

HALL TICKET NUMBER

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS MAY 2019**  
**M.A. ENGLISH**

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Max. Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 100

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do **not** reveal your identity in any manner on the OMR sheet.
2. Enter your **Hall Ticket Number** on the **question paper** and the **OMR** sheet.
3. This question paper consists of **100** questions.
4. This question paper consists of **23 (Twenty Three)** printed pages.
5. **0.33** marks will be **deducted** for each wrong answer in **both** parts **A** and **B**.
6. At the end of the examination return the **OMR** sheet.

**M.A. ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2019**

**The questions carry ONE mark each.  
0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.  
Answer in the OMR sheet, using a pen or sketch pen.**

**PART-A**

1. A dead language is -----.

- A. an extant language
- B. an endangered language
- C. a language which is not spoken anymore
- D. a language which is not spoken, written or studied

2. If we ----- her e-mail id, we ----- her over to the Workshop.  
Fill in the blanks considering this as an Open Condition.

- A. had got, would have invited
- B. got, would invite
- C. get, will invite
- D. will get, would invite

3. There is in general no one-on-one correspondence between a word and its meaning, except in a few cases. This feature of human language is called -----.

- A. Arbitrariness
- B. Discreteness
- C. Semanticity
- D. Logical flexibility

4. Match the following words with their correct meanings:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| a. reprieve | i. an act of retaliation                        |
| b. repose   | ii. a repeated passage in music                 |
| c. reprise  | iii. cancellation or postponement of punishment |
| d. reprisal | iv. state of restfulness, tranquillity          |

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

5. 'The weeping woods' is an example for -----.

- A. an oxymoron
- B. pathetic fallacy
- C. a transferred epithet
- D. dark humour

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

'When the tailor (leave), he (realize) he (forget) his measuring tape.'

- A. had left, realized, had forgotten
- B. had left, realized, forgot
- C. left, had realized, forgot
- D. left, realized, had forgotten

7. Match/ fill in the following phrases correctly:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. My respect    | i. of...        |
| b. In accordance | ii. towards ... |
| c. With respect  | iii. to...      |
| d. Irrespective  | iv. with ...    |

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

8. Supply the particle in the following phrasal verb: 'Raghu's youngest son is going ----- for law.'

- A. in
- B. out
- C. off
- D. up

9. Strike out the odd word sequence.

- A. meticulous, accurate, scrupulous
- B. laborious, arduous, onerous
- C. precious, adored, cherished
- D. miserly, generous, avaricious

10. Match the verbs with the correct objects to form suitable verbal expressions:

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| (1) Pay  | (6) conclusion |
| (2) wear | (7) a trumpet  |
| (3) blow | (8) fire to    |
| (4) set  | (9) a look     |
| (5) draw | (10) attention |

- A. 1-10 / 2-9 / 3-7 / 4-8 / 5-6
- B. 1-9 / 2-7 / 3-6 / 4-8 / 5-10
- C. 1-7 / 2 -6 / 3-10 / 4-9 / 5-6
- D. 1-8 / 2-6 / 3-9 / 4-7 / 5-10

11. Choose the most appropriate word to complete the following sentence: 'A wet cheek ----.'

- A. glistens
- B. shines
- C. glows
- D. sparkles

12. Match the following expressions with their correct meanings:

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| a. Flâneur      | i. self that does not identify as male or female           |
| b. Teleologist  | ii. a saunterer, a loiterer on city streets                |
| c. Gender-fluid | iii. Someone opposed to industrialization and technology   |
| d. Luddite      | iv. Someone who believes in a set goal, design, or purpose |

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

13. Furnish the correct verb forms in the following sentence: "The 'Queen Victoria' ---- (arrive) last February had the Suez canal ---- (open) in January."

- A. would have arrived, been opened
- B. would arrive, had been open
- C. should arrive, were open
- D. should have arrived, were opened

14. Match the following words correctly identifying their parts of speech:

- |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Now   | i. adjective & verb      |
| b. Spray | ii. adjective & adverb   |
| c. Early | iii. noun & verb         |
| d. Open  | iv. adverb & conjunction |

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

15. In *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious*, Sigmund Freud reveals himself as a spirited raconteur, notably of Jewish jokes.

Who / what is a *raconteur*?

- A. A skilful teller of anecdotes.
- B. A spiritual Judaic scholar.
- C. A boring joker.
- D. A garrulous recorder.

16. Match the following:

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Mariculture  | i. breeding of fish            |
| b. Silviculture | ii. cultivation of trees       |
| c. Pisciculture | iii. cultivation of silkworms  |
| d. Sericulture  | iv. cultivation of marine life |

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

17. *Going, gone, being, been* are -----.

- A. gerunds  
 B. particles  
 C. verbal nouns  
 D. participles

18. Match the following:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| a. Epitaph  | i. a concise, witty saying or memorable remark               |
| b. Epigraph | ii. a section or speech with which a book or play ends       |
| c. Epilogue | iii. words written in memory of the dead or defunct          |
| d. Epigram  | iv. a suggestive motto at the beginning of a book or chapter |

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

19. I said *Namaste* to him because I respect his age.

In this sentence, *said* is a verb in the past tense, followed by *respect* which is another verb in the present tense. Explain the difference in the sequence of tenses.

- A. *Said* denotes past action, while *respect* should have been *respected* (Evidently, a mistake in the sequence of tenses).  
 B. *Said* denotes past action, while *respect* denotes habitual action (I always respect age).  
 C. Both *said* and *respect* should have been in the present tense ideally (in order to respect the sequence of tenses).  
 D. *Said* seems past habitual action, but *respect* in the sequence gives it the present sense.

20. Choose the correct observation about the following sentence:

*Use the apostrophe in its proper place and omit it when it's not needed.*

- A. Incorrect sentence; the first *its* should carry apostrophe.
- B. Correct sentence.
- C. Incorrect sentence; the second *its* should carry no apostrophe.
- D. Both *its* should carry apostrophe.

21. Match the following parts to make full, meaningful sentences:

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. He is reported             | i. to meet you.                      |
| b. This must be done in order | ii. to the whole country.            |
| c. This will bring discredit  | iii. to reclaim lost property.       |
| d. It is a pleasure           | iv. to have died in another country. |

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

22. When corrected, *He showed great strength to run*, will be -----.

- A. He showed great strength in running
- B. He showed a great strength while running
- C. He showed great strength for running
- D. He was showing great strength to run

23. Arrange the middle four sentences in correct order with the first and the last as they are -----.

- K) Modern life has become a tense and complicated affair on account of the rat race going on among ambitious persons.
- L) His responses have become mechanical and he leads almost a dehumanized existence.
- M) Ruthless technological advancement has reduced a wage-labourer into a cog in the machine.
- N) The ambitious person's individualism is frustrated and the whole world appears alien to him.
- O) Especially in big cities, life has become mechanized and monotonous.
- P) The modern man remains physically exhausted and mentally blunted.

- A. LNOM
- B. MLNO
- C. NOLM
- D. OMLN

24. The closest meaning for the word LOQUACIOUS is -----.

- A. speak
- B. outward behavior
- C. a ship
- D. talkative

25. 'Meena is a dead ringer of her Aunt' actually means -----.

- A. Meena is the complete opposite of her Aunt
- B. Meena hates her Aunt
- C. Meena likes her Aunt
- D. Meena strongly resembles her Aunt

**PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 8 FOR PART B**

**PART – B**

**The questions carry ONE mark each.  
0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.  
Answer in the OMR sheet, using a pen or sketch pen.**

Answer questions 26-29 based on the following extract:

All the world seems to be on the move. Asylum seekers, international students ... members of diasporas, holidaymakers, businesspeople, sports stars, refugees, backpackers, commuters, the early retired, young mobile professionals ... these and many others fill the world's airports, buses, ships, and trains. The scale of this travelling is immense. Internationally there are over 700 million legal passenger arrivals each year (compared with 25 million in 1950) with a predicted 1 billion by 2010; there are 4 million air passengers each day; 31 million refugees are displaced from their homes; and there is one car for every 8.6 people. These diverse yet intersecting mobilities have many consequences for different peoples and places that are located in the fast and slow lanes across the globe. There are new places and technologies that enhance the mobility of some peoples and places and heighten the immobility of others, especially as they try to cross borders ...

Simultaneously the Internet has grown more rapidly than any previous technology, with significant impacts throughout much of the world (soon to be 1 billion users worldwide). New forms of 'virtual' and 'imaginative' travel are emerging, and being combined in unexpected ways with physical travel ... Mobile telephony based on many societies jumping direct to such a new technology seems especially to involve new ways of interacting and communicating on the move, of being in a sense present while apparently absent ... The growth of such information and communication technologies is allowing new forms of coordination of people, meetings, and events to emerge.

And materials too are on the move, often carried by these moving bodies whether openly, clandestinely, or inadvertently. Also the multinational sourcing of different components of manufactured products involves just-in-time delivery from around the world. The 'cosmopolitanisation' of taste means that consumers in the 'North' expect fresh materials from around the world 'air freighted' to their table, while consumers in the 'South' often find more roundabout ways to access consumer goods from the North – carried by small-scale informal importers, packed into containers for relatives 'back home', or simply smuggled.

26. What does the text primarily discuss?

- A. Multiculturalism.
- B. Mobilities.
- C. Globalisation & technology.
- D. Cosmopolitanism.

27. What does 'virtual' travel allude to?

- A. Digital communication.
- B. Time travel and day dreaming.
- C. Trips arranged through travel & tour websites & apps.
- D. A and C.

28. The North and South mentioned here allude to -----.

- A. North and South America
- B. North and South India
- C. Global North and South
- D. North and South Korea

29. In the essay, 'human bodies as carriers', suggests -----.

- A. human beings transporting materials through legitimate means only
- B. human beings transporting materials always furtively, as in smuggling
- C. human beings transporting materials legitimately or furtively
- D. human beings as potential carriers of diseases and viruses

Answer questions 30-35 based on the following text:

'Yet Arnold does not think merely in terms of genius versus age, individual versus society, poet versus current or staple of ideas. He just as often thinks in collectivist terms of race and the march of history. He is preoccupied almost as much as Taine with racial theories. All his writings play variations on the contrasts appearing among the Latin, Celtic, and Germanic races, or in that between the Hebraic and Greek spirit. But the distinction between national spirit (*Volksggeist*) and race is not clear to him. He sketches the history of France in terms of the conflict between Gaul, Latin and Teuton. His lectures *On the Study of Celtic Literature* turn upon the concept of race. He rejects a purely social explanation. "Modes of life, institutions, government, climate, and so forth...will further or hinder the development of an aptitude, but they will not by themselves create the aptitude or explain it."

30. Arnold positions 'racial explanation' against -----.

- A. social explanation
- B. rhetorical explanation
- C. scientific explanation
- D. historical explanation

31. Taine refers to -----.

- A. Hippolyte Taine
- B. Christopher Taine
- C. Anatole Taine
- D. Francois Taine

32. According to the writer, *race* and *national spirit* -----.

- A. are one and the same
- B. need not be one and the same
- C. cannot be related to each other
- D. are opposed to each other

33. The phrase 'staple of ideas' has -----.

- A. a negative connotation
- B. a positive connotation
- C. a value neutral connotation
- D. carries no connotation

34. Arnold positions the genius -----.

- A. in opposition to the society
- B. in conformity to the age
- C. in unanimity with the people around
- D. close to the spirit of the age

35. Which of the following statements is more accurate?

- A. Arnold was an individualist as well as collectivist in his thinking.
- B. Arnold was an individualist in his thinking.
- C. Arnold thought only in terms of race.
- D. Arnold thought only in terms of the national spirit.

36. "That to the highth of this great Argument / I may assert Eternal Providence, / And justify the wayes of God to men."

These famous lines are from -----.

- A. *Paradise Lost*
- B. *Religio Laici*
- C. *An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England*
- D. *An Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*

37. India's National Academy of Letters is known as -----.

- A. Sahitya Akademi
- B. Sahitya Academy
- C. Sahitya Sangosthi
- D. Sahitya Samaroh

38. Match the following:

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Dick Whittington and his Cat | i. Greek mythology           |
| b. The Midas touch              | ii. Middle Eastern mythology |
| c. Aladdin's Lamp               | iii. Danish fairy tale       |
| d. Red Shoes                    | iv. English folklore         |

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

39. *Boz* is the pen name of the famous Victorian writer -----.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. William Thackeray
- C. Thomas Hardy
- D. Thomas Carlyle

40. Match the following writers with the countries of their origin/nativity:

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Emily Dickinson      | i. Germany      |
| b. Margaret Atwood      | ii. U S A       |
| c. Katherine Mansfield  | iii. U K        |
| d. Christina Rossetti   | iv. New Zealand |
| e. Ruth Praver Jhabvala | v. Canada       |

- A. a-ii, b-v, c-iv, d-iii, e-i
- B. a-i, b-v, c-iv, d-iii, e-ii
- C. a-iv, b-ii, c-iv, d-i, e-iii
- D. a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d-iv, e-i

41. Arrange the following sonneteers in English in chronological order:

- 1. Dante Gabriel Rossetti
- 2. Philip Sidney
- 3. Gerard Manley Hopkins
- 4. William Shakespeare
- 5. William Wordsworth
- 6. John Donne

- A. 2, 4, 6, 5, 1, 3
- B. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 2
- C. 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5
- D. 2, 4, 3, 6, 1, 5

42. Who are *the gentry*?

- A. Those of good social position, the class below nobility.
- B. Those members of the aristocracy who fight civil wars.
- C. Gentlemen and ladies among the English working class.
- D. Masters or feudal lords owning leased lands in Britain.

43. In *Romeo and Juliet*, "the humorous night" did not mean a night full of amusement and fun, but of -----.

- A. decrepitude
- B. dampness
- C. dullness
- D. despair

44. Match the following:

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| a. parable | i. chronologically ordered events          |
| b. fable   | ii. story with animals as characters       |
| c. plot    | iii. story illustrating a spiritual lesson |
| d. yarn    | iv. an implausible story                   |

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

45. Which of the following are the correct opening lines of John Donne's "Holy Sonnet # 6"?

- A. O Death, be not proud, though some have called thee  
 Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so...  
 B. Death, be not proud though some have called thee  
 Mighty and fearful, for thou art not so...  
 C. O Death, be not proud! though some have called thee  
 Mighty and dreadful, for ever thou art not so...  
 D. Death be not proud, though some have called thee  
 Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so...

46. Today, *to communicate* means to exchange information, but in William Shakespeare's time, it meant -----.

- A. to share, make common to many  
 B. to selectively share information  
 C. to follow a commune's norms  
 D. to address a friendly community

47. Match the following:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| a. phonology   | i. conventional spelling system of a language |
| b. etymology   | ii. study of origin and meanings of words     |
| c. orthography | iii. study of sounds and sound changes        |
| d. semiotics   | iv. signs, symbols and their interpretations  |

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

48. Identify the correct chronological arrangement of the following well-known English poems:

A. *Paradise Lost*, *The Faerie Queene*, *Absalom and Achitophel*, *Lamia*, *The Prelude*, *The Ring and the Book*, *Four Quartets*.

B. *Absalom and Achitophel*, *Lamia*, *Four Quartets*, *The Ring and the Book*, *The Faerie Queene*, *The Prelude*, *Paradise Lost*.

C. *Lamia*, *The Faerie Queene*, *The Ring and the Book*, *The Prelude*, *Paradise Lost*, *Absalom and Achitophel*, *Four Quartets*.

D. *The Faerie Queene*, *Paradise Lost*, *Absalom and Achitophel*, *The Prelude*, *Lamia*, *The Ring and the Book*, *Four Quartets*.

Read the following poem. Questions 49 to 51 are based on it.

### Love Poem

Prithvi Varatharajan

Our third date, at the same bar  
as our first,  
elbows edging across  
a cold, polished table top. 4

Our second date, an anomaly,  
at a Chinese restaurant,  
its patrons elbow-to-elbow.  
we were confused by ours 8  
so close to theirs, and by each other.

Forbes once said (in a poem):  
'continually disappoint  
the expectations of others, 12  
this way you will come to hate yourself  
& they will be charmed by your distress.'

As I wait for my hand  
to find yours, I chant it 16  
to myself, a mantra  
for our parting, our eyes  
spearing at the dark.

49. What does *anomaly* (line 5) mean in the context of this poem?

- A. Somewhat different from the usual or expected.
- B. Somewhat odd and unexpected.
- C. A catastrophic moment.
- D. An embarrassment we could easily avoid.

50. To what do *ours* and *theirs* (lines 8 and 9) refer?

- A. Situation.
- B. Date.
- C. Elbows.
- D. Patrons.

51. What is *it* that the speaker chants to himself?

- A. A mantra.
- B. What he mutters to himself.
- C. What Forbes once said.
- D. A curse.

52. Arrange the following literary kinds/forms in order of their size/ length/ scope (from the largest to the smallest):

- a. sonnet
- b. epigram
- c. essay
- d. epic
- e. novella
- f. couplet

- A. f, b, a, c, e, d.
- B. b, f, c, d, a, e.
- C. d, e, c, a, f, b.
- D. e, a, c, e, f, b.

53. A 'lampoon' in literature is -----.

- A. a satire against an individual or institution
- B. a humorous piece of writing intended to amuse
- C. eulogy of an individual or a celebrity
- D. an amusing autobiographical poem

54. Match the following playwrights with their work:

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) William Shakespeare | i. <i>The Way of the World</i>    |
| b) R. B. Sheridan      | ii. <i>Dr. Faustus</i>            |
| c) William Congreve    | iii. <i>The Tempest</i>           |
| d) Christopher Marlowe | iv. <i>The School for Scandal</i> |

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

55. Identify the figure of speech in the passage:

Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,  
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep  
Which thou owed'st yesterday.

- A. Simile
- B. Metonymy
- C. Understatement
- D. Hyperbole

56. In a dramatic tragedy, the Aristotelian unities consist of -----.

- A. a beginning, a middle and an end
- B. hero, heroine and villain
- C. action, time and place
- D. act, scene and dialogue

57. In literature, a/an ----- is a long narrative poem, which is usually related to heroic deeds of a person of unusual courage and unparalleled bravery.

- A. elegy
- B. epic
- C. ode
- D. dramatic monologue

58. "Whodunit fiction" is also -----.

- A. Mystery/Crime fiction
- B. Paranormal fiction
- C. Speculative fiction
- D. New Adult fiction

59. A/An ----- is "An exaggerated belief associated with a category. Its function is to justify (rationalise) our conduct in relation to that category".

- A. antitype
- B. prototype
- C. monotype
- D. stereotype

60. *A Tale of Two Cities* is based on -----.

- A. the English Revolution
- B. the American Revolution
- C. the French Revolution
- D. the Russian Revolution

61. The title of James Joyce's most famous short story collection is -----.

- A. *The Dead*
- B. *Araby*
- C. *The Dubliners*
- D. *Eveline*

62. Who was the first Poet Laureate of England?

- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. Ben Jonson
- D. John Dryden

63. Which of the following novels depicts the plight of the Bangladeshi immigrants in East London?

- A. *How far can you go?*
- B. *White Teeth.*
- C. *An Equal Music.*
- D. *Brick Lane.*

64. With which city is the Harlem Renaissance associated?

- A. Chicago.
- B. Jacksonville.
- C. New York.
- D. Oklahoma.

65. Identify the correct chronological order of the following:

- i. The Edwardian
- ii. The Pre-Raphaelites
- iii. The Neoclassical
- iv. The Romantics

- A. ii, i, iv, iii
- B. iii, iv, ii, i
- C. i, iii, ii, iv
- D. iii, i, ii, iv

66. Who describes a Poet as "a man speaking to men"?

- A. Samuel Johnson.
- B. John Dryden.
- C. William Wordsworth.
- D. I A Richards.

67. Caliban is a character from William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. But he also features in a lead role in -----.

- A. a poem by Robert Browning
- B. a play by Edward Albee
- C. a novel by Jeanette Winterson
- D. a song by The Beatles

68. Which among the following is not a genre?

- A. Homily.
- B. Georgic.
- C. Parody.
- D. Epistle.

69. A figure of speech refers to patterns perceptible to the ----- and the ----- of the reader.

- A. visual; spoken
- B. eye; ear
- C. ear; mouth
- D. aural; oral

70. To speak euphemistically means to speak in a mild manner or indirectly. The word is from the Greek and means -----.

- A. sweet saying
- B. sweet nothings
- C. auspicious omens
- D. superstitious words

71. While it is well known that Thomas Hardy turned away from writing prose to writing poetry in the latter part of his career, due to the vicious attacks on *Jude the Obscure*, which among the following turned from poetry to prose, giving expression to the same values, attitudes and feelings from his poetical career in more balanced and measured form in the prose of his latter days?

- A. William Wordsworth.
- B. Matthew Arnold.
- C. Robert Browning.
- D. Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

72. Among the following, which poet did not write in the pastoral mode?

- A. Philip Sidney.
- B. John Donne.
- C. Christopher Marlowe.
- D. John Skelton.

73. The English Renaissance had prose writers as well as poets and playwrights. Identify the list in which there is one writer who is not primarily known for his prose works.

- A. John Lyly; Thomas Nashe; Thomas Campion; Thomas Deloney.
- B. Thomas Nashe; Thomas Campion; Roger Ascham; Richard Hooker.
- C. Thomas Nashe; Thomas Campion; Roger Ascham; Thomas Hoby.
- D. Thomas Hoby; John Fisher; Roger Ascham; Richard Hooker.

74. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is

- i. a verse romance
- ii. a medieval English text
- iii. an Arthurian legend

- A. i and ii
- B. i, ii and iii
- C. ii and iii
- D. i and iii

75. Postcolonial scholars of William Shakespeare usually focus on *The Tempest* and its representation of Caliban, or *Othello* and its portrayal of the black hero. However, it is possible to study race relations via the postcolonial lens in at least two other plays of Shakespeare set in ancient times. These would be -----.

- A. *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Pericles*
- B. *Titus Andronicus* and *Antony and Cleopatra*
- C. *Coriolanus* and *Antony and Cleopatra*
- D. *Troilus and Cressida* and *Antony and Cleopatra*

76. John Donne, in "To His Mistress Going to Bed" compares his mistress to -----.

- A. America
- B. both the Indies
- C. a temple
- D. Mahomet's Paradise

77. When John Dryden uses "the frugal kind" and "the winged nation" for bees in his translation of Virgil's *The Georgics* he is employing -----.

- A. ekphrasis
- B. peripeteia
- C. paraphrase
- D. periphrasis

78. In contrast to Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, which of the following dramas by Dryden tells the story of the same lovers but restricts itself to their last few hours?

- A. *Tyrannick Love*.
- B. *All for Love*.
- C. *Love Triumphant*.
- D. *An Evening's Love*.

79. Jonathan Swift is today remembered mainly for *Gulliver's Travels*. However, he also wrote *A Modest Proposal* -----.

- i. in which he suggested that the children of the poor could be eaten by the wealthy.
- ii. which was meant to rehabilitate the poor Irish men and women of the time.
- iii. which was a proposal written for the government of the times.

- A. Only iii is correct
- B. Only i is correct
- C. Both ii and iii are correct
- D. ii is only partially correct

Read the poem given below and answer questions 80 to 84.

**the past**  
Jackie Kay

The girl I was is out at sea.  
Isn't that funny? She just walks  
further and further away, slowly.

Soon I'll think we had different lives  
me and her, her and me.  
Maybe I'll wave to her across the sea,

Lift my arm high above my shoulder  
and wave to the wee girl with the black curly hair,  
her skirt, way above her knees in the dark sea.

80. Why does the speaker use was and is consequently in line 1?

- A. She is unsure of herself in terms of tense.
- B. What she 'was' is no longer what she 'is'.
- C. What she 'was' never turns out to be what she 'is'.
- D. She is unsure of herself in terms of time.

81. When the speaker in the poem says that 'She just walks / further and further away, slowly.' she means that -----.

- A. the girl is heading towards the sea, to drown herself
- B. the girl is walking through the sea
- C. the speaker and the girl she once was are drifting apart
- D. the speaker sees the girl she once was as someone fit to drown

82. The poem begins with the speaker claiming that the girl she was is 'out at sea'. This might also imply that -----.

- A. the two are irrevocably separated
- B. a vast gulf separates the two
- C. the girl she was is lost and confused
- D. the girl she was is on board a ship

83. The question "Isn't that funny?" means that -----.

- A. the speaker is puzzled by the strange situation
- B. the speaker is amused by and laughing at her younger self
- C. the speaker wants the reader to share the joke
- D. the speaker is amusing herself at the expense of her past self

84. The theme of the poem is -----.

- A. that growing up is a confusing time for all
- B. that we drown in the memories of our past
- C. that we hold close the memory of the past
- D. the distance that separates youth and maturity

85. The best way to be in the good books of one's bosses is to -----.

- A. tow the line
- B. tow the lane
- C. toe the lane
- D. toe the line

86. William Blake's poem "The Chimney Sweeper" occurs -----.

- A. only in *Songs of Experience*.
- B. only in *Songs of Innocence*.
- C. in *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience*.
- D. in *Milton* and *Visions of the Daughters of Albion*.

87. Many of the eminent literary figures in canonical English Literature have familial links with other similarly eminent figures. In the table below match the names in Column A with the relationship in Column B.

A	B
I. T H Huxley and Aldous Huxley	a. Distant descendant
II. William and Nicholas Shakespeare	b. Siblings
III. Charles and Mary Lamb	c. Parent and child
IV. Kingsley and Martin Amis	d. Grandparent and grandchild

- A. I – d; II – a; III – b; IV – c  
 B. I – b; II – d; III – c; IV – a  
 C. I – b; II – c; III – d; IV – a  
 D. I – c; II – b; III – d; IV – a

88. W. B. Yeats, wrote a series of poems featuring a character called -----, who talked to Bishops, about God, etc. The total number of these poems is -----.

- A. Crazy Ann; Five  
 B. Crazy Jane; Seven  
 C. Crazy Jay; Nine  
 D. Crazy Anne; Three

89. The famous phrase “something will turn up” is associated with which one of the following Dickens’ characters?

- A. Barkis.  
 B. Micawber.  
 C. Uriah Heep.  
 D. Miss Havisham.

90. The statement, “What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young” is an illustration of a/an -----.

- A. oxymoron  
 B. antithesis  
 C. paradox  
 D. metonymy

91. Kent in *King Lear* disguises himself in order to -----.

- A. revenge himself upon Lear for banishing him  
 B. spy on Edmund  
 C. antagonize Goneril and Regan  
 D. continue to serve Lear as his loyal servant

92. "O but I fear the fickle freakes.../Of fortune false, and odds of armes in field", this is an example of -----.

- A. allegory
- B. alliteration
- C. assonance
- D. antithesis

93. Which of the following phrases is not found in John Keats's "To Autumn"?

- A. Far from the madding crowd.
- B. For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.
- C. Thou watchest the last oozings hours by hours.
- D. Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies.

94. Benjamin Disraeli coined the phrase "The Two Nations" to describe the disparity in -----between the rich and the poor?

- A. France
- B. Britain
- C. Germany
- D. India

95. "Is it their single-mind-sized skulls, or a trained / Body, or genius, or a nestful of brats / Gives their days this bullet and automatic / purpose?" (Thrushes)

In the above lines 'their' refers to -----.

- I. Human beings and their intelligence
- II. The thrushes and their concentration in achieving what they set out for
- III. The efficiency of the thrushes in getting at their prey

- A. Only III is correct
- B. Only I is correct
- C. None of the three are correct
- D. Only II and III are correct

96. "Womanist is to feminist as purple is to lavender". This is an important statement defining the womanist perspective advanced by -----.

- A. Zora Neale Hurston
- B. Bell Hooks
- C. Toni Morrison
- D. Alice Walker

97. Who does Coleridge indicate by the phrase 'a person perverted into a thing'?

- A. A poet.
- B. A slave.
- C. An addict.
- D. A freak.

98. PRINCE HENRY: I'll be no longer guilty of this sin. This sanguine coward, this bed-presser, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of flesh—

FALSTAFF: 'Sblood, you starveling, you elfskin, you dried neat's tongue, you bull's pizzle, you stockfish! O, for breath to utter what is like thee! You tailor's-yard, you sheath, you bowcase, you vile standing tuck—

The above dialogue is an example of -----.

- A. invective
- B. dark humor
- C. slapstick comedy
- D. farcical comedy

99. What kind of a clause is denoted in a sentence that begins with 'If'?

- A. Concessive clause.
- B. Relative clause.
- C. Conditional clause.
- D. Simple clause.

100. "Mrs. Roberts is coming to tea this afternoon. As she is going to visit the vicar first, she may be a little late."

In the first sentence we are introduced to Mrs. Roberts. In the second sentence Mrs. Roberts is referred to twice as *she*. This *she* is a clear reference to Mrs. Roberts and provides one obvious way in which the second sentence is tied to the first. To that extent the second sentence presupposes the first because it would not be possible to interpret who this *she* is unless the information of the first sentence was already provided. The textual quality of the sentences derived from the given utterance is -----.

- A. story
- B. cohesion
- C. ellipsis
- D. foreshadowing

\*\*\*\*\*

T-18

Entrance Exams 2019

English M.A. KEY

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. D
18. C
19. B
20. B
21. B
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. D
26. B
27. A
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. B
33. A
34. A
35. A
36. A
37. A
38. B
39. A
40. A
41. A
42. A
43. B

44. A
45. D
46. A
47. B
48. D
49. A
50. C
51. C
52. C
53. A
54. B
55. D
56. C
57. B
58. A
59. D
60. C
61. C
62. D
63. D
64. C
65. B
66. C
67. A
68. C
69. B
70. A
71. B
72. D
73. A
74. B
75. B
76. A
77. D
78. B
79. B
80. B
81. C
82. B
83. A
84. D
85. D
86. C
87. A
88. B
89. B
90. C
91. D

92. B
93. A
94. B
95. D
96. D
97. B
98. A
99. C
100. B