

Question Booklet Series M	PAPER-I	Question Booklet Serial No.
வினாத் தொகுப்பிலுள்ள பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை : 32	KAP 2025	

1. தேர்வு எண் (தேர்வு அனுமதி சீட்டில் உள்ளவாறு) Roll No. (As in Hall ticket)	25 AP								
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2. பாடம் Subject	ENGLISH	Subject Code	KAP13
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3. OMR விடைத்தாள் எண் (விண்ணப்பதாரரே நிரப்ப வேண்டும்) OMR Answer Sheet No. (To be filled in by the candidate)							
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4. விண்ணப்பதாரரின் பெயர் (விண்ணப்ப படிவத்தில் நிரப்பியுள்ளபடி) Candidate's Name (As given in Application form)	
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5. விண்ணப்பதாரரின் கையொப்பம் (விண்ணப்ப படிவத்தில் நிரப்பியுள்ளபடி) Candidate's Signature (As given in Application form)	
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6. கண்காணிப்பாளரின் கையொப்பம் Invigilator's Signature	
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இந்த வினாத்தாளில் 130 கொள்குறி வகை வினாக்கள் உள்ளன. இந்த வினாத்தொகுப்பானது இரு பகுதிகளைக் கொண்டது. பகுதி-‘அ’-வில் 30 வினாக்கள் உள்ளன. வினா எண் 1 முதல் 20 வரை இரண்டு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களும், 21 முதல் 30 வரை ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களும் கொண்டுள்ளது. பகுதி-‘ஆ’ 100 ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளது (31 முதல் 130 வரை). ஒவ்வொரு வினாவும் 1.5 மதிப்பெண்களைக் கொண்டது. விண்ணப்பதாரர் அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். தவறான விடைகளுக்கு மதிப்பெண் குறைக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

This booklet contains 130 multiple choice questions. This Question Booklet is made up of 2 Parts. Part 'A' contains 30 questions (Q. No. 1 to 30). Q. No. 1 to 20 is of 2 marks each. Question No. 21 to 30 is of 1 mark each. Part 'B' contains 100 questions (Q. No. 31 to 130). Each question is of 1.5 mark. Candidate needs to answer all the questions. There is no negative marking for wrong answer.

அரசாணை (Ms) எண் 49, மனித வளம் (M) துறை நாள் 23.05.2022 -ன்படி மாற்றுத் திறனாளிகள் கட்டாய தமிழ் தேர்விலிருந்து விலக்களிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.

As per G.O. (Ms) No. 49, Human Resources (M) Department, dated 23.05.2022 differently abled candidates are exempted from the Compulsory Tamil Language eligibility test.

அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட கால அளவு	பொதுத் தேர்வர்கள்	180 நிமிடங்கள்
	மாற்றுத்திறனாளி தேர்வர்கள்	210 நிமிடங்கள்
Allotted time	General candidates	180 minutes
	Differently abled candidates	210 minutes

(இறுதிப் பக்கமான பக்கம் எண் 31, 32 ல் தரப்பட்டுள்ள தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில வழி குறிப்புகளைப் படிக்கவும்)
(Read the instructions given in the last two pages 31, 32 of this booklet)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PART - A

1. பொருத்துக :
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) பெருஞ்-
சித்திரனார் | (i) வே. குண
சேகரன் |
| (b) பிரபஞ்சன் | (ii) துரை. இராச
மாணிக்கம் |
| (c) கண்ணதாசன் | (iii) வைத்திய-
லிங்கம் |
| (d) கமலாலயன் | (iv) முத்தையா |
- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
 (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
 (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
2. கூற்று (1) : பெருந்திணை என்பது பொருந்தாக் காமம்.
 கூற்று (2) : பெருந்திணை ஆண்பாற் கூற்று, பெண்பாற் கூற்று என இரு வகைப் படும்.
 கூற்று (1) மற்றும் (2) சரி
 (B) கூற்று (1) சரி, கூற்று (2) தவறு
 (C) கூற்று (1) தவறு, கூற்று (2) சரி
 (D) கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் தவறு
3. பொருத்துக :
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) நட | (i) விசுதி பெற்ற
தொழிற்பெயர் |
| (b) நடத்தல் | (ii) எதிர்மறை
தொழிற்பெயர் |
| (c) நில்லாமை | (iii) விசுதி |
| (d) தல் | (iv) வினையடி |
- (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
 (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
 (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
4. கூற்று (1) : வெண்பாவில் இயற்சீர் வெண்டளை, வெண்சீர் வெண்டளை மட்டும் பயின்று வரும்.
 கூற்று (2) : வெண்பாவின் ஈற்றுச்சீர் நாள், மலர், காசு, பிறப்பு என்னும் வாய்பாட்டில் முடியும்.
 கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் சரி
 (B) கூற்று (1) தவறு, கூற்று (2) சரி
 (C) கூற்று (1) சரி, கூற்று (2) தவறு
 (D) கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் தவறு
5. பொருத்துக :
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| (a) கிண்கிணி | (i) தலையில்
அணிவது |
| (b) சூழி | (ii) நெற்றியில்
அணிவது |
| (c) சுட்டி | (iii) காதில்
அணிவது |
| (d) குழை | (iv) காலில்
அணிவது |
- (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
 (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
 (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
6. கூற்று (1) : இந்தியாவில் மிகுந்த உயிரிழப்பைத் தரும் காரணங்களுள் ஒன்றாக காற்று மாசுபாடு இல்லை.
 கூற்று (2) : புகை வடிகட்டி இல்லாமல் தொழிற்சாலைகளை இயக்குவது, மிகுதியாகப் பட்டாசு வெடிப்பது போன்ற காரணங்களால் காற்று மாசடைவதில்லை.
 (A) கூற்று (1) மட்டும் சரி
 (B) கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் சரி
 (C) கூற்று (2) மட்டும் சரி
 கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் தவறு

7. கூற்று (1) : பெரும்பொழுது என்பது ஓர் ஆண்டின் ஆறு கூறுகள்.

கூற்று (2) : சிறுபொழுது என்பது ஒரு திங்களின் ஆறு கூறுகள்.

- (A) கூற்று (1) மட்டும் சரியானது
(B) கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் சரியானது
(C) கூற்று (2) மட்டும் சரியானது
(D) கூற்று (1), (2) இரண்டும் தவறானவை

8. பொருத்துக :

- (a) பீடு (i) குளிர்ந்த மழை
(b) ஊழ் (ii) யுகம்
(c) தண்பெயல் (iii) முறை
(d) ஊழி (iv) சிறப்பு
 (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(C) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

9. பொருத்துக :

- (a) உருபும் பயனும் (i) செங்காந்தள் உடன் தொக்க தொகை
(b) பண்புத்தொகை (ii) செல்வழி
(c) இருபெய- (iii) தேர்ப்பாகன் ரொட்டுப் பண்புத்தொகை
(d) வினைத்தொகை (iv) பனை மரம்
(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

10. பொருத்துக :

- (a) வளவா வா! (i) கூட்டுநிலைப் பெயரெச்சத் தொடர்
(b) அவருக்குக் (ii) வினையெச்சத் தொடர்
கொடு
(c) ஆடி முடித்தனர் (iii) வேற்றுமைத் தொடர்
(d) சொல்லத்தக்க (iv) விளித் தொடர்
கருத்து
(A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
 (B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

11. பொருத்துக :

- (a) கொம்பிலிருந்து (i) போத்து பிரிவது
(b) சினையிலிருந்து (ii) குச்சி பிரிவது
(c) போத்திலிருந்து (iii) இணுக்கு பிரிவது
(d) குச்சியிலிருந்து (iv) சிறுகிளை பிரிவது
(A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

12. பொருத்துக :

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) சாலச்
சிறந்தது | (i) பெயரெச்சத்
தொடர் |
| (b) அவரே
சொன்னார் | (ii) வினையெச்சத்
தொடர் |
| (c) கேட்ட பாடல் | (iii) உரிச்சொல்
தொடர் |
| (d) பாடி
மகிழ்ந்தனர் | (iv) இடைச்சொல்
தொடர் |
- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
✓(B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

13. பொருத்துக :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (a) வெய்யோன் | (i) திரைச்சீலை |
| (b) கொண்டல் | (ii) மகரந்தத் தூள் |
| (c) தாது | (iii) மேகம் |
| (d) எழினி | (iv) சூரியன் |
- (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
✓(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
(D) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

14. பொருத்துக :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| திணை | நீர் |
| (a) குறிஞ்சி | (i) காட்டாறு |
| (b) முல்லை | (ii) மணற்கிணறு |
| (c) மருதம் | (iii) சுனைநீர் |
| (d) நெய்தல் | (iv) மனைக்கிணறு |
- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
✓(B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

15. “அல்லில் ஆயினும் விருந்து வரின்
உவக்கும்”

- நற்றிணை அடிக்கான பொருத்தமான
பொருளைத் தேர்க.

- (A) அமிழ்தமே ஆயினும் விருந்தி-
னருக்குக் கொடுத்தல்
✓(B) நடுஇரவில் விருந்தினர் வந்தாலும்
மகிழ்ந்து வரவேற்று உணவிடும்
பண்பு
(C) துன்ப நேரத்திலும் விருந்தினரை
வரவேற்றல்
(D) உடல் நலமின்மை என்றாலும்
விருந்தினரைப் போற்றுதல்

16. திருவிளையாடற் புராணம் காண்டங்களின்
வரிசையைத் தேர்க.

- (A) மதுரைக் காண்டம், பால காண்டம்,
கூடற்காண்டம்
✓(B) மதுரைக் காண்டம், கூடற்காண்டம்,
திருவாலவாய்க் காண்டம்
(C) மதுரைக் காண்டம், அயோத்தியா
காண்டம், கூடற்காண்டம்
(D) மதுரைக் காண்டம், கூடற்காண்டம்,
பால காண்டம்

17. பொருத்துக :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) கார்காலம் | (i) ஆனி, ஆடி |
| (b) பின்பனிக்
காலம் | (ii) ஐப்பசி,
கார்த்திகை |
| (c) முதுவேளிற்
காலம் | (iii) மாசி, பங்குனி |
| (d) குளிர்காலம் | (iv) ஆவணி,
புரட்டாசி |
- (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
✓(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

18. பொருத்துக :

- (a) கடற்கூத்து (i) பிரபஞ்சன்
(b) வானம் (ii) கி. ராஜ
வசப்படும் நாராயணன்
(c) உனக்குப் (iii) ப. சிங்காரம்
படிக்கத் தெரியாது
(d) மானாவாரி (iv) கமலாலயன்
மனிதர்களின்
இலக்கியம்
- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
(C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

19. கூற்று (1) : இரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூரின் கீதாஞ்சலியை ஆங்கிலத்தில் ஜி.யு. போப் மொழிபெயர்த்தார்.

கூற்று (2) : பாரதியாரின் கவிதைகள் அவரது காலத்திலேயே ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டன.

கூற்று (3) : பிறமொழி இலக்கியங்கள் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களோடு ஒப்பிடுவதற்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பு உதவுகிறது.

- (A) கூற்று (1), (2), (3) சரியானவை
 (B) கூற்று (3) மட்டும் சரியானது
(C) கூற்று (1) மட்டும் சரியானது
(D) கூற்று (2) மட்டும் சரியானது

20. பொருந்தியுள்ள இலக்கணக் குறிப்பைத் தேர்க.

- (i) கேள்வியினான் - வினையால-
ணையும் பெயர்
(ii) காடனுக்கும் - உம்மைத்
கபிலனுக்கும் தொகை
(iii) ஆடுக - வியங்கோள்
வினைமுற்று
- (A) (i), (ii) பொருந்தியுள்ளவை
(B) (ii), (iii) பொருந்தியுள்ளவை
(C) (i), (iii) பொருந்தியுள்ளவை
 (D) (i), (ii), (iii) பொருந்தியுள்ளவை

21. உவப்பின் காரணமாகப் பெண்பாலை ஆண்பாலாக அழைப்பது :

- (A) ஆண்பால் வழு
 (B) பால் வழுவமைதி
(C) பால் வழாநிலை
(D) பெண்பால் வழு

22. பொருந்தாத தொகைச் சொல்லைத் தேர்க.

- (A) மலர்க் கை
(B) சாரைப் பாம்பு
(C) மார்கழித் திங்கள்
 (D) வெண்டைக்காய்

23. பலவின்பால் தொடரைத் தேர்க.

- (A) புறா மரத்தில் கூடு கட்டியது
(B) வீரர்கள் போருக்கு அணி திரண்டனர்
 (C) மலைகள் மீது மேகம் திரண்டது
(D) மக்கள் கூட்டம் கலைந்து சென்றது

24. கோவலன் கண்ணகி கதையைக் கூறி,
'அடிகள் நீரே அருளுக' என்றவர் :

- (A) கம்பர்
(B) சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனார்
(C) இளங்கோவடிகள்
(D) வீரமாமுனிவர்

25. "மைக்கடல் முத்துக்கு ஈடாய் மிக்க
நெல்முத்து"

- என்று நெல்லைச் சிறப்பிக்கும்
இலக்கியம்.

- (A) முக்கூடற்பள்ளு
(B) சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை
(C) நற்றிணை
(D) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

26. 'வளி மிகின் வலி இல்லை' என்றவர் :

- (A) ஓளவையார்
(B) வெண்ணிக்குயத்தியார்
(C) திருமூலர்
(D) ஐயூர் முடவனார்

27. கரிசல் வட்டாரச் சொல்லகராதியை
உருவாக்கியவர் :

- (A) கு. அழகிரிசாமி
(B) தேவநேயப்பாவாணர்
(C) கி. ராஜநாராயணன்
(D) ச. கந்தசாமி

28. 'முகம் வேறுபடாமல் விருந்தினரை
வரவேற்க வேண்டும்' என்பதை எடுத்து-
ரைக்கும் குறள் அடியைத் தேர்க.

- (A) வருவிருந்து வைகலும் ஓம்புவான்
(B) மோப்பக் குழையும் அனிச்சம்
(C) முகநக நட்பது நட்பன்று
(D) நல்விருந்து வானத் தவர்க்கு

29. படர்க்கை வினையைத் தேர்க.

- (A) சென்றீர்கள்
(B) வந்தேன்
(C) பேசினார்கள்
(D) நடந்தாய்

30. "வெற்றி வேற்கை" என்றழைக்கப்படும்
நூல் :

- (A) குறுந்தொகை
(B) நறுந்தொகை
(C) திருத்தொண்டத் தொகை
(D) கலித்தொகை

PART - B

31. Given below are two statements :
Statement (I) : Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood indicated the group's admiration for the Italian quattrocento and its defiance of the authority both of Raphael as a master and of 19th century academic painting.
Statement (II) : The Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood never dissolved and all the members worked together achieving considerable commercial success.
In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
(B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 Statement (I) is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
(D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.
32. Given below are two statements :
Statement (I) : In 'The Four Ages of Poetry', Peacock makes ironic use of the argument advanced by 18th century historians such as Winckelmann, that as society progresses, poetry deteriorates.
Statement (II) : In 'The Four Ages of Poetry', Peacock makes ironic use of the argument advanced by 18th century historians such as Winckelmann, that poetry in modern times continues to play an important social role, through advocating the ideal and stimulating the life of the mind.
In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
(B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 Statement (I) is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
(D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.
33. Given below are two statements one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :
Assertion (A) : Speech sounds are produced in the vocal tract-the airways through which we inhale and breathe out air.
Reason (R) : When there is a Velic opening at the same time as a sound is being made in the oral cavity, the sound is non-nasalised and represented by a different symbol.
In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (A) is correct and **(R)** is not correct.
(D) **(A)** is not correct and **(R)** is correct.
34. Which one of the following theories provided the basis for the Audiolingual Method ?
 Behaviourism
(B) Cognitive-code learning
(C) Creative-construction hypothesis
(D) Constructivism
35. Which of the following theories draws on the work of Jean Piaget, John Dewey and Lev Vygotsky ?
(A) Sociocultural learning theory
 Constructivism
(C) Interactional theory
(D) Behaviourism
36. Which of the following is NOT a rule of capitalization according to the MLA handbook (9th edition) ?
(A) Capitalize subject pronoun I
(B) Capitalize proper nouns like Canada
(C) Capitalize musical notes like Middi C
 Capitalize a person's title even when it is used alone (e.g. professor of English)

37. Identify the characteristic feature of Diagnostic Evaluation from the options given below.
- (A) It is analytical in nature
 - (B) It is quantitative
 - (C) Questions are arranged in the order of their difficulty
 - (D) Questions can be both essay type and objective type
38. Which one of the following statements is NOT true of Audiolingualism ?
- (A) The process of teaching involves extensive written instruction
 - (B) It is primarily an oral approach to language teaching
 - (C) It stresses the mechanistic aspects of language learning and language use
 - (D) It reflects the view that speech can be approached through structure
39. The Silent Way is an approach to language learning in which :
- (A) The teacher intervenes frequently in the pupils' learning process
 - (B) The teacher does most of the talking
 - (C) The learners are encouraged to do most of the talking
 - (D) Learning is subordinate to teaching
40. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :
- Assertion (A) :**
In the MLA stylesheet, adjectives derived from proper nouns are capitalized.
- Reason (R) :**
Because they always refer to abstract concepts.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
41. Underlining key phrases in a text and making word lists to review a lesson that has been completed is a _____ used by learners.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given to fill in the blank.
- (A) Cognitive strategy
 - (B) Metacognitive strategy
 - (C) Social strategy
 - (D) Affective strategy
42. Suggestopedia, one of the language teaching methods was developed by _____.
- (A) Charles A. Curran
 - (B) Georgi Lozanov
 - (C) Caleb Gattegno
 - (D) James Asher
43. The various steps involved in the analysis of content to be taught and pedagogy by teachers are given below. The steps however are jumbled, rearrange the steps in the correct order, by choosing the answer from the options given.
- (a) The teacher decides on the appropriate methodology teaching aids and strategies for teaching a particular topic.
 - (b) The contents of the prescribed course are analysed to identify the major and minor units/sections.
 - (c) The teacher decides on the appropriate evaluation techniques.
 - (d) The teacher lays down the instructional objectives or the objectives related to the topic to be taught.
- (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
 - (B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
 - (C) (c), (a), (d), (b)
 - (D) (d), (c), (b), (a)

44. In the classroom, _____ is the process of interaction between two or more people as they carry out a classroom activity, where one person (e.g. the teacher or another learner) has more advanced knowledge than the other (Learner).

- (A) Schema
- (B) Skimming
- (C) Scaffolding
- (D) Sheltered model

45. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about Extensive Reading ?

- (A) Students have access only to specific reading material.
- (B) Students choose his or her own reading material.
- (C) The purpose of reading is for enjoyment and interest.
- (D) The role of the teacher is to encourage students to read and exchange books and to help them choose.

46. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Experimental Research deals with past events.

Statement (II) : Historical Research deals with both qualitative and quantitative data.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are true.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are false.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is true but **Statement (II)** is false.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is false but **Statement (II)** is true.

47. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : The use of intimate subject matter and self-revealing style of writing, is termed as 'Confessional Poetry'.

Statement (II) : The term 'Confessional Poetry' is used for perplexing the minds of the fair sex with critical speculations about philosophy.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

48. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : 'The four Zoas', a symbolic poem by Blake is described by John Beer as 'a heroic attempt to write the first historical epic'.

Statement (II) : The Four Zoas, a symbolic poem by Blake is described by John Beer as 'a heroic attempt to write the first Psychological epic'.

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

49. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Goblin Market	(i)	1742
(b)	Night-Piece on Death	(ii)	1743
(c)	The Grave	(iii)	1862
(d)	Night Thoughts	(iv)	1721

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
- (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

50. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : The Pilgrim's Progress depends on an individual's freedom to Identify the process of spiritual learning and ordinary heroism allotted to Christian.

Reason (R) : The Pilgrim's Progress shows the process of spiritual learning and life is incomplete without it.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

51. 'Ferishtah's Fancies' by Robert Browning is a collection of _____ poems.

- (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 13

52. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Frederick Louis Maceiće early work revealed a technical virtuosity and a painter's eye for an image and humour.

Statement (II) : Frederick Louis Maceiće was an unknown author of radio documentaries.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

53. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, a poem by W. Blake consists of a sequence of paradoxical aphorisms in which Blake turns orthodox morality.

Statement (II) : The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, a prose work by Blake, consists of a sequence of paradoxical aphorisms in which Blake turns conventional morality.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct and **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect and **Statement (II)** is correct.

54. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : 'Gulliver's Travels', a satire by Swift, published in 1726 as 'Travels into several Remote Nations of the world by Lemuel Gulliver'.

Reason (R) : Swift probably got the idea of a satire in the form of narrative travels at the meetings of the scriblerus club.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

55. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Nominalism is the view of those scholastics and later philosophers who regarded universals or abstract conceptions as a 'flatus vocis'.

Reason (R) : Roscelin, the founder of the school of thought was opposed by Abelard for his extreme opposite Realist view.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

56. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : 'The theory of Moral Sentiments' by Adam Smith advances the view that all moral sentiments arise from sympathy, the principle which give rise to our notions of the merit or demerit of the agent.

Reason (R) : The basis of morality is pleasure in mutual sympathy which moderates our natural egocentricity. The desire for such pleasure requires us to see ourselves 'in the light in which others see us'.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

57. Abbey Theatre, Dublin opened on 27th December, 1904 with double bill of one act plays of :

- W.B. Yeats' 'on Baile's strand' and lady Gregory's 'spreading the News'.
- (B) W.B. Yeats' 'At the Hawk's Well' and Lady Gregory's 'Mc Donough's wife'.
- (C) W.B. Yeats' 'The Land of Hearts Desire' and Lady Gregory's 'Grania'.
- (D) W.B. Yeats 'Purgatory' and Lady Gregory's 'The Rising of the Moon'.

58. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	<i>Voss</i>	(i)	Rural family life
(b)	<i>The tree of man</i>	(ii)	Religious and spiritual quest
(c)	<i>The vivisector</i>	(iii)	Artist's Psychological journey
(d)	Riders in the chariot	(iv)	Explorer's obsession

- (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
 (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
 (D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

59. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Judith wright's poetry often engages with environmental issues.

Reason (R) : Wright never addressed issues of indigenous rights in her work.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
 (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

60. Which out of the following statements about Sally Morgan is **not** correct ?

- (A) *My place* explores her family's aboriginal heritage.
 (B) She has written plays and autobiographical works.
 (C) Her writing ignores aboriginal issues completely.
 (D) *Sistergirl* features two elderly women from different cultural background.

61. Which out of the following statements about Margaret Atwood is **not** correct ?

- (A) She wrote the *Handmaid's Tale*.
 (B) Her works often explore feminist themes.
 (C) She has written literary criticism including *Survival*.
 (D) She exclusively writes medieval epic poetry.

62. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Margaret Laurence's novels often depict small-town prairie life in Canada.

Statement (II) : Laurence's writing avoids discussing women's roles and identity.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are not correct.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is not correct.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is not correct but **Statement (II)** is correct.

63. Which of the following statements about Toni Morrison is NOT correct ?

- (A) Morrison received the Nobel prize in Literature in 1993.
 (B) Her novel *Beloved* deals with trauma of slavery.
 (C) Morrison's style avoids elements of magical realism.
 (D) Morrison often centers her novels on African American women experiences.

64. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Richard Wright's novel 'Nativeson' is set in rural Mississippi during the civil war time.

Reason (R) : Wright's works frequently explore racism and urban poverty.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

65. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Writer)		List-II (Work)	
(a)	Rudolpho Anaya	(i)	<i>The House on Mango Street</i>
(b)	Tomas Rivera	(ii)	<i>Bless me, Ultima</i>
(c)	Sandra Cisneros	(iii)	<i>And the Earth did not devour him</i>
(d)	Gloria Anzaldua	(iv)	<i>Borderlands/La Frontera</i>

- (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
- (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
- (D) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

66. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's cabin* played a significant role in antislavery sentiment.

Reason (R) : The novel was published in 1852 and became an immediate seller.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

67. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Emily Dickinson's poetry was widely recognised and celebrated during her lifetime.

Statement (II) : Dickinson often employed unusual punctuation including dashes in her poetry.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are not correct.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is not correct.
- Statement (I)** is not correct but **Statement (II)** is correct.

68. Given below are two statements :
- Statement (I) :** Things Fall Apart Captures and dramatises a crucial historical, Psychological and Philosophically changed moment recreating both western colonialism and the end of African traditional ways.
- Statement (II) :** The novel does not set pattern for postcolonial texts which Scrutinise versions of history and the destructive imposition of colonialism, imperial rule and its legacies.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

69. Given below are two statements :
- Statement (I) :** Settler Societies literally settled and lived in their new homelands, rarely intermixing with local people. Settler societies include Australia, Canada, New Zealand etc.
- Statement (II) :** Settler societies settled and lived in their new homelands, they mixed with local people. Settler Societies include Australia, Canada, New Zealand etc.
- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

70. Given below are two statements :
- Statement (I) :** Semi-fictionalised autobiography and life writing are powerful forms of rediscovering hidden histories of post colonial societies.
- Statement (II) :** Semi-fictionalised autobiography and life writing are not powerful forms of rediscovering hidden histories of post colonial societies.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct and **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect and **Statement (II)** is correct.

71. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :
- Assertion (A) :** Colonialism means settlement of people and so the colonisation of lands is by powers from other, usually economically richer, more powerful lands colonialism needs colonies, people settled in new lands.
- Reason (R) :** Imperialism implies control of other lands and people by a power which can be defined as having an empire which is itself a collection of lands, all parts of a governed whole.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :
- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

72. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : The idea and reality of a nation grows out of social communities. Nations are held together through rituals, beliefs, traditions and sense of belonging.

Reason (R) : The force of nationalism historically fuelled colonialism. European and latterly American national identities were historically established through their seeking and gaining of markets abroad.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
(D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

73. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Tricontinentalism suggests the linking together of three continents and it is a politicised phrase which aligns the continents of the Southern Hemisphere.

Reason (R) : In Havana in 1966 the three continents of the Southern hemisphere - Asia, Latin America, including the Caribbean and Africa came together and the term tricontinentalism took a firm hold.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
(D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

74. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Many Indigenous writers have chosen to rediscover and reunite myths, to claim a history and a legacy in their own terms.

Reason (R) : Some write in semi-fictionalised autobiography or similar forms that testify to their lives and experiences using a mixture of realism and historically based writing.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
(D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

75. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Language is a form of power and so the analysis of discourse is a key area in scrutinising postcolonial writing and its context.

Reason (R) : Difference between people is an important issue for migrant and postcolonial peoples, as is a dialogue between indigenous people and immigrated settler.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
(D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

76. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A): 'Colonial discourse' is a term used by Edward said, upon the work of Michel Foucault, who has identified a discourse as a system of expression influenced and derived from representing a range of values and practices.

Reason (R): Colonial discourse is never controlled by those in power and includes critiques which identify the exploitation of those colonized people it describes.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
(D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

77. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A): Essentialism is related to the construction and representation of people as if each individual is the same as the next and that people belong in categories.

Reason (R): It is a reductive way of labelling people and a strategy used by colonial and imperial powers to stereotype and denigrate colonised people.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
(C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
(D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

78. Imagined communities : Reflections on the Origins and Spread of Nationalism was written by :

- (A) Homi Bhabha
(B) Eric Hobsbawn
(C) Paul Gliroy
 (D) Benedict Anderson

79. From which book lines are taken 'The once great colonial power that is Britain has always sought to define her people and by extension the nation itself, by identifying those who don't belong' ?

- (A) No Longer Ease
(B) Small Island
 (C) Extravagant strangers : A literature of Belonging
(D) The Conquered

80. The writer of The History of the Voice :

- (A) Edward Kamau Brathwaite
(B) Derek Walcott
(C) Donald Weinstock
(D) David Punter

81. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Survey Research ?

- (A) It deals with present events.
(B) It is quantitative in nature.
 (C) It is purely qualitative in nature.
(D) It may be divided into discretional, correlational and exploratory types.

82. The two Columns below (**Column A and Column B**) contain types of research and their more examples. Match the items **Column A** with their suitable examples in **Column B**.

Choose the answer from the options given.

Column A (Types of Research)		Column B (Examples)	
(a)	Longitudinal	(i)	Deals with past events
(b)	Cross-sectional	(ii)	Could be either quantitative or qualitative depending on the content.
(c)	Historical	(iii)	Could be either experimental or survey research
(d)	Case-study	(iv)	Mostly genetic studies.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
 (B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
 (D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

83. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : The adjective didactic is applied to works of literature that are designed to expound a branch of knowledge or else to embody, in imaginative or fictional form, a moral, religious, or philosophical doctrine or theme.

Statement (II) : The term propagandist literature is sometimes used as the equivalent of didactic literature.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

84. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Diglossia refers to a speech community where there are two distinct varieties, each with its own specialized functions and called high (H) and low (L).

Reason (R) : L is not a vernacular (i.e. it is learned as a mother tongue) whereas H is generally a prestigious standardized variety often with an established historic and literary heritage.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
 (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

85. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Adverbs describe actions or modify verbs in which context they tend to give information about time, place and manner.

Reason (R) : An adverb cannot modify other adverbs.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
 (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

86. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Allophones of a phoneme are realisations of a single structural unit.

Reason (R) : Syllable is a phonological unit consisting of one or more sounds and that syllables are divided into two parts – an onset and a rhyme.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

87. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Language is often defined as an arbitrary vocal system used by human beings to communicate with one another.

Statement (II) : Language is a system that speakers, writers and signers exploit purposelessly in order to not to do things and also report, describe and discuss desperately.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

88. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : To Coleridge, the fancy is an organic process which receives the secondary images-the fixities and definites that come to it artificially from the senses.

Statement (II) : Coleridge's imagination is able to create rather than merely reassemble by dissolving the fixities and definites – the mental pictures, or images received from the senses – and unifying them into a new whole.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

89. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : The realistic novel can be described as the fictional attempt to give the effect of realism by representing complex characters with mixed motives.

Statement (II) : The prose romance on the other hand, has its precursors the chivalric romance of the Middle Ages and the Gothic novel of the later eighteenth century.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

90. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Classes of oratory in Rhetoric)		List-II (Definition)	
(a)	Panegyric	(i)	To persuade an audience to approve or disapprove of a matter of public policy and to act accordingly.
(b)	Forensic	(ii)	'Display rhetoric', used on appropriate, usually ceremonial occasions to enlarge upon the praise-worthiness of a person or group of people.
(c)	Deliberative	(iii)	To achieve either the condemnation or approval of some person's actions.
(d)	Epideictic	(iv)	A composition in prose or a public speech in sustained and elaborate praise of a person, group or deed.

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
 (B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
 (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

91. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Events)		List-II (Year)	
(a)	Act of Union with Ireland	(i)	1802
(b)	Union of British and Irish Parliaments	(ii)	1803
(c)	Renewal of war against France	(iii)	1800
(d)	Peace of Amiens	(iv)	1801

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
 (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
 (D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

92. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Books)		List-II (Authors)	
(a)	Advancement of Learning	(i)	John Milton
(b)	Areopagitica	(ii)	John Dryden
(c)	Astraea Redux	(iii)	Francis Bacon
(d)	Essay concerning Human understanding	(iv)	John Locke

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
 (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
 (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

93. Which among the following is the unfinished satirical epic of John Donne ?

- (A) Pseudo-Martyr
 (B) Ignatius His conclave
 (C) The Progress of the soul
 (D) Biathanatos

94. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A): Ethnography is an approach which asks questions about the organisation of phenomena (linguistic knowledge, interaction skills, cultural knowledge) within a given group by carrying out detailed observations.

Reason (R): Philology concerns the interpretation of the language in written sources. This may include such coverage as governmental publications, newspapers, writings on etiquette, obituaries, personal ads and so on.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
 (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

95. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I): Language is a biological and psychological phenomenon as well as a social and cultural one.

Statement (II): Language production involves the rapid selection of linguistic structures on different levels. In speaking, it starts with the activation of meaning and finishes with the articulation of speech.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

96. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I): Semantics is the study of equivalences in the meaning systems of languages and this is what underlies the way we ordinarily explain the meanings of words using other words.

Statement (II): Semantic relationships, such as synonymy, converseness and antonymy hold between words, but they never summarise patterns of entailment between sentences containing those words.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

97. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Authors)		List-II (Books)	
(a)	Rudyard Kipling	(i)	Dubliners
(b)	Joseph Conrad	(ii)	Kim
(c)	James Joyce	(iii)	Nostromo
(d)	W.M. Synge	(iv)	The Playboy of the Western World

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
 (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

98. Who among the following was **not** a member of Metaphysical society founded by Sir. J.T. Knowles :
- (A) A.L. Tennyson
 (B) T.S. Eliot
 (C) T.H. Huxley
 (D) William E Gladstone
99. In this method of teaching speaking, the teacher explains a structure using an example. The students are given practice in the structure using the question and answer method. The first student asks the second a question, the second the third and so on. This type of teaching sequence structure is called the _____.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.
- (A) Repetition Drill
 (B) Substitution Drill
 (C) Chain Drill
 (D) Completion Drill
100. Context makes a language activity meaningful context is of two types : The Verbal context and the _____ context.
- (A) Graphic
 (B) Phonetic
 (C) Situational
 (D) Lexis
101. What type of reading skill does the task below helps students develop ? Choose your answer from the given options.
- ‘Two newspaper reports of the same event but with different reactions to the same are given to students to read. The teacher then asks students for their reaction to the reports and also asks them to identify which of the reports is objective, correct in reporting or false and biased’.
- (A) Skimming
 (B) Predicting
 (C) Critical thinking
 (D) Inferential
102. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about remedial instruction ?
- (A) Remedial instruction is based on the theory and practice of individualised instruction.
 (B) Remedial instruction is to be provided in a large group situation.
 (C) “Learning to learn” is a useful technique for remedial instruction.
 (D) Remedial instruction requires the use of alternative learning methods.
103. _____ is the process of arriving at a hypothesis, idea or judgment using given knowledge, ideas, support etc. In language learning, learners use different clues to arrive at, for example, the appropriate meaning of new words.
- (A) Interlanguage
 (B) Fossilization
 (C) Inferencing
 (D) Immersion
104. Bits of spoken discourse that are not understood by the hearer is _____ as far as/he is concerned.
- Choose the answer to fill in the blank from the given options.
- (A) Redundancy
 (B) Self-correction by the speaker
 (C) Meaningless noise
 (D) filters

105. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : The term poetic diction signifies the kinds of words, phrases and sentence structures, and sometimes also figurative language that constitute any work of literature.

Statement (II) : Poetic Justice was the term signifies the distribution, at the end of a literary work, of earthly rewards and punishments in proportion to the virtue or vice of the characters.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

106. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Prosody signifies the systematic study of versification in poetry.

Statement (II) : The term Psychobiography designates an account of the life of an author that focuses on subject's psychological development.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

107. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Thick descriptions are the close analysis or 'reading' of a particular social production or event so as to recover the meanings it has for the people involved in it, as well as to discover within the overall cultural system.

Reason (R) : Dramatic irony involves a situation in a play or a narrative in which the audience or the reader shares with the author knowledge of present or future circumstances.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

108. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : As far as Indian English literature is concerned, it has perhaps been easier for it to reflect the new challenges and changes than its sister literatures in India, because of the simple fact that its vehicle itself is a globalised language.

Reason (R) : It is significant that the spirit of the age is more Pervasively and effectively reflected in the fiction of the period than in other forms like poetry and drama.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

109. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) : Apart from the 'Bombay poets', there were quite a few writers of verse elsewhere, both in India and abroad, whose work shows that Indian poetry in English was thriving as perhaps never before.

Reason (R) : The most outstanding poet of the time happened to be Vikram Seth, who has lived outside India for more than 20 years.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

110. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) : Modern Indian dramatic writing in English is neither rich in quantity nor on the whole of high quality.

Statement (II) : Enterprising Indians have for nearly a century occasionally attempted drama in English - but seldom for actual stage production.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

111. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

A spoke in the wheel by Amita Kanekar is a powerful, part meta fictional novel that tells two parallel stories, one of the Buddha and the other of Ashoka.

Statement (II) :

Kanekar is rewriting history from below and from the margins and that too reflexively as the founding silences of conventional historiography are brought to articulation.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

112. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I (Books)		List-II (Years of publication)	
(a)	I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale	(i)	1959
(b)	Distant Drum	(ii)	1963
(c)	Shame	(iii)	1983
(d)	The Princess	(iv)	1960

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
- (C) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
- (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

113. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Sahitya Akademi winner)		List-II (Book)	
(a)	Namita Gokhale	(i)	Spirit Nights
(b)	Easterine Kire	(ii)	Requiem in Raga Janki
(c)	Neelam Saran Gour	(iii)	All the Lives We never lived
(d)	Anuradha Roy	(iv)	Things to leave Behind

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
 (B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
 (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
 (D) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

114. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) :

History is Amitav Ghosh's prime obsession and his fiction is imbued with both political and historical consciousness.

Reason (R) :

For his outstanding novel, The Shadow Lines, Amitav Ghosh was awarded the coveted Sahitya Akademi Award in 1989.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
 (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

115. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) :

The enigma of never arriving never reaching the final destination is characteristic of diasporic experience.

Reason (R) :

The diaspora is trapped betwixt two valiant cultures and is forced to live two half lives that could never join to form a full circle.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
 (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
 (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

116. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

In India women's voices moved out of the hushed silences of upper middle class drawing rooms into the real world, Namita Gokhale's, Paro is one good example here.

Statement (II) :

The increasing exoticization and commodification of women's issues for a tailored market makes things better and lead to centralization of these ideas and writings.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are incorrect.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is incorrect.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is incorrect but **Statement (II)** is correct.

117. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Poets)		List-II (Lines from Poems)	
(a)	Michael Madhusudan Dutt	(i)	Like a huge python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars.
(b)	Toru Dutt	(ii)	Me thought there came a warrior made with blood - stained brow and sheathless blade ;
(c)	Aurobindo Ghose	(iii)	O Brilliant blossoms that strew my way you are only woodland flowers they say.
(d)	Sarojini Naidu	(iv)	To live with grief, to confront death on her road The mortal's lot became the immortal's share.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
 (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
 (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
 (D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

118. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

The set of rules by which we combine words into sentences, rules which are rarely altered and Which all users of a language follow is termed 'Langue' in critical theory.

Statement (II) :

Everyday speech where we use words in particular contexts is called 'Parole'.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are false.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is true but **Statement (II)** is false.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is false but **Statement (II)** is true.

119. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

Freud distinguished three components of the human psyche - the ego, the super ego, the id.

Statement (II) :

The ego is the conscious mind which we work with ; the super ego is the unconscious ; the id is what can be called our conscience.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
 (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are false.
 (C) **Statement (I)** is true but **Statement (II)** is false.
 (D) **Statement (I)** is false but **Statement (II)** is true.

120. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

Sexual politics is written by Mary Ellman.

Statement (II) :

The 'Politics' in the above book signifies the mechanisms that express and enforce the relationships of power in society.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are false.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is true but **Statement (II)** is false.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is false but **Statement (II)** is true.

121. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I		List-II	
(a)	"Towards a third world Utopia"	(i)	Leela Gandhi
(b)	<i>Affective communities</i>	(ii)	Ashis Nandy
(c)	<i>The making of English working class</i>	(iii)	E. P. Thomson
(d)	"The circulation of social energy"	(iv)	Stephen Greenblatt

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
- (B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
- (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- (D) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

122. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (A) :

In Marxist theory, the economic base determines the social, legal, political and cultural life of a society.

Reason (R) :

Marx describes the economic base as the foundation upon which the superstructure rests.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false.
- (D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true.

123. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (A) :

Bakhtin's chronotope refers to how narratives connect characters to specific times and places.

Reason (R) :

According to Bakhtin, characters in literature always exist outside historical and spatial contexts.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

124. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

Hegemony involves making the ideas and values of dominant groups seem like common sense.

Statement (II) :

Gramsci argued that cultural institutions like education and the church have no role in maintaining hegemony.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are not correct.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is not correct.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is not correct but **Statement (II)** is correct.

125. Given below are two statements :

Statement (I) :

Schools, churches and media are examples of Ideological state Apparatuses.

Statement (II) :

ISAs work by shaping people's beliefs and making them accept dominant social structures.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are correct.
- (B) Both **Statement (I)** and **Statement (II)** are not correct.
- (C) **Statement (I)** is correct but **Statement (II)** is not correct.
- (D) **Statement (I)** is not correct but **Statement (II)** is correct.

126. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) :

For Foucault, the episteme can be understood as an absolute and permanent structure that remains unchanged across centuries.

Reason (R) :

Foucault's archaeology reveals discontinuities between different historical periods.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

127. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A) :

Julia Kristeva's phonotext refers to the visible and structural parts of a text intended for clear communication.

Reason (R) :

The genotext is the unconscious layer of a text, manifesting through rhythm, gaps and disruptions.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**.
- (C) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct.
- (D) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct.

128. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Marxist theory	(i)	A Cyborg Manifesto
(b)	Feminist theory	(ii)	Ideology and Ideological state apparatuses
(c)	Post modernism	(iii)	Simulacra and simulation
(d)	Post humanism	(iv)	The second sex

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
 (B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
 (D) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

129. Which of the following statements about cultural studies is NOT correct ?

- (A) Cultural studies analyses how culture reflects social power.
 (B) Stuart Hall is a key figure in cultural studies.
 (C) Cultural studies focuses only on elite literature and art.
 (D) Cultural studies examines popular media and everyday practices.

130. Which of the following statements about psychoanalytic theory is NOT correct ?

- (A) Freud introduced the concepts of the unconscious and repression.
 (B) Jacques Lacan connected language with psychoanalysis.
 (C) The Oedipus complex is a central Freudian concept.
 (D) Psychoanalysis argues literary texts never reveal hidden meanings.

- o O o -

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

குறிப்புகள் / INSTRUCTIONS

(கவனமாகப் படித்து அதன்படி நடக்கவும் / READ CAREFULLY AND COMPLY)

முக்கிய குறிப்புகள் / IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

OMR விடைத்தாளில், வினாத் தொகுப்பு வரிசையை அதற்கென தரப்பட்டுள்ள இடத்தில் விண்ணப்பதாரரே சரியாக நிரப்ப வேண்டும்.

Candidate alone should fill the Question Booklet Series correctly at the prescribed places in the OMR Answer Sheet.

1. விண்ணப்பதாரர் தனக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட வினாத் தொகுப்பானது தனது பாடத்திற்குரியதா என்பதை சரிபார்த்துக் கொள்ளவும். மாற்றி இருந்தால் உடனடியாக அறை கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். Candidates should verify the Subject of the question paper given to him/her. If the Subject is changed, inform the Hall Superintendent immediately.
2. குறிப்புகளை முழுவதுமாக படித்துவிட்டு OMR விடைத்தாளில் வரிசை எண் 1 -லிருந்து 5 மற்றும் வினாத்தொகுப்பில் வரிசை எண் 1 -லிருந்து 5 வரையிலான தகவல்களைக் கவனமாக நிரப்பவும். நீங்கள் குறிப்புகளில் கூறியுள்ளபடி சரியான முறையில் தகவல்களை நிரப்பி, கையொப்பம் இடாவிடில், உங்களது விடைத்தாளை மதிப்பீடு செய்யும் போது ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளுக்கு நீங்களே பொறுப்பாவீர்கள். Read Instructions completely and carefully and fill in the details from Sl. No. 1 to 5 in the OMR Answer Sheet and Sl. No. 1 to 5 in the Question Booklet. If you fail to fill in the details and sign as instructed correctly, you will be personally responsible for the consequences arising during scanning of your OMR Answer Sheet.
3. தவறாக பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படும்/செய்யப்படாமல் உள்ள OMR விடைத்தாள்கள் மதிப்பீட்டிற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படமாட்டாது. OMR Answer Sheets will not be evaluated if the OMR Answer Sheet is filled in wrongly/unfilled.
4. வினாத் தொகுப்பில் OMR விடைத்தாளின் எண்ணை அதற்கென தரப்பட்டுள்ள இடத்தில் எழுத வேண்டும். OMR Answer Sheet No. should be written in the space provided in the Question Booklet.
5. இந்த வினாத் தொகுப்பானது 130 வினாக்களை 32 பக்கங்களில் கொண்டுள்ளது. வினாத் தொகுப்பினைத் திறக்குமாறு அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்ட பின்னரே, விண்ணப்பதாரர்கள் வினாத்தொகுப்பின் சீலிடப்பட்ட முத்திரைகளைத் திறக்க வேண்டும். வினாத் தொகுப்பின் பக்கம் 3 லிருந்து 29 வரை 130 வினாக்கள் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளனவா எனச் சரிபார்க்கவும். The Question Booklet comprises of 32 pages having 130 questions. After being instructed to open the Booklet, then only the candidates should open the Question Booklet seals. Check whether the Booklet contains 130 Questions starting from page No. 3 to 29.
6. அனைத்து வினாக்களும் பல்விடை வகை வினாக்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் ஒரே ஒரு சரியான விடை மட்டுமே உள்ளது. தவறான விடைகளுக்கு மதிப்பெண்கள் குறைக்கப்படமாட்டாது. All questions are of MCQ (Multiple choice question) type. There is only one correct answer to each question. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
7. மொழிப் பாடங்களைத் தவிர இதர பாடங்களுக்கு பகுதி “ஆ” வில் வினாக்கள் இரு மொழிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. For all subjects, other than Languages, Part B questions are in bilingual.
8. வினா/வினாக்களில் தவறுகள் இருப்பின், தேர்வின் போது அந்த தவறு சரி செய்யப்படமாட்டாது. In any event of any mistake in any question/s, no corrections will be made in the Question/s during the examination.
9. வினாத் தொகுப்பின் இறுதியில், செய்து பார்ப்பதற்கென தனியாகத் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இடத்திலேயே ROUGH WORK செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதை வினாத் தொகுப்பிலிருந்து கிழிக்கக்கூடாது. கூடுதல் தாள்கள் எதுவும் வழங்கப்படமாட்டாது. Rough work, if any may be done in the Question Booklet only in the space provided at the end of the Question Booklet. Do not tear it off from the Question Booklet. No additional paper shall be provided.
10. தேர்வு அறையில் மடக்கை அட்டவணை, கால்குலேட்டர், அளவுகோல், மொபைல் தொலைபேசி, பேஜர், டிஜிட்டல் நாட்குறிப்பேடு மற்றும் எந்தவொரு மின்னணு சாதனங்களையும் பயன்படுத்துவது தடை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவற்றை பயன்படுத்தினால் தகுதி நீக்கம் செய்யப்படுவீர்கள். Use of Log tables, Calculators, Slide rules, Mobile Phone, Pager, Digital Diary or any other electronic item/instrument etc. in the examination hall is not allowed. Usage of these items will result in disqualification.

11. வினாத்தொகுப்பினுடன் OMR விடைத்தாளானது தனியாக வழங்கப்படும்.
OMR Answer Sheet will be provided along with Question Booklet separately.
12. வினாத்தொகுப்பானது விண்ணப்பதாரர்களுக்கு 9.20 மு.ப. க்கு வழங்கப்படும். விண்ணப்பதாரர்கள் வினாத் தொகுப்பு மற்றும் OMR விடைத்தாளில் நிரப்ப வேண்டிய விவரங்களை சரியாக நிரப்ப வேண்டும். 9.30 மு.ப. மணிக்கு நீண்ட மணி ஒலிக்கும். அதன் பிறகே சீலிடப்பட்ட முத்திரையைத் திறக்க வேண்டும். வினாத்தொகுப்பினை திறந்தவுடன் ஏதேனும் பக்கம்/வினா இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறதா அல்லது பக்கங்கள் கிழிந்தோ, சரியாக அச்சு பதிவு ஆகாமலோ இருக்கிறதா, ஒரே பக்கம் திரும்ப திரும்ப வருகிறதா என சரிபார்க்கவும். வினாத் தொகுப்பில், எங்கேயாவது ஏதேனும் குறை இருப்பினும், அதை அறை கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் தெரிவித்து வினாத்தொகுப்பினை மாற்றிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். தேர்வு முடிவதற்கான எச்சரிக்கை மணி 12.25 பி.ப.-க்கும், இறுதி மணி 12.30 பி.ப.-க்கும் அடிக்கும்.
The Question Booklet will be issued to the candidates at 9.20 am and the candidates must fill all entries in Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet. Candidates should open the question booklet seal after a long bell at 9.30 am. After opening the Question Booklet, ensure that any page/question is not missing/not printed/torn/repeated. In case, you find any defect anywhere in the Question Booklet, immediately inform the Room Invigilator and get it replaced by him. Warning Bell will ring at 12.25 pm and the last long bell will ring at 12.30 pm.
13. தேர்வு எண், OMR விடைத்தாள் எண், வினாத் தொகுப்பு எண், பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம் போன்றவைகளை அதற்கென வினாத்தொகுப்பு மற்றும் OMR விடைத்தாளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இடத்தில் நிரப்ப வேண்டும்.
Write your Roll No., OMR Answer Sheet No., Question Booklet Series, Name and put your signature in the space provided in the Question Booklet as well as in the OMR Answer Sheet.
14. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிலும் A, B, C, D என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவையும், கவனமாக படித்து, சரியான விடையினைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து OMR விடைத்தாளில் அவ்வினாவிற்கென தரப்பட்டுள்ள இடத்தில் சரியான வட்டத்தை நிழலிடுவதன் மூலம் உங்களது விடையை குறிப்பிடவும். நிழலிடுவதற்கென கருமைநிற பந்துமுனை பேனாவினை மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
With each question, you will find four possible answers, marked by the letters A, B, C and D. Read each question carefully, and find out the correct answer. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate circle completely in the OMR Answer Sheet corresponding to the question. For marking answer, use Black Ball Point pen only.
15. ஆங்கிலவழி வினாவிற்கு இணையாக தமிழ் வழி வினாக்களும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தமிழ்மொழி வினாக்களில் ஏதேனும் ஐயப்பாடுகள், முரண்பாடுகள் தேர்வருக்கு ஏற்படுமாயின் ஆங்கிலவழி வினாவினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொள்ளுமாறு அறிவுறுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் மற்றும் ஆங்கிலவழி வினாவே இறுதியானதாகக் கருதப்படும்.
“The Tamil version of the question is available corresponding to the English version. In case of any discrepancy or ambiguity, candidates are advised to refer the English version of the question, which shall be treated as the final one”.
16. விடைகளை OMR விடைத்தாள் தவிர வினாத் தொகுப்பின் எந்த ஒரு பகுதியிலும் குறிக்கக்கூடாது.
Answers should not be marked anywhere in the Question Booklet other than OMR Answer Sheet.
17. OMR விடைத்தாளானது கணினி மூலம் மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்படும்படி வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேற்கூறிய குறிப்புகளை கடைபிடிக்காவிடில், OMR விடைத்தாளினை கணினி மூலம் மதிப்பீடு செய்வது இயலாததாகிவிடும். இதனால், விண்ணப்பதாரருக்கு ஏற்படும் இழப்புகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பதாரரே பொறுப்பாவார்.
The OMR Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. If you do not follow the instructions given above and as shown in the OMR Answer Sheet, evaluation of OMR Answer Sheet by computer will become difficult. The candidate shall be held responsible for any resultant loss.
18. இறுதி மணி ஒலிப்பதற்கு முன் எந்தவொரு விண்ணப்பதாரரும் தேர்வு அறையை விட்டு வெளியேறக் கூடாது. தேர்வு அறையை விட்டுச் செல்லும் முன்பு OMR விடைத்தாளை அறை கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும். வினாத் தொகுப்பினை விண்ணப்பதாரரே எடுத்துச் செல்லலாம்.
No candidate should leave the examination hall before the final bell. The OMR Answer Sheet should be handed over to the Room Invigilator before leaving the examination hall. The candidate is allowed to take the Question Booklet with him/her.