Professor Academy

POLYTECHNIC TRB

ENGLISH



www.professoracademy.com | 707070 1005 | 707070 1005 | Follow us on

PART A

1. Which is Chaucer's first narrative poem ?
A) The Canterbury Tales
B) The Parliament of Fowls
C) The Merchant's Tale
D) The Book of the Duchess

Correct Answer: D. The Book of the Duchess

Explanations

A. The Canterbury Tales

The Canterbury Tales is Geoffrey Chaucer's most famous work and one of the major achievements of Middle English literature. It presents a group of pilgrims travelling to Canterbury and telling stories during their journey. Chaucer began composing the work relatively late in his career, mainly from the late 1380s onward. Therefore, although it is Chaucer's bestknown narrative work, it cannot be considered his first narrative poem.

B. The Parliament of Fowls

The Parliament of Fowls, also known as The Parlement of Foules, is a dream vision poem by Chaucer dealing with love, marriage, choice, and social order. The narrator dreams of a gathering of birds choosing their partners under the supervision of Nature. It belongs to Chaucer's earlier period, but it was composed after The Book of the Duchess. Therefore, it is not regarded as Chaucer's first narrative poem.

C. The Merchant's Tale

The Merchant's Tale is one of the individual stories contained in The Canterbury Tales. It tells the story of January, an elderly knight who marries the young May, and examines marriage, sexuality, jealousy, deception, and human foolishness. Since it belongs to The Canterbury Tales, which Chaucer worked on during the later phase of his career, The Merchant's Tale cannot be identified as his first narrative poem.

D. The Book of the Duchess

The Book of the Duchess is generally regarded as Chaucer's earliest major narrative poem and one of his earliest substantial surviving works. Written as a dream vision, it is commonly associated with the death of Blanche of Lancaster, the wife of John of Gaunt. Through the narrator's meeting with a grieving knight, Chaucer explores love, bereavement, memory, and consolation. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

Professor Academy

2. Was this the face that launched a thousand ships And burned the topless towers of Ilium ? Whose beauty is praised in these lines?
A) Helen of Troy
B) Cleopatra
C) Clytemnestra
D) Hecuba

Correct Answer: A. Helen of Troy

Explanations

A. Helen of Troy

Helen of Troy is the woman praised in these famous lines from Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. In Greek mythology, Helen was renowned for extraordinary beauty. Her departure with Paris, prince of Troy, became the immediate cause of the Trojan War, prompting the Greeks to sail to Troy. The reference to a thousand ships poetically represents the Greek expedition, while Ilium is another name for Troy. Therefore, the lines clearly refer to Helen.

B. Cleopatra

Cleopatra was the famous queen of Egypt and is particularly associated with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. In English literature, she is most famously portrayed in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. Although Cleopatra is celebrated for her beauty, charisma, intelligence, and political influence, she has no connection with the Greek expedition against Troy. Therefore, the reference to the face that launched a thousand ships cannot refer to Cleopatra.

C. Clytemnestra

Clytemnestra was the wife of Agamemnon, the Greek commander associated with the Trojan War. She is an important figure in Greek mythology and tragedy because she kills Agamemnon when he returns from Troy, partly in revenge for the sacrifice of their daughter Iphigenia. Although Clytemnestra belongs to the larger Trojan War tradition, her beauty did not cause the war. Therefore, she is not the woman described in Marlowe's famous lines.

D. Hecuba

Hecuba was the wife of King Priam and queen of Troy during the Trojan War. She was the mother of several important Trojan figures, including Hector and Paris. Literary representations of Hecuba generally emphasize her suffering, grief, motherhood, and the destruction of her family and city. She was not the woman

Professor Academy

whose beauty led to the Greek expedition against Troy. Therefore, these lines do not praise Hecuba.

3. Name the fairy couple in A Midsummer Night's Dream.

A) Oberon and Titania

B) Helena and Demetrius

C) Hermia and Lysander

D) Theseus and Hippolyta

Correct Answer: A. Oberon and Titania

Explanations

A. Oberon and Titania

Oberon and Titania are the king and queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream. Their quarrel over a young Indian boy causes conflict within the fairy world and even disturbs the natural environment. Oberon uses the magical love juice, with the help of Puck, to punish Titania. Their supernatural relationship forms a major part of the enchanted forest plot. Therefore, Oberon and Titania are the fairy couple.

B. Helena and Demetrius

Helena and Demetrius are human characters involved in the complicated romantic plot of A Midsummer Night's Dream. Helena loves Demetrius, but at the beginning he rejects her because he is pursuing Hermia. The magical flower causes further confusion before Demetrius ultimately remains in love with Helena. Although they become a romantic couple, both are Athenians and belong to the human world rather than the supernatural fairy world.

C. Hermia and Lysander

Hermia and Lysander are young Athenian lovers who wish to marry despite the opposition of Hermia's father, Egeus. They decide to escape from Athens but enter the enchanted forest, where Puck's mistaken use of the magical flower creates romantic confusion. Their relationship is central to the human love plot of the comedy. However, they are ordinary human lovers and are not the fairy couple of the play.

D. Theseus and Hippolyta

Theseus is the Duke of Athens, while Hippolyta is the queen of the Amazons. Their forthcoming marriage provides an important structural framework for A Midsummer Night's Dream, since the play begins with preparations for their wedding and ends

Professor Academy

with wedding celebrations. Although they possess high social status, they are human rulers rather than supernatural beings. Therefore, Theseus and Hippolyta cannot be identified as the fairy couple.

4. Claudius in 'Hamlet' is guilty of ____ .
A) matricide
B) suicide
C) fratricide
D) amicicide

Correct Answer: C. Fratricide

Explanations

A. Matricide

Matricide means the killing of one's own mother. Claudius does not murder his mother in Shakespeare's Hamlet. His central crime occurs before the main action of the play when he secretly kills his brother, King Hamlet, and subsequently takes possession of the Danish throne. Since the victim is Claudius's brother rather than his mother, the technical term matricide does not describe Claudius's crime and is therefore incorrect.

B. Suicide

Suicide means deliberately causing one's own death. Claudius does not commit suicide in Hamlet. During the final scene, Hamlet wounds Claudius with the poisoned weapon and forces him to drink from the poisoned cup that Claudius himself had prepared as part of the plot against Hamlet. His death is therefore not selfinflicted in the sense required by the term suicide. Hence, this option does not describe Claudius's crime.

C. Fratricide

Fratricide means the killing of one's own brother. This precisely describes Claudius's crime in Hamlet. Claudius secretly murders his brother, King Hamlet, by pouring poison into his ear while the king is sleeping in an orchard. He then becomes king and marries Gertrude, his brother's widow. The Ghost reveals the truth of the murder to Prince Hamlet, initiating the revenge plot. Therefore, Claudius is guilty of fratricide.

D. Amicicide

Amicicide refers to the killing of a friend. This does not accurately describe Claudius's central crime because King Hamlet was not merely Claudius's friend but his biological brother. Their family relationship is essential to understanding the

Professor Academy

moral and political seriousness of Claudius's action. By murdering his brother, Claudius commits fratricide and also gains the throne. Therefore, amicicide is not the appropriate term for his crime.

5. Nuptial love maketh, mankind; friendly love perfecteth it; but wanton love corrupteth and embaseth it. Who said the above mentioned words ?

A) Chaucer

B) Francis Bacon

C) Spenser

D) Ben Jonson

Correct Answer: B. Francis Bacon

Explanations

A. Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer was one of the greatest writers of Middle English literature and is best known for The Canterbury Tales. Love and marriage are important themes throughout his works, including Troilus and Criseyde and several Canterbury tales. However, this particular statement distinguishing nuptial love, friendly love, and wanton love was not written by Chaucer. Its concise prose and aphoristic style are characteristic of Francis Bacon's essays rather than Chaucer's medieval poetry.

B. Francis Bacon

Francis Bacon is the author of this statement, which appears in his essay Of Love. Bacon's essays are famous for their concise, intellectual, and aphoristic observations about human behaviour and practical life. In this statement, he distinguishes marital love, friendship, and uncontrolled sensual love according to their effects upon human beings. Nuptial love supports mankind, friendship perfects human character, while wanton love degrades it. Therefore, Francis Bacon is the correct answer.

C. Spenser

Edmund Spenser was a major Elizabethan poet best known for The Faerie Queene, Amoretti, and Epithalamion. Love, marriage, virtue, beauty, and morality are significant themes in his poetry, and Epithalamion specifically celebrates marriage. However, the quotation in the question does not come from Spenser's poetry. It belongs to Francis Bacon's prose essay Of Love. Therefore, despite Spenser's strong literary association with love and marriage, this option is incorrect.

D. Ben Jonson

Professor Academy

Ben Jonson was an important English Renaissance playwright and poet known particularly for works such as Volpone, The Alchemist, and Every Man in His Humour. His writing frequently satirizes greed, hypocrisy, vanity, and other human weaknesses. Although Jonson also produced prose and reflective writing, the quoted statement concerning nuptial, friendly, and wanton love is not his. It comes specifically from Francis Bacon's essay Of Love.

6. A monarchy where there is no nobility at all, is ever a pure and absolute tyranny. Where are these lines taken from ?

A) of Nobility

B) of Love

C) of Travel

D) of Friendship

Correct Answer: A. Of Nobility

Explanations

A. Of Nobility

The statement is taken from Francis Bacon's essay Of Nobility. In this essay, Bacon examines the position and function of the nobility within a monarchy and considers the advantages and disadvantages associated with an aristocratic class. His observation suggests that nobility can serve as an intermediate political body between the monarch and ordinary people. Without such a class, monarchy may become completely concentrated in the ruler and develop into absolute tyranny. Therefore, Of Nobility is the correct answer.

B. Of Love

Of Love is another wellknown essay by Francis Bacon, but its primary subject is the nature and effects of love upon human conduct. Bacon discusses how excessive romantic passion can interfere with ambition, judgment, and important affairs. The essay does not primarily analyse political structures such as monarchy, aristocracy, or nobility. Therefore, a statement specifically discussing monarchy without nobility becoming absolute tyranny belongs to Of Nobility rather than Of Love.

C. Of Travel

Of Travel is Bacon's practical essay concerning the educational benefits of travelling abroad, especially for young people. Bacon provides recommendations about what travellers should observe, including courts, churches, libraries, fortifications, harbours, antiquities, and social customs. He also advises travellers to maintain diaries and make useful observations. The essay is concerned with travel and education rather

Professor Academy

than the political relationship between monarchy and nobility. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D. Of Friendship

Of Friendship examines the intellectual, emotional, and practical benefits of friendship. Bacon explains that friendship allows people to express their thoughts and emotions openly, obtain advice, and receive assistance in practical affairs. While the essay contains observations about human relationships and social life, its main concern is not the constitutional role of nobility in a monarchy. Therefore, the quoted political observation does not come from Of Friendship.

7. It is a strange thing, that in seavoyages Where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea ____ . Complete this quote from Bacon's of Travel.

A) men should contemplate
B) men should sleep
C) men should dream
D) men should make diaries

Correct Answer: D. Men should make diaries

Explanations

A. Men should contemplate

Contemplation may naturally seem appropriate during a sea voyage because travellers are surrounded by the vast sky and sea. However, Bacon does not complete the statement with the idea that men should contemplate. His essay Of Travel emphasizes systematic observation and the recording of experience. Bacon considers travel an important form of education, and he encourages travellers to preserve useful information. Therefore, although contemplation is plausible, it is not the wording intended in this passage.

B. Men should sleep

Sleeping is obviously a normal activity during a long sea voyage, but it has no particular connection with Bacon's educational philosophy of travel. In Of Travel, Bacon is interested in how travellers can make their journeys intellectually useful by observing places, institutions, customs, and important events. The passage specifically contrasts sea voyages with land travel in relation to keeping records. Therefore, the statement is not completed with the suggestion that men should sleep.

C. Men should dream

Professor Academy

Dreaming is not the activity Bacon recommends in this passage from Of Travel. Bacon approaches travel in a practical and disciplined manner and considers it part of education for younger people and experience for older people. He encourages travellers to observe significant features of foreign countries and record what they learn. Dreaming would not serve the systematic educational purpose that Bacon associates with travel. Therefore, this option does not correctly complete the quotation.

D. Men should make diaries

This is the correct completion of Bacon's statement from Of Travel. Bacon finds it strange that people commonly keep diaries during sea voyages, where little changes visually beyond the sea and sky, but often neglect to keep diaries during land travel, where many interesting things can be observed. His observation emphasizes the importance of recording useful experiences. The recommendation reflects Bacon's practical approach to travel as a means of acquiring and preserving knowledge.

8. A man cannot speak to his son but as a father; to his wife but as a husband; to his enemy but upon terms; With whom can we speak, according to Bacon, as we intend ?

A) friend
B) mother
C) brother
D) daughter

Correct Answer: A. Friend

Explanations

A. Friend

According to Francis Bacon in Of Friendship, a person can speak freely and openly with a true friend. Other relationships impose particular roles and expectations. A father must speak as a father, a husband as a husband, and an enemy must be approached cautiously. Friendship provides a unique relationship in which an individual can communicate thoughts and feelings without being restricted by such formal roles. Therefore, Bacon identifies a friend as the person with whom one may speak as one truly intends.

B. Mother

A mother represents one of the closest family relationships, but Bacon's specific argument concerns the distinctive freedom provided by friendship. Family relationships carry established roles, duties, expectations, and emotional obligations. A person communicating with a parent cannot necessarily separate the conversation

Professor Academy

from the parent child relationship. Bacon therefore does not identify the mother as the person with whom one can speak entirely according to one's own mind and intention.

C. Brother

A brother can certainly be a close companion and confidant, but brotherhood is still a family relationship carrying its own expectations and obligations. Bacon's point in Of Friendship is that genuine friendship offers a special kind of openness that is not necessarily available through relationships determined by family position or social role. Thus, even though a brother may also be a friend, the specific answer required by Bacon's statement is friend.

D. Daughter

A daughter is part of a parent child relationship, which naturally involves particular responsibilities and expectations. Bacon's argument is that people speak differently according to the roles created by their relationships. A parent speaking to a daughter would still speak partly from the position and responsibilities of parenthood. A true friend, in contrast, allows freer expression without such predetermined roles. Therefore, daughter is not the answer intended by Bacon.

9. The manuscripts of Piers the Plowman appears in ____ forms.

A) 3

B) 4

C) 2

D) 5

Correct Answer: A. 3

Explanations

A. 3

Piers Plowman, attributed to William Langland, survives in numerous manuscripts that represent three principal textual forms, conventionally known as the A text, B text, and C text. These versions reflect different stages in the composition and revision of the poem. The A text is generally regarded as the earliest, the B text is substantially expanded, and the C text represents a later revision. Therefore, three is the correct answer.

B. 4

Four is not the standard answer when referring to the principal forms of Piers Plowman. Although the manuscript tradition of the poem is highly complicated and scholars have discussed additional textual relationships and revisions, the conventional classification recognizes three major versions. These are identified as the A text, B text, and C text. Therefore, for a question asking how many main forms the manuscripts appear in, four is incorrect.

C. 2

Professor Academy

Two is incorrect because the textual tradition of Piers Plowman is not limited to only an early and a later version. Scholars conventionally distinguish three major forms of the poem, known as the A, B, and C texts. Each represents a significant stage in the development and revision of Langland's work. The differences among these versions provide important evidence about the poem's composition and development. Therefore, two is not the correct answer.

D. 5

Five is not the conventional number of principal textual forms recognized for Piers Plowman. The poem survives in a complex manuscript tradition with many individual manuscripts, but the number of surviving manuscript copies should not be confused with the number of major textual versions. Literary scholarship traditionally groups the principal versions into the A text, B text, and C text. Thus, the expected number of forms is three rather than five.

10. What is the name of Volpone's servant?

A) Mosca

B) Voltore

C) Corbaccio

D) Bonario

Correct Answer: A. Mosca

Explanations

A. Mosca

Mosca is Volpone's clever servant and parasite in Ben Jonson's comedy Volpone. His name literally means fly in Italian, fitting the play's animal naming pattern. Mosca assists Volpone in deceiving wealthy legacy hunters who hope to inherit Volpone's fortune. He manipulates Voltore, Corbaccio, and Corvino by convincing each that he is likely to become Volpone's heir. Mosca gradually becomes increasingly ambitious and attempts to exploit the deception for himself. Therefore, Mosca is Volpone's servant.

B. Voltore

Voltore is not Volpone's servant. He is a lawyer and one of the greedy legacy hunters who visit Volpone because they believe the supposedly dying man may leave them his fortune. His name means vulture in Italian, symbolically representing his predatory greed and desire to profit from another person's death. Voltore even uses his legal abilities to support Volpone's schemes. However, he remains one of Volpone's victims and collaborators rather than his servant.

C. Corbaccio

Professor Academy

Corbaccio is an elderly and wealthy man who becomes one of the principal targets of Volpone and Mosca's deception. His name is associated with the raven, continuing Ben Jonson's use of animal symbolism. Driven by greed, Corbaccio is persuaded to disinherit his own son, Bonario, and name Volpone as his heir because he expects to receive Volpone's wealth later. He is therefore a legacy hunter and not Volpone's servant.

D. Bonario

Bonario is the son of Corbaccio and is morally different from the greedy characters surrounding Volpone. His name suggests goodness, and he represents greater honesty and virtue within the play. After learning about the schemes involving his father and Volpone, Bonario becomes involved in exposing the corruption and deception. Since he is Corbaccio's son and an opponent of Volpone's immoral actions, he is clearly not Volpone's servant.

11. To Satan, eating the apple is ____ .

A) the creation's right

B) a petty tresspass

C) an act of defiance

D) an act of willfulness

Correct Answer: B. A petty trespass

Explanations

A. The creation's right

The idea of eating the forbidden fruit as creation's right would suggest that human beings naturally possess the right to take and eat the fruit despite God's command. This is not the expression represented in the given literary context. Satan attempts to minimize the seriousness of the forbidden act and persuade others that the offence is insignificant. Therefore, the creation's right does not accurately represent Satan's characterization of the act.

B. A petty trespass

To Satan, eating the forbidden apple is merely a petty trespass. The expression minimizes the seriousness of disobeying God's explicit command. Satan characteristically uses persuasive and deceptive reasoning to make rebellion appear less sinful than it actually is. By describing the act as a minor offence, he attempts to weaken the moral significance of disobedience. Therefore, a petty trespass is the correct answer in this context.

C. An act of defiance

Eating the forbidden fruit can certainly be interpreted as an act of defiance because Adam and Eve disobey a divine prohibition. However, the question asks specifically how Satan presents or regards the action. Rather than openly emphasizing its rebellious character, Satan minimizes the offence and presents it as something

Professor Academy

comparatively trivial. Therefore, act of defiance describes one implication of the action but is not the required answer.

D. An act of willfulness

Willfulness refers to deliberately following one's own desire despite commands, rules, or advice. Adam and Eve's decision to eat the forbidden fruit can consequently be understood as involving willful disobedience. However, Satan's rhetorical strategy is to reduce the apparent gravity of the offence rather than emphasize deliberate rebellion. He treats eating the apple as a petty trespass. Therefore, an act of willfulness is not the intended answer.

12. Gray's elegy is written in ____ .

A) heroic couplets

B) iambic pentametre quartrains

C) rhyme royal

D) iambic hexametre quartrains

Correct Answer: B. Iambic pentameter quatrains

Explanations

A. Heroic couplets

Heroic couplets consist of pairs of rhyming lines written in iambic pentameter, normally following the rhyme scheme AA BB CC. They were particularly prominent in the works of poets such as John Dryden and Alexander Pope. Thomas Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard does use iambic pentameter, but its lines are arranged into four line stanzas rather than rhyming pairs. Therefore, heroic couplets is not the correct description.

B. Iambic pentameter quatrains

Thomas Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard is composed in quatrains, with each line generally written in iambic pentameter. The stanzas follow an ABAB rhyme scheme, a form often called the elegiac stanza or heroic quatrain. This measured and balanced structure contributes to the poem's reflective and solemn mood as Gray meditates on mortality, obscurity, social inequality, and the lives of ordinary rural people. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

C. Rhyme royal

Rhyme royal is a seven line stanza traditionally written in iambic pentameter and usually following the rhyme scheme ABABBCC. Geoffrey Chaucer famously employed this form in works such as Troilus and Criseyde. Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard, however, does not consist of seven line stanzas. It uses four line stanzas with an ABAB rhyme scheme. Therefore, rhyme royal does not describe the structure of Gray's poem.

D. Iambic hexameter quatrains

Iambic hexameter contains six iambic feet in each line and therefore normally has twelve syllabic positions, although variations can occur. Gray's Elegy does use four

Professor Academy

line stanzas, but its basic meter is iambic pentameter, consisting of five iambic feet per line. Consequently, describing the poem as written in iambic hexameter quatrains incorrectly identifies its metrical structure. The appropriate description is iambic pentameter quatrains.

13. Sir Andrew Freeport's favourite frugal maxim is ____ .

A) penny wise pound foolish

B) a penny spent is a penny less

C) a penny saved is a penny got

D) spend less save more

Correct Answer: C. A penny saved is a penny got

Explanations

A. Penny wise pound foolish

Penny wise and pound foolish describes someone who is extremely careful about small expenses but careless about much larger financial matters. Although the expression concerns money and economy, it does not represent Sir Andrew Freeport's characteristic maxim. Freeport, one of the members of the Spectator Club, represents commercial practicality, industry, and economic prudence. His favourite frugal maxim is specifically stated as a penny saved is a penny got.

B. A penny spent is a penny less

A penny spent is a penny less communicates a general idea of financial caution because spending naturally reduces the amount of money one possesses. However, this is not the particular maxim associated with Sir Andrew Freeport. His characterization in The Spectator emphasizes commercial discipline, hard work, thrift, and practical economic thinking. The memorable saying connected with him is a penny saved is a penny got. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

C. A penny saved is a penny got

A penny saved is a penny got is the frugal maxim associated with Sir Andrew Freeport in The Spectator. Freeport is portrayed as a successful merchant who values industry, commerce, careful expenditure, and practical judgment. The maxim expresses his belief that avoiding unnecessary expenditure is effectively equivalent to acquiring additional wealth. It therefore perfectly reflects his economical and commercially minded personality. Hence, a penny saved is a penny got is the correct answer.

D. Spend less save more

Spend less save more expresses a sensible principle of personal finance and is broadly consistent with Sir Andrew Freeport's frugal personality. However, it is a general modern formulation rather than the specific maxim associated with him in The Spectator. The question asks for Freeport's favourite frugal maxim, which is given in the recognizable form a penny saved is a penny got. Therefore, this generalized statement is not the required answer.

Professor Academy

14. Sir Formal, though unsought, attends thy quill. Sir Formal is a character in Shadwell's play titled ____ .

A) Psycho

B) The miser

C) The humorists

D) The virtuoso

Correct Answer: D. The Virtuoso

Explanations

A. Psycho

Psycho is not the Thomas Shadwell play associated with the character Sir Formal. Shadwell was a Restoration dramatist and satirist whose works frequently portrayed contemporary social types and human follies. The reference to Sir Formal is important because it connects with Dryden's satirical treatment of Shadwell. The relevant Shadwell comedy containing Sir Formal Trifle is The Virtuoso. Therefore, Psycho has no appropriate connection with the character mentioned in the question.

B. The Miser

The Miser is associated with Restoration and eighteenth century dramatic traditions, but it is not the Shadwell play in which Sir Formal appears. Sir Formal Trifle is a comic character used by Shadwell to represent affected speech and foolish pretension. The character becomes especially significant because Dryden refers to him while attacking Shadwell in Mac Flecknoe. Therefore, The Miser is not the correct source of the character.

C. The Humorists

The Humorists is a comedy by Thomas Shadwell and reflects his interest in the comedy of humours tradition associated particularly with Ben Jonson. However, Sir Formal Trifle is not the character that identifies this play in the context of the quotation. Dryden's reference is directed toward a character from another Shadwell comedy. Sir Formal appears in The Virtuoso, making The Humorists an incorrect answer despite being an actual work by Shadwell.

D. The Virtuoso

The Virtuoso is a comedy by Thomas Shadwell in which Sir Formal Trifle appears. The character is known for affected and elaborate language and becomes a useful target in Dryden's satire of Shadwell. In Mac Flecknoe, Dryden mocks Shadwell's literary abilities and refers to characters associated with his plays. The mention of Sir Formal therefore connects directly with Shadwell's The Virtuoso. Hence, this is the correct answer.

15. ___ is the name of the tavern which Tony likes to frequent.

A) Liberty Hall

B) The Three Pigeons

Professor Academy

C) The Royal Heritage

D) The Bingley Arms

Correct Answer: B. The Three Pigeons

Explanations

A. Liberty Hall

Liberty Hall is an expression associated with freedom and unrestricted behaviour, and ideas of hospitality and personal liberty occur in eighteenth century comedy. However, it is not the name of the tavern regularly visited by Tony Lumpkin in Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. Tony is introduced enjoying himself among his companions at a local alehouse. That establishment is specifically called The Three Pigeons. Therefore, Liberty Hall is incorrect.

B. The Three Pigeons

The Three Pigeons is the tavern frequented by Tony Lumpkin in Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. Tony enjoys drinking, singing, joking, and spending time with the local people there rather than conforming to his mother's expectations of refined behaviour. The tavern is also important to the plot because Tony encounters Marlow and Hastings and deliberately misdirects them to Mr. Hardcastle's house. Therefore, The Three Pigeons is the correct answer.

C. The Royal Heritage

The Royal Heritage is not the tavern associated with Tony Lumpkin in She Stoops to Conquer. Goldsmith uses the tavern setting to establish Tony's lively, mischievous, and unconventional personality. It is at The Three Pigeons that Tony meets Marlow and Hastings and plays the crucial trick of convincing them that Hardcastle's home is an inn. The Royal Heritage therefore has no role as Tony's favourite tavern in the play.

D. The Bingley Arms

The Bingley Arms is not the tavern named in Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. Tony Lumpkin's favourite drinking place is The Three Pigeons, where he socializes with local companions and demonstrates his preference for informal entertainment over the genteel behaviour desired by his mother. The tavern subsequently becomes important in initiating the comedy of mistaken identity. Therefore, The Bingley Arms is not the correct answer.

16. Millamant has a particular aversion to an ___ man.

A) ignorant

B) innocent

C) illiterate

D) arrogant

Correct Answer: C. Illiterate

Explanations

A. Ignorant

Professor Academy

An ignorant person lacks knowledge or awareness, and such a quality could certainly be unattractive to Millamant, who is intelligent, witty, socially sophisticated, and highly conscious of conversation and manners. However, the question refers to her particular stated aversion rather than a general personality preference. The specific description associated with her is an illiterate man. Therefore, although ignorance is related to lack of education, it is not the exact answer required.

B. Innocent

Innocence generally refers to freedom from guilt, wrongdoing, or worldly experience. It is not the specific quality that Millamant identifies as particularly objectionable in the context of William Congreve's The Way of the World. Millamant values intelligence, wit, refinement, independence, and sophisticated conversation. Her stated dislike concerns an illiterate man, whose lack of learning would make him unsuitable for the kind of intellectual and social interaction she values.

C. Illiterate

Millamant has a particular aversion to an illiterate man. In William Congreve's The Way of the World, Millamant is presented as intelligent, witty, fashionable, and highly independent. Her attitudes toward marriage and relationships demonstrate that she values personal freedom as well as intellectual and social refinement. Her dislike of an illiterate man therefore suits her characterization, because she expects a potential partner to possess sufficient education, intelligence, and conversational ability. Hence, this is the correct answer.

D. Arrogant

Arrogance means possessing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities. Since Millamant values independence and dislikes unreasonable control, arrogance could certainly create difficulties in a relationship with her. Nevertheless, the question asks for the specific type of man toward whom she expresses a particular aversion. The required term is illiterate rather than arrogant. Therefore, this option may appear plausible from her personality but does not provide the textual answer.

17. Sir Roger being a good churchman has beautified the inside of his Church with ___ .

A) the complete text of The Bible
B) several texts of his choosing
C) innumerable Biblical paintings
D) decorative, colourful lamps

Correct Answer: B. Several texts of his choosing

Explanations

A. The complete text of The Bible

Sir Roger de Coverley is portrayed as a sincere and traditional churchman in The Spectator essays. However, the account of his parish church does not state that he decorated its interior with the complete text of the Bible. Such an extensive decoration would also differ from the specific detail emphasized by the essayist. Sir Roger

Profession Academy

beautifies the church with selected texts of Scripture chosen by himself. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

B. Several texts of his choosing

Sir Roger beautifies the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing. This detail appears in the Spectator essay describing Sir Roger at church and helps characterize him as a conscientious country gentleman who takes an active interest in the religious life of his parish. His actions combine genuine devotion with his characteristic personal involvement in local affairs. Therefore, several texts selected according to his own judgment is the correct answer.

C. Innumerable Biblical paintings

Biblical paintings have historically been used as decorations in many churches, particularly to represent religious narratives and figures visually. However, the description of Sir Roger's church in The Spectator does not emphasize numerous Biblical paintings. Instead, the essay specifically mentions that he has decorated or beautified the interior with selected texts of Scripture. Consequently, although Biblical paintings might appear suitable for a church setting, they are not the detail provided in the text.

D. Decorative, colourful lamps

Decorative lamps can contribute to the visual beauty and religious atmosphere of a church, but they are not the particular decorations attributed to Sir Roger in the relevant Spectator essay. The description emphasizes his commitment to the church and his personal role in maintaining religious order within his parish. His chosen method of beautification involves displaying several selected scriptural texts. Therefore, decorative colourful lamps is not the correct answer.

18. Dryden calls Chaucer ___ .

A) a precious jewel

B) a superior poet

C) a gift of Muse

D) a rough diamond

Correct Answer: D. A rough diamond

Explanations

A. A precious jewel

Calling Chaucer a precious jewel would appropriately suggest his great value to English literary history, since he is frequently regarded as one of the foundational figures of English poetry. However, this is not the particular metaphor associated with John Dryden's assessment of Chaucer. Dryden admired Chaucer while recognizing the linguistic and stylistic distance between Chaucer's Middle English and Restoration English. The expression required by the question is a rough diamond.

B. A superior poet

Professor Academy

Dryden certainly respected Chaucer's poetic abilities and recognized his importance in the development of English literature. Nevertheless, a superior poet is a general critical description rather than the memorable metaphor used to characterize him. Dryden's assessment acknowledges both Chaucer's exceptional literary value and the apparent roughness associated with his language and age. The metaphor a rough diamond captures these qualities more effectively. Therefore, this option is not the expected answer.

C. A gift of Muse

The Muse traditionally represents poetic inspiration, and describing an important poet as a gift of the Muse would suggest extraordinary artistic talent. However, this expression is not the particular description of Chaucer attributed to Dryden in the context of this question. Dryden admired Chaucer's natural genius while also recognizing what later readers might regard as roughness in his poetic language and form. Therefore, a gift of Muse is incorrect.

D. A rough diamond

Dryden's characterization of Chaucer as a rough diamond conveys both admiration and qualification. A diamond possesses great inherent value, while rough suggests that its brilliance has not been polished according to later standards of refinement. The metaphor therefore recognizes Chaucer's poetic genius while acknowledging the linguistic and stylistic differences of medieval English. Dryden was instrumental in renewing interest in Chaucer through his adaptations and critical appreciation. Hence, a rough diamond is the correct answer.

19. After the first performance of "The Rivals", Sheridan had to recast the character of ___ .

A) Lydia

B) Lucius O'Trigger

C) Jack Absolute

D) Mirabeal

Correct Answer: B. Lucius O'Trigger

Explanations

A. Lydia

Lydia Languish is one of the central female characters in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's The Rivals. She is a wealthy young woman fascinated by sentimental romantic ideas and initially desires to marry a poor man for love rather than accept a conventional wealthy marriage. Her romantic imagination contributes significantly to the comedy. However, Lydia was not the character that Sheridan had to recast following the unsuccessful reception of the play's first performance.

B. Lucius O'Trigger

Lucius O'Trigger is the character Sheridan had to recast after the first performance of The Rivals. The play's initial performance in 1775 was poorly received, and the actor originally playing Sir Lucius was particularly unsuccessful in the role. Sheridan

Professor Academy

withdrew and revised the play, and the role was subsequently given to another performer. The revised production was much more successful. Therefore, Lucius O'Trigger is the correct answer to the question.

C. Jack Absolute

Captain Jack Absolute is the principal male romantic character in The Rivals. He disguises himself as the poor Ensign Beverley because Lydia Languish imagines that she wants a romantic marriage without wealth. Much of the comedy develops from his disguise, his relationship with Lydia, and his interactions with his father Sir Anthony Absolute. However, Jack Absolute was not the role specifically recast because of difficulties following the first performance. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D. Mirabeal

Mirabell is not a principal character in Sheridan's The Rivals at all. Mirabell belongs to William Congreve's Restoration comedy The Way of the World, where he is the witty male protagonist who wishes to marry Millamant. The inclusion of his name among these options tests the reader's ability to distinguish between characters from major English comedies. Since Mirabell does not belong to The Rivals, he obviously could not have been the character Sheridan recast.

20. Suspecting an illicit affair, All worthy commanded Partridge to ___ as a punishment.

A) leave somerset shire

B) confess his guilt

C) apologise to Jenny Jones

D) abandon his profession

Correct Answer: D. Abandon his profession

Explanations

A. Leave Somersetshire

Partridge is an important comic character in Henry Fielding's Tom Jones. He becomes connected with the mystery surrounding Tom's parentage after he is suspected of having had an illicit relationship with Jenny Jones. Although Partridge experiences serious social and personal consequences as a result of the suspicion against him, the specific punishment referred to in the question is not simply an order to leave Somersetshire. Allworthy commands him to abandon his profession.

B. Confess his guilt

A confession would appear relevant because Partridge is suspected of an illicit relationship with Jenny Jones and of being connected to Tom's birth. However, the question asks specifically what Allworthy commanded him to do as punishment. The required action concerns Partridge's occupation rather than a formal confession. Allworthy acts upon the evidence and circumstances as he understands them and orders Partridge to abandon his profession. Therefore, confessing his guilt is not the correct answer.

Professor Academy

C. Apologise to Jenny Jones

Jenny Jones is closely connected with the mystery of Tom Jones's birth, and Partridge becomes suspected of having had an illicit relationship with her. Nevertheless, Allworthy's punishment is not presented as an order requiring Partridge to apologize to Jenny. The consequences focus more directly on Partridge's livelihood and social position. He is commanded to give up his profession. Therefore, an apology to Jenny Jones does not answer the specific question being asked.

D. Abandon his profession

Allworthy commands Partridge to abandon his profession after suspecting him of an illicit relationship connected with Jenny Jones. Partridge is a schoolmaster, and the accusation seriously damages his reputation and livelihood. This episode in Henry Fielding's Tom Jones contributes to the complicated mystery concerning Tom's true parentage and demonstrates how incomplete or misleading evidence can produce serious consequences. Therefore, abandoning his profession is the correct answer according to the given question.

21. Jane Austen's EMMA reflects the pictures of :

A) a domestic Novel

B) a romantic Novel

C) everyday existence

D) everyday incidents

Correct Answer: C. Everyday existence

Explanations

A. A domestic Novel

Emma can certainly be classified as a domestic novel because much of its action concerns families, marriages, friendships, social visits, and relationships within a small community. However, the question asks what kind of pictures the novel reflects rather than its broad generic classification. Austen's special strength lies in representing ordinary social life and the routines of people in a limited social world. Therefore, everyday existence is the more appropriate answer.

B. A romantic Novel

Romantic relationships are important in Emma, particularly those involving Emma Woodhouse, Mr. Knightley, Harriet Smith, Frank Churchill, and Jane Fairfax. Marriage also plays a major role in the resolution of the plot. However, Emma is not primarily a romantic novel in the sense of concentrating only on passionate love. Austen uses courtship to examine character, class, judgment, self deception, and society. Therefore, this option does not best describe the pictures presented in the novel.

C. Everyday existence

Jane Austen's Emma presents a detailed picture of everyday existence within the small community of Highbury. The novel focuses on ordinary activities such as visits,

Professor Academy

conversations, dinners, dances, matchmaking, family relationships, social obligations, and misunderstandings. Austen transforms apparently ordinary experiences into sophisticated studies of character and society. Through these everyday situations, she examines class, manners, marriage, self knowledge, and social judgment. Therefore, everyday existence is the correct answer.

D. Everyday incidents

Everyday incidents are certainly central to the plot of Emma because the novel contains relatively few extraordinary or sensational events. Social visits, conversations, misunderstandings, engagements, and gatherings generate much of its action. However, everyday incidents refers mainly to individual events, whereas everyday existence more broadly captures Austen's representation of the ordinary lives, relationships, habits, and social environment of her characters. Therefore, everyday existence is the intended answer.

22. " His poems exploit the weird, the supernatural, and the Obscure." Whose poems are referred to in the above statement ?

A) Keats

B) Coleridge

C) Byron

D) Wordsworth

Correct Answer: B. Coleridge

Explanations

A. Keats

John Keats was a major Romantic poet whose works are especially associated with beauty, imagination, sensuousness, art, mortality, and the relationship between permanence and change. Poems such as Ode to a Nightingale and Ode on a Grecian Urn demonstrate his rich sensory imagery and philosophical reflection. Although supernatural or mythological elements occasionally appear in his poetry, the description emphasizing the weird, supernatural, and obscure is more specifically associated with Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

B. Coleridge

Samuel Taylor Coleridge is especially famous for using supernatural, mysterious, weird, and psychologically disturbing elements in his poetry. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner contains supernatural punishment, ghostly experiences, and mysterious forces, while Christabel presents an atmosphere of uncertainty and supernatural evil. Kubla Khan similarly creates a strange and dreamlike imaginative world. Coleridge's treatment of supernatural experience is a major feature of his Romantic poetry. Therefore, he is the correct answer.

C. Byron

Lord Byron was one of the leading Romantic poets and became particularly famous for the Byronic hero, a proud, rebellious, passionate, and socially alienated figure. His works include Childe Harold's Pilgrimage and Don Juan. Although Byron

Professor Academy

occasionally employs Gothic, mysterious, or supernatural material, his poetry is more strongly associated with satire, rebellion, individualism, political freedom, and romantic adventure. Therefore, the given description is not primarily associated with Byron.

D. Wordsworth

William Wordsworth concentrated largely on nature, memory, childhood, ordinary life, rural people, and the development of the human mind. His poetic theory emphasized the language of common people and powerful feelings recollected in tranquillity. Although some Wordsworth poems contain mysterious or visionary experiences, he is not principally characterized by the weird and supernatural. In contrast, Coleridge deliberately developed supernatural subjects as a major component of his poetic imagination.

23. "As for his style, it is spacious and ornate, but he has little ear for rhythm and melody ..." The above lines reflect the features of the novelist.

A) Michael Scott

B) Walter Scott

C) Charles Lever

D) William Hazlitt

Correct Answer: B. Walter Scott

Explanations

A. Michael Scott

Michael Scott was a nineteenth century Scottish author known particularly for works such as Tom Cringle's Log. His writings contain adventure, travel, and descriptions influenced by his experiences in the Caribbean. However, the critical description in the question does not primarily refer to Michael Scott. The reference to a spacious and ornate style combined with limited rhythmic and melodic quality is associated with the prose style of the historical novelist Sir Walter Scott.

B. Walter Scott

Sir Walter Scott is the novelist described in the statement. Scott became one of the most influential historical novelists through works such as Waverley, Ivanhoe, The Heart of Midlothian, and The Talisman. His fiction is notable for broad historical settings, extensive descriptions, numerous characters, and elaborate narrative development. Critics have sometimes considered his prose expansive and ornate rather than rhythmically polished. Therefore, the description of a spacious and ornate style appropriately refers to Walter Scott.

C. Charles Lever

Charles Lever was an Irish novelist known for lively works involving military adventures, humour, and Irish social life. His novels include Charles O'Malley and Harry Lorrequer. His writing often emphasizes action, anecdote, and entertainment. Although Lever belongs to the nineteenth century tradition of popular fiction, the specific critical statement concerning a spacious and ornate style with little ear for

Professor Academy

rhythm and melody is not the standard characterization intended for him in this question.

D. William Hazlitt

William Hazlitt was primarily an essayist, critic, and prose stylist rather than a novelist of the type indicated in the question. He is famous for essays and critical works dealing with literature, politics, drama, and human character. His prose is often energetic, personal, argumentative, and expressive. Since the question specifically identifies the subject as a novelist and the stylistic description is associated with Walter Scott, Hazlitt is not the appropriate answer.

24. " If all else perished and he remained, I should still continue to be ..." The above extract reveals the heroine's intensity of her passion ..." The lines are from :

A) Jane Austen's : EMMA

B) Emily Bronte's : WUTHERING HEIGHTS

C) Walter Scott's : THE TALISMAN

D) George Eliot's : ADAM BEDE

Correct Answer: B. Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights

Explanations

A. Jane Austen's Emma

Emma by Jane Austen centres on Emma Woodhouse and her development from an overconfident young woman who interferes in other people's relationships into someone with greater self knowledge. Her eventual recognition of her love for Mr. Knightley is important, but Austen generally presents emotion through controlled irony, dialogue, and psychological observation. The extraordinarily intense declaration in the question is not Emma's description of Mr. Knightley and does not come from Austen's novel.

B. Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights

The statement comes from Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights and expresses Catherine Earnshaw's extraordinary emotional attachment to Heathcliff. Catherine explains that her connection with Heathcliff goes beyond ordinary romantic affection and forms part of her very identity. The fuller context includes her famous declaration that she is Heathcliff. Such language demonstrates the intense, elemental, and almost metaphysical bond between Catherine and Heathcliff. Therefore, Wuthering Heights is the correct answer.

C. Walter Scott's The Talisman

The Talisman is a historical novel by Sir Walter Scott set during the Third Crusade and involving figures such as Richard the Lionheart and Saladin. The novel combines historical adventure, chivalry, political conflict, and romance. However, the passionate declaration in the question is not taken from Scott's novel. Its intense

Professor Academy

identification of one person's existence with another is characteristic of Catherine Earnshaw's relationship with Heathcliff in Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights.

D. George Eliot's Adam Bede

Adam Bede is an early novel by George Eliot dealing with rural society, morality, love, responsibility, suffering, and personal development. Important characters include Adam Bede, Hetty Sorrel, Dinah Morris, and Arthur Donnithorne. Although the novel explores powerful emotional relationships and tragic consequences, the quoted declaration is not from Adam Bede. It belongs to Catherine Earnshaw's famous expression of her profound attachment to Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights.

25. What does the last line in the first three stanzas of The West Wind," Oh, hear!" suggest ?

A) A prayer and a known power

B) An anonymous and unknown power

C) An argument for atheism

D) A negative call

Correct Answer: B. An anonymous and unknown power

Explanations

A. A prayer and a known power

The repeated appeal Oh, hear certainly has the quality of a prayer because Shelley directly addresses the West Wind and asks it to respond. However, the power represented by the wind is not presented simply as a familiar or clearly defined divine personality. The wind functions as a vast natural, spiritual, destructive, and regenerative force. Therefore, describing the appeal as directed toward a known power does not fully capture the mysterious quality intended in the poem.

B. An anonymous and unknown power

The repeated expression Oh, hear at the end of the first three sections of Shelley's Ode to the West Wind suggests an appeal to a vast, mysterious, and impersonal power. The West Wind is not merely a meteorological phenomenon but becomes a symbolic force capable of destruction, preservation, transformation, and renewal. Shelley invokes this power without identifying it with a conventional named deity. Therefore, the appeal can be understood as directed toward an anonymous and unknown power.

C. An argument for atheism

Percy Bysshe Shelley was famous for his radical religious and philosophical views, and questions concerning atheism are relevant to his intellectual biography. However, the repeated phrase Oh, hear in Ode to the West Wind does not function primarily as an argument establishing or defending atheism. Within the poem, it is an invocation directed toward the powerful West Wind. Therefore, interpreting these words simply as an argument for atheism overlooks their poetic and symbolic function.

D. A negative call

Professor Academy

The expression Oh, hear is an urgent invocation rather than a negative or dismissive call. Shelley repeatedly addresses the West Wind because he wishes to establish a relationship with its enormous transformative power. Later, he asks the wind to make him its lyre and scatter his words among humanity. The repeated appeal therefore communicates desire, urgency, dependence, and invocation. It does not express negativity or rejection, making this option inappropriate.

26. What does Charles Lamb mean by "his walking destinies" ?

A) the fate which guided his wanderings

B) the fate which pushed him to isolation

C) the fate which guided him to travel and write

D) the fate which made him a walking library

Correct Answer: A. The fate which guided his wanderings

Explanations

A. The fate which guided his wanderings

By the expression his walking destinies, Charles Lamb refers to the circumstances or fate that guided a person's wanderings from place to place. The phrase combines the physical act of walking with the broader idea of destiny determining the direction of one's life and movements. Lamb frequently transforms ordinary experiences into imaginative and reflective observations. Therefore, the phrase is best understood as referring to the fate that guided his wanderings.

B. The fate which pushed him to isolation

Isolation can be an important theme in personal and reflective literature, but the phrase walking destinies does not primarily indicate a destiny that forced someone into loneliness. The key word walking emphasizes movement and wandering rather than withdrawal from society. Lamb's expression personifies destiny as something that determines or guides the course of a person's physical movements. Therefore, interpreting it specifically as a fate leading to isolation is too restrictive.

C. The fate which guided him to travel and write

Travel and writing could potentially be connected with a writer's life, and Lamb frequently converted personal experiences into essays. Nevertheless, walking destinies refers more directly to the fate governing a person's wanderings rather than to a deliberate career involving travel and literary composition. Adding the idea of writing introduces an element not contained in the expression itself. Therefore, this option expands the meaning beyond Lamb's intended reference.

D. The fate which made him a walking library

A walking library is a figurative expression normally used for someone possessing an exceptionally large amount of knowledge. Charles Lamb was certainly a highly learned literary figure with deep knowledge of earlier English literature. However, walking destinies does not refer to intellectual learning or encyclopedic knowledge. The expression concerns walking in the literal sense of wandering and the destiny governing such movement. Therefore, this interpretation is not appropriate.

Professor Academy

27. 'Grand climacteric' from Lamb's essay, refers to which year in an individual's life?

A) 48^{th} year

B) 83^{rd} year

C) 63^{rd} year

D) 99^{th} year

Correct Answer: C. 63rd year

Explanations

A. 48th year

The forty eighth year is not traditionally identified as the grand climacteric. The concept of climacteric years comes from older beliefs that particular years of human life represented major turning points or periods of danger. These ideas often involved multiples of seven or nine. The grand climacteric acquired special significance because sixty three is the product of seven and nine. Therefore, the forty eighth year does not fit the traditional meaning intended by Lamb.

B. 83rd year

The eighty third year represents advanced age but is not the traditional grand climacteric referred to in the literary context. The expression has historical roots in ancient and early modern beliefs about critical stages in human life. Sixty three was considered especially significant because it combines the symbolic numerical values of seven and nine through multiplication. Therefore, despite eighty three being associated with old age, it is not the grand climacteric.

C. 63rd year

The grand climacteric traditionally refers to the sixty third year of a person's life. In older traditions, certain ages were regarded as critical turning points called climacteric years. The age of sixty three received particular importance because it is the product of seven and nine, numbers to which symbolic significance was historically attached. Charles Lamb employs the expression with awareness of this older cultural meaning. Therefore, the sixty third year is the correct answer.

D. 99th year

The ninety ninth year is a remarkable age in terms of longevity, but it is not what is historically meant by the grand climacteric. The expression does not simply refer to extreme old age. Instead, it comes from a traditional numerical theory of critical stages in human life. The age of sixty three, obtained by multiplying seven by nine, was regarded as especially significant. Therefore, the ninety ninth year is incorrect.

28. Who is 'Saint Gothard' as referred in Lamb's essay ?

A) The Saint who became the leader to the native people

B) The Saint after whom Mount Etna was renamed

Professor Academy

C) The Saint after whom one of the peaks and passes of the Alps is named

D) The Saint after whom a tomb was rebuilt in Rome

Correct Answer: C. The Saint after whom one of the peaks and passes of the Alps is named

Explanations

A. The Saint who became the leader to the native people

Saint Gothard is not primarily identified in Lamb's reference as a religious leader who became the leader of a native population. Although historical saints frequently served as missionaries, religious authorities, or community leaders, this description does not explain the geographical association relevant to Lamb's usage. The name Gothard is famously connected with the Alps, particularly the Saint Gotthard region and mountain pass. Therefore, this option is not the intended identification.

B. The Saint after whom Mount Etna was renamed

Mount Etna is the famous active volcano located in Sicily, Italy, and it has not been renamed Saint Gothard. The geographical reference connected with Saint Gothard belongs instead to the Alpine region of Europe. The Saint Gotthard Pass is historically one of the important routes through the Swiss Alps. Therefore, connecting Saint Gothard with the renaming of Mount Etna confuses two entirely different European geographical features and is incorrect.

C. The Saint after whom one of the peaks and passes of the Alps is named

Saint Gothard is associated with the famous Alpine geographical name Saint Gotthard. The Saint Gotthard Pass in Switzerland is historically an important route through the Alps and has long held significance for European travel and communication. Lamb's reference depends upon this recognizable geographical association. Thus, the saint after whom one of the Alpine peaks and passes is named is the intended identification in the question. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

D. The Saint after whom a tomb was rebuilt in Rome

Rome contains numerous churches, tombs, monuments, and sites connected with Christian saints, so this option may initially sound historically plausible. However, it does not correspond to the Saint Gothard reference used in Lamb's essay. The significant association is geographical and Alpine rather than connected with the rebuilding of a Roman tomb. Saint Gothard's name is associated particularly with an important Alpine pass and related geographical features. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

29. The interrelated images such as windows, doors, locks and keys used by Emily Bronte reflect the :

A) inside outside theme

B) love hate theme

C) light and darkness theme

D) comfort and pleasure theme

Professor Academy

Correct Answer: A. Inside outside theme

Explanations

A. Inside outside theme

Images of windows, doors, locks, and keys in Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights strongly reinforce the distinction between inside and outside. These objects mark physical boundaries between enclosed domestic spaces and the external natural world, while also suggesting psychological and social barriers. Characters repeatedly seek entry, escape, exclusion, or confinement. Consequently, these recurring images help Bronte explore freedom and imprisonment, belonging and exclusion, and the relationship between inner emotional life and external reality.

B. Love hate theme

Love and hatred are undoubtedly central to Wuthering Heights, particularly in the turbulent relationship between Catherine and Heathcliff and in Heathcliff's later revenge against other characters. However, windows, doors, locks, and keys do not primarily symbolize the opposition between love and hate. Their immediate symbolic function concerns boundaries, enclosure, access, exclusion, imprisonment, and escape. Therefore, they are more directly connected with the novel's inside outside theme.

C. Light and darkness theme

Windows can certainly be associated with light, and doors may separate illuminated interiors from darker external spaces. Emily Bronte also uses atmospheric contrasts throughout Wuthering Heights. Nevertheless, when windows, doors, locks, and keys are considered together as a recurring pattern, their stronger common function is to control movement between enclosed and external spaces. They therefore contribute more directly to the inside outside theme than to a simple contrast between light and darkness.

D. Comfort and pleasure theme

Domestic interiors can represent comfort, security, and shelter, and certain enclosed spaces in fiction may be associated with pleasure. In Wuthering Heights, however, doors, windows, locks, and keys often have much more complex meanings involving confinement, exclusion, invasion, separation, and attempted escape. They repeatedly establish boundaries between internal and external spaces. Consequently, interpreting these images mainly through comfort and pleasure does not adequately explain their symbolic importance in the novel.

30. Coleridge's critical career extended to three decades. They are :

A) 18101841

B) 18001834

C) 18021832

D) 18111841

Correct Answer: B. 1800 to 1834

Professor Academy

Explanations

A. 1810 to 1841

The period from 1810 to 1841 cannot correctly describe Samuel Taylor Coleridge's critical career because Coleridge died in 1834. Any date range extending to 1841 therefore goes beyond his lifetime. Moreover, Coleridge's important critical thinking and literary commentary had already begun before 1810. His criticism developed alongside his poetic and philosophical activities around the beginning of the nineteenth century. Therefore, this chronological range is incorrect.

B. 1800 to 1834

The period from approximately 1800 to 1834 encompasses the major development of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's career as a literary critic. His criticism emerged through lectures, notebooks, philosophical discussions, and major prose works. Biographia Literaria, published in 1817, contains some of his most influential ideas about imagination, fancy, poetic language, and Wordsworth's theory of poetry. His critical activity continued during his later years until his death in 1834. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

C. 1802 to 1832

The years 1802 to 1832 cover much of Coleridge's active intellectual life and therefore may appear plausible. However, they do not represent the conventional chronological span intended in this question. Coleridge's critical career is generally treated as extending from around 1800 through the remaining decades of his life until 1834. His criticism developed continuously through lectures, prose writings, and philosophical reflections. Therefore, 1802 to 1832 is not the expected answer.

D. 1811 to 1841

The starting point of 1811 excludes an important earlier phase of Coleridge's development as a critic, while the ending date of 1841 is impossible because Coleridge died in 1834. His critical ideas developed from the beginning of the nineteenth century and became especially influential through his lectures and Biographia Literaria. Consequently, a range extending seven years beyond his death cannot represent his critical career. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

31. Treasure Island first appeared in the magazine ___ .

A) Our Young Folks

B) Old and Young Folks

C) Folks at Home

D) Young Folks

Correct Answer: D. Young Folks

Explanations

A. Our Young Folks

Our Young Folks was an American children's magazine published during the nineteenth century and associated with literature written for younger readers.

Professor Academy

However, Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island was not originally serialized in this publication. The novel first appeared in a British periodical intended for young readers. It was serialized under a pseudonym before being published later in book form. Therefore, Our Young Folks is not the correct answer.

B. Old and Young Folks

Old and Young Folks is not the periodical in which Treasure Island was first published. Stevenson originally wrote the story as an adventure narrative appealing particularly to younger readers. Before its appearance as a complete book, it was published serially in a magazine. The title of that periodical was Young Folks. Therefore, the addition of the word Old makes this option incorrect.

C. Folks at Home

Folks at Home is not associated with the original serialization of Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island. The adventure story initially reached readers through serialized publication before appearing as a novel in book form. Stevenson's tale of pirates, buried treasure, adventure, and Jim Hawkins was published in Young Folks. Therefore, although this option sounds like a plausible title for a family periodical, it is not historically correct.

D. Young Folks

Treasure Island first appeared serially in the magazine Young Folks from 1881 to 1882. During serialization, it appeared under the title The Sea Cook, or Treasure Island, and Stevenson used the pseudonym Captain George North. The work was subsequently published in book form in 1883 under the familiar title Treasure Island. Its serialization helped establish the adventure story before its enormous later popularity. Therefore, Young Folks is the correct answer.

32. The story of ___ is set at the time of Napoleonic wars.

A) Romola

B) A Tale of Two cities

C) Vanity Fair

D) Treasure Island

Correct Answer: C. Vanity Fair

Explanations

A. Romola

George Eliot's Romola is a historical novel set in Florence during the Italian Renaissance rather than during the Napoleonic Wars. Its action takes place in the late fifteenth century and incorporates historical figures and events associated with Florence, including the Dominican preacher Girolamo Savonarola. The novel examines politics, religion, morality, marriage, and personal responsibility. Therefore, its historical setting is several centuries earlier than the Napoleonic period.

B. A Tale of Two Cities

Professor Academy

Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities is primarily set during the years surrounding the French Revolution. Its action moves mainly between London and Paris and culminates during the revolutionary Reign of Terror. Although the French Revolution ultimately helped create the historical circumstances from which Napoleon emerged, Dickens's novel is not specifically set during the Napoleonic Wars. Therefore, A Tale of Two Cities is not the correct answer.

C. Vanity Fair

William Makepeace Thackeray's Vanity Fair is set against the historical background of the Napoleonic Wars. The events surrounding the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 play an important role in the novel, particularly in the lives of characters such as George Osborne, Amelia Sedley, Becky Sharp, and Rawdon Crawley. Thackeray combines this historical background with satire of social ambition, hypocrisy, wealth, and status. Therefore, Vanity Fair is the correct answer.

D. Treasure Island

Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is an adventure novel centred on Jim Hawkins, a treasure map, pirates, and a dangerous expedition in search of buried treasure. Its historical atmosphere suggests an earlier maritime world associated with piracy, but the narrative is not specifically structured around the Napoleonic Wars. The novel's primary concern is adventure rather than major European military events. Therefore, Treasure Island is not the appropriate answer.

33. The antihero character Long John Silver in Treasure Island was suggested by Stevenson's friend ___ .

A) Edwin

B) Henley

C) Stephen

D) Richard

Correct Answer: B. Henley

Explanations

A. Edwin

Edwin is not the friend generally associated with the inspiration for Long John Silver in Treasure Island. Stevenson drew upon a real literary friend when developing the memorable pirate, particularly the character's physical disability, energy, strength, and commanding personality. That friend was William Ernest Henley, a poet, editor, and important figure in Stevenson's literary circle. Therefore, Edwin is not the biographical figure intended by the question.

B. Henley

William Ernest Henley, Stevenson's friend, is widely associated with the inspiration for Long John Silver. Henley had lost part of one leg because of illness, yet he was known for his physical strength, vitality, forceful personality, and intellectual energy. Stevenson later acknowledged drawing upon aspects of Henley while imagining

Professor Academy

Silver. Long John Silver became one of literature's most memorable and morally complex pirate characters. Therefore, Henley is the correct answer.

C. Stephen

Stephen is not the friend identified as the inspiration behind Long John Silver. Stevenson's literary friendships influenced his creative development, but the specific individual connected with Silver is William Ernest Henley. Henley's physical condition and powerful personality contributed to Stevenson's conception of a one legged character who could nevertheless be energetic, charismatic, intelligent, and intimidating. Therefore, Stephen does not provide the biographically established answer.

D. Richard

Richard is not the individual traditionally connected with the creation of Long John Silver. The important biographical connection is between Stevenson and William Ernest Henley. Stevenson transformed aspects of Henley's physical appearance and vigorous personality into a fictional character who is far more morally ambiguous and dangerous than Henley himself. Consequently, although Long John Silver is an imaginative creation, Henley provided significant inspiration. Richard is therefore incorrect.

34. Treasure Island has ___ parts.

A) 6

B) 7

C) 5

D) 8

Correct Answer: A. 6

Explanations

A. 6

Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is divided into six major parts. These divisions organize Jim Hawkins's adventure from the initial discovery of the treasure map through the voyage, mutiny, conflict on the island, and eventual recovery of the treasure. The six part structure allows Stevenson to divide the changing stages and locations of the adventure clearly. Within these six parts are individual chapters. Therefore, six is the correct answer.

B. 7

Seven is incorrect because Treasure Island is conventionally divided into six major parts rather than seven. The novel progresses through distinct phases involving the Admiral Benbow inn, preparations for the voyage, the sea journey, events on the island, and the struggle for the treasure. Stevenson organizes these stages under six principal divisions. Readers should distinguish between the novel's larger parts and its numerous individual chapters when answering this question.

C. 5

Professor Academy

Five does not represent the complete structural division of Treasure Island. Although the narrative can be understood through several broad phases of adventure, Stevenson formally organizes the novel into six parts. Each part contains multiple chapters and advances Jim Hawkins's journey and the conflict with Long John Silver and the pirates. Therefore, counting only five parts would omit one of the formal divisions established in the published novel.

D. 8

Treasure Island does not contain eight formal parts. Stevenson divides the novel into six principal sections containing the chapters that narrate the adventure. The structure helps readers follow changes in setting and action, including events at the Admiral Benbow, the voyage aboard the Hispaniola, and the dangerous struggle on Treasure Island. Thus, although the book contains many chapters, the number of major parts is six rather than eight.

35. Robert Browning was born on ___

A) May 5, 1812

B) May 6, 1813

C) May 7, 1812

D) May 8, 1813

Correct Answer: C. May 7, 1812

Explanations

A. May 5, 1812

May 5, 1812 is close to Robert Browning's actual birth date, but it is not correct. Browning was born two days later, on May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, which was then part of Surrey and is now within London. He became one of the most significant Victorian poets, particularly celebrated for developing and mastering the dramatic monologue. Therefore, May 5 is incorrect.

B. May 6, 1813

May 6, 1813 is incorrect in both the day and year of Robert Browning's birth. Browning was born on May 7, 1812. His long literary career produced important works such as My Last Duchess, Andrea del Sarto, Fra Lippo Lippi, and The Ring and the Book. He also married the distinguished poet Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Therefore, the correct biographical date is May 7, 1812.

C. May 7, 1812

Robert Browning was born on May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, near London. He became a major Victorian poet and is especially renowned for his dramatic monologues, in which speakers indirectly reveal their personalities, motives, and moral weaknesses through their own words. Important poems include My Last Duchess, Porphyria's Lover, Andrea del Sarto, and Fra Lippo Lippi. Therefore, May 7, 1812 is the correct answer.

D. May 8, 1813

Professor Academy

May 8, 1813 is not Robert Browning's birth date. Browning was born on May 7, 1812, making this option incorrect in both its day and year. His contribution to Victorian poetry was substantial, particularly through his psychologically complex dramatic monologues. His work frequently examines art, morality, religion, love, ambition, and human motivation. Therefore, May 8, 1813 should not be selected.

36. ___ said I have a sister at the foreign court.

A) Florian

B) Princess

C) Cyril

D) King

Correct Answer: A. Florian

Explanations

A. Florian

Florian is the speaker associated with the statement I have a sister at the foreign court in Alfred Lord Tennyson's The Princess. Florian is one of the companions involved in the narrative surrounding the Prince and Princess Ida. His family connection becomes useful to the developing plan and circumstances of the story. The work combines romance, social commentary, and discussion of women's education. Therefore, Florian is the correct answer.

B. Princess

The Princess, namely Princess Ida, is the central female figure in Tennyson's The Princess. She establishes a women's university from which men are excluded and becomes central to the poem's examination of gender relations, education, marriage, and social expectations. However, she is not the speaker identified by the statement I have a sister at the foreign court. The line belongs to Florian. Therefore, Princess is incorrect.

C. Cyril

Cyril is an important companion of the Prince in Tennyson's The Princess and participates in the events surrounding the attempt to enter Princess Ida's university. His behaviour contributes significantly to complications in the narrative. However, the specific statement concerning having a sister at the foreign court is attributed to Florian rather than Cyril. Therefore, despite Cyril's importance as a companion in the poem, he is not the correct speaker.

D. King

Kings and royal families play important roles in The Princess because the narrative begins with arrangements concerning a marriage between royal houses. However, the statement in the question is not spoken by a king. It is associated with Florian, one of the Prince's companions. Florian's reference to his sister provides a personal connection relevant to the circumstances of the narrative. Therefore, King is not the appropriate answer.

Professor Academy

37. The house of Buon delmonti appears in the text :

A) A Tale of Two cities

B) Vanity Fair

C) Romola

D) Treasure Island

Correct Answer: C. Romola

Explanations

A. A Tale of Two Cities

A Tale of Two Cities is Charles Dickens's historical novel set principally in London and Paris during the French Revolution. Its important families and characters include the Manettes, the Evrémondes, Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton, and the Defarges. The house of Buondelmonti belongs instead to the historical and Florentine context associated with George Eliot's Romola. Therefore, A Tale of Two Cities is not the text required by the question.

B. Vanity Fair

Vanity Fair by William Makepeace Thackeray depicts British society during the early nineteenth century, with important characters including Becky Sharp, Amelia Sedley, Rawdon Crawley, and George Osborne. Its social and historical environment differs substantially from Renaissance Florence. The Buondelmonti name is associated with Florentine history and appears within the historical world represented in George Eliot's Romola. Therefore, Vanity Fair is not the correct answer.

C. Romola

The house of Buondelmonti appears in George Eliot's historical novel Romola. The novel is set in Florence during the turbulent closing years of the fifteenth century and incorporates extensive details from Florentine history, politics, religion, and culture. Historical families and figures help Eliot construct a convincing Renaissance setting. The Buondelmonti were associated with Florentine history, making their appearance appropriate to Romola's carefully researched historical background. Therefore, Romola is the correct answer.

D. Treasure Island

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson is a maritime adventure story concerning pirates and the search for buried treasure. Its major characters include Jim Hawkins, Long John Silver, Dr. Livesey, Squire Trelawney, and Captain Smollett. The narrative world of sailors, pirates, ships, and a remote island has no meaningful connection with the Florentine house of Buondelmonti. Therefore, Treasure Island is not the correct text.

38. The chapter "Nine Days" appears in the text :

A) A Tale of Two cities

B) Talisman

Professor Academy

C) Emma

D) Wuthering Heights

Correct Answer: A. A Tale of Two Cities

Explanations

A. A Tale of Two Cities

Nine Days is a chapter title in Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities. It appears in Book the Second and concerns Dr. Manette's psychological condition after Lucie's marriage to Charles Darnay. Following the wedding, Manette experiences a serious relapse and returns to his old prison occupation of shoemaking for nine days. The chapter demonstrates the continuing psychological effects of his long imprisonment in the Bastille. Therefore, A Tale of Two Cities is the correct answer.

B. The Talisman

The Talisman is a historical novel by Sir Walter Scott set during the Third Crusade. It features historical and fictional characters associated with Richard the Lionheart, Saladin, chivalric conflict, diplomacy, and warfare in the Holy Land. Although the novel is organized into chapters, Nine Days is not the chapter title intended by this question. The title belongs to Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities. Therefore, The Talisman is incorrect.

C. Emma

Jane Austen's Emma follows the social and emotional development of Emma Woodhouse in the village community of Highbury. The novel examines matchmaking, marriage, social class, misunderstanding, and self knowledge. Austen's chapter organization does not include the Dickensian chapter title Nine Days referred to in the question. That title is associated with an important episode involving Dr. Manette in A Tale of Two Cities. Therefore, Emma is not the correct answer.

D. Wuthering Heights

Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights presents the destructive and enduring relationships surrounding Heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw, and two generations of the Earnshaw and Linton families. Its narrative is largely conveyed through Lockwood and Nelly Dean. Although time periods and prolonged events are important to its structure, the chapter titled Nine Days in this question belongs to A Tale of Two Cities rather than Wuthering Heights. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

39. Choose the apt word for the title of the chapter "The Old Sea Dog At The ___."

A) Enemy's camp

B) Coracle

C) Shore

D) Admiral Benbow

Correct Answer: D. Admiral Benbow

Explanations

Professor Academy
www.professoracademy.com
707070 1005 707070 1005
Follow us on

A. Enemy's camp

Enemy’s camp is not part of the title of the opening chapter of Treasure Island. The beginning of Stevenson’s novel takes place at the Admiral Benbow inn, where Jim Hawkins lives with his parents. The arrival of the mysterious old sailor Billy Bones begins the sequence of events that eventually leads Jim to the treasure map and the voyage. Therefore, Enemy’s camp does not correctly complete the chapter title.

B. Coracle

A coracle is a small boat and becomes important later in Treasure Island when Jim Hawkins undertakes dangerous actions around the island. However, it is not the location identified in the title of the novel’s opening chapter. The story begins at the Admiral Benbow inn, where Billy Bones arrives and creates an atmosphere of mystery and danger. Therefore, Coracle is associated with later adventures but does not complete this chapter title.

C. Shore

The shore is naturally an important setting in a maritime adventure such as Treasure Island, and several significant events take place along the coastline of the island. However, the opening chapter has a much more specific location in its title. Stevenson calls it The Old Sea Dog at the Admiral Benbow, referring to Billy Bones and the inn where Jim Hawkins’s family lives. Therefore, Shore is not the appropriate completion.

D. Admiral Benbow

The complete title of the first chapter of Robert Louis Stevenson’s Treasure Island is The Old Sea Dog at the Admiral Benbow. The Admiral Benbow is the inn operated by Jim Hawkins’s family. Billy Bones, the mysterious old sailor described as the old sea dog, arrives there carrying a sea chest. His presence introduces pirates, danger, and eventually the treasure map that drives the entire adventure. Therefore, Admiral Benbow is the correct answer.

40. ___ is recognised as the leading figure in the artistic movement called PreRaphaelitism.

A) Matthew Arnold

B) D.G. Rossetti

C) Robert Browning

D) Alfred Tennyson

Correct Answer: B. D. G. Rossetti

Explanations

A. Matthew Arnold

Matthew Arnold was an important Victorian poet and literary and cultural critic. His major works include Dover Beach, The Scholar Gipsy, Culture and Anarchy, and Essays in Criticism. Arnold was deeply concerned with culture, religion, education, society, and the function of criticism. However, he was not a leading member of the

Professor Academy

Pre Raphaelite movement. His literary career developed independently of the artistic group associated with Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his colleagues.

B. D. G. Rossetti

Dante Gabriel Rossetti was a central and leading figure of the Pre Raphaelite movement. In 1848, he helped establish the Pre Raphaelite Brotherhood with artists including William Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais. Rossetti was both a painter and a poet, and his work often combined medievalism, intense visual imagery, beauty, love, symbolism, and detailed artistic representation. His dual importance in painting and literature made him especially influential in Pre Raphaelitism. Therefore, D. G. Rossetti is the correct answer.

C. Robert Browning

Robert Browning was one of the major Victorian poets and is particularly associated with the development of the dramatic monologue. His poems investigate psychology, morality, religion, art, ambition, and complex human motivations. Although Browning lived and wrote during the same broad Victorian cultural period as the Pre Raphaelites, he was not a founder or leading representative of the movement. Therefore, his major literary importance should not be confused with Pre Raphaelite membership.

D. Alfred Tennyson

Alfred Lord Tennyson was one of the dominant poets of the Victorian age and served as Poet Laureate for much of Queen Victoria's reign. His works include In Memoriam A.H.H., The Princess, Ulysses, and Idylls of the King. His poetry sometimes shared medieval and visual interests with Pre Raphaelite artists, but Tennyson himself was not the movement's leading figure. That distinction belongs to Dante Gabriel Rossetti among the options provided.

41. The character 'Mary South' in The Woodlanders is a ___ girl.

A) Pretentious

B) modern

C) urban

D) village

Correct Answer: D. Village

Explanations

A. Pretentious

Pretentious describes a person who attempts to appear more important, sophisticated, or cultured than they actually are. This description does not appropriately identify Mary South in Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders. Mary belongs to the rural environment represented in the novel and is closely associated with the ordinary life of the woodland community. Her characterization does not primarily emphasize artificial social pretension. Therefore, pretentious is not the correct description.

B. Modern

Professor Academy

www.professoracademy.com
707070 1005 707070 1005
Follow us on

The term modern would suggest a character representing new social attitudes, urban sophistication, or progressive contemporary values. Mary South is not presented primarily in this manner. The Woodlanders is deeply rooted in the traditional rural community of Little Hintock, and Mary belongs to this local social environment. Her character contributes to Hardy's representation of village relationships and rural existence. Therefore, modern is not the appropriate answer.

C. Urban

An urban girl would be someone associated primarily with a town or city environment. Mary South does not belong to such a background in The Woodlanders. Hardy places much of the novel within the secluded woodland community of Little Hintock, and Mary is associated with this rural setting. The distinction between rural and more sophisticated social environments is significant in the novel. Therefore, describing Mary as urban would be inaccurate.

D. Village

Mary South is presented as a village girl in Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders. The novel is set largely in the rural woodland community of Little Hintock and explores the lives, relationships, occupations, and emotional conflicts of people connected with this environment. Mary's identity belongs to this local rural world rather than to an urban or sophisticated social setting. Therefore, village is the appropriate description and the correct answer.

42. The Corridors of Power was published in :

A) 1963

B) 1968

C) 1958

D) 1970

Correct Answer: A. 1963

Explanations

A. 1963

The Corridors of Power was published in 1963. It was written by C. P. Snow and forms part of his sequence of novels known collectively as Strangers and Brothers. The novel deals extensively with British political life, government administration, scientific policy, and the struggle over nuclear weapons. Its title became particularly influential because the phrase corridors of power subsequently entered common usage to describe the centres of governmental and political influence.

B. 1968

The year 1968 falls within the later phase of C. P. Snow's literary career, but it is not the publication year of The Corridors of Power. The novel had already appeared several years earlier, in 1963. Snow's fiction frequently explores institutions, professional ambition, politics, science, and the ethical difficulties encountered by people exercising authority. Therefore, although 1968 belongs to the same general literary period, it is not the correct answer.

Professor Academy

C. 1958

The year 1958 predates the publication of The Corridors of Power. C. P. Snow had already produced several novels in his Strangers and Brothers sequence by this period, but this particular political novel was not published until 1963. The work became notable for its portrayal of governmental decision making and political influence. Therefore, 1958 is too early and does not represent the correct publication date.

D. 1970

By 1970, The Corridors of Power had already been available for several years. The novel was originally published in 1963 as part of C. P. Snow's Strangers and Brothers sequence. Its examination of politics, bureaucracy, scientific policy, and personal ambition contributed to its significance in twentieth century British fiction. Consequently, 1970 is considerably later than the actual publication year and is not the correct answer.

43. _____ was a strict vegetarian.

A) Virginia Woolf

B) G.B. Shaw

C) A.L Huxley

D. T.S. Eliot

Correct Answer: B. G. B. Shaw

Explanations

A. Virginia Woolf

Virginia Woolf was one of the major figures of literary modernism and an important member of the Bloomsbury Group. Her works include Mrs Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, Orlando, and A Room of One's Own. She is especially associated with innovations in narrative technique and explorations of consciousness, gender, and social conventions. However, the literary personality conventionally identified in this question as a strict vegetarian is George Bernard Shaw rather than Virginia Woolf.

B. G. B. Shaw

George Bernard Shaw was famously committed to vegetarianism and remained a strong advocate of it for much of his life. Shaw was an Irish playwright, critic, polemicist, and social commentator whose works include Pygmalion, Man and Superman, Arms and the Man, and The Devil's Disciple. His vegetarianism was connected with his broader ethical views concerning animals, health, and human conduct. Therefore, G. B. Shaw is the correct answer.

C. A. L. Huxley

Aldous Leonard Huxley was an English novelist, essayist, and intellectual best known for Brave New World. His writings explore science, technology, society, spirituality, consciousness, and the possible future of humanity. Huxley had various interests relating to diet, health, philosophy, and alternative ways of living. However, in the

Professor Academy

literary biographical question given here, the writer particularly recognized as a strict and committed vegetarian is George Bernard Shaw.

D. T. S. Eliot

T. S. Eliot was one of the most influential modernist poets and critics of the twentieth century. His major works include The Waste Land, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, Four Quartets, and Murder in the Cathedral. Eliot's biography is especially associated with modernism, literary criticism, religion, and Anglo American cultural life. He is not the literary figure conventionally identified by this question as a strict vegetarian. That figure is G. B. Shaw.

44. Ezra Pound, in the Pisan Cantos LXXIV refers to ___ tree.

A) Banana

B) mango

C) olive

D. coconut

Correct Answer: C. Olive

Explanations

A. Banana

The banana tree is associated primarily with tropical and subtropical climates and does not provide the relevant image in the passage from Ezra Pound's Pisan Cantos LXXIV. Pound's Cantos contain numerous historical, political, cultural, natural, and personal references. The imagery of the Pisan sequence is also influenced by his surroundings during detention in Italy. The tree referred to in the context of this question is the olive rather than the banana.

B. Mango

The mango tree is culturally and geographically important in South Asia and other tropical regions, but it is not the tree identified in this reference from the Pisan Cantos. Pound's imagery in the Pisan poems frequently draws upon the Italian and Mediterranean landscape as well as classical and historical associations. An olive tree is therefore much more closely connected with the environment and symbolic vocabulary relevant to the poem than a mango tree.

C. Olive

The olive tree is referred to in Ezra Pound's Pisan Cantos LXXIV. The Pisan Cantos were composed during Pound's confinement near Pisa in Italy in 1945, and their imagery combines observations of the immediate natural environment with memories, historical references, cultural fragments, and personal reflections. The olive is particularly appropriate to the Mediterranean landscape and carries longstanding cultural associations with peace, endurance, civilization, and antiquity. Therefore, olive is the correct answer.

D. Coconut

Professor Academy

The coconut tree is characteristic of tropical coastal regions and is not the tree referred to in the relevant passage from Pound's Pisan Cantos LXXIV. Pound's poem emerged from his experiences in Italy and incorporates imagery connected with the Mediterranean environment. The olive tree has much stronger geographical, cultural, and literary associations with that setting. Therefore, coconut does not appropriately complete the reference and is not the correct answer.

45. The subtitle of "The Importance of Being Earnest" is :

A) Butterfly for butterflies

B) Farcical comedy

C) A trivial comedy for serious people

D) Filament of fantasy

Correct Answer: C. A Trivial Comedy for Serious People

Explanations

A. Butterfly for butterflies

Butterfly for butterflies is not the subtitle of Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest. Although Wilde's writing frequently celebrates beauty, artificiality, elegance, and aesthetic pleasure, this phrase has no role as the formal subtitle of the play. Wilde deliberately gave the comedy a paradoxical subtitle that reflects his characteristic wit and inversion of conventional values. Therefore, Butterfly for butterflies is not the correct answer.

B. Farcical comedy

The Importance of Being Earnest contains many elements of farce, including mistaken identities, secret backgrounds, improbable coincidences, romantic complications, and exaggerated social situations. It can consequently be described critically as a farcical comedy or comedy of manners. However, Farcical Comedy is not Wilde's formal subtitle for the play. The actual subtitle is A Trivial Comedy for Serious People, which itself humorously expresses Wilde's satirical approach.

C. A Trivial Comedy for Serious People

A Trivial Comedy for Serious People is the subtitle of Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest. The phrase is deliberately paradoxical and reflects Wilde's characteristic wit. The play appears to deal with seemingly trivial matters such as names, courtship, food, manners, and social etiquette, while simultaneously satirizing serious Victorian concerns involving marriage, morality, class, respectability, and identity. Therefore, this is the correct subtitle.

D. Filament of fantasy

Filament of fantasy is not associated with the formal title or subtitle of The Importance of Being Earnest. Wilde's comedy certainly contains highly artificial situations, improbable coincidences, and playful departures from realistic behaviour. Nevertheless, Wilde explicitly subtitled the work A Trivial Comedy for Serious People. This phrase captures the play's paradoxical humour and its satirical treatment of Victorian society. Therefore, Filament of fantasy is incorrect.

Professor Academy

46. "You must not mind if your aunt is strict with you. She is a very good woman, and desires your good too." Who says this to whom ?

A) Essie to Judith

B) Judith to Mrs. Dudgeon

C) Mrs. Dudgeon to Mrs. Anderson

D) Judith to Essie

Correct Answer: D. Judith to Essie

Explanations

A. Essie to Judith

Essie is an important young character in George Bernard Shaw's The Devil's Disciple, while Judith Anderson is the wife of Reverend Anthony Anderson. However, in the quoted statement, Essie is not advising Judith about an aunt. The direction of the conversation is reversed. Judith speaks reassuringly to Essie about the strict behaviour of Essie's aunt and encourages her to interpret that strictness positively. Therefore, Essie to Judith is incorrect.

B. Judith to Mrs. Dudgeon

Judith Anderson does interact with members of the Dudgeon family within the dramatic world of The Devil's Disciple. However, the quoted statement is not addressed to Mrs. Dudgeon. The clue is the reference to your aunt, which indicates that the listener is a younger person whose aunt is being discussed. Judith directs these consoling words to Essie. Therefore, Judith to Mrs. Dudgeon does not correctly identify the speaker and listener.

C. Mrs. Dudgeon to Mrs. Anderson

Mrs. Dudgeon is portrayed as a severe and rigidly religious woman in The Devil's Disciple, and Judith Anderson is another important female character in the play. Nevertheless, this statement is not spoken by Mrs. Dudgeon to Judith. The words offer reassurance to a young person about the strict behaviour of her aunt. Judith is the person offering that reassurance, and Essie is the recipient. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D. Judith to Essie

Judith speaks these words to Essie in George Bernard Shaw's The Devil's Disciple. Essie is treated strictly by her aunt, and Judith attempts to comfort her by explaining that strictness does not necessarily mean lack of concern. She describes the aunt as a good woman who desires Essie's welfare. The exchange helps establish relationships among the characters and illustrates Judith's sympathetic attitude toward Essie. Therefore, Judith to Essie is the correct answer.

47. The character Charles fell in love with ___ .

A) Miss. Abbott

B) Caroline

Professor Academy

C) Lilia Theobald

D) Irma

Correct Answer: C. Lilia Theobald

Explanations

A. Miss Abbott

Miss Caroline Abbott is an important character in E. M. Forster's Where Angels Fear to Tread. She travels to Italy and becomes deeply involved in the complicated consequences of Lilia's marriage. Caroline develops significantly during the novel and becomes emotionally connected with Italy and Gino. However, she is not the woman identified in this question as the person with whom Charles falls in love. Therefore, Miss Abbott is not the required answer.

B. Caroline

Caroline refers to Caroline Abbott, one of the major characters in Where Angels Fear to Tread. Her experiences in Italy challenge her assumptions and reveal the limitations of conventional English attitudes. Although emotional and romantic complexities surround her character, the question identifies Lilia Theobald as the woman connected with Charles's love. Therefore, Caroline is not the correct choice according to the relationship being tested in this question.

C. Lilia Theobald

Lilia Theobald is an important character in E. M. Forster's Where Angels Fear to Tread. She is an English widow whose journey to Italy and subsequent relationship with the Italian Gino Carella drive much of the novel's plot. Her actions create conflict with her conventional English relatives and expose cultural differences between English and Italian society. According to the relationship referred to in the question, Charles falls in love with Lilia Theobald. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

D. Irma

Irma is Lilia's daughter in E. M. Forster's Where Angels Fear to Tread. She belongs to the younger generation of the Herriton family circle and is not the woman involved in the romantic relationship referred to in the question. The novel's major adult relationships centre around Lilia, Gino, Caroline Abbott, Philip Herriton, and other family members. Therefore, Irma does not fit the romantic context of this question and is incorrect.

48. ___ represents the late Victorian view of the aristocracy, marriage, wit and social life.

A) Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown

B) The Importance of Being Earnest

C) Time Must Have a Stop

D) The Devil's Disciple

Correct Answer: B. The Importance of Being Earnest

Professor Academy

Explanations

A. Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown

Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown is associated with Virginia Woolf's critical discussion of character and the changing nature of modern fiction. Woolf uses Mrs. Brown to illustrate her argument about how writers should represent human character and reality. The essay belongs to debates surrounding modernist literature rather than serving primarily as a representation of late Victorian aristocracy, marriage, wit, and fashionable social life. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

B. The Importance of Being Earnest

Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest provides a brilliant comic representation and satire of late Victorian upper class society. Through characters such as Jack Worthing, Algernon Moncrieff, Gwendolen Fairfax, Cecily Cardew, and Lady Bracknell, Wilde examines marriage, social status, respectability, aristocratic values, identity, and fashionable manners. The play is particularly celebrated for its epigrams, paradoxes, and sophisticated wit. Therefore, it best represents the late Victorian concerns identified in the question.

C. Time Must Have a Stop

Time Must Have a Stop is a twentieth century novel by Aldous Huxley. It deals with philosophical, moral, spiritual, and intellectual questions through the experiences of its characters. Although social relationships and personal development are important within the novel, it does not specifically represent the late Victorian world of aristocratic manners, marriage conventions, and witty social comedy in the manner of Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest.

D. The Devil's Disciple

The Devil's Disciple is a play by George Bernard Shaw set against the background of the American Revolutionary War. It explores themes such as heroism, morality, religion, sacrifice, social judgment, and individual character. Although Shaw uses wit and irony extensively, the play is not primarily a representation of late Victorian aristocratic marriage and fashionable social life. Therefore, it does not fit the description as closely as The Importance of Being Earnest.

49. ___ was the son of an Irish painter.

A) E.M. Forster

B) A.L. Huxley

C) T.S. Eliot

D) W.B. Yeats

Correct Answer: D. W. B. Yeats

Explanations

A. E. M. Forster

E. M. Forster was an important English novelist and essayist whose works include A Passage to India, Howards End, A Room with a View, and Where Angels Fear to

Professor Academy

Tread. His father, Edward Morgan Llewellyn Forster, was an architect rather than the Irish painter referred to in the question. Therefore, although Forster was a major twentieth century literary figure, his family background does not match the biographical detail being asked.

B. A. L. Huxley

Aldous Leonard Huxley came from the prominent Huxley family, which had strong associations with science, education, and literature. His grandfather Thomas Henry Huxley was a celebrated biologist, and his brother Julian Huxley also became a distinguished biologist. Aldous Huxley is best known for works such as Brave New World. He was not the son of the Irish painter referred to in this question. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

C. T. S. Eliot

T. S. Eliot was born in St. Louis, Missouri, into a prominent American family. His father, Henry Ware Eliot, was a businessman, while his mother, Charlotte Champe Stearns Eliot, wrote poetry and was involved in social causes. Eliot later settled in Britain and became one of the most influential modernist poets and critics. He was not the son of an Irish painter. Therefore, T. S. Eliot is not the correct answer.

D. W. B. Yeats

William Butler Yeats was the son of John Butler Yeats, a noted Irish portrait painter. Growing up in an artistic family had an important influence on Yeats's cultural development. W. B. Yeats became one of the greatest Irish poets and played a central role in the Irish Literary Revival. His works combine mythology, symbolism, Irish history, politics, mysticism, and personal experience. Therefore, W. B. Yeats is the correct answer.

50. "Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown" appeared in ___ .

A) New York Evening Post

B) The Daily Post

C) The Spectator

D) Yorkshire Post

Correct Answer: A. New York Evening Post

Explanations

A. New York Evening Post

According to the answer provided, Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown appeared in the New York Evening Post. Virginia Woolf's essay is an important statement about modern fiction and the representation of character. Woolf contrasts the methods of earlier writers, particularly Arnold Bennett, with the concerns of modern novelists. Mrs. Brown becomes a symbolic ordinary character whose inner reality the novelist must attempt to capture. Therefore, New York Evening Post is the expected answer here.

B. The Daily Post

Professor Academy

The Daily Post is not the publication identified with Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown in the options provided. Virginia Woolf's essay developed from her broader arguments about changes in fiction and the challenge of representing human personality. She criticizes established conventions that focus excessively on external circumstances rather than the complexity of character. According to the given answer key, the relevant publication is the New York Evening Post rather than The Daily Post.

C. The Spectator

The Spectator has a major place in English literary history, particularly because of the eighteenth century periodical essays of Joseph Addison and Richard Steele. Characters such as Sir Roger de Coverley are famously associated with The Spectator. Virginia Woolf's Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown, however, belongs to a much later modernist critical context. It is not identified with The Spectator in this question. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D. Yorkshire Post

The Yorkshire Post is a longstanding British newspaper, but it is not the publication identified by the supplied answer key for Virginia Woolf's Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown. Woolf's essay is significant for its discussion of modernist fiction, particularly her disagreement with the methods of Edwardian novelists such as Arnold Bennett. The expected publication among the options given is the New York Evening Post. Therefore, Yorkshire Post is incorrect.

51. The symbols used by Walt Whitman in 'When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd' are :

A) sun and the moon

B) moon and star

C) sun and star

D) bird and star

Correct Answer: D. Bird and star

Explanations

A. Sun and the moon

The sun and the moon are powerful natural symbols frequently used in poetry to represent life, time, illumination, change, or opposing forces. However, they are not the principal symbolic pair emphasized in Walt Whitman's When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd. Whitman builds the elegy around recurring symbols including the lilac, the western star, and the hermit thrush or bird. Therefore, sun and moon is not the correct answer.

B. Moon and star

A star is indeed one of the central symbols in When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd, but the moon does not form the symbolic pair required by this question. The drooping western star is associated with Abraham Lincoln and his death. Alongside it, Whitman repeatedly introduces the solitary hermit thrush whose song becomes

Professor Academy

associated with death and reconciliation. Therefore, moon and star does not accurately identify the required symbols.

C. Sun and star

The western star is an important recurring symbol in Whitman's elegy and is commonly connected with the fallen President Abraham Lincoln. However, the sun is not the corresponding symbol identified by the question. Whitman combines the star with the bird, particularly the hermit thrush, whose song provides an important meditation on death. Consequently, sun and star does not represent the correct symbolic combination.

D. Bird and star

The bird and the star are major symbols in Walt Whitman's When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd. The drooping western star is associated with Abraham Lincoln and his death, while the hermit thrush sings a powerful song connected with death, grief, and spiritual acceptance. Along with the lilac, these recurring images organize Whitman's mourning and meditation on mortality. Therefore, bird and star is the correct answer.

52. What kind of poem is "When Lilacs Last" ?

A) A dirge

B) A sonnet

C) An elegy

D) A panegyric

Correct Answer: C. An elegy

Explanations

A. A dirge

A dirge is a mournful song or poem composed for the dead and is often associated with funeral ceremonies. Since When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd mourns Abraham Lincoln, it certainly possesses dirge like qualities. However, the poem is more appropriately and conventionally classified as an elegy because it develops an extended meditation on death, mourning, loss, and eventual reconciliation. Therefore, dirge is not the best answer.

B. A sonnet

A sonnet is a highly structured fourteen line poetic form, commonly associated with specific rhyme schemes and traditions such as the Shakespearean and Petrarchan sonnet. Whitman's When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd is a long poem written in his characteristic expansive free verse rather than a fourteen line structure. Its form and subject are therefore completely different from those of a conventional sonnet.

C. An elegy

When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd is an elegy written by Walt Whitman in response to the death of President Abraham Lincoln. Instead of simply narrating Lincoln's life, Whitman uses recurring symbols such as the lilac, western star, and

Professor Academy

hermit thrush to explore grief, death, mourning, and acceptance. The poem transforms personal and national sorrow into a broader meditation on mortality. Therefore, elegy is the correct classification.

D. A panegyric

A panegyric is a formal work of elaborate praise directed toward a person, institution, or achievement. Whitman certainly admired Abraham Lincoln, but When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd is not primarily structured as direct praise of Lincoln's accomplishments. Its central concern is mourning his death and confronting the larger reality of mortality. Therefore, the poem is more accurately classified as an elegy rather than a panegyric.

53 What's a seraph ?

A) A kind of paintbrush

B) A powerful angel

C) A dangerous snake

D) A colorful bird

Correct Answer: B. A powerful angel

Explanations

A. A kind of paintbrush

A paintbrush is an artistic instrument used for applying paint, ink, or similar substances to a surface. The word seraph has no such meaning in its traditional religious or literary usage. Seraph belongs to the vocabulary of angelology and refers to a high ranking celestial being. Writers and poets may use the term to suggest divine beauty, purity, holiness, or heavenly power. Therefore, a kind of paintbrush is incorrect.

B. A powerful angel

A seraph is a celestial or angelic being traditionally regarded as belonging to one of the highest orders of angels. The plural form is seraphim. In biblical and later religious traditions, seraphim are closely associated with the presence and worship of God and are commonly represented as powerful heavenly beings. The term also appears frequently in poetry and imaginative literature to suggest divine or supernatural qualities. Therefore, a powerful angel is the correct answer.

C. A dangerous snake

The word seraph has historical linguistic associations that have generated complex interpretations, including connections with burning or fiery beings. However, in standard literary and religious usage, a seraph is understood as a high ranking angelic being rather than simply a dangerous snake. When the term appears in poetry, it normally carries celestial and spiritual associations. Therefore, dangerous snake does not provide the appropriate meaning for this question.

D. A colorful bird

Professor Academy

Birds and angels can share visual associations because both may be represented with wings, but a seraph is not a species of colourful bird. It is a supernatural celestial being belonging to a high angelic order. Literary writers sometimes use angelic imagery involving wings, flight, brightness, and beauty, which could create a superficial association with birds. Nevertheless, the actual meaning of seraph is a powerful angel.

54. 'To My Mother', of Edgar Allan Poe is a :

A) lyrical ballad

B) elegy

C) devotional sonnet

D) essay

Correct Answer: C. Devotional sonnet

Explanations

A. Lyrical ballad

A lyrical ballad generally combines features of lyric poetry with narrative or ballad traditions. The term is particularly famous because of Wordsworth and Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads. Edgar Allan Poe's To My Mother does not belong to this form. It is a fourteen line poem expressing deep affection and reverence toward Maria Clemm, his mother in law, whom Poe regarded with profound maternal devotion. Therefore, lyrical ballad is incorrect.

B. Elegy

An elegy is a poem of mourning, generally written in response to death or loss. Poe frequently deals with death and bereavement in his poetry, which can make this option appear plausible. However, To My Mother is primarily an affectionate and devotional tribute rather than a conventional elegy. Poe praises the woman he regards as more truly his mother than his biological mother. Therefore, elegy is not the appropriate classification.

C. Devotional sonnet

Edgar Allan Poe's To My Mother is commonly described as a devotional sonnet. The poem is addressed to Maria Clemm, the mother of Poe's wife Virginia, whom Poe himself loved as a mother. He expresses intense affection and gratitude, declaring the spiritual significance of her maternal relationship to him. The fourteen line structure supports its identification as a sonnet, while its reverent emotional character makes devotional sonnet the correct answer.

D. Essay

An essay is generally a prose composition in which an author explores, explains, argues, or reflects upon a particular subject. Edgar Allan Poe was an important essayist and literary critic in addition to being a poet and fiction writer. However, To My Mother is not one of his prose essays. It is a poem written in sonnet form and expressing personal devotion toward Maria Clemm. Therefore, essay is clearly incorrect.

Professor Academy

55. In his poem "The Lake", Edgar Allan Poe refers to death as :

A) a sweet honey

B) a strong perfume

C) a poisonous wave

D) a lovely breeze

Correct Answer: C. A poisonous wave

Explanations

A. A sweet honey

Sweet honey conventionally symbolizes pleasure, sweetness, attraction, or something desirable. Although Poe sometimes combines beauty with danger and death, this particular expression is not used to characterize death in The Lake. The poem creates a mysterious and dark atmosphere surrounding a lonely lake and the speaker's fascination with its terror. The relevant image connects death with a poisonous wave rather than with the sweetness of honey.

B. A strong perfume

Perfume may function in poetry as an image of beauty, memory, sensual experience, or even overwhelming atmosphere. However, Poe does not use strong perfume as the relevant metaphor for death in The Lake. The poem presents the lake as simultaneously frightening and strangely attractive, creating a Gothic relationship between beauty and death. The specific expression required by the question is poisonous wave. Therefore, strong perfume is incorrect.

C. A poisonous wave

In Edgar Allan Poe's The Lake, death is associated with the image of a poisonous wave. The poem describes the speaker's fascination with a lonely and mysterious lake, particularly in the darkness of night. Poe transforms the threatening landscape into a source of strange emotional and imaginative attraction. The poisonous wave connects the lake directly with danger and death while maintaining the poem's characteristic Gothic atmosphere. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

D. A lovely breeze

A lovely breeze generally suggests freshness, comfort, peace, or natural beauty. Such an image would contrast sharply with the darker Gothic atmosphere developed in Poe's The Lake. The speaker finds a disturbing fascination in the isolated lake and its association with terror and death. Poe's language makes death threatening yet strangely compelling rather than simply gentle and pleasant. Therefore, lovely breeze does not represent the image used for death.

56. The poem "A Something in a Summer's day", has :

A) 5 stanzas

B) 7 stanzas

C) 6 stanzas

Professor Academy

D) 4 stanzas

Correct Answer: B. 7 stanzas

Explanations

A. 5 stanzas

Five is not the correct number of stanzas in Emily Dickinson's A Something in a Summer's Day. The poem develops its meditation on the subtle beauty and mystery of a summer day through a sequence of seven stanzas. Dickinson's compressed language allows natural images to suggest experiences that cannot easily be expressed directly. Therefore, although the poem is relatively short, its structure extends beyond five stanzas.

B. 7 stanzas

Emily Dickinson's A Something in a Summer's Day consists of seven stanzas. The poem reflects Dickinson's characteristic fascination with nature and with experiences that seem to exceed ordinary verbal explanation. The title itself emphasizes an indefinable something perceived in a summer day. Through compact imagery and carefully arranged observations, Dickinson transforms an ordinary natural experience into a meditation on beauty, mystery, perception, and transcendence. Therefore, seven is the correct answer.

C. 6 stanzas

Six is close to the actual number but does not accurately describe the stanzaic structure of A Something in a Summer's Day. Emily Dickinson frequently composed relatively short poems using compact stanzas, unconventional punctuation, compressed imagery, and distinctive rhythms. In this particular poem, the progression of observations extends through seven stanzas rather than six. Therefore, six should not be selected when identifying the poem's complete structure.

D. 4 stanzas

Four stanzas are common in many short lyric poems, and Emily Dickinson herself often produced highly compressed works consisting of only a few stanzas. However, A Something in a Summer's Day is longer than four stanzas. Its sequence develops across seven stanzas as Dickinson reflects upon subtle and almost indescribable aspects of natural experience. Therefore, four does not represent the actual structural organization of the poem.

57. Which is the foremost theme in Emily Dickinson's poems?

A) Death

B) Nature

C) God

D) Science

Correct Answer: A. Death

Explanations

A. Death

Professor Academy

Death is one of the most persistent and significant themes in Emily Dickinson's poetry. She examines death from numerous perspectives, including fear, curiosity, immortality, uncertainty, the moment of dying, burial, grief, and the possibility of an afterlife. Poems such as Because I could not stop for Death and I heard a Fly buzz when I died demonstrate her sustained fascination with mortality. Therefore, death is generally identified as a foremost theme in Dickinson's poetry.

B. Nature

Nature is unquestionably a major theme in Emily Dickinson's poetry. She writes extensively about birds, flowers, seasons, sunlight, weather, landscapes, and small natural phenomena. However, her treatment of nature frequently leads toward larger questions involving consciousness, mortality, spirituality, and human perception. While nature is therefore central to her poetic world, death is generally regarded as an even more persistent and defining concern across her body of poetry.

C. God

Questions about God, faith, immortality, heaven, religious belief, and spiritual uncertainty occur frequently in Dickinson's poetry. Her relationship with conventional Christianity was complex, and her poems often question rather than simply affirm religious doctrines. Nevertheless, these religious concerns are frequently connected with her broader fascination with death and what, if anything, follows it. Therefore, God is an important theme, but death is the foremost theme identified by the question.

D. Science

Emily Dickinson lived during a period of significant scientific development and occasionally engaged with ideas involving nature, observation, knowledge, and changing conceptions of the universe. However, science is not usually considered one of the foremost themes defining her poetic achievement. Her most persistent concerns include death, immortality, nature, love, faith, consciousness, and the limits of human knowledge. Therefore, science is not the appropriate answer to this question.

58. In the poem "This is my letter to the world", what is personified ?

A) world

B) sky

C) birds

D) nature

Correct Answer: D. Nature

Explanations

A. World

The world is directly addressed in the opening declaration This is my letter to the World, so it can appear to possess human qualities as the imagined recipient of a letter. However, the question specifically identifies Nature as the central personified force within the poem. Dickinson presents Nature as communicating a message to the

Professor Academy

speaker through tender majesty. Therefore, while the world functions as an imagined audience, Nature is the intended personification.

B. Sky

The sky frequently appears as an important natural image in Emily Dickinson's poetry and can symbolize infinity, heaven, transcendence, or mystery. However, it is not the element personified in This is my letter to the World. Dickinson specifically presents Nature as an active communicative presence that delivers a message to the speaker. Consequently, the sky is not the correct answer even though natural imagery is fundamental to Dickinson's poetic imagination.

C. Birds

Birds occur frequently in Dickinson's poetry and are sometimes given humanlike qualities through personification. They may represent nature, freedom, music, hope, or mysterious forms of life. However, This is my letter to the World does not principally personify birds. Instead, Dickinson personifies Nature itself as a communicative force capable of telling or delivering a message. Therefore, birds is not the appropriate answer in this context.

D. Nature

Nature is personified in Emily Dickinson's This is my letter to the World. Dickinson describes a message that Nature told her with tender majesty, giving Nature the human capacity to communicate. This personification makes Nature appear like a powerful yet gentle messenger whose meaning the poet receives and transmits to the wider world. The poem also asks future readers to judge the speaker tenderly for Nature's sake. Therefore, Nature is the correct answer.

59. How big are the blueberries in the aptly titled "Blue Berries" ?

A) as big as your eyeballs

B) as big as the end of your thumb

C) as big as a strawberry

D) as big as a quarter

Correct Answer: B. As big as the end of your thumb

Explanations

A. As big as your eyeballs

Describing blueberries as being as large as eyeballs would create an exaggerated image of unusually enormous fruit. The poem does emphasize the striking size and abundance of the berries, but it does not use the eyeball as its specific comparison. The memorable description compares their size with the end of a person's thumb. Therefore, although this option emphasizes largeness, it does not reproduce the image used in the poem.

B. As big as the end of your thumb

The blueberries are described as being as big as the end of your thumb. The comparison gives the reader an immediate and concrete visual impression of their

Professor Academy

unusually large size. Rather than using an abstract measurement, the poet employs an everyday part of the human body as a familiar point of comparison. This makes the natural description vivid and easily imaginable. Therefore, as big as the end of your thumb is the correct answer.

C. As big as a strawberry

Strawberries are generally larger than ordinary blueberries, so comparing blueberries with strawberries would certainly suggest exceptional size. However, this is not the particular comparison used in the poem. The description depends on the familiar visual measure of the end of a thumb. This direct bodily comparison makes the image vivid without requiring precise measurement. Therefore, as big as a strawberry is not the correct answer.

D. As big as a quarter

A quarter provides a convenient visual measurement and could plausibly be used to describe the diameter of an unusually large blueberry. However, the poem does not use a coin as its comparison. Instead, the berries are described through the more immediate image of the end of a thumb. Therefore, although the quarter comparison could communicate approximate size, it does not correspond to the actual wording being tested in this question.

60. The tone of the poem "The snow man" is :

A) sad

B) lively

C) meditative

D) happy

Correct Answer: C. Meditative

Explanations

A. Sad

Wallace Stevens's The Snow Man deals with winter, emptiness, coldness, and the perception of a seemingly barren landscape. These elements might initially produce a feeling of sadness or melancholy. However, the poem is not primarily an emotional expression of sorrow. Stevens is more concerned with the philosophical problem of perceiving reality without imposing human emotions upon it. Therefore, sad does not adequately describe the poem's dominant tone.

B. Lively

A lively tone normally suggests energy, excitement, rapid movement, cheerfulness, or animated activity. The Snow Man creates almost the opposite atmosphere through images of frost, snow, bare trees, cold wind, and winter emptiness. Its language encourages concentrated philosophical reflection rather than energetic celebration. The speaker considers how the mind perceives a landscape without projecting human misery onto it. Therefore, lively is not an appropriate description of the poem's tone.

C. Meditative

Professor Academy

The tone of Wallace Stevens's The Snow Man is meditative because the poem carefully reflects upon perception, consciousness, objectivity, and the relationship between the human mind and the external world. Stevens suggests that one must possess a mind of winter to perceive the winter landscape without imposing human feelings of misery upon it. The famous conclusion concerning nothing that is not there and the nothing that is encourages philosophical contemplation. Therefore, meditative is the correct answer.

D. Happy

The Snow Man does not establish a conventionally happy or joyful atmosphere. Its landscape consists of snow, frost, bare trees, cold wind, and apparent emptiness. Yet the poem should not simply be classified as unhappy either, because Stevens seeks a detached form of perception beyond ordinary emotional projection. The dominant experience is intellectual and contemplative rather than cheerful. Therefore, happy does not accurately describe the tone of the poem.

61. 'Night of the Scorpion' is written in ___ .

A) Free Verse

B) Blank Verse

C) Heroic Verse

D) Rhymed Verse

Correct Answer: A. Free Verse

Explanations

A. Free Verse

Nissim Ezekiel's Night of the Scorpion is written in free verse. It does not follow a fixed rhyme scheme or regular metrical pattern. This flexible form allows the poet to narrate the dramatic incident naturally while presenting village superstition, rationalism, suffering, and maternal love.

B. Blank Verse

Blank verse consists of unrhymed lines usually written in iambic pentameter. It is widely associated with English drama and poets such as Shakespeare and Milton. Night of the Scorpion does not maintain this regular metrical structure and therefore cannot be classified as blank verse.

C. Heroic Verse

Heroic verse generally refers to elevated poetry written in a formal meter, especially heroic couplets consisting of rhyming iambic pentameter lines. Ezekiel's poem uses conversational and flexible lines without such a fixed heroic structure. Therefore, heroic verse is not the appropriate classification.

D. Rhymed Verse

Rhymed verse follows an identifiable pattern in which line endings regularly correspond through rhyme. Night of the Scorpion does not depend upon a systematic

Professor Academy

rhyme scheme. Its irregular line lengths and natural speech rhythms are characteristic of free verse rather than conventional rhymed poetry.

62. The Wet stones are glistening like ___ .

A) Shaven water buffaloes

B) Sleepy crocodiles

C) Rusty bars

D) Skeletal rib cages

Correct Answer: B. Sleepy crocodiles

Explanations

A. Shaven water buffaloes

Shaven water buffaloes could create an effective visual image of dark, smooth, wet surfaces, but this is not the comparison used in the relevant literary passage. The wet stones are specifically compared to sleepy crocodiles, emphasizing their low, still, glistening appearance.

B. Sleepy crocodiles

The wet stones are compared to sleepy crocodiles. The comparison creates a vivid visual picture because wet stones can resemble the dark, shining backs of crocodiles resting almost motionlessly near water. The image makes the natural landscape appear both realistic and imaginatively alive.

C. Rusty bars

Rusty bars suggest roughness, decay, reddish brown colouring, and confinement. These qualities do not effectively capture the smooth and glistening appearance of wet stones. The intended image is more organic and visual, comparing the stones specifically to sleepy crocodiles.

D. Skeletal rib cages

Skeletal rib cages suggest exposed bones, thinness, death, or physical deterioration. Such imagery differs considerably from the visual effect created by wet, shining stones. The poet instead uses sleepy crocodiles as the comparison because their dark, glistening bodies resemble wet stones.

63. To her father, the second home coming of Saru seems to bring ___ .

A) fear

B) horror

C) repulsion

D) burden

Correct Answer: D. Burden

Explanations

A. Fear

Professor Academy

Saru's return involves emotional tension and unresolved family relationships, but fear is not the principal reaction attributed to her father. His response suggests that her second homecoming creates an additional responsibility or burden rather than producing direct fear.

B. Horror

Horror implies extreme shock, terror, or revulsion. Such an intense reaction does not accurately describe the father's response to Saru's second homecoming. The situation is emotionally uncomfortable, but the specific idea emphasized is that her return seems to bring a burden.

C. Repulsion

Repulsion means a strong feeling of disgust or rejection. Although Saru's relationship with her family is complicated, her father's reaction is not best understood simply as disgust toward her. The text more specifically presents her return as something that adds a burden.

D. Burden

Saru's second homecoming appears to her father as a burden. In Shashi Deshpande's The Dark Holds No Terrors, Saru returns to her parental home while confronting difficulties in her marriage and memories of her past. Her return consequently carries emotional and familial complications.

64. 'So shall thy chastened spirit yearn To seek from its blind prayer release, And spent and pardoned, sue to learn The simple secret of My peace.' Who said these words in the poem ?

A) Poet
B) God
C) Child
D) Soul

Correct Answer: B. God

Explanations

A. Poet

The poet constructs and communicates the poem, but the speaker of these particular lines is not simply the poet speaking in a personal voice. The use of My peace and the authoritative spiritual tone indicate a divine speaker addressing the human spirit.

B. God

God is the speaker of these lines. The words present divine instruction concerning spiritual purification, forgiveness, release from blind prayer, and the attainment of peace. The authoritative use of My peace particularly indicates that the voice belongs to God rather than an ordinary human speaker.

C. Child

Professor Academy

A child may symbolize innocence, purity, simplicity, or spiritual openness in poetry. However, the speaker here possesses divine authority and speaks about forgiveness and spiritual peace. These qualities do not identify the voice as that of a child.

D. Soul

The soul is closely connected with the spiritual ideas expressed in the passage, but it functions more naturally as the recipient of divine instruction than as the speaker. The reference to thy chastened spirit shows one consciousness addressing another, with God providing spiritual guidance.

65. 'It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech. . . ' What figure of speech is used in this line ?

A) Metaphor

B) Simile

C) Personification

D) Zoomorphism

Correct Answer: C. Personification

Explanations

A. Metaphor

A metaphor directly identifies one thing with another to establish an implied comparison. Although the line is figurative, its most important device is giving a tree the human abilities of lamenting and speaking. Therefore, personification is more precise than metaphor.

B. Simile

A simile makes an explicit comparison, normally using words such as like or as. The line does not compare the tree's sound with another object in this manner. Instead, it attributes human qualities of lament and speech directly to the tree.

C. Personification

Personification gives human qualities, emotions, or actions to nonhuman things. In this line, the tree is described as producing a lament and an eerie speech. Since lamenting and speaking are human activities, the tree is being personified. Therefore, personification is the correct answer.

D. Zoomorphism

Zoomorphism involves giving animal characteristics to humans, objects, or other nonanimal entities. The tree in this line is not described through animal qualities. Instead, it receives specifically human abilities such as speech and lamentation, making the device personification rather than zoomorphism.

66. Where was 'Evam Indrajit' first presented in English ?

A) at the Museum Theatre in Delhi

Professor Academy

B) at the Museum Theatre in Bombay

C) at the Museum Theatre in Calcutta

D) at the Museum Theatre in Madras

Correct Answer: D. At the Museum Theatre in Madras

Explanations

A. At the Museum Theatre in Delhi

Delhi has been an important centre for modern Indian theatre and dramatic production. However, the first English presentation of Badal Sircar's Evam Indrajit referred to in this question did not take place at the Museum Theatre in Delhi. The correct location is Madras.

B. At the Museum Theatre in Bombay

Bombay, now Mumbai, has a major theatrical tradition and has hosted many significant English and Indian language productions. Nevertheless, the English presentation of Evam Indrajit identified here was not first staged at a Museum Theatre in Bombay. The expected location is Madras.

C. At the Museum Theatre in Calcutta

Badal Sircar was strongly associated with Calcutta and Bengali theatre, making this option particularly plausible. Evam Indrajit was originally written in Bengali. However, the question specifically concerns its first presentation in English, which took place at the Museum Theatre in Madras.

D. At the Museum Theatre in Madras

Evam Indrajit was first presented in English at the Museum Theatre in Madras, now Chennai. Badal Sircar's play became an important work of modern Indian drama, exploring repetitive middle class existence, identity, alienation, conformity, and the difficulty of escaping routine life.

67.Which of the following represents the supreme symbol of 'Rose' ?

A) sapphires of heaven

B) essence and efflorescence of God

C) heart of humanhood

D) passionflower of the Nameless

Correct Answer: B. Essence and efflorescence of God

Explanations

A. Sapphires of heaven

Sapphires of heaven creates an image of celestial beauty, brilliance, and spiritual value. However, it is not the supreme symbolic meaning of the Rose required by the question. The Rose ultimately represents something more comprehensive and divine, the essence and efflorescence of God.

B. Essence and efflorescence of God

Professor Academy

The Rose represents the essence and efflorescence of God. The symbolism elevates the flower beyond its physical beauty and transforms it into an expression of divine reality. The Rose thus becomes associated with spiritual perfection, divine manifestation, beauty, and transcendental truth.

C. Heart of humanhood

The heart of humanhood would suggest that the Rose symbolizes the central emotional or spiritual quality of humanity. While the Rose can possess human and spiritual associations, this phrase does not express its supreme symbolic significance in the context of the question.

D. Passion flower of the Nameless

The phrase passion flower of the Nameless carries strong mystical and spiritual associations and could plausibly describe a divine symbol. However, the supreme symbolic interpretation required here identifies the Rose specifically as the essence and efflorescence of God.

68. Choose the title of the English movie which had been seen by Rahel and Estha for the third time.

A) Sea Queen

B) Prime Bodies

C) Heart of Darkness

D) The Sound of Music

Correct Answer: D. The Sound of Music

Explanations

A. Sea Queen

Sea Queen is not the film associated with Rahel and Estha in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. The cinema episode involving the twins is important to the novel, but the English movie they go to see is The Sound of Music.

B. Prime Bodies

Prime Bodies is not the movie watched by Rahel and Estha. The novel contains numerous references to popular culture, songs, films, and childhood memories, but the cinema outing central to this episode involves the well known musical film The Sound of Music.

C. Heart of Darkness

Heart of Darkness is primarily known as Joseph Conrad's famous novella about colonialism, imperialism, and moral darkness. It is not the movie identified with Rahel and Estha's cinema visit in The God of Small Things. The relevant film is The Sound of Music.

D. The Sound of Music

Rahel and Estha see The Sound of Music for the third time in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. The cinema episode becomes especially important because

Professor Academy

significant and disturbing events involving Estha occur around this outing, affecting his later psychological development.

69. The entire play of 'Tughlaq' is a symbol of the political situation of India of ___ .

A) Forties

B) Fifties

C) Sixties

D) Seventies

Correct Answer: C. Sixties

Explanations

A. Forties

The 1940s were dominated by India's independence movement, the Second World War, Partition, and the end of British colonial rule. Although these events shaped later Indian politics, the contemporary political situation symbolically reflected in Girish Karnad's Tughlaq is associated with the 1960s.

B. Fifties

The 1950s were the first full decade of independent India and were strongly associated with nation building and Jawaharlal Nehru's political vision. These developments provide useful historical background, but Tughlaq is more specifically interpreted as reflecting political disillusionment associated with the 1960s.

C. Sixties

Girish Karnad's Tughlaq is frequently interpreted as symbolically reflecting the political atmosphere of India during the 1960s. Through Muhammad bin Tughlaq's idealism, ambitious policies, contradictions, failures, and increasing authoritarianism, Karnad examines the collapse of political ideals and resulting public disillusionment.

D. Seventies

The 1970s became another turbulent period in Indian political history, particularly because of the Emergency later in the decade. However, Tughlaq was written earlier and its political symbolism is conventionally connected with the disillusionment and changing political atmosphere of the 1960s.

70. Who is Ziauddin Barani in 'Tughlaq' ?

A) Prince of Sampanshahr

B) Politician

C) Historian

D) Commanderinchief

Correct Answer: C. Historian

Explanations

Professor Academy

A. Prince of Shampanshahr

Barani is not presented as a prince in Girish Karnad's Tughlaq. He is based on the historical Zia ud din Barani, who lived during the Delhi Sultanate and observed political developments of his period. His principal identity is that of a historian and chronicler.

B. Politician

Barani is closely connected with political events because he observes the Sultan and his administration. Nevertheless, he is not primarily identified as a politician in the play. His significance comes from his role as an intellectual observer, commentator, and historian.

C. Historian

Zia ud din Barani is a historian in Girish Karnad's Tughlaq and is based on the real medieval chronicler associated with the Delhi Sultanate. His presence provides an important observing perspective on Muhammad bin Tughlaq's personality, political experiments, ideals, contradictions, and failures.

D. Commander in chief

A commander in chief would exercise direct military authority and command armed forces. Barani does not perform this function in Tughlaq. His role is intellectual and historical rather than military. He observes and records political developments instead of commanding the Sultan's army.

71. 'Indo European' is used because it merely suggests that the languages it comprises cover most of Europe and ___ .

A) america

B) france

C) italian

D) india

Correct Answer: D. India

Explanations

A. America

America is not the geographical region indicated by the term Indo European. Although Indo European languages later spread widely to the Americas through migration and colonization, the term historically refers to the language family extending geographically from India through much of Europe.

B. France

French belongs to the Indo European language family, specifically to its Romance branch. However, France is already part of Europe and therefore cannot explain the Indo element in Indo European. The term indicates the broad geographical range from India to Europe.

C. Italian

Professor Academy

Italian is also an Indo European language belonging to the Romance branch. However, Italian refers to an individual language rather than the geographical region represented by Indo. The term Indo European connects languages historically found across India and much of Europe.

D. India

The term Indo European reflects the broad geographical distribution of this major language family, extending from India across much of Europe. It includes branches such as Indo Iranian, Germanic, Romance, Celtic, Slavic, Baltic, Greek, and others. Therefore, India is the correct answer.

72. ___ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

A) Acronyms

B) Morphemes

C) Etymology

D) Eponyms

Correct Answer: A. Acronyms

Explanations

A. Acronyms

Acronyms are words created from the initial letters or parts of a sequence of words. Examples include NATO from North Atlantic Treaty Organization and UNESCO from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They function as convenient shortened forms in communication.

B. Morphemes

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful grammatical unit in a language. For example, unhappy contains the morphemes un and happy. Morphemes are basic components of word structure and are not specifically words formed from the initial letters of other words.

C. Etymology

Etymology is the study of the historical origin and development of words. It investigates where words came from and how their forms and meanings changed over time. It is a field of linguistic study rather than a word formation process involving initial letters.

D. Eponyms

Eponyms are words derived from the names of particular people, places, or sometimes characters. For example, sandwich derives from the Earl of Sandwich. Unlike acronyms, eponyms are not normally created by combining the initial letters of several words.

73. Kanuri is a language spoken in ___ .

Professor Academy

A) Uganda
B) Egypt
C) Nigeria
D) Kenya

Correct Answer: C. Nigeria

Explanations

A. Uganda

Uganda is a multilingual East African country where languages such as English, Swahili, Luganda, and several indigenous languages are spoken. However, Kanuri is not primarily associated with Uganda. Its major concentration is farther west, particularly in northeastern Nigeria.

B. Egypt

Arabic is the dominant language of Egypt, alongside other languages used by smaller communities. Kanuri does not have Egypt as its principal geographical centre. It is associated mainly with communities around the Lake Chad region, particularly in northeastern Nigeria.

C. Nigeria

Kanuri is spoken primarily in northeastern Nigeria, particularly in areas historically connected with the Kanem Bornu region. It belongs to the Saharan branch of the Nilo Saharan language family. Kanuri is also spoken by communities in neighbouring countries around Lake Chad.

D. Kenya

Kenya is linguistically diverse, with English and Swahili serving important official and national functions alongside numerous indigenous languages. Kanuri, however, is not primarily a Kenyan language. Its principal concentration is in northeastern Nigeria and surrounding areas of the Lake Chad region.

74. Some of the basic components of a word like 'needle' in English are :
A) hot, melt
B) thin, sharp
C) blood, wound
D) need, weed

Correct Answer: B. Thin, sharp

Explanations

A. Hot, melt

Hot and melt are semantic features commonly associated with heat and substances changing from solid to liquid. They do not represent the basic semantic components of needle. A needle is conventionally understood through characteristics such as being thin, pointed, and sharp.

Professor Academy

B. Thin, sharp

Thin and sharp represent important semantic components associated with the meaning of needle. Componential analysis in semantics attempts to describe word meanings through smaller distinctive features. A typical needle is characteristically thin and has a sharp or pointed end.

C. Blood, wound

Blood and wound may become associated with a needle in particular situations, especially medical injections or accidental injuries. However, they describe possible consequences or contextual associations rather than inherent semantic components of the word needle itself.

D. Need, weed

Need and weed resemble portions of the spelling or sound pattern of needle, but they do not contribute to its semantic meaning. Componential analysis concerns meaningful semantic features rather than accidental similarities between the letters or sounds of different words.

75. The Greek word 'deixis' (pronounced like day Icksis)' which means ' ___ ' via language.

A) forwarding

B) pointing

C) looking

D) waiting

Correct Answer: B. Pointing

Explanations

A. Forwarding

Forwarding generally means sending or directing something onward to another destination. This does not capture the linguistic concept of deixis. Deictic expressions identify or point toward people, locations, times, or discourse elements according to the context in which an utterance occurs.

B. Pointing

The Greek origin of deixis means pointing or indicating. In linguistics, deixis concerns expressions whose interpretation depends upon context. Words such as I, you, here, there, now, and tomorrow point to persons, places, or times relative to the speaking situation.

C. Looking

Looking involves directing visual attention toward something, but deixis is not restricted to visual perception. It involves linguistic pointing or indication. Speakers use deictic expressions to locate people, objects, places, and times relative to a particular communicative context.

D. Waiting

Professor Academy

Waiting refers to remaining somewhere until an expected event or action occurs. It has no direct connection with the linguistic meaning of deixis. Deixis concerns contextual reference through language and is derived from a Greek term meaning pointing or indicating.

76. In what method memorization is encouraged, and written language rather than spoken language is emphasized ?

A) Grammar translation method

B) Language Acquisition method

C) Over extension method

D) Over generalisation method

Correct Answer: A. Grammar Translation Method

Explanations

A. Grammar Translation Method

The Grammar Translation Method emphasizes grammatical rules, vocabulary lists, translation exercises, reading, and written language. Students are frequently expected to memorize vocabulary and grammatical forms. Speaking and listening receive relatively little attention compared with accurate translation and written exercises.

B. Language Acquisition Method

Language acquisition generally emphasizes the natural development of language ability through meaningful exposure and communication. It is not primarily characterized by memorizing grammatical rules and focusing on written translation. Therefore, it differs substantially from the traditional Grammar Translation Method.

C. Over extension Method

Overextension is not a formal language teaching method. It is a phenomenon in child language acquisition in which a child applies a word more broadly than adults normally do, such as using dog to refer to several different four legged animals.

D. Over generalisation Method

Overgeneralisation is a language acquisition phenomenon rather than a teaching method. It occurs when learners apply a grammatical rule too widely, producing forms such as goed instead of went. It therefore does not describe a method emphasizing memorization and written translation.

77. The initial sounds in 'led' and 'red' are described as ___ .

A) liquids

B) solids

C) semi solids

D) semi liquids

Correct Answer: A. Liquids

Professor Academy

Explanations

A. Liquids

The initial sounds in led and red are the consonants represented by l and r. In traditional phonetic classification, these sounds are commonly grouped as liquids. Their articulation allows relatively free airflow compared with complete stop consonants.

B. Solids

Solid is not a standard phonetic category used to classify the initial consonants in led and red. Linguistic phonetics classifies speech sounds according to articulatory properties such as place and manner of articulation. The relevant traditional category here is liquids.

C. Semi solids

Semi solid is a term generally associated with the physical state or consistency of substances rather than the classification of speech sounds. It is not a recognized phonetic category for the initial l and r sounds in led and red.

D. Semi liquids

Semi liquid is not the conventional linguistic classification expected for the initial consonants of led and red. Although speech sound classifications can vary in technical detail, the traditional term used for l and r in this context is liquids.

78. The term 'Broca's area' is derived from the name of the French Surgeon :

A) Paul Broca

B) Monte Broca

C) Manette Broca

D) Roni Broca

Correct Answer: A. Paul Broca

Explanations

A. Paul Broca

Broca’s area is named after Pierre Paul Broca, a nineteenth century French physician, surgeon, and anatomist. His research on patients with language impairment helped establish an important relationship between particular regions of the brain and the production of speech.

B. Monte Broca

Monte Broca is not the French surgeon after whom Broca’s area was named. The term comes from Paul Broca, whose neurological investigations provided influential evidence that particular language functions could be associated with specific regions of the human brain.

C. Manette Broca

Professor Academy

Manette Broca is not associated with the neurological discovery represented by Broca's area. The recognized researcher was Paul Broca, whose examination of patients with impaired speech production contributed significantly to nineteenth century research into language and brain localization.

D. Roni Broca

Roni Broca is not the historical physician associated with Broca's area. The name honours Paul Broca, a French medical researcher whose work on speech disorders established an influential connection between language production and a particular region of the frontal lobe.

79. ___ is an officially, bilingual country with both French and English as official languages.

A) Italy

B) Canada

C) France

D) Spain

Correct Answer: B. Canada

Explanations

A. Italy

Italy's principal official language is Italian. Although various regional and minority languages are spoken within the country, Italy is not officially bilingual at the federal national level in English and French. Therefore, it does not fit the description given in the question.

B. Canada

Canada recognizes both English and French as official languages at the federal level. The country's bilingual framework reflects its historical development and major English speaking and French speaking populations. French has especially strong institutional and cultural importance in Quebec and some other communities.

C. France

French is the official national language of France. English is widely studied and used internationally, but it does not share equal national official language status with French. Therefore, France cannot be described as officially bilingual in English and French in the required sense.

D. Spain

Spanish, or Castilian, is the official language throughout Spain, while languages such as Catalan, Basque, and Galician have co official status in particular autonomous communities. English and French are not the country's two official languages. Therefore, Spain is incorrect.

Professor Academy

80. The term ___ describes the use of words (yeah, really ?) or sounds (hmm, oh) by listeners while someone else is speaking.

A) right channels

B) inner channels

C) front channels

D) back channels

Correct Answer: D. Back channels

Explanations

A. Right channels

Right channels is not the standard linguistic term for brief listener responses produced during another person's speech. Conversation analysis uses the term back channels for signals that demonstrate attention, understanding, agreement, surprise, or encouragement without taking over the speaking turn.

B. Inner channels

Inner channels is not the established term used in discourse analysis for listener responses such as hmm, yeah, or really. Such expressions perform an interactional function by showing that the listener is following the conversation while allowing the current speaker to continue.

C. Front channels

Front channels is not the conventional linguistic label for these conversational responses. A listener who produces short expressions without claiming the main speaking turn is providing feedback through what discourse analysts describe as back channel behaviour or back channel signals.

D. Back channels

Back channels are brief verbal or vocal responses produced by listeners while another person is speaking. Examples include yeah, really, hmm, uh huh, and oh. They signal attention, interest, agreement, surprise, or understanding without normally interrupting or taking control of the conversation.

81. The theory of forms is expounded systematically by Plato in his work... .

A) Phaedo and the Republic

B) Apology

C) Symposium

D) Gorgias

Correct Answer: A. Phaedo and the Republic

Explanations

A. Phaedo and the Republic

Plato develops his Theory of Forms extensively in dialogues such as Phaedo and the Republic. The theory proposes that the changing objects of the physical world are

Professor Academy

imperfect instances of eternal and unchanging Forms. The Republic particularly develops this idea through discussions such as the Allegory of the Cave.

B. Apology

Apology presents Socrates' defence speech during his trial in Athens. It deals primarily with Socrates' philosophical mission, his method of questioning, accusations against him, and his attitude toward death. It does not provide Plato's most systematic exposition of the Theory of Forms.

C. Symposium

Symposium is an important Platonic dialogue concerned principally with love. Through a series of speeches, particularly Socrates' account of Diotima's teaching, it moves toward contemplation of ideal Beauty. Although Forms are relevant to its philosophy, it is not the principal systematic exposition requested here.

D. Gorgias

Gorgias is a Platonic dialogue focusing on rhetoric, justice, morality, power, and the distinction between genuine knowledge and persuasion. Socrates debates prominent rhetoricians and examines whether rhetoric constitutes a true art. It is not Plato's primary systematic treatment of the Theory of Forms.

82. When was Preface to Shakespeare published ?

A) 1765

B) 1764

C) 1763

D) 1762

Correct Answer: A. 1765

Explanations

A. 1765

Samuel Johnson's Preface to Shakespeare was published in 1765 as part of his edition of Shakespeare's plays. It became one of the most influential works of eighteenth century English literary criticism, examining Shakespeare's characterization, dramatic technique, universality, strengths, and limitations.

B. 1764

The year 1764 is close to the publication of Johnson's Shakespeare edition but is not the correct year. Johnson's important edition, containing the celebrated Preface to Shakespeare, appeared in 1765 after years of preparation and textual study.

C. 1763

Samuel Johnson was already a prominent literary figure by 1763, but his Preface to Shakespeare had not yet appeared. His edition of Shakespeare's works, together with the critical preface that established an important landmark in Shakespeare criticism, was published in 1765.

D. 1762

Professor Academy

The year 1762 predates the publication of Johnson's Preface to Shakespeare by three years. Johnson had been engaged with Shakespearean editing and criticism for a considerable period, but the completed edition and its influential preface appeared in 1765.

83. Kant's 'Critique of Judgment' is used by an English poet without acknowledgement. Who is it ?

A) Wordsworth

B) Sydney

C) Coleridge

D) Shakespeare

Correct Answer: C. Coleridge

Explanations

A. Wordsworth

William Wordsworth was a major Romantic poet and an important theorist of poetry, especially through his Preface to Lyrical Ballads. His ideas emphasize emotion, ordinary language, nature, memory, and imagination. However, the specific association with unacknowledged use of Kant in this question concerns Coleridge.

B. Sidney

Sir Philip Sidney belonged to the Elizabethan period, living more than two centuries before Immanuel Kant's Critique of Judgment appeared. Sidney's major critical work is An Apology for Poetry or The Defence of Poesy. Chronologically, therefore, he could not have used Kant's work.

C. Coleridge

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was deeply influenced by German philosophy, including the writings of Kant, Schelling, and other thinkers. His critical and philosophical works adapt numerous ideas from German Idealism. Questions have consequently arisen about his borrowing and adaptation of philosophical material without always providing explicit acknowledgement. Therefore, Coleridge is the correct answer.

D. Shakespeare

William Shakespeare died in 1616, whereas Immanuel Kant lived during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Kant's Critique of Judgment was published long after Shakespeare's lifetime. Therefore, it is chronologically impossible for Shakespeare to have used ideas from this work.

84. The critical power is of lower rank than the creative. Who made this powerful comment in support of creative power ?

A) Johnson

B) Matthew Arnold

C) Coleridge

Professor Academy

D) Bacon

Correct Answer: B. Matthew Arnold

Explanations

A. Johnson

Samuel Johnson was both a creative writer and one of the greatest English literary critics. His criticism includes Preface to Shakespeare and Lives of the English Poets. However, the particular formulation distinguishing the lower rank of critical power from creative power is associated with Matthew Arnold.

B. Matthew Arnold

Matthew Arnold makes this observation while discussing the relationship between criticism and creativity. Although Arnold strongly defended the importance of criticism, he recognized creative literary power as belonging to a higher order. For Arnold, criticism helps establish the intellectual conditions in which great creative work becomes possible.

C. Coleridge

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was both a Romantic poet and an influential critic. His Biographia Literaria contains major discussions of imagination, fancy, poetic theory, and Wordsworth. Nevertheless, the statement given in the question concerning critical and creative power is attributed to Matthew Arnold.

D. Bacon

Francis Bacon was a philosopher, essayist, statesman, and major figure in the development of empirical thought. His essays contain numerous memorable aphorisms about human behaviour and knowledge. However, this particular observation concerning the relative ranks of critical and creative power is not Bacon's.

85. Which is the Aristotelian keyword that occurs twice in Poetics ?

A) Mimesis

B) Hamartia

C) Spoudaios

D) Katharsis

Correct Answer: D. Katharsis

Explanations

A. Mimesis

Mimesis is one of the most fundamental concepts in Aristotle's Poetics and broadly means imitation or representation. Aristotle repeatedly discusses poetry as a form of mimesis. Because the concept appears throughout his discussion, it does not fit the specific description of occurring only twice.

B. Hamartia

Professor Academy

Hamartia is an important Aristotelian concept commonly understood as an error or mistake associated with the tragic protagonist. It plays an important role in Aristotle's discussion of tragic plot and reversal of fortune, but it is not the keyword identified by this question.

C. Spoudaios

Spoudaios is a Greek term connected with seriousness, nobility, or moral stature and is relevant to Aristotle's discussion of tragedy and character. However, it is not the particular critical keyword traditionally highlighted as appearing twice in the Poetics in this context.

D. Katharsis

Katharsis is one of the most debated terms in Aristotle's Poetics. It appears in Aristotle's definition of tragedy, where tragedy accomplishes the katharsis of pity and fear. Despite its enormous influence on theories of tragedy, the term itself occurs only very sparingly in the surviving text.

86. Who is the pioneer of New Criticism ?

A) I.A. Richards

B) John Crowe Ransom

C) T.S. Eliot

D) L.C. Knights

Correct Answer: C. T. S. Eliot

Explanations

A. I. A. Richards

I. A. Richards was a highly influential precursor of New Criticism. His Practical Criticism encouraged close analysis of literary texts without dependence on biographical or historical information. However, according to the classification used in this question, T. S. Eliot is identified as the pioneer.

B. John Crowe Ransom

John Crowe Ransom was a central figure in American New Criticism and actually popularized the term New Criticism through his 1941 book The New Criticism. He was therefore extremely important to the movement, though the supplied answer identifies Eliot as its pioneering influence.

C. T. S. Eliot

T. S. Eliot is regarded here as a pioneer of New Criticism because his critical principles strongly influenced later close reading practices. Concepts such as impersonality, tradition, the objective correlative, and attention to the literary work itself helped shape twentieth century formalist criticism.

D. L. C. Knights

L. C. Knights was an influential literary critic associated especially with Shakespeare studies and close textual analysis. His criticism shared important assumptions with

Professor Academy

formalist approaches. Nevertheless, he was not the primary pioneering figure identified in this question, which gives that position to T. S. Eliot.

87. The well known diagram equating the mind with the nervous system by I.A. Richards appears in the ___ chapter of his principles of Literary Criticism.

A) 14^{th} chapter

B) 10^{th} chapter

C) 11^{th} chapter

D) 12^{th} chapter

Correct Answer: D. 12th chapter

Explanations

A. 14th chapter

The fourteenth chapter of Principles of Literary Criticism belongs to Richards's broader development of psychological and aesthetic theory, but it is not the chapter identified with the well known diagram connecting the functioning of the mind with the nervous system.

B. 10th chapter

The tenth chapter occurs within Richards's systematic examination of psychological processes and aesthetic experience. However, the specific diagram referred to in the question is associated with a later chapter. Therefore, the tenth chapter is not the expected answer.

C. 11th chapter

The eleventh chapter is close to the location of the relevant discussion and may therefore appear plausible. Richards progressively develops his psychological account of responses and impulses. However, the diagram specified in the question is associated with the twelfth chapter.

D. 12th chapter

The well known diagram equating or relating the mind with the nervous system appears in the twelfth chapter of I. A. Richards's Principles of Literary Criticism. Richards uses psychological and physiological concepts to explain mental activity, responses, impulses, and the organization of experience.

88. What does I.A. Richards say in the opening lines of his essay 'The Analysis of a Poem' ?

A) badness in poetry

B) the normality of the artist

C) the qualification of a good critic

D) how to analyse a poem

Professor Academy

Correct Answer: C. The qualification of a good critic

Explanations

A. Badness in poetry

Questions concerning good and bad poetry are naturally important to literary criticism, and Richards frequently examines how readers make judgments about literary value. However, the opening focus referred to in The Analysis of a Poem concerns the qualifications required for effective criticism.

B. The normality of the artist

The psychological nature of artistic creation is relevant to Richards's broader critical theories. Nevertheless, the opening lines of The Analysis of a Poem do not primarily establish an argument concerning whether the artist is psychologically normal. The emphasis is on critical qualification.

C. The qualification of a good critic

In the opening of The Analysis of a Poem, I. A. Richards discusses what is required of a competent or good critic. His critical method emphasizes careful attention to language, response, meaning, and interpretation rather than relying upon unsupported impressions or external assumptions.

D. How to analyse a poem

The title may suggest that Richards begins immediately with a practical procedure for analysing poetry. However, his opening concern is more specifically with the qualifications of the critic who undertakes such analysis. Thus, this answer is related but less precise.

89. Ambiguity in a poem, as with any other communication, may be the fault of the poet or of the reader. This is the opening line of I.A. Richard's essay... .

A) Memory

B) Pleasure

C) Judgement and Divergent Readings

D) Art and morals

Correct Answer: C. Judgement and Divergent Readings

Explanations

A. Memory

Memory is an important psychological faculty and has relevance to literary interpretation because previous experiences influence a reader's responses. However, the quoted opening statement concerning ambiguity, poets, readers, and different interpretations does not introduce an essay titled Memory.

B. Pleasure

Professor Academy

Pleasure has traditionally played an important role in theories of literature and aesthetics. Richards himself considers psychological responses to art. Nevertheless, the quotation focuses specifically on ambiguity and differences in interpretation, making Judgement and Divergent Readings the appropriate essay.

C. Judgement and Divergent Readings

The quotation appropriately introduces I. A. Richards's discussion in Judgement and Divergent Readings. The essay examines why readers can interpret the same literary work differently and how judgments should be evaluated. Ambiguity can arise either from the poet's expression or from the reader's interpretation.

D. Art and morals

The relationship between art and morality is an important critical debate concerning whether literature should be judged according to ethical standards. However, the quoted sentence is specifically concerned with ambiguity and divergent interpretation rather than the moral function of artistic works.

90. The essential emotion of the play is the feeling of a son towards a guilty mother. Who made this comment about Hamlet ?

A) Dr. Johnson

B) T.S. Eliot

C) Cleanth Brooks

D) Mr. Robertson

Correct Answer: D. Mr. Robertson

Explanations

A. Dr. Johnson

Samuel Johnson produced influential criticism of Shakespeare, particularly in his Preface to Shakespeare. He praised Shakespeare's representation of general human nature while also identifying dramatic weaknesses. However, the specific interpretation of Hamlet quoted in this question is not attributed to Johnson.

B. T. S. Eliot

T. S. Eliot famously criticized Hamlet in Hamlet and His Problems and argued that the play represented an artistic failure because Hamlet's emotions lacked an adequate objective correlative. Although Eliot discusses Hamlet's feelings concerning Gertrude, this exact comment is attributed to Robertson.

C. Cleanth Brooks

Cleanth Brooks was a major New Critic known for close reading and for examining paradox, irony, and structural unity in poetry. His influential works include The Well Wrought Urn. However, the specific statement about Hamlet's essential emotion is not attributed to Brooks.

D. Mr. Robertson

Professor Academy

J. M. Robertson is associated with this interpretation of Hamlet. He emphasized the significance of Hamlet's emotional response to his mother's guilt and behaviour. The statement identifies the relationship between son and guilty mother as the essential emotional foundation of Shakespeare's tragedy.

91. ___ is the Patron God of carvers.

A) Aroni

B) Murete

C) Ogun

D) Eshuoro

Correct Answer: C. Ogun

Explanations

A. Aroni

Aroni is a supernatural figure associated with the forest in Yoruba mythology and appears in Wole Soyinka's A Dance of the Forests. Although he has an important spiritual role, he is not identified as the patron god of carvers in the context of the play.

B. Murete

Murete is one of the supernatural figures appearing in A Dance of the Forests, but he is not the deity traditionally associated with craftsmen and carvers. The patron god connected with creative craftsmanship, iron, and related activities is Ogun.

C. Ogun

Ogun is an important Yoruba deity associated with iron, metalworking, craftsmanship, creativity, war, and technological activity. In the context of Wole Soyinka's dramatic world, Ogun is identified as the patron god of carvers and is particularly relevant to Demoke, who is himself a carver.

D. Eshuoro

Eshuoro is a supernatural figure in A Dance of the Forests and becomes associated with conflict involving Demoke. However, he is not the patron deity of carvers. That role belongs to Ogun, whose traditional associations include iron, craftsmanship, creativity, and artistic production.

92. According to Campbell, how do the great lakes stretch away ?

A) white and wan and waste

B) under the dusk and the day

C) wan and waste and white

D) under the moonlit sky

Correct Answer: C. Wan and waste and white

Explanations

Professor Academy

A. White and wan and waste

This option contains the same three descriptive words found in the relevant poetic expression, but their order is incorrect. Poetry often depends on precise arrangement for rhythm, sound, and emphasis. Campbell's actual sequence is wan and waste and white.

B. Under the dusk and the day

This phrase creates an atmospheric image that could appropriately describe an expansive natural landscape. However, it does not reproduce Campbell's specific description of how the great lakes stretch away. The required expression is wan and waste and white.

C. Wan and waste and white

Campbell describes the great lakes as stretching away wan and waste and white. The sequence creates a strong visual impression of vastness, emptiness, paleness, and distance. The repeated conjunction also contributes to the rhythm and reinforces the expansive quality of the landscape.

D. Under the moonlit sky

A moonlit sky could naturally create a pale and distant appearance over a lake, but this is not Campbell's wording in the passage. The poet uses the more distinctive descriptive sequence wan and waste and white to characterize the great lakes.

93. ___ is Demoke's apprentice.

A) Oremole

B) Ogun

C) Adenebi

D) Eshuoro

Correct Answer: A. Oremole

Explanations

A. Oremole

Oremole is Demoke's apprentice in Wole Soyinka's A Dance of the Forests. Demoke is a talented carver, and Oremole works under him. Their relationship becomes important because jealousy and artistic rivalry contribute to the darker dimensions of Demoke's character and actions.

B. Ogun

Ogun is a major Yoruba deity associated with iron, craftsmanship, creativity, and war. He has symbolic importance for Demoke as a carver, but he is a divine figure rather than Demoke's human apprentice. Therefore, Ogun is not the correct answer.

C. Adenebi

Adenebi is one of the important human characters in A Dance of the Forests and is presented as a council official. He contributes to Soyinka's critique of corruption and

Professor Academy

human weakness. However, he is not Demoke's apprentice. That role belongs to Oremole.

D. Eshuoro

Eshuoro belongs to the supernatural dimension of A Dance of the Forests and becomes hostile toward Demoke because of events connected with the sacred tree. He is not an apprentice or craftsman working under Demoke. Therefore, Eshuoro is incorrect.

94. 'The title is better than accurate, it is a well developed metaphor' observes Margaret Wimsalt. Which novel does she refer to ?

A) Surfacing

B) The Fire Dwellers

C) The Edible Woman

D) Arrow of God

Correct Answer: A. Surfacing

Explanations

A. Surfacing

Margaret Wimsatt's observation refers to Margaret Atwood's Surfacing. The title functions as a developed metaphor because surfacing involves much more than physically emerging from water. It suggests the narrator's psychological emergence, recovery of suppressed memories, confrontation with identity, and movement toward self awareness.

B. The Fire Dwellers

The Fire Dwellers is a novel by Margaret Laurence focusing on Stacey MacAindra and her experiences of marriage, motherhood, anxiety, and dissatisfaction. Although its title also has symbolic implications, it is not the novel identified by Margaret Wimsatt's particular observation in this question.

C. The Edible Woman

Margaret Atwood's The Edible Woman uses eating and food as major metaphors for gender roles, consumer society, identity, and relationships. Its title is highly symbolic, but Margaret Wimsatt's statement that the title forms a well developed metaphor refers specifically to Atwood's Surfacing.

D. Arrow of God

Arrow of God is Chinua Achebe's novel about Ezeulu, the chief priest of Ulu, and the conflicts involving religion, colonial authority, and the Igbo community. Its title carries symbolic meaning, but it is not the work referred to by Wimsatt in this statement.

95. In the preface to the second edition of 'Arrow of God', Achebe speaks of Ezeulu as ___ .

Professor Academy

A) a high priest responsible for the community's redemption
B) thwarted victim of circumstances
C) a victim consecrating by his agony
D) warrior leader endowed with divine powers

Correct Answer: C. A victim consecrated by his agony

Explanations

A. A high priest responsible for the community's redemption

Ezeulu is indeed the chief priest of Ulu and occupies an important religious position within his community. However, Achebe's description in the relevant preface emphasizes the tragic dimension of Ezeulu's suffering rather than identifying him simply as a priest responsible for communal redemption.

B. Thwarted victim of circumstances

Ezeulu is certainly affected by difficult circumstances involving colonial intervention, internal rivalries, religious authority, and his own pride. Nevertheless, this wording does not reproduce Achebe's particular characterization. The description emphasizes Ezeulu as a victim consecrated through his agony.

C. A victim consecrated by his agony

Achebe describes Ezeulu as a victim consecrated by his agony. The phrase emphasizes the tragic suffering of the chief priest and the complexity of his downfall. Ezeulu is neither simply heroic nor merely powerless, because personal pride, religious responsibility, colonial pressure, and communal conflict interact in his tragedy.

D. Warrior leader endowed with divine powers

Ezeulu possesses considerable spiritual authority because he is the chief priest of Ulu, but he is not primarily characterized as a warrior leader endowed with supernatural powers. His position is religious, and his tragedy develops through conflicts involving authority, pride, colonialism, and community.

96. In Margaret Lawrence's novel, ___ is a science fiction writer.
A) Julian Garvey
B) Luke Venturi
C) Jake Fogler
D) Peter Challoner

Correct Answer: B. Luke Venturi

Explanations

A. Julian Garvey

Julian Garvey belongs to the fictional world being referred to, but he is not the character identified as a science fiction writer. The profession is important for distinguishing the characters and their social roles. Luke Venturi is the figure associated with science fiction writing.

Professor Academy

B. Luke Venturi

Luke Venturi is identified as a science fiction writer in Margaret Laurence's fictional world. His occupation contributes to his characterization and distinguishes him from the other figures surrounding the central characters. Therefore, among the individuals listed, Luke Venturi is the correct answer.

C. Jake Fogler

Jake Fogler is not the science fiction writer identified in this question. Although he belongs to the relevant network of characters, his role and characterization differ from that of Luke Venturi. The literary profession specified by the question belongs to Luke.

D. Peter Challoner

Peter Challoner is not identified as the science fiction writer in the novel. The question tests the occupations and identities of individual characters, and the profession of science fiction writing is specifically associated with Luke Venturi. Therefore, Peter Challoner is incorrect.

97. 'Sorrow' saith this Holy man, 'and be glad of thy sorrow'. This line appears in More's 'Four Last Things'. Who is the Holy man ?

A) St. Luke

B) Francis

C) St. Austin

D) St. Mathews

Correct Answer: C. St. Austin

Explanations

A. St. Luke

St. Luke is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Luke and Acts of the Apostles and is an important figure in Christianity. However, he is not the holy man identified in Thomas More's Four Last Things in connection with this quotation.

B. Francis

The name Francis may suggest St. Francis of Assisi, one of Christianity's most famous saints, known particularly for humility, poverty, and devotion. However, the holy man associated with the quoted statement in More's Four Last Things is St. Austin.

C. St. Austin

St. Austin is another form of the name St. Augustine, the influential Christian theologian and philosopher. In Thomas More's Four Last Things, the quoted instruction concerning sorrow is attributed to this holy man. Therefore, St. Austin is the correct answer.

D. St. Mathews

Professor Academy

St. Matthew is traditionally associated with one of the four canonical Gospels and is an important Christian figure. However, the statement quoted from Thomas More's Four Last Things is not attributed to Matthew. The holy man referred to in this context is St. Austin.

98. The narrator in 'Surfacing' discerns that her father's strange drawings refer to ___ , he had been researching.

A) ancient hidden treasures

B) historical inscriptions

C) ancient rock paintings

D) ancient marble carvings

Correct Answer: C. Ancient rock paintings

Explanations

A. Ancient hidden treasures

The narrator initially attempts to understand the mysterious material left by her missing father, but his strange drawings are not ultimately connected with hidden treasure. The search leads toward evidence of his interest in ancient cultural and archaeological material, particularly rock paintings.

B. Historical inscriptions

Historical inscriptions might reasonably explain unusual drawings produced during archaeological investigation. However, the narrator's discovery in Surfacing is more specifically connected with ancient rock paintings. These images also contribute to the novel's exploration of memory, history, identity, and the Canadian landscape.

C. Ancient rock paintings

The narrator realizes that her father's strange drawings relate to ancient rock paintings he had been researching. This discovery becomes significant within her search for her missing father and her deeper psychological journey. The ancient images connect human history, nature, memory, and submerged forms of knowledge.

D. Ancient marble carvings

Marble carvings are associated with sculptural traditions and archaeological remains, but they are not the objects being investigated by the narrator's father in Surfacing. His mysterious drawings are connected specifically with ancient rock paintings found within the natural environment.

99. Ezeulu sends his son ___ to the white man's school and church to make him learn his culture as much as he can.

A) Obika

B) Oduche

C) Nwoki

Professor Academy

D) Okuata

Correct Answer: B. Oduche

Explanations

A. Obika

Obika is one of Ezeulu's sons in Chinua Achebe's Arrow of God and is characterized by physical strength, impulsiveness, and loyalty. However, he is not the son whom Ezeulu deliberately sends to the Christian mission to learn the ways of the white man.

B. Oduche

Ezeulu sends his son Oduche to the white man's school and church. His purpose is strategic because he wants someone within his family to understand the religion, education, and culture of the colonial newcomers. Oduche's involvement with Christianity later creates significant conflict.

C. Nwoki

Nwoki is not the son identified in this episode of Arrow of God. Ezeulu's decision to send one of his sons to learn the white man's ways reflects his recognition that colonial influence is becoming increasingly important. The son chosen for this purpose is Oduche.

D. Okuata

Okuata is not the son sent by Ezeulu to attend the white man's school and church. The relevant character is Oduche, whose exposure to Christianity becomes important to the novel's conflict between indigenous religious traditions and the expanding influence of Christian colonial institutions.

100. 'He has got this little set of rules. If I break one of them, I get punished, except that he keeps changing them, I'm never sure' These lines appear in the novel 'Surfacing'. Whose words are these ? About Whom ?

A) David about Evans

B) Anna about David

C) Narrator about David

D) Anna about Evans

Correct Answer: B. Anna about David

Explanations

A. David about Evans

David is an important character in Margaret Atwood's Surfacing, but the quotation is not his complaint about Evans. The language expresses the frustration of someone subjected to constantly changing expectations within a personal relationship. It is Anna describing her experience with David.

B. Anna about David

Professor Academy

These are Anna's words about David in Margaret Atwood's Surfacing. She describes the controlling nature of their relationship by explaining that David creates rules and continually changes them. Her uncertainty reveals the unequal power structure, psychological pressure, and insecurity within their relationship.

C. Narrator about David

The unnamed narrator observes David closely and becomes increasingly aware of problematic aspects of his behaviour. However, this particular statement about changing rules and punishment is spoken by Anna, David's partner. It directly reveals Anna's experience of his controlling behaviour.

D. Anna about Evans

Anna is indeed the speaker of the quoted lines, making this option partially plausible. However, the man she is describing is not Evans. Her complaint concerns David and the unpredictable rules governing their relationship. Therefore, Anna about David is the complete correct answer.

101. If the simple interest on a certain sum of money at 6% p.a. for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years is Rs. 81 then the sum of money will be :

A) Rs. 325

B) Rs. 225

C) Rs. 300

D) Rs. 340

Correct Answer: C. Rs. 300

Explanations

A. Rs. 325

If the principal were Rs. 325, the simple interest at 6 percent per annum for 4.5 years would be Rs. 87.75. Since the question states that the interest is exactly Rs. 81, Rs. 325 cannot be the required principal amount.

B. Rs. 225

For a principal of Rs. 225 at 6 percent per annum for 4.5 years, the simple interest would be Rs. 60.75. This is considerably less than the given interest of Rs. 81. Therefore, Rs. 225 is not the correct principal.

C. Rs. 300

Using the simple interest formula, Principal equals Simple Interest multiplied by 100 divided by Rate multiplied by Time. Substituting the values gives 81 multiplied by 100 divided by 6 multiplied by 4.5, which equals Rs. 300. Therefore, Rs. 300 is correct.

D. Rs. 340

If Rs. 340 were invested at 6 percent simple interest for 4.5 years, the resulting interest would be Rs. 91.80. Since this exceeds the given interest of Rs. 81, Rs. 340 cannot be the required sum of money.

Professor Academy

102. Who is called as Sudanthrananda ?

A) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

B) Vanchinathan

C) Subramaniya Siva

D) A. Subramaniya Ayyar

Correct Answer: C. Subramaniya Siva

Explanations

A. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai was an important Tamil freedom fighter popularly remembered as Kappalottiya Tamizhan. He established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and challenged British commercial dominance. However, the name Sudhanthirananda referred to in this question is associated with Subramaniya Siva.

B. Vanchinathan

Vanchinathan was a revolutionary freedom fighter remembered for assassinating British official Robert Ashe at Maniyachi in 1911. He occupies an important place in the history of the Tamil Nadu freedom movement. However, he is not the person identified as Sudhanthirananda in this question.

C. Subramaniya Siva

Subramaniya Siva was a prominent nationalist, writer, orator, and freedom fighter from Tamil Nadu. He actively propagated the message of Indian independence and worked alongside other nationalist leaders. He is associated with the name Sudhanthirananda in the context asked here. Therefore, Subramaniya Siva is correct.

D. A. Subramaniya Ayyar

A. Subramaniya Ayyar belongs to the wider historical context of nationalist and public activity in the Madras Presidency. However, the specific title or name Sudhanthirananda in this question is not attributed to him. The expected historical personality is Subramaniya Siva.

103. When you move to a higher altitude from the surface of Earth, the value of 'g' ___ .

A) same (9.81 ms^{-2})

B) reduces

C) increases

D) none of the options

Correct Answer: B. Reduces

Explanations

A. Same at 9.81 metres per second squared

Professor Academy

The value of gravitational acceleration is approximately 9.81 metres per second squared near Earth's surface, but it is not exactly constant everywhere. As altitude increases, the distance from Earth's centre increases, causing gravitational acceleration to decrease.

B. Reduces

As a person moves to a higher altitude, the distance from the centre of Earth increases. Since gravitational acceleration depends inversely on the square of the distance from Earth's centre, its value gradually decreases with increasing altitude. Therefore, reduces is the correct answer.

C. Increases

Gravitational acceleration does not increase as we move farther from Earth's surface. Greater altitude means greater distance from Earth's centre, resulting in a weaker gravitational attraction. Hence the value of g decreases rather than increases with altitude.

D. None of the options

One of the given options correctly describes what happens to gravitational acceleration with increasing altitude. The value of g decreases as the distance from Earth's centre increases. Therefore, none of the options cannot be selected as the correct response.

104. Who introduced Tamil as the medium of Instruction in Schools all over the Madras Presidency ?

A) Rukmani Lakshmipathi

B) Subbulakshmi Reddy

C) Avinashillingam Chettiar

D) P. Rangaiah Naidu

Correct Answer: C. Avinashilingam Chettiar

Explanations

A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi

Rukmani Lakshmipathi was an important freedom fighter and political leader from the Madras Presidency. She participated in the national movement and later held ministerial responsibility. However, the educational measure concerning Tamil as the medium of instruction is associated with T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

B. Subbulakshmi Reddy

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was a pioneering physician, legislator, social reformer, and advocate of women's rights. She worked extensively for social and educational reform. However, she was not the education minister associated with introducing Tamil as the medium of instruction throughout the Madras Presidency.

C. Avinashilingam Chettiar

Professor Academy

T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar was an educationist, politician, and social reformer who served as Education Minister in the Madras Presidency. He promoted important educational reforms, including greater use of Tamil as the medium of instruction in schools. Therefore, Avinashilingam Chettiar is the correct answer.

D. P. Rangaiah Naidu

P. Rangaiah Naidu was associated with political and public life in the Madras Presidency, but he is not the person credited with this particular educational reform. The introduction and promotion of Tamil as the medium of instruction is associated with Avinashilingam Chettiar.

105. Who was regarded as the "Father of modern Tamil Short Story" during the days of freedom struggle ?

A) Subramaniya Bharathi

B) V.V.S. Iyer

C) Bharathidasan

D) P. Anandacharlu

Correct Answer: B. V. V. S. Iyer

Explanations

A. Subramaniya Bharathi

Subramania Bharati was one of the greatest modern Tamil poets and a powerful nationalist writer. He contributed to poetry, journalism, prose, social reform, and patriotic literature. However, the title Father of the modern Tamil short story is generally associated with V. V. S. Iyer.

B. V. V. S. Iyer

V. V. S. Iyer was a revolutionary nationalist, writer, translator, and important figure in modern Tamil literature. His contributions helped develop the modern Tamil short story as a literary form. For this reason, he is regarded as a pioneering or father figure of the modern Tamil short story.

C. Bharathidasan

Bharathidasan was an influential twentieth century Tamil poet and writer whose works addressed social reform, Tamil identity, rationalism, and political themes. Although he made major contributions to Tamil literature, he is not generally identified as the Father of the modern Tamil short story.

D. P. Anandacharlu

P. Anandacharlu was a prominent lawyer and early Indian nationalist associated with the Indian National Congress. His importance lies mainly in political and public life rather than in pioneering the modern Tamil short story. Therefore, he is not the correct answer.

106. Name the oral vaccine given against the Poliomyelitis.

Professor Academy
www.professoracademy.com
707070 1005 707070 1005
Follow us on

A) FMD vaccine

B) Salk vaccine

C) Sabin vaccine

D) DPT vaccine

Correct Answer: C. Sabin vaccine

Important Correction: The marked answer in your question says Salk vaccine, but the oral polio vaccine is the Sabin vaccine.

Explanations

A. FMD vaccine

FMD vaccine is used against foot and mouth disease, primarily an infectious viral disease affecting cloven hoofed animals such as cattle. It is unrelated to human poliomyelitis prevention. Therefore, FMD vaccine cannot be the oral vaccine asked for here.

B. Salk vaccine

The Salk vaccine is an inactivated polio vaccine developed by Jonas Salk. It is administered by injection rather than orally. Therefore, although it is genuinely a vaccine against poliomyelitis, it is not the oral polio vaccine requested by the question.

C. Sabin vaccine

The Sabin vaccine, developed by Albert Sabin, is the oral polio vaccine. It traditionally uses live attenuated poliovirus strains and is administered through the mouth. Therefore, when a question specifically asks for the oral vaccine against poliomyelitis, Sabin vaccine is the correct answer.

D. DPT vaccine

The DPT vaccine protects against three diseases, namely diphtheria, pertussis or whooping cough, and tetanus. It is not designed specifically to prevent poliomyelitis. Therefore, DPT vaccine does not answer the question concerning the oral vaccine used against polio.

107. ___ served as Minister of Public and Health of Madras Presidency in the T. Prakasam Cabinet.

A) Rukmani Lakshmipathi

B) Subbulakshmi Reddy

C) Avinashillingam Chettiar

D) P. Rangaiah Naidu

Correct Answer: A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi

Explanations

A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi

Professor Academy

Rukmani Lakshmipathi was a prominent freedom fighter and political leader in the Madras Presidency. She participated actively in the Indian independence movement and later entered government. She served as Minister for Public Health in the cabinet headed by T. Prakasam. Therefore, she is the correct answer.

B. Subbulakshmi Reddy

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was a pioneering medical practitioner, legislator, and social reformer who worked extensively in public health and women's welfare. Despite her close association with health reform, she was not the minister identified in the T. Prakasam cabinet in this question.

C. Avinashilingam Chettiar

T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar held an important ministerial role in the Madras Presidency and is particularly associated with education. His contributions included educational reforms and promotion of Tamil. However, the Public Health portfolio referred to here was held by Rukmani Lakshmipathi.

D. P. Rangaiah Naidu

P. Rangaiah Naidu was a political figure connected with the Madras Presidency, but he was not the Public Health Minister referred to in the T. Prakasam cabinet. The minister associated with this particular portfolio was Rukmani Lakshmipathi.

108. The school which was started by Anderson and Braidwood, later it was called as ___

A) Loyola college
B) Presidency college
C) Madras Christian college
D) Scott Christian college

Correct Answer: C. Madras Christian College

Explanations

A. Loyola College

Loyola College in Chennai is a prominent higher education institution founded by the Society of Jesus in the twentieth century. It is not the institution that developed from the educational work associated with Anderson and Braidwood. Therefore, Loyola College is incorrect.

B. Presidency College

Presidency College in Chennai is a historic educational institution that developed through a different institutional history under the Madras Presidency. It was not the school founded through the missionary educational efforts associated with Anderson and Braidwood that later became Madras Christian College.

C. Madras Christian College

Madras Christian College traces its institutional development to nineteenth century missionary educational initiatives in Madras. John Anderson played a particularly

Professor Academy

important role in establishing the institution from which the college eventually developed. In the context of the question, the school later came to be known as Madras Christian College.

D. Scott Christian College

Scott Christian College is an important educational institution located in Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu, with its own missionary history. However, it is not the institution referred to in this question concerning the school associated with Anderson and Braidwood. The expected answer is Madras Christian College.

109. Depletion of ozonosphere would result :

A) in the rise of surface temperature

B) in the rise of rainfall amount

C) in the rise of agriculture production

D) in the rise of population growth

Correct Answer: A. In the rise of surface temperature

Explanations

A. In the rise of surface temperature

According to the supplied answer, depletion of the ozone layer would contribute to a rise in surface temperature. Ozone depletion also importantly allows increased ultraviolet radiation, particularly UV B, to reach Earth's surface, creating serious effects on human health and ecosystems.

B. In the rise of rainfall amount

Ozone layer depletion does not simply cause a general increase in rainfall. Rainfall patterns depend on complex atmospheric circulation, temperature, humidity, and regional climatic conditions. The major direct concern associated with ozone depletion is increased penetration of harmful ultraviolet radiation.

C. In the rise of agriculture production

Ozone depletion does not generally increase agricultural production. Increased ultraviolet radiation can damage plant tissues, affect photosynthesis, and reduce productivity in sensitive crops. Therefore, a rise in agricultural production is not an appropriate consequence of depletion of the ozone layer.

D. In the rise of population growth

Human population growth depends primarily on demographic factors such as fertility, mortality, healthcare, economic conditions, and migration. Ozone depletion does not directly cause an increase in population. Instead, increased ultraviolet exposure can create health and environmental risks.

110. 'Sundari' is a type of tree extensively found in :

A) Western Ghats

B) Eastern Ghats

Professor Academy

C) Deccan Plateau

D) Sundarbans

Correct Answer: D. Sundarbans

Explanations

A. Western Ghats

The Western Ghats contain exceptionally rich biodiversity and several types of tropical forests. However, the Sundari tree is particularly characteristic of mangrove ecosystems rather than the mountain forests of the Western Ghats. Its strongest geographical association is with the Sundarbans.

B. Eastern Ghats

The Eastern Ghats extend through parts of eastern and southern India and contain diverse vegetation adapted to different climatic conditions. However, Sundari is not primarily associated with these hill ranges. It is particularly characteristic of the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans.

C. Deccan Plateau

The Deccan Plateau contains several forest and vegetation types, including dry and moist deciduous vegetation in different regions. However, the Sundari tree is adapted particularly to tidal mangrove environments. Therefore, the Deccan Plateau is not its characteristic geographical habitat.

D. Sundarbans

The Sundari tree is extensively associated with the Sundarbans, the vast mangrove region of the Ganges Brahmaputra Meghna delta in India and Bangladesh. The tree is well adapted to the saline and tidal environment, and its name is closely associated with the name Sundarbans.

Professor Academy

PARTB

1. Bonario and Celia are tried for ___ in the court.

A) Gossipping

B) Murder

C) Theft

D) Adultery

Correct Answer: D. Adultery

Explanations

A. Gossipping

Gossiping is not the charge brought against Bonario and Celia in Ben Jonson's Volpone. The court scene develops from Volpone and Mosca's elaborate deception,

through which innocent characters are falsely represented as guilty of serious sexual and moral misconduct.

B. Murder

Bonario becomes involved in the conflict after attempting to protect Celia from Volpone, but he and Celia are not tried for murder. The accusations manufactured through false testimony concern an alleged illicit sexual relationship between them rather than the killing of another character.

C. Theft

The plot of Volpone revolves heavily around greed, inheritance, wealth, and deception, but Bonario and Celia are not placed on trial for theft. They become victims of false accusations engineered by Mosca and supported by deceptive testimony in the court.

D. Adultery

Bonario and Celia are falsely accused and tried for adultery in Ben Jonson's Volpone. Mosca manipulates the situation, while Voltore presents a misleading case that makes the innocent characters appear guilty. The court episode demonstrates the power of deception, greed, and corrupted testimony.

2. Whom does Theseus marry at the end of the play ?

A) Portia

B) Hyppolyta

C) Hermia

D) Titania

Correct Answer: B. Hippolyta

Explanations

A. Portia

Portia is a major female character in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice and eventually marries Bassanio. She does not belong to the principal cast of A Midsummer Night's Dream and therefore cannot be the woman Theseus marries.

B. Hippolyta

Theseus marries Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons, in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream. Their approaching wedding provides the framework for the play. The final celebrations bring together their marriage with the marriages of the younger Athenian lovers.

C. Hermia

Hermia is one of the young Athenian lovers. She loves Lysander despite her father Egeus preferring Demetrius as her husband. After the magical complications in the forest are resolved, Hermia is permitted to marry Lysander, not Theseus.

D. Titania

Professor Academy

Titania is the Queen of the Fairies and the wife of Oberon. Their disagreement over the changeling boy creates an important supernatural conflict in A Midsummer Night's Dream. She has no marital relationship with Theseus, who marries Hippolyta.

3. Solinus, the Duke of Ephesus is leading ___ to be executed in the opening of the play.

A) Egeon

B) Adriana

C) Balthasar

D) Doctor Pinch

Correct Answer: A. Egeon

Explanations

A. Egeon

At the beginning of Shakespeare's The Comedy of Errors, Solinus, Duke of Ephesus, condemns Egeon, an elderly merchant from Syracuse, because the law prohibits Syracusan merchants from entering Ephesus. Egeon then narrates the story of his separated family.

B. Adriana

Adriana is the wife of Antipholus of Ephesus and becomes central to the comedy of mistaken identities. She is not being led to execution in the opening scene. Instead, Egeon faces death because he has entered Ephesus unlawfully.

C. Balthasar

Balthasar is a merchant and acquaintance of Antipholus of Ephesus. He participates in some of the comic circumstances surrounding the mistaken identities but is not the condemned person introduced at the beginning of the play.

D. Doctor Pinch

Doctor Pinch appears later in The Comedy of Errors and is brought in when Antipholus of Ephesus is believed to be possessed or mad. He does not appear as the condemned prisoner in the opening. That character is Egeon.

4. ____ is Henry VIII's wife whom he divorces because she did not produce a male heir.

A) Isabella

B) Portia

C) Elizabeth

D) Katherine

Correct Answer: D. Katherine

Explanations

Professor Academy

A. Isabella

Isabella is not Henry VIII's wife in Shakespeare's Henry VIII. The name is more strongly associated with other literary and historical figures. The queen whose marriage to Henry becomes a central issue in the play is Katherine of Aragon.

B. Portia

Portia is a famous Shakespearean heroine from The Merchant of Venice and is associated with Bassanio and the trial scene involving Shylock. She has no connection with Henry VIII's marriage or his desire to secure a male successor.

C. Elizabeth

Elizabeth is an extremely important name in Tudor history, particularly because Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. However, she was Henry's daughter rather than the wife whom he divorced. That wife was Katherine of Aragon.

D. Katherine

Katherine of Aragon was Henry VIII's first wife. The absence of a surviving male heir became a major factor in Henry's attempt to have their marriage annulled. In Shakespeare's Henry VIII, Katherine's fall and Henry's changing marital circumstances form important elements of the drama.

5. Match the utterances in Section I with the characters in Section II.

Section I

(a) It is better to be left than never to have been loved.

(b) Friendship without freedom is as dull as love without enjoyment or wine without toasting.

(c) Men are ever in their extremes, either doting or averse.

(d) Beauty is the lovers gift

Section II

(i) Witwood

(ii) mirabell

(iii) mrs. marwood

(iv) Mrs. Fainall

A) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (i)

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C. a iii, b i, c iv, d ii

Explanations

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

Professor Academy

This arrangement incorrectly assigns the four statements to Mrs. Fainall, Mrs. Marwood, Mirabell, and Witwoud. Congreve carefully distinguishes his characters through their attitudes toward love, friendship, marriage, beauty, and society, so the speakers cannot be interchanged in this manner.

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

This sequence may appear plausible because Witwoud and Mirabell are both associated with witty observations. However, it incorrectly distributes the statements among the characters. The correct associations place the first with Mrs. Marwood and the fourth with Mirabell.

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

This is the correct matching from William Congreve's The Way of the World. The statements correspond respectively to Mrs. Marwood, Witwoud, Mrs. Fainall, and Mirabell. Their witty observations reflect Congreve's characteristic treatment of love, marriage, friendship, beauty, and Restoration society.

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

This combination incorrectly attributes the first statement to Mirabell and rearranges the remaining speakers. Although all four characters participate in the sophisticated verbal exchanges characteristic of the comedy, the individual statements correspond to the sequence given in option C.

6. 'He and Chaucer, among other things had this in common.'

1. Who is referred to here ?

(a) Boccacio

(b) Petrarch

(c) Homer

(d) Dante

2. What did they have in common ?

(i) they wrote court poems

(ii) they had Latin influence

(iii) they refined their mothertongues

(iv) they influenced English poetry

A) (b) (i)

B) (c) (iv)

C) (d) (ii)

D) (a) (iii)

Correct Answer: D. Boccaccio and they refined their mother tongues

Explanations

A. Petrarch and they wrote court poems

Professor Academy

Petrarch was an enormously influential Italian poet and humanist whose writings shaped European literature. However, this combination does not provide the intended comparison with Chaucer. The question specifically connects Chaucer with Boccaccio and their contribution to developing their respective vernacular languages.

B. Homer and they influenced English poetry

Homer profoundly influenced Western literature through the Iliad and Odyssey, and his influence eventually extended to English poetry. However, Homer belongs to ancient Greek literature and does not provide the particular parallel concerning Chaucer and the refinement of their mother tongues.

C. Dante and they had Latin influence

Dante certainly helped establish the prestige of the Italian vernacular and can meaningfully be compared with Chaucer. Nevertheless, this particular question identifies Boccaccio and emphasizes that both writers contributed to refining and strengthening their respective mother tongues as literary languages.

D. Boccaccio and they refined their mother tongues

Boccaccio is the writer referred to in the statement. Both Boccaccio and Chaucer played significant roles in developing the literary possibilities of their vernacular languages. Boccaccio contributed greatly to Italian prose, while Chaucer demonstrated the expressive potential of Middle English.

7. ____ Those who have a mind to correspond with me may direct their letters to The Spectator at Mr. Buckley's in Little Britain.
Mr. Buckley and Little Britain are references to ___ and ___.
Match Column A with B for the appropriate answer.

A	B
(a) Sir Roger	(i) Street
(b) Publisher	(ii) Club
(c) Sir Roger's friend	(iii) Coffee house
(d) Sir Roger's assistant	(iv) Book seller's hub

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

Correct Answer: B. Publisher and Book seller's hub

Explanations

A. Sir Roger and Coffee house

Sir Roger de Coverley is one of the most memorable characters associated with The Spectator, but Mr. Buckley in this passage does not refer to Sir Roger. Likewise, Little Britain is not being identified simply as a coffee house in the statement.

Professor Academy

B. Publisher and Book seller's hub

Mr. Buckley refers to the publisher connected with The Spectator, while Little Britain was an area associated with the book trade and booksellers. The address therefore directs correspondence to a practical location connected with the periodical's publication and literary commercial activity.

C. Sir Roger's friend and Club

The Spectator Club includes several representative social characters, and Sir Roger's relationships are important to the essays. However, Mr. Buckley is not identified here merely as Sir Roger's friend, nor does Little Britain refer to the Spectator Club.

D. Sir Roger's assistant and Street

This option incorrectly interprets Mr. Buckley as an assistant to Sir Roger. The passage concerns the publication and correspondence arrangements of The Spectator. Little Britain was particularly associated with bookselling, making publisher and bookseller's hub the appropriate identification.

8. Which of the statements are not true ?

(i) Enchanted with the beauty of Eve and Eden, for a time Satan remains stupidly good.

(ii) Book IX ends with Satan's victory over Adam and Eve.

(iii) Satan enters the body of a sleeping serpent.

(iv) Eve is frightened to see a serpent talking in the language of man.

A) (i) and (ii)

B) (ii) and (iv)

C) (ii) and (iii)

D) (i) and (iv)

Correct Answer: B. ii and iv

Explanations

A. i and ii

The first statement is consistent with Satan's temporary reaction to the beauty and innocence he encounters. However, the second statement is inaccurate. Since both statements are not false together, this combination cannot satisfy the requirement to identify the two untrue statements.

B. ii and iv

Statements ii and iv are the incorrect statements. Book IX does not simply conclude with Satan's victory over Adam and Eve, and Eve's reaction to the speaking serpent is not one of straightforward fright. Satan deliberately uses the serpent to tempt and persuade her.

C. ii and iii

Professor Academy

Statement ii is problematic, but statement iii correctly describes Satan's use of the serpent in Paradise Lost. Satan enters the serpent as part of his plan to approach Eve and accomplish the temptation. Therefore, ii and iii cannot both be classified as false.

D. i and iv

Statement iv is incorrect because Eve is not simply frightened by the serpent's human speech. However, statement i reflects Satan's temporary response to Eve and the beauty of Eden. Consequently, the two statements in this option are not both untrue.

9. Match the List I with the List II.

	List I		List II
(a)	Though winning near the goal yet, do not grieve	(i)	To a Sky lark
(b)	Thy music doth surpass	(ii)	The Rime of the Ancient Marnier
(c)	A spring of love gushed from my heart	(iii)	Kublakhan
(d)	As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted	(iv)	Ode on a Grecian Urn

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

Correct Answer: B. a iv, b i, c ii, d iii

Explanations

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

This matching incorrectly connects the poetic lines with their respective poems. The quotations come from major Romantic works by Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, and others, and identifying them requires attention to characteristic imagery and recognizable passages from each poem.

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

This is the correct matching. Though winning near the goal belongs with Ode on a Grecian Urn, Thy music doth surpass with To a Skylark, A spring of love gushed from my heart with The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, and the waning moon passage with Kubla Khan.

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

Professor Academy

This option correctly associates the final quotation with Kubla Khan but incorrectly matches the preceding lines. The references to music, emotional transformation, and the Grecian urn belong to different poems from those assigned in this sequence.

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

This combination correctly recognizes the Ancient Mariner connection for the third quotation but misidentifies the other passages. In particular, the line concerning the waning moon belongs to Coleridge's Kubla Khan rather than Keats's Ode on a Grecian Urn.

10. Match the List I with List II using the code given.

List – I List II

(a) What need of ceremony among (i) Oxford in the Vacation friends

(b) He might have mustered for a tall (ii) The South Sea House scapula

(c) How would he chirp and expand over (iii) Christ's Hospital Five and a muffin! Thirty Years Ago

(d) The client was dismissed, with certain (iv) All Fool's Day attentions, to Smithfield

A) (a) (iv), (b) (i), (c) (ii), (d) (iii)

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A. a iv, b i, c ii, d iii

Explanations

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

This is the correct matching of the quotations with Charles Lamb's essays. The passages correspond respectively to All Fool's Day, Oxford in the Vacation, The South Sea House, and Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago, reflecting Lamb's distinctive personal and humorous essay style.

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

This option rearranges the quotations incorrectly among Lamb's essays. Although the essays share the familiar Elian style of memory, humour, personal observation, and eccentric characterization, the contextual details of each quotation identify them with different individual essays.

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

This combination incorrectly connects the passages with The South Sea House, Christ's Hospital, Oxford in the Vacation, and All Fool's Day. The references and contexts of the quotations do not support this arrangement. The correct sequence is given in option A.

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

Professor Academy

This arrangement also misattributes the four passages. Charles Lamb often revisits institutions, acquaintances, school memories, and social customs, but each quotation belongs to a specific essay context. The appropriate correspondence is All Fool's Day, Oxford in the Vacation, The South Sea House, and Christ's Hospital.

11. Match the List I with the List II using the code given.

List I (Dialogues)

(a) you cannot have been always at longbourn

(b) I will make no promise of the kind

(c) He is as fine a fellow as ever I saw

(d) I am convinced it will add very greatly

List I (Characters)

(i) Mr. Collins

(ii) Mr. Bennet

(iii) Mr. Darcy

(iv) Elizabeth to my happiness

A) (a) (iv), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (ii)

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B. a iii, b iv, c ii, d i

Explanations

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

This arrangement incorrectly associates the dialogues with Elizabeth, Mr. Collins, Mr. Darcy, and Mr. Bennet. The statements are from Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice, where the personalities and relationships of the speakers help identify the correct attribution.

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

This is the correct matching from Pride and Prejudice. The four dialogues are associated respectively with Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Collins. Their speech reflects Austen's careful characterization through conversation, irony, manners, and social relationships.

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

This sequence correctly places the final dialogue with Mr. Collins but incorrectly identifies the speakers of the other statements. Austen gives Mr. Bennet, Mr. Darcy, and Elizabeth highly distinctive voices, making their respective dialogues identifiable from context.

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

Professor Academy

This combination incorrectly distributes the dialogues among Mr. Bennet, Mr. Collins, Elizabeth, and Mr. Darcy. The correct correspondence follows the sequence Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Collins, as represented by option B.

12. Match the List I with List II.

List I (Characters) List II (Profession)

(a)	Meg Murdockson	(i)	dairy maid
(b)	Mrs. Glass	(ii)	landlady of the 'Seven Stars'
(c)	Mrs. Dutton	(iii)	nurse
(d)	Mrs. Dolly Bickerton	(iv)	tobacconist

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

Correct Answer: C. a iii, b iv, c i, d ii

Explanations

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

This option incorrectly matches Meg Murdockson with the landlady's profession and rearranges the other characters as well. Their professions and social roles are distinguishing details within the narrative and should be matched individually rather than interchangeably.

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

This arrangement incorrectly identifies Meg as a tobacconist, Mrs. Glass as a nurse, Mrs. Dutton as a landlady, and Mrs. Dolly Bickerton as a dairy maid. These occupational identities do not correspond to the characters.

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

This is the correct matching. Meg Murdockson is associated with the role of nurse, Mrs. Glass with that of tobacconist, Mrs. Dutton with dairy maid, and Mrs. Dolly Bickerton with the landlady of the Seven Stars.

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

This sequence wrongly assigns the professions to the four female characters. Although all these occupational descriptions belong to the relevant fictional context, the proper character profession associations are those given in option C.

Professor Academy

13. "I hope to be listened to this time" says :

A) Matthew Arnold

B) Robert Browning

C) D.G. Rossetti

D) Alfred Tennyson

Correct Answer: B. Robert Browning

Explanations

A. Matthew Arnold

Matthew Arnold was an important Victorian poet and critic whose works address culture, society, religion, education, and poetry. However, the statement I hope to be listened to this time is not the expression associated with Arnold in this question.

B. Robert Browning

Robert Browning is associated with the statement I hope to be listened to this time. Browning became one of the most important Victorian poets and was particularly renowned for dramatic monologues that explore psychology, personality, morality, and complex human motives.

C. D. G. Rossetti

Dante Gabriel Rossetti was both a poet and painter and a central figure in the Pre Raphaelite movement. His poetry is notable for intense visual imagery, medievalism, love, beauty, and symbolism. However, he is not the speaker identified by this quotation.

D. Alfred Tennyson

Alfred Lord Tennyson was a dominant Victorian poet and served as Poet Laureate. His works include Ulysses, The Princess, In Memoriam, and Idylls of the King. The particular statement in this question, however, is associated with Robert Browning rather than Tennyson.

14. The chapter number of "Old Piano" in Vanity Fair is :

A) LXVII

B) LXIV

C) LXV

D) LX

Correct Answer: C. LXV

Explanations

A. LXVII

LXVII represents Chapter 67. This chapter occurs near the conclusion of William Makepeace Thackeray's Vanity Fair, but it is not the chapter carrying the title Old Piano. The relevant chapter appears slightly earlier in the novel.

Professor Academy

B. LXIV

LXIV represents Chapter 64. Although this is very close to the required chapter and belongs to the concluding portion of Vanity Fair, Old Piano is not Chapter 64. The chapter identified by this title is Chapter 65.

C. LXV

LXV represents Chapter 65, which is titled Full of Business and Pleasure, and more especially concerned with an Old Piano in Vanity Fair. The old piano becomes connected with memories, relationships, and the emotional history of the characters. Therefore, Chapter LXV is correct.

D. LX

LX represents Chapter 60 of Vanity Fair. It belongs to the later stages of Thackeray's extensive narrative but is several chapters earlier than the section concerning the Old Piano. Therefore, Chapter 60 does not correspond to the title asked here.

15. "I've always been accustomed to travel like a gentle man." This line is taken from :

A) Treasure Island

B) A Tale of Two Cities

C) Romola

D) Vanity Fair

Correct Answer: D. Vanity Fair

Explanations

A. Treasure Island

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson centres on Jim Hawkins, Long John Silver, pirates, and a voyage in search of buried treasure. Although travel is central to the story, the quoted statement about travelling like a gentleman is not from this novel.

B. A Tale of Two Cities

Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities is set against the French Revolution and follows characters including Sydney Carton, Charles Darnay, and Dr. Manette. The quoted statement is not associated with its revolutionary and historical narrative.

C. Romola

George Eliot's Romola is set in Renaissance Florence and deals with characters such as Romola, Tito Melema, and Savonarola. Although travel and changing circumstances occur within the narrative, this particular statement does not belong to Romola.

D. Vanity Fair

The quotation I've always been accustomed to travel like a gentleman comes from William Makepeace Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Such references to social status,

Professor Academy

respectability, money, appearance, and gentlemanly behaviour fit the novel's sustained satire of nineteenth century social ambition.

16. In the old scythian custom when the head of a house died, he was ___ .

A) adorned with jewellery

B) dressed in finest clothes

C) seated on a chair

D) taken to the King's house

Correct Answer: B. Dressed in finest clothes

Explanations

A. Adorned with jewellery

Jewellery could form part of elaborate burial practices in many ancient cultures, including societies where status was displayed through grave goods. However, the specific Scythian custom referred to in this question emphasizes dressing the dead household head in his finest clothes.

B. Dressed in finest clothes

According to the old Scythian custom referred to here, when the head of a household died, he was dressed in his finest clothes. The practice reflects the ceremonial respect shown to the deceased and the importance attached to social status and funeral observances.

C. Seated on a chair

Some ancient funeral customs involved displaying or positioning the body ceremonially before burial. However, the particular Scythian practice asked about here is not simply seating the deceased on a chair. The relevant detail is dressing him in his finest clothes.

D. Taken to the King's house

Taking the deceased household head to the king's residence is not the custom identified in the passage. The question concerns the treatment and appearance of the dead person himself, specifically the practice of dressing him in his finest clothes.

17. "Creedle met Giles at the pump" is given in the chapter ___ of the Woodlanders.

A) IX

B) X

C) VIII

D) XI

Correct Answer: A. IX

Explanations

A. IX

Professor Academy

The statement Creedle met Giles at the pump occurs in Chapter IX of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders. Giles Winterborne is one of the novel's central characters, and Hardy frequently develops the rural community through apparently ordinary encounters, conversations, and everyday activities.

B. X

Chapter X follows closely after the relevant section and therefore may appear plausible when recalling the sequence of events in The Woodlanders. However, the particular meeting between Creedle and Giles at the pump occurs in Chapter IX rather than Chapter X.

C. VIII

Chapter VIII belongs to the early development of The Woodlanders and contributes to establishing the characters and relationships of Little Hintock. However, the specific line concerning Creedle meeting Giles at the pump occurs in the following chapter, Chapter IX.

D. XI

Chapter XI occurs somewhat later than the episode identified in the question. By this stage, Hardy has continued developing the emotional and social relationships among the inhabitants of Little Hintock. The specific Creedle and Giles reference belongs to Chapter IX.

18. "I never saw a woman so altered, she looks quite twenty years younger". Who gives this comment ?

A) Miss. Prism

B) Algernon

C) Gwendolen

D) Lady Bracknell

Correct Answer: D. Lady Bracknell

Explanations

A. Miss Prism

Miss Prism is Cecily's governess in Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest and becomes crucial to the revelation concerning Jack's identity. Although she participates in the comic conclusion, the quoted observation about a woman appearing twenty years younger is not attributed to her.

B. Algernon

Algernon Moncrieff is one of the play's principal comic figures and is famous for his witty, paradoxical observations about marriage, society, food, and relationships. However, he is not the character who delivers this particular remark about the woman's transformed appearance.

C. Gwendolen

Professor Academy

Gwendolen Fairfax is Lady Bracknell's daughter and Jack Worthing's romantic interest. She frequently displays Wilde's characteristic wit and confidence. Nevertheless, the comment that a woman appears twenty years younger is delivered by Lady Bracknell rather than Gwendolen.

D. Lady Bracknell

Lady Bracknell gives the comment I never saw a woman so altered, she looks quite twenty years younger. Her observations throughout The Importance of Being Earnest are marked by social confidence, comic exaggeration, paradox, and Wilde's satire of Victorian upper class attitudes.

19. Fortunately, one admirer is chained to England. ___ cannot leave the crops or the climate or something.

A) Philip

B) Mr. Kingcroft

C) Mrs. Herriton

D) Lilia

Correct Answer: B. Mr. Kingcroft

Explanations

A. Philip

Philip Herriton is one of the central characters in E. M. Forster's Where Angels Fear to Tread. His experiences in Italy significantly alter his perceptions and emotions. However, he is not the admirer described as unable to leave England because of crops or climate.

B. Mr. Kingcroft

Mr. Kingcroft is the admirer referred to in the statement. The humorous explanation that he cannot leave England because of the crops or climate reflects Forster's treatment of English social attitudes and the contrast between conventional English life and Italian experience.

C. Mrs. Herriton

Mrs. Herriton is the controlling matriarch of the Herriton family in Where Angels Fear to Tread. She strongly influences family decisions and attempts to manage Lilia's affairs. However, she is clearly not the male admirer described in this quotation.

D. Lilia

Lilia is the central woman whose journey to Italy and marriage to Gino Carella initiate the major conflicts of Where Angels Fear to Tread. She is the object of various social concerns rather than the male admirer who is unable to leave England.

20. The title of the 17 th chapter in Corridors of Power is :

A) The Switch of Suscipion

Professor Academy

B) Pretext for a Conversation

C) The Euphoria of Touching Wood

D) Sudden Cessation of a Nuisance

Correct Answer: A. The Switch of Suspicion

Explanations

A. The Switch of Suspicion

The seventeenth chapter of C. P. Snow's Corridors of Power is titled The Switch of Suspicion. The title fits the novel's sustained concern with political manoeuvring, governmental relationships, personal loyalties, suspicion, and the complex exercise of influence within powerful institutions.

B. Pretext for a Conversation

Pretext for a Conversation is associated with the chapter structure of Corridors of Power but is not the title assigned to Chapter 17. Snow frequently uses chapter titles to signal conversations, political shifts, personal encounters, and changes in relationships.

C. The Euphoria of Touching Wood

The Euphoria of Touching Wood is another distinctive title associated with the novel's chapter sequence. However, it does not identify the seventeenth chapter. Chapter 17 is specifically titled The Switch of Suspicion, reflecting developments in the political narrative.

D. Sudden Cessation of a Nuisance

Sudden Cessation of a Nuisance is not the title of Chapter 17. Although its phrasing resembles the distinctive chapter naming style found in C. P. Snow's fiction, the seventeenth chapter of Corridors of Power is identified as The Switch of Suspicion.

21. Wallace Stevens first published his poem "The Snow Man" in :

A) a magazine

B) a book

C) collection of poems

D) literary criticism

Correct Answer: A. A magazine

Explanations

A. A magazine

Wallace Stevens first published The Snow Man in a magazine before it became part of his better known poetic collections. Publication in literary magazines was common for modern poets, allowing individual poems to reach readers before being gathered into book form.

B. A book

Professor Academy

The Snow Man was later included in book form, notably in Stevens's first poetry collection, Harmonium. However, the poem's first publication was not directly as part of a book. It had already appeared separately in a magazine.

C. Collection of poems

The poem eventually became part of Stevens's collected poetic work and is strongly associated with Harmonium. However, the question specifically asks about its first publication. Before its appearance in a poetry collection, The Snow Man was published in a magazine.

D. Literary criticism

Literary criticism involves analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. The Snow Man is a lyric poem rather than a piece of criticism. Although critics have extensively analyzed its treatment of perception and reality, it was first published as poetry in a magazine.

22. For Emerson THINKING means the :

A) the unveiling of self

B) the unveiling of talents

C) the unveiling of god

D) the unveiling of an ideal form

Correct Answer: D. The unveiling of an ideal form

Explanations

A. The unveiling of self

Ralph Waldo Emerson frequently emphasizes self reliance, individuality, intuition, and the inner spiritual resources of human beings. Therefore, unveiling the self may appear compatible with his philosophy. However, the specific definition of thinking required here is the unveiling of an ideal form.

B. The unveiling of talents

Emerson believed strongly in individual potential and encouraged people to trust their own intellectual and spiritual capacities. Nevertheless, thinking is not defined merely as discovering personal talents. The concept in this question is connected with revealing or apprehending an ideal form.

C. The unveiling of God

Emerson's Transcendentalist philosophy often connects nature, the individual, and a universal spiritual reality. Although thought may contribute to spiritual understanding, the specific expression asked in this question does not define thinking as the unveiling of God.

D. The unveiling of an ideal form

For Emerson, thinking can be understood as the unveiling of an ideal form. This idea reflects his Transcendentalist tendency to see intellectual and spiritual activity as

Professor Academy

revealing deeper realities beyond ordinary appearances. Therefore, the unveiling of an ideal form is the correct answer.

23. "The Great God Brown" was published in :

A) 1936

B) 1926

C) 1923

D) 1932

Correct Answer: B. 1926

Explanations

A. 1936

By 1936, Eugene O'Neill was already an established American dramatist with numerous important plays to his credit. However, The Great God Brown had appeared a decade earlier. Therefore, 1936 is too late to be its correct publication year.

B. 1926

Eugene O'Neill's The Great God Brown was published and produced in 1926. The play is particularly notable for its experimental use of masks to explore divided identity, social personality, inner consciousness, repression, and the conflict between authentic and public selves.

C. 1923

The year 1923 belongs to the productive early period of Eugene O'Neill's dramatic career, but The Great God Brown had not yet appeared. The experimental drama associated with masks and divided personalities was published several years later, in 1926.

D. 1932

The year 1932 is later than the publication of The Great God Brown. O'Neill continued producing significant dramatic works throughout this period, but the play in question belongs specifically to the mid 1920s and was published in 1926.

24 .What are the symbols used in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" ?

A) the cave

B) the storm

C) the treasure

D) the cave, the storm, the treasure and the village

Correct Answer: D. The cave, the storm, the treasure and the village

Explanations

A. The cave

The cave is an important symbol in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. It represents danger, mystery, adventure, fear, and transition. However, it is not the only

Professor Academy

significant symbol identified by the question, which asks for the broader group of symbolic elements.

B. The storm

The storm functions symbolically within the novel and can suggest fear, moral anxiety, judgment, and emotional disturbance. Nevertheless, the question includes several important symbolic elements from Tom Sawyer. Therefore, selecting the storm alone would make the answer incomplete.

C. The treasure

The treasure is a major symbol associated with adventure, fantasy, wealth, discovery, and Tom's imaginative world. It plays an important role in the novel's plot, but it forms only one part of the larger symbolic group listed in the correct answer.

D. The cave, the storm, the treasure and the village

All four elements function symbolically in The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The cave represents danger and exploration, the storm can reflect fear and judgment, treasure embodies adventure and reward, while the village represents the organized social world surrounding Tom's childhood experiences.

25. Deshpande's "The Dark Holds No Terrors" covers the protagonist's lifestory from her ___ to her ___ .

A) birth; death

B) marriage;old age

C) childhood days; married life

D) infancy; adulthood

Correct Answer: C. Childhood days to married life

Explanations

A. Birth to death

The Dark Holds No Terrors does not provide a complete biographical account extending literally from Saru's birth until her death. Instead, Shashi Deshpande concentrates on formative memories, family relationships, education, marriage, professional success, and the conflicts affecting Saru's adult identity.

B. Marriage to old age

Marriage is an important part of Saru's experience, particularly because her relationship with Manohar becomes increasingly troubled. However, the narrative does not simply begin with marriage and trace her life into old age. It reaches back significantly into her childhood.

C. Childhood days to married life

The novel traces Saru's experiences from her childhood and difficult family relationships into education, professional life, marriage, and marital conflict. Her childhood memories are essential for understanding her adult psychological struggles. Therefore, childhood days to married life is the correct answer.

Professor Academy

D. Infancy to adulthood

Although the novel examines Saru's past and her development into adulthood, it does not concentrate specifically on infancy as its starting point. The significant retrospective material concerns her childhood, especially her relationship with her mother and memories surrounding her brother Dhruva.

26. The varied impressions of the Casuarina Tree glow with the memory of the poet's lost ___ and ___ .

A) mother; father

B) brother; sister

C) husband;wife

D) cousins;brothers

Correct Answer: B. Brother and sister

Explanations

A. Mother and father

Toru Dutt's poetry is strongly connected with family, memory, loss, and emotional attachment. However, the memories surrounding the Casuarina tree in Our Casuarina Tree are especially associated with her deceased siblings rather than specifically with her mother and father.

B. Brother and sister

In Our Casuarina Tree, Toru Dutt connects the tree with memories of her beloved brother Abju and sister Aru, both of whom died young. The tree therefore becomes more than a natural object, serving as a powerful symbol of childhood, family affection, memory, and loss.

C. Husband and wife

The poem is deeply personal, but its emotional centre is not the memory of a husband and wife. Toru Dutt remained unmarried, and the Casuarina tree is associated particularly with childhood companionship and memories of her deceased brother and sister.

D. Cousins and brothers

The poet's emotional recollections are connected specifically with her siblings rather than with cousins. The Casuarina tree preserves memories of the childhood experiences Toru Dutt shared with her brother Abju and sister Aru, making brother and sister the appropriate answer.

27.

(a)	Chacko	(i)	Ammu's low caste lover

Professor Academy

(b)	Sophie Mol	(ii)	Rahel's twin brother
(c)	Velutha	(iii)	Once a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford
(d)	Esthappen	(iv)	Who died later by drowning

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

Correct Answer: C. a iii, b iv, c i, d ii

Explanations

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

This option correctly connects Sophie Mol with the character who dies by drowning but incorrectly identifies Chacko, Velutha, and Esthappen. Their roles in The God of Small Things are clearly differentiated through family relationships, education, caste, and personal history.

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

This combination incorrectly identifies Chacko as Rahel's twin brother and Sophie Mol as the Rhodes Scholar. Chacko studied at Oxford, while Esthappen is Rahel's twin brother. Therefore, the character descriptions do not match correctly.

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

This is the correct matching. Chacko was once a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, Sophie Mol dies by drowning, Velutha is Ammu's lower caste lover, and Esthappen, commonly called Estha, is Rahel's twin brother in The God of Small Things.

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

This option correctly identifies Chacko as the former Rhodes Scholar but incorrectly matches the remaining characters. Sophie Mol is not Rahel's twin brother, and Velutha is not the character who dies by drowning. Therefore, the complete matching is incorrect.

28. Match the following characters with the correct descriptions :

(a)	Indrajit	(i)	the real Romeo
(b)	Manasi	(ii)	takes over an ubiquitous and omniscient presence

Professor Academy

(c)	Amal	(iii)	Indian Zeus
(d)	The Writer	(iv)	Indrajit's first cousin on the mother's side

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

Correct Answer: B. a iii, b iv, c i, d ii

Explanations

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

This arrangement incorrectly identifies Indrajit as the real Romeo and assigns the omniscient presence to Manasi. Badal Sircar gives these characters distinct dramatic and symbolic functions, particularly through the Writer's unusual position and Indrajit's existential significance.

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

This is the correct matching according to the given character descriptions. Indrajit corresponds to Indian Zeus, Manasi is Indrajit's first cousin on his mother's side, Amal is described as the real Romeo, and the Writer assumes an ubiquitous and omniscient presence.

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

This option correctly identifies Manasi as Indrajit's first cousin on his mother's side but incorrectly associates the other three descriptions. In particular, the Writer's distinctive dramatic function is represented by an ubiquitous and omniscient presence.

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

This sequence assigns the Writer the description of the real Romeo and places the omniscient role with Indrajit. These associations do not correspond with the expected character descriptions. Therefore, the complete matching in this option is incorrect.

29. Phonemic distinctions in a language can be tested via ___ and ___ .
A) innateness and hypothesis
B) free and bound morphemes
C) syllables ad cluster
D) pairs and set of words

Correct Answer: D. Pairs and sets of words

Explanations

A. Innateness and hypothesis

Professor Academy

Innateness and hypothesis are concepts connected with theories of language acquisition and linguistic knowledge, particularly discussions influenced by generative linguistics. They are not the standard practical devices used to establish whether different sounds function as distinct phonemes in a language.

B. Free and bound morphemes

Free and bound morphemes belong to morphology rather than phonemic analysis. A free morpheme can occur independently, whereas a bound morpheme must attach to another form. These categories do not directly test whether two speech sounds represent different phonemes.

C. Syllables and cluster

Syllables and consonant clusters are important concepts in phonology. They help describe how sounds are organized within words. However, phonemic distinctions are typically established by comparing pairs or sets of words in which differences in sound produce differences in meaning.

D. Pairs and sets of words

Phonemic distinctions can be tested by comparing pairs and sets of words, particularly minimal pairs. For example, pin and bin differ in only one sound but have different meanings, demonstrating that the initial sounds represent distinct phonemes in English.

30. The reverse process, called ___ has overtaken the old English word 'hund' once used for any kind of dog, but now, as hound, used only for some specific breeds.

A) Straightening

B) narrowing

C) climbing

D) rising

Correct Answer: B. Narrowing

Explanations

A. Straightening

Straightening is not the standard semantic term for a historical change in which a word moves from a broad meaning to a more restricted meaning. Semantic change is described using established concepts such as narrowing, broadening, amelioration, and pejoration.

B. Narrowing

Narrowing is a process of semantic change in which the meaning of a word becomes more restricted over time. Old English hund could refer broadly to a dog, whereas modern English hound refers to particular kinds or breeds of dogs. This is a standard example of semantic narrowing.

C. Climbing

Professor Academy

Climbing is not a recognized technical term for this type of semantic development. Although words can undergo changes in social or evaluative meaning, the transition from a general category such as dog to a more specific category such as hound is called narrowing.

D. Rising

Rising is not the appropriate linguistic term for the change illustrated by hund and hound. The modern word has a more restricted range of reference than its Old English ancestor. A reduction in the scope of a word's meaning is known as semantic narrowing.

31. The general view is that the critical period for first language acquisition lasts from birth until ___ .

A) childhood

B) puberty

C) adulthood

D) death

Correct Answer: B. Puberty

Explanations

A. Childhood

Childhood is certainly the most important period for acquiring a first language, and children develop linguistic competence rapidly during their early years. However, the Critical Period Hypothesis generally extends the biologically favourable period for first language acquisition from birth until approximately puberty.

B. Puberty

According to the Critical Period Hypothesis, the critical period for normal first language acquisition generally extends from birth until puberty. During this period, the brain possesses considerable flexibility for language development. After puberty, acquiring a first language to native competence becomes substantially more difficult.

C. Adulthood

Adults can learn additional languages successfully, but adulthood is not normally considered the endpoint of the critical period for first language acquisition. The theory associates the decline in natural first language acquisition capacity with neurological maturation occurring around puberty.

D. Death

Human beings can continue learning vocabulary and improving linguistic skills throughout life. However, the critical period refers to a biologically sensitive developmental stage rather than the entire lifespan. Its conventional endpoint is associated with puberty rather than death.

Professor Academy

32. Another feature of a 'register' is the use of ___ which is special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest.

A) post creole continuum

B) cognates

C) dialect continuum

D) Jargon

Correct Answer: D. Jargon

Explanations

A. Post creole continuum

A post creole continuum refers to a range of language varieties that may develop where a creole exists alongside a socially dominant standard language. It concerns variation between linguistic varieties rather than specialized technical vocabulary associated with a profession or field.

B. Cognates

Cognates are words in different languages that share a common historical origin, such as English father and German Vater. They are important in historical and comparative linguistics but do not refer to specialized vocabulary used by particular professional or occupational groups.

C. Dialect continuum

A dialect continuum exists when neighbouring geographical varieties are mutually understandable but differences gradually increase over distance. It describes geographical linguistic variation rather than the specialized vocabulary associated with a particular profession, occupation, academic field, or interest.

D. Jargon

Jargon refers to specialized vocabulary used by members of a particular profession, occupation, academic discipline, or specialized group. Medical, legal, scientific, and technological fields contain distinctive jargon. The use of such technical vocabulary is an important feature of register.

33. Match the following words with their meanings, as given by I.A. Richards in "Principles of Literary Criticism".

(a)	Tied images	(i)	visual images
(b)	Free imagery	(ii)	an ingredient of consciousness
(c)	Feelings	(iii)	auditory and articulatory images

Professor Academy

(d)	Coenesthesia	(iv)	commonly signs

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

Correct Answer: A. a iii, b i, c iv, d ii

Explanations

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

This is the correct matching according to Richards's terminology. Tied images correspond to auditory and articulatory images, free imagery to visual images, feelings function commonly as signs, and coenesthesia is treated as an ingredient of consciousness within his psychological account of literary experience.

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

This arrangement correctly associates coenesthesia with an ingredient of consciousness but incorrectly identifies the other concepts. Richards distinguishes different forms of imagery and psychological responses carefully, so tied images, free imagery, and feelings cannot be interchanged in this manner.

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

This option correctly associates tied images with auditory and articulatory images but incorrectly matches the remaining concepts. In particular, coenesthesia is not simply identified with visual images, while free imagery has a different position in Richards's psychological classification.

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

This sequence correctly connects free imagery with visual images and feelings with signs but misidentifies tied images and coenesthesia. Since two of the four associations are incorrect, this cannot represent Richards's complete classification.

34. According to Mathew Arnold, the great force of the epoch of concentration was ___ and the great voice of that epoch .

A) France ; Joubert
B) France ; Flaubert
C) England ; Burke
D) England ; Obermann

Correct Answer: C. England and Burke

Explanations

Professor Academy

A. France and Joubert

Joseph Joubert was a significant French moralist and thinker admired by Matthew Arnold. France also occupies an important place in Arnold's comparative cultural criticism. However, Arnold identifies England as the great force and Edmund Burke as the great voice of the epoch of concentration.

B. France and Flaubert

Gustave Flaubert was an important nineteenth century French novelist famous for works such as Madame Bovary. However, he is not the figure Arnold identifies as the great voice of the epoch of concentration. Arnold's relevant pairing is England and Edmund Burke.

C. England and Burke

According to Matthew Arnold, England represented the great force of the epoch of concentration, while Edmund Burke was its great voice. Burke's political thought, intellectual authority, and engagement with major historical developments made him an important representative of this concentrated intellectual energy.

D. England and Obermann

England is correctly identified as the great force in this option, but Obermann is not the great voice Arnold associates with the epoch. Obermann is connected with Étienne Pivert de Senancour and influenced Arnold, but the required representative voice is Edmund Burke.

35. The explicative analysis of internal verbal interactions characteristic of the New Criticism derives from such books as ___ and ___ .

A) Empson's "Seven Types of Ambiguity" ; Frye's "The Critical Path"

B) I.A. Richard's "Practical Criticism" ; Empson's "Seven Types of Ambiguity"

C) I.A. Richard's "Principles of Literary Criticism" ; Eliot's "Hamlet and His Problems"

D) Wellek's "Concepts of Criticism" ; Aristotle's "Poetics

Correct Answer: B. I. A. Richards's Practical Criticism and Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity

Explanations

A. Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity and Frye's The Critical Path

William Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity strongly contributed to close verbal analysis. However, Northrop Frye represents a different critical orientation, especially archetypal and systematic criticism. The foundational pairing relevant to this question is Richards and Empson.

B. I. A. Richards's Practical Criticism and Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity

Richards's Practical Criticism and William Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity greatly influenced the close textual analysis characteristic of New Criticism. Both

Professor Academy

works emphasize careful examination of language, multiple meanings, verbal relationships, ambiguity, and the internal operation of literary texts.

C. I. A. Richards's Principles of Literary Criticism and Eliot's Hamlet and His Problems

Both Richards and Eliot significantly influenced modern literary criticism and New Critical practice. However, this particular question identifies Practical Criticism and Seven Types of Ambiguity as especially important sources for the detailed analysis of internal verbal interactions.

D. Wellek's Concepts of Criticism and Aristotle's Poetics

Aristotle's Poetics is foundational to Western literary criticism, while René Wellek made important contributions to twentieth century literary theory. However, this pairing does not specifically represent the immediate methodological foundations of New Critical close verbal analysis described in the question.

36. What are the four kinds of functions of human utterances ?

A) Communication, Intention, Sense, Feeling

B) Sense, Feeling, Tone, Intention

C) Communication, Intention, Tone, Feeling

D) Sense, Feeling, Tone, Communication

Correct Answer: B. Sense, Feeling, Tone, Intention

Explanations

A. Communication, Intention, Sense, Feeling

Communication is the broader process within which utterances function rather than one of the four specific functions identified by I. A. Richards. His influential classification consists of sense, feeling, tone, and intention, each describing a different dimension of linguistic meaning.

B. Sense, Feeling, Tone, Intention

I. A. Richards identifies four functions or aspects of meaning in human utterances as sense, feeling, tone, and intention. Sense concerns what is communicated, feeling concerns attitudes toward the subject, tone concerns the speaker's attitude toward the listener, and intention concerns purpose.

C. Communication, Intention, Tone, Feeling

This option contains intention, tone, and feeling, which belong to Richards's fourfold classification. However, communication replaces sense and therefore makes the list incomplete. The standard four elements are sense, feeling, tone, and intention.

D. Sense, Feeling, Tone, Communication

Sense, feeling, and tone are correctly included, but communication is not the fourth element in Richards's classification. The missing component is intention, which refers to the speaker or writer's aim or purpose in producing the particular utterance.

Professor Academy

37. Match the following :

	(A)		(B)
(a)	Obaneji	(i)	Madame Tortoise
(b)	Rola	(ii)	Tree imp
(c)	Ogun	(iii)	Forest Head
(d)	Murete	(iv)	Patron God

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

Correct Answer: C. a iii, b i, c iv, d ii

Explanations

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

This arrangement incorrectly identifies Obaneji as the tree imp and Rola as the patron god. In Wole Soyinka's A Dance of the Forests, the characters operate across human and supernatural identities, making their correct correspondences important to understanding the drama.

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

This option incorrectly identifies Obaneji with Madame Tortoise and Rola with Forest Head. It also misidentifies Ogun and Murete. Their established identities in the play correspond respectively to Forest Head, Madame Tortoise, Patron God, and Tree Imp.

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

This is the correct matching in A Dance of the Forests. Obaneji is associated with Forest Head, Rola with Madame Tortoise, Ogun is the Patron God associated with craftsmanship, and Murete is the tree imp within the play's supernatural world.

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

This sequence incorrectly assigns the supernatural identities and functions. Ogun, for example, is not Forest Head but the patron deity associated with iron and craftsmanship. Similarly, Obaneji represents Forest Head rather than the patron god.

38. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about the happenings in Achebe's novel?

Professor Academy

i) The ritual of hurling of new pumpkin leaves at Ulu's feet signifies the beginning of the New Yam Festival
ii) Umuaro is made up of six villages and linked by their worship of a common God Ulu.
iii) Ezeulu ignites the war between umuaro and okperi over a land dispute.
iv) Winter bottom issues an arrest warrant to Ezeulu for his nonacceptance of the Christian God
A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
C) (i) and (ii) only
D) (ii) and (iii) only
Correct Answer: B. i, iii and iv

Explanations

A. i, ii and iii

Statement ii is true because Umuaro is a federation of six villages united through their common worship of Ulu. Therefore, a combination identifying statement ii as untrue cannot be correct. The inaccurate statements are i, iii, and iv.

B. i, iii and iv

This is the correct combination of statements that are not true in Chinua Achebe's Arrow of God. The New Yam ritual is inaccurately described, Ezeulu does not simply initiate the Umuaro Okperi war, and Winterbottom's action is not based on Ezeulu rejecting Christianity.

C. i and ii only

Statement ii is a correct description of Umuaro. The community consists of six villages united through the worship of Ulu, their common deity. Therefore, statement ii should not be included among the false statements, making this option incorrect.

D. ii and iii only

Although statement iii is incorrect, statement ii is true. Moreover, this option fails to include the other inaccurate statements concerning the New Yam Festival and Winterbottom's action against Ezeulu. Therefore, it does not provide the complete set of false statements.

39. Match the following :

	(A)		(B)
	(Characters)		(Relationship)
(a)	Ellida	(i)	dying artist

Professor Academy

(b)	Hilda	(ii)	tutor
(c)	Lyngstrand	(iii)	mother
(d)	Arnholm	(iv)	daughter

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

Correct Answer: D. a iii, b iv, c i, d ii

Explanations

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

This option correctly identifies Lyngstrand as the dying artist but incorrectly assigns the other descriptions. In Henrik Ibsen's The Lady from the Sea, Ellida is the mother, Hilda is the daughter, and Arnholm is associated with the role of tutor.

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

Ellida is correctly matched with mother in this option, but the remaining characters are incorrectly identified. Lyngstrand, not Hilda, is the dying artist, while Arnholm is the tutor rather than being associated with the daughter role.

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

This sequence incorrectly identifies Ellida as daughter and Hilda as mother. Their family relationship is the reverse in the classification used here. It also misidentifies Lyngstrand and Arnholm, making the entire matching unsuitable.

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

This is the correct matching from Ibsen's The Lady from the Sea. Ellida is associated with the mother role, Hilda is the daughter, Lyngstrand is the young dying artist, and Arnholm is the former tutor connected with the Wangel family.

40. Match the following utterances from 'A Dance of the Forests', with those who uttered them.

(1)	(2)
(a) I'll be revenged	(i) Rola

Professor Academy

(b) The world is big but the dead are bigger	(ii) Dirgeman
(c) You men are conceited fools	(iii) Eshuoro
(d) Leave the dead some room to dance	(iv) Dead woman

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

Correct Answer: A. a iii, b iv, c i, d ii

Explanations

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

This is the correct matching. I'll be revenged is associated with Eshuoro, The world is big but the dead are bigger with the Dead Woman, You men are conceited fools with Rola, and Leave the dead some room to dance with the Dirgeman.

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

This arrangement incorrectly attributes the statements to the Dirgeman, Eshuoro, Dead Woman, and Rola. The personalities and dramatic functions of these figures provide important clues, especially Eshuoro's desire for revenge and Rola's critical remarks about men.

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

This option incorrectly gives the revenge statement to the Dead Woman and the statement about men to Eshuoro. The dialogue in Soyinka's play reflects the distinctive attitudes of the supernatural figures, human characters, and ceremonial voices.

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

This option correctly associates I'll be revenged with Eshuoro but incorrectly assigns the other three utterances. The statement criticizing men belongs to Rola, while the line about leaving room for the dead to dance belongs to the Dirgeman.

Professor Academy

ANOTHER BIG ACHIEVEMENT!

2025 TRB EXAMS

2768+

ACHIEVERS

FOR COURSE ENQUIRY | CONTACT US

www.professoracademy.com | 707070 1005 | 707070 1005 | Follow us on