henry III of France d. Edward II of England Of Ambition
86. Of Ambition was First appeared; revised
a. 1612, 1624 b. 1613, 1626 c. 1612, 1625 d. 1613, 1625
87. Unrealized and unexpressed are very poisonous and injurious.
a. ambition, love b. ambition, anger c. love, ambition d. anger, ambition
88. Ambitious man is like a seeled
a. dove b. peacock c. parrot d. sparrow
89. Ambition is like a. cholera b. cholera c. choler d. cholre
90. Ambitious men serves as to kings.

a. hooligans b. soldiers c. servants d. shields Of Friendship

91. An essay was written by Bacon at the special request of his life-long friend,

a. Mathew Arnold b. Tony Mathew

c. Toby Mathew d. Arnold Mathew

92. "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god", said by.

a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Cervantes d. Montaigne

93. Epimenides the Candian-said to have slept for years in a cave.

a. 55 b. 56 c. 57 d. 58

94. Numa the Roman, the second king of Rome. He retired off and on into a

a. cave b. forest c. mountains d. hills

95. Empedocles the Sicilian, the philosopher of Sicily who leapt into the crater of the volcano Mount to prove his divinity.

A. Patna b. Adnes c. Everest d. Etna

96. Heraclitus saith well in one of his enigmas, light is ever the best.

a. Dry b. Fade c. Good d. Bright

97. The second fruit of friendship isandfor the understanding.

- a. infirmity, chief b. majestic, paramount
c. prevalent, regal d. healthful, sovereign

98. Magna civitas, magna solitudo [A great town is a great solitude] is the adage from

- a. French b. German c. Greek d. Latin

99. Sidney justified his stand by referring

- a. cowmanship of Philip Hugo b. Horsemanship of Philip Hugo
c. cowmanship of Piatro Pugliano d. Horsemanship of Piatro Pugliano

100. A treatise entitled The School of Abuse written by Stephen Gosson was dedicated to

- a. Sir Philip Sidney b. Edmund Spenser c. Bacon d. None of these

101. Gosson calls poets Pipers and jesters

- a. Pipers, jokers b. jesters, papers c. pipers, jesters d. peppers, justers

102. Romans had called poets

- a. Vates b. prophet c. seer d. all of them

103. Greeks called Poets by the word poiein which means

- a. creator b. liar c. truth-sayer d. soothsayer

104. Poetry is superior to Philosophy and History.

a. Mathematics, history b. philosophy, history

c. science, history d. science, philosophy

105. According to Sidney, the end of all knowledge is the teaching of

a. vice b. wisdom c. virtue d. all of the above

106. What are lacking in the present generation of poets, according to Sidney?

a. art, imitation & exercise b. art, aesthetic, & grammar

c. aesthetic, nature & imitation d. art, aesthetic & exercise

107. According to Sidney, Gorboduc is a

a. good work b. bad work c. fault work d. weak work

108. The proper aim of comedy is to afford

a. giving themes b. express social evils

c. complete laughter d. delightful teaching The Book of Job

109. The Book of Job is “the greatest poem of ancient and modern times”, said by

a. Shakespeare b. Bacon c. Tennyson d. Arnold

110. Prologue in two scenes: first in, second in a. earth, heaven b. earth, hell

c. heaven, earth d. hell, earth

111. How many cycles of speech between Job and his three friends?

- a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five

112. Job's three friends are Eliphaz the, Bildad the and Zophar the

- a. Shuhite, Temanite, Naamathite b. Naamathite, Shuhite, Temanite
c. Temanite, Naamathite, Shuhite d. Temanite, Shuhite, Naamathite

113. One of the monologues is not used in The Book of Job.

- a. Poem to wisdom b. opening monologues
c. closing monologues d. Elihu's speeches

114. God speeches from

- a. lightning b. whirlwind c. forest d. sea

115. What is the theme of book of job address?

- a. how to handle unfaithful friends b. reason for righteous person difficulties c. how to
lead a married life d. none of the above

116. Who did Job invite to his son's birthday?

- a. Friends b. servants c. Brother and sister d. none of the these

117. What was Satan originally?

a. rival of god b. angel of god c. enemy of god d. none of these

118. Who replied, "Skin for Skin, A man will give anything to save his life?"

a. satan b. god c. Job d. Elihu

119. How did Job's friends react when they heard about his sufferings?

a. start praying b. touch with each other c. neglect him d. none of these

120. Why did Job friends sit quietly?

a. It is the jewish tradition not to speak b. they do not know how to console him c. they are afraid to face Job d. friends could not tolerate

121. How much longer did Job live after his sufferings?

a. 120 b. 130 c. 140 d. 150

122. What does Job ask to God?

a. Wealth b. Health c. patience d. mercy

123. "For we are but of yesterday and know nothing, because our days on earth are but a shadow". who said this?

a. Job b. Bildad c. Elihu d. Zophar

124. What does Job talk about to sinners?

a. Trials and tribulations of the righteous b. People who hates god

c. selfishness of people d. none of these

125. What does the name Job mean?

a. Persecuted and object of scorn b. Humiliated and object of treason c. Despised and

object of silly things d. aggrieved and object of jeering

126. How many times was Job accused by his friends as sinner?

a. 5 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20

127. Who said, "Quit quarreling with God" agree with him and you will have peace?

a. Bildad b. Job c. Shuhide d. Zophar

128. What did Job say about the widows concerning a loan?

a. give exemption b. can maintain same charge

c. some relaxation d. need to repay what they have

129. "Man is a worm in god's sight" – who said this?

a. Bildad b. Job c. Shuhide d. Zophar

130. Whose heart make Job to sing?

a. Widow b. wife c. poor d. children

131. What was the symbol used for exploited poor people?

- a. dog b. cat c. donkey d. horse

132. What did Job do to orphans?

- a. feeding them b. teaching them
- c. caring them as his own children d. consoling them

133. How did God call Job?

- a. My son b. silent sufferer c. god critic d. god lover

134. After the death of Job's children and servants, how does Satan make life even worse for Job?

- a. Give him chronic disease b. takes his energy
- c. takes all his wealth d. All of the above

135. The full title of Dr. Faustus is

- a. The tragical history of the life and death of Dr. Faustus
- b. The historical tragedy of the life and death of Dr. Faustus
- c. The history of the life and death of Dr. Faustus's tragedy
- d. The tragedy of the life and death of Dr. Faustus's history

136. Dr. Faustus is based on thestory of the title character a. German, Johan

Georg Faust b. French, Oliver Gram Faust

C. German, William Georg Faust d. French, Georg Gram Faust

137. The play is inandin thirteen scenes (1604) or twenty scenes (1616).

a. blank verse, poetic b. poetic, blank verse

c. blank verse, prose d. prose, blank verse

138. Chorus functions as

i) narrator

ii) interact with characters

iii) rather provides an introduction to the play

iv) rather provides a conclusion to the play

a. i), ii), iii) b)ii), iii), iv) c) i), ii), iv) d) i), iii), iv)

139. Chorus describes Faustus as

a. "ease of stock" b. "base of stock" c. "case of stock" d. "face of stock"

140. Faustus earns his doctorate at University of

a. Wittenburg b. Oxford c. Cambridge d. London

141. Faustus story is likened to the story of

- a. Icles b. Hercules c. Icales d. Icarus

142. Faustus' end bring to the reader's mind to the idea of

- a. hubris b. debris c. destiny d. character

143. Faustus Divinity as

- a. accepts, useful b. rejects, useless c. hates, loveless d. humiliates, sinful

144. Who proclaims this, "How am I glutted with conceit of this"?

- a. Wagner b. Faustus c. good angel d. bad angel

145. Lucifer is also called

- a. King of devils b. Prince of devils c. messenger of devils d. servant of devils

146. Mephistophilis saying: "Oh, Faustus, leave these frivolous demands, which strikes a terror to my fainting soul" because of Faustus'

- a. inquiring about the nature of black magic
- b. inquiring about the nature of Lucifer
- c. inquiring about the nature of Hell
- d. inquiring about the nature of soul

147. "Perinoequalem motum respect totes"- this Latin phrase is used Mephistophilis for

Faustus questions about

- a. science related questions b. who made the world
- c. theology related questions d. man related questions

148. Mephistophilis brings to break the wound open again, and thus Faustus is able to take his oath written in his own blood.

- a. herbs b. oil c. coal d. soil

149. Lucifer, accompanied by to present the seven deadly sins to Faustus.

- a. Beelzebub and bad angel b. Mephistophilis and bad angel
- c. Beelzebub and Mephistophilis d. bad angel and good angel

150. Lucifer then, as, brings to Faustus the personification of the seven deadly sins.

- a. duty b. entertainment c. illustration d. pleasure The Spanish Tragedy

151. Who is Pluto and Prosperine?

- a. King and queen of underworld b. Prince and Princess of Underworld
- c. King and queen of Heaven d. Prince and Princess of Heaven

152. Andrea and Revenge back to the world after passing through the gates of

- a. Horn b. Ivory c. Gold d. Diamond

153. Why does Lorenzo kill Horatio?

- a. Lorenzo wants to get her sister married to Balthazar
- b. Lorenzo wants to take revenge for Horatio's false claim of capturing Balthazar c. Horatio's lower birth
- d. Lorenzo does not like Duke's intimation with Horatio

154. Who is verbal manipulator and machiavellian plotter?

- a. Andrea b. Hieronimo c. Lorenzo d. Balthazar

155. What motivates Balthazar to kill Horatio?

- a. Horatio's lower birth
- b. Balthazar wants to make reconciliation with two countries.
- c. Balthazar was defeated by Horatio in war
- d. Balthazar's genuine love on Bel-imperia

156. Who cries out first for revenge?

- a. Andrea b. Balthazar c. Lorenzo d. Hieronimo

157. How many murderers killed Horatio?

- a. Two b. three c. four d. five

158. Why was Serbarine killed by Pedringano?

- a. Balthazar suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Viceroy.
- b. Lorenzo suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to King.
- c. Balthazar suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Hieronimo.
- d. Lorenzo suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Hieronimo.

159. What did the old man Bazulto request to Hieronimo?

- a. Bazulto requested the monetary help after his son's death
- b. Bazulto wanted to participate in war to take revenge for his son's death
- c. Bazulto requested Hieronimo's help to take revenge for his son's death
- d. Bazulto requested Hieronimo justice for his son's death

160. Viceroy discovered Alexandro is not the culprit but it is Villupo. what did Alexandro ask to Viceroy?

- a. Alexandro begged that he wanted to behead Villupo.
- b. Alexandro begged that he wanted Villupo to exile from Portuguese.

c. Alexandro begged that he wanted to beat Villupo

d. Alexandro begged that Villupo need mercy and freed.

161. Who is Christophil?

a. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Hieronimo

b. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Lorenzo in prison

c. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by King in prison

d. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Balthazar in prison

162. Who discovers the letter on Pedringano's body?

a. Hieronimo b. Hangman c. Loranzo d. Balthazar

163. The Page, a messenger boy who brings to the execution.

a. Lorenzo's letter contained box b. Balthazar's letter contained box

c. Lorenzo's empty box d. Balthaar's empty box The Alchemist – Ben Jonson

164. Who considered it as one of three most perfect plots in literature?

a. Coleridge

b. Shakespeare

c. Kyd

d. Greene

165. Face is compared to highway man

a. Richard Ratsey b. William Ratsey c. Robert Ratsey d. Gamaliel Ratsey 166. Captain

refers in Captain Face is

a. sea captain b. captain of the team

c. captain of the house d. nothing

167. Full name of Surly is

a. Sir Patine Surly b. Sir Prigate Surly

c. Sir Felinax Surly d. Sir Pertinax Surly

168. Who delivers the epilogue?

a. Lovewit b. Face c. Dol d. Subtle

169. Lovewit has been away from his home about

a. four weeks b. five weeks c. six weeks d. seven weeks

170. One of the names is not used by Jeremy

a. Face b. Lungs c. Ulen Spiegel d. Stean

171. Tribulation and Ananais are

a. Protestants b. Roman catholics c. Puritans d. Presbyterians

172. Tribulation and Ananais never realize their scheme to counterfeitmoney.

a. Spanish b. Portuguese c. Dutch d. German

173. “Tis his fault. He ever murmurs and objects his pains, and says the weight of all lies upon him.” – who said?

a. Face b. Subtle c. Lovewit d. Epicure Mammon

174. Who calls this truce as “venture tripartite”?

a. Face b. Subtle c. Dol d. Lovewit

175. The Alchemist is not a a. Renaissance Play

b. coney-catching play c. Reformation play d. classical play

St.Courier

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	c	b	a	a	c	a	d	d	c
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
b	a	b	b	c	d	b	a	d	c
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
d	d	a	a	b	b	d	d	b	c
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	b	d	c	d	b	d	a	b	a
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	d	a	a	a	d	a	a	d
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	b	c	a	b	d	b	b	a	b
21	22	23	24	25					
b	d	a	d	d					

(Study Materials(10 -booklets) with MCQ-Q/A
(3-booklets –Total-13 Spiral binding booklets)

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Topics- The Book of Job Dr. Faustus

*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	c	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	c	d
21	22	23	24	25					
c	c	b	a	c					

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Topics - The Spanish Tragedy The Alchemist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	c	c	b	d	c	c	a	b
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	c	d	c	a	b	b	b	d	b
21	22	23	24	25					
d	c	b	d	a					

(Study Materials(10 -booklets) with MCQ-Q/A
(3-booklets –Total-13 Spiral binding booklets)

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Unit-1-Keys

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

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