

# CUET PG 2025 ENGLISH Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 90 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Agro forestry paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Who among the following were known as the University Wits?

- (A). John Lyly
- (B). Ben Jonson
- (C). Thomas Nashe
- (D). Thomas Middleton

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (2) (A) and (C) only

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The "University Wits" were a group of late 16th-century English playwrights and pamphleteers who were educated at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. [3, 13, 24] They are significant

for introducing classical themes and sophisticated literary styles to the English stage, paving the way for William Shakespeare.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

We need to identify which of the listed authors were part of this group.

- **(A) John Lyly:** He was educated at Oxford and is a well-known member of the University Wits. [3, 13] His prose style, known as euphuism, was highly influential.
- **(B) Ben Jonson:** Although a major playwright of the same era, Ben Jonson was not a University Wit. He was largely self-educated and did not attend a university.
- **(C) Thomas Nashe:** He was educated at Cambridge and is considered a prominent member of the University Wits, known for his satirical prose and plays. [3, 13, 24]
- **(D) Thomas Middleton:** Like Ben Jonson, Thomas Middleton was a significant Jacobean playwright but is not classified as one of the University Wits. He attended Oxford but is not typically included in the core group.

Based on this analysis, John Lyly (A) and Thomas Nashe (C) are the University Wits from the given options.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct choice includes only (A) and (C), which corresponds to option (2).

#### Quick Tip

To remember the University Wits, focus on the key figures who attended Oxford or Cambridge in the late 16th century. The main members are Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe, John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, and George Peele. Knowing this core list helps eliminate incorrect options like Ben Jonson.

## 2. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Humour)	List-II (Characteristic)
(A) Sanguine	(I) Anger
(B) Melancholic	(II) Apathy
(C) Phlegmatic	(III) Sadness
(D) Choleric	(IV) Happiness

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question relates to the theory of the Four Humours, a system of medicine and personality theory that originated with the ancient Greeks and was influential in Western thought until the 19th century. The theory posits that four bodily fluids (humours) — blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm — determine a person's temperament and health.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's match each humour from List-I with its corresponding characteristic from List-II.

- **(A) Sanguine:** Associated with blood. A sanguine temperament is characterized by being optimistic, cheerful, and sociable. The best match is **(IV) Happiness**.
- **(B) Melancholic:** Associated with black bile. A melancholic temperament is characterized by sadness, depression, and introspection. The correct match is **(III) Sadness**.
- **(C) Phlegmatic:** Associated with phlegm. A phlegmatic temperament is described as calm, unemotional, and sometimes apathetic. The correct match is **(II) Apathy**.
- **(D) Choleric:** Associated with yellow bile. A choleric temperament is characterized by being irritable, ambitious, and quick to anger. The correct match is **(I) Anger**.

The complete correct matching is: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Comparing our matching with the given options, option (3) is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Create a mnemonic to remember the four humours and their traits. For example: **S**anguine-**S**ociable/**H**appy, **M**elancholic-**M**oody/**S**ad, **P**hlegmatic-**P**assive/**A**pathetic, **C**holeric-**C**ranky/**A**ngry. This can help you quickly recall the connections during an exam.

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**3. 'Hamartia' refers to a trait in the protagonist in plays, that are:**

- (1) Comedies
- (2) Tragedies

- (3) History plays
- (4) Morality plays

**Correct Answer:** (2) Tragedies

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

'Hamartia' is a literary term derived from Greek, meaning "to miss the mark" or "to err." In literature, it refers to the tragic flaw or error in judgment of a protagonist that ultimately leads to their downfall. [2, 5, 10, 14, 15]

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The concept of hamartia was first described by Aristotle in his work Poetics. He argued that a tragic hero should be a character of noble stature who is not inherently evil but whose misfortune is brought about by a specific mistake or flaw (hamartia). [2, 5] This flaw makes the hero's fall from grace more relatable and evokes pity and fear in the audience, which is the central purpose of a tragedy. While characters in other genres can have flaws, the concept of hamartia as the direct cause of a protagonist's ruin is a defining characteristic of tragedies.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Therefore, 'hamartia' is a trait specifically associated with the protagonist in tragedies. Option (2) is the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

Remember the classic example of hamartia: Oedipus's pride (hubris) in Oedipus Rex. His determination to find the truth, a seemingly virtuous trait, is his flaw that leads to the tragic revelation and his downfall. Associating 'hamartia' with 'tragic flaw' and famous tragedies like those of Shakespeare or the ancient Greeks will solidify the concept.

#### 4. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Literary Age)	List-II (Author)
(A) Elizabethan	(I) William Hazlitt
(B) Restoration	(II) Christopher Marlowe
(C) Augustan	(III) Aphra Behn
(D) Romantic	(IV) John Gay

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires matching prominent authors to their respective literary periods in English literature.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each author and their period:

- **(A) Elizabethan Age (c. 1558-1603):** This period is known for the works of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. **Christopher Marlowe (II)** was a leading playwright of this era, famous for plays like Doctor Faustus.
- **(B) Restoration Period (c. 1660-1700):** Following the restoration of the monarchy, this era saw the reopening of theaters and the rise of new literary forms. **Aphra Behn (III)** was a pioneering female playwright and novelist of this time, known for works like Oroonoko.
- **(C) Augustan Age (c. 1700-1745):** Also known as the Age of Pope, this period was characterized by satire, reason, and classical ideals. **John Gay (IV)** was a key figure, famous for his satirical work The Beggar's Opera.
- **(D) Romantic Period (c. 1785-1832):** This era emphasized emotion, individualism, and the beauty of nature. **William Hazlitt (I)** was a major essayist and literary critic of the Romantic period.

The correct pairing is: (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

This combination corresponds to option (1).

#### Quick Tip

Creating a timeline of major literary periods and associating at least two key authors with each can be a very effective study strategy. For example: Elizabethan -> Marlowe, Shakespeare; Restoration -> Dryden, Behn; Augustan -> Pope, Swift, Gay; Romantic -> Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Hazlitt.

## 5. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Quote from the Play)	List-II (Name of the Play)
(A) Brevity is the soul of wit	(I) The Tempest
(B) All the world's a stage	(II) Hamlet
(C) We are such stuff as dreams are made of	(III) Macbeth
(D) Out, out brief candle	(IV) As You Like It

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

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question tests the knowledge of famous quotes from William Shakespeare's plays.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's identify the source play for each quote:

- **(A) "Brevity is the soul of wit":** This line is spoken by the character Polonius in Act 2, Scene 2 of **Hamlet (II)**.
- **(B) "All the world's a stage":** This is the beginning of a famous monologue delivered by the character Jaques in Act 2, Scene 7 of **As You Like It (IV)**. [6, 27, 41, 43, 47]
- **(C) "We are such stuff as dreams are made on" (often quoted as 'of'):** This line is spoken by Prospero in Act 4, Scene 1 of **The Tempest (I)**.
- **(D) "Out, out brief candle":** This is part of Macbeth's famous soliloquy in Act 5, Scene 5 of **Macbeth (III)**, after he learns of Lady Macbeth's death. [8, 37, 48, 49, 50]

The correct matching is: (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

This sequence matches option (1).

#### Quick Tip

When studying Shakespeare, create flashcards for famous quotes, noting the play, the speaker, and the context. This active recall method is highly effective for remembering these key literary references.

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## 6. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Actual Name)	List-II (Pen name/Pseudonym)
(A) J. K. Rowling	(I) Currer Bell
(B) Mary Ann Evans	(II) Robert Galbraith
(C) Agatha Christie	(III) George Eliot
(D) Charlotte Brontë	(IV) Mary Westmacott

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires matching authors with their famous pseudonyms or pen names.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's connect each author to their pen name:

- **(A) J. K. Rowling:** The author of the Harry Potter series also writes the Cormoran Strike series of crime novels under the male pseudonym **Robert Galbraith (II)**. [11, 34, 40, 42, 44]
- **(B) Mary Ann Evans:** This 19th-century novelist is famously known by her male pen name, **George Eliot (III)**, under which she wrote classics like Middlemarch and Silas Marner. [1, 20, 36, 45, 46]
- **(C) Agatha Christie:** The renowned queen of crime fiction also wrote six romance novels under the pseudonym **Mary Westmacott (IV)** to explore different themes without the expectations associated with her famous name. [7, 28, 33, 35, 38]
- **(D) Charlotte Brontë:** To overcome the prejudice against female writers in the 19th century, Charlotte Brontë and her sisters published their works under male pseudonyms. Charlotte's was **Currer Bell (I)**. [12, 21, 29, 32, 39]

The correct pairing is: (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

This combination corresponds to option (2).

### Quick Tip

Understanding why authors used pseudonyms can help you remember them. For the Brontës and George Eliot, it was often to overcome gender bias. For modern authors like J.K. Rowling, it can be a way to write in a new genre without the weight of their existing fame.

## 7. Who first used the term 'Negative Capability'?

- (1) S.T. Coleridge
- (2) William Wordsworth
- (3) John Keats
- (4) Lord Byron

**Correct Answer:** (3) John Keats

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

'Negative Capability' is a literary-philosophical concept referring to the capacity of an artist to pursue artistic beauty and truth even when it leads to intellectual uncertainty and doubt, without an "irritable reaching after fact and reason." [4, 9, 16, 22, 26]

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The term was coined by the Romantic poet **John Keats** in a letter to his brothers, George and Thomas, in December 1817. [4, 9, 16, 22, 26] He used Shakespeare as the prime example of a writer who possessed this quality, arguing that a great poet can be a "chameleon," able to inhabit different characters and perspectives without imposing a singular, rigid philosophy on their work. The other poets listed—Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Byron—were Keats's contemporaries, but the term originates specifically with Keats.

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is John Keats, which is option (3).

### Quick Tip

Associate 'Negative Capability' directly with John Keats and his admiration for Shakespeare. Keats believed this quality—the ability to be comfortable with uncertainty—was what made Shakespeare's work so profound and universal.

## 8. 'Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and emotions recollected in tranquility', as a poetic philosophy is ascribed to:

- (1) William Wordsworth
- (2) S.T. Coleridge



- (3) Lord Byron  
(4) P.B. Shelley

**Correct Answer:** (1) William Wordsworth

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks to identify the poet associated with a famous definition of poetry that became a cornerstone of the Romantic movement.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

This specific definition of poetry—"the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity"—is one of the most famous statements in English literary criticism. It was written by **William Wordsworth** in his "Preface to Lyrical Ballads" (1800/1802 edition). [17, 19, 23, 25, 31] This preface served as a manifesto for the new Romantic school of poetry, emphasizing personal experience, emotion, and the language of common people over the formal, classical styles of the 18th century.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The philosophy is ascribed to William Wordsworth, making option (1) the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

Remember the full quote: it's not just a "spontaneous overflow," but one "recollected in tranquillity." This second part is crucial to Wordsworth's theory, as it implies a process of reflection and thoughtful composition, not just raw, unfiltered emotion. Linking this quote to the "Preface to Lyrical Ballads" will help you remember its origin.

### 9. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Movie Adaptation)	List-II (Text)
(A) Omkara	(I) Mricchkatikam
(B) Maqbool	(II) Othello
(C) Utsav	(III) White Nights
(D) Saawariya	(IV) Macbeth

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

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)  
 (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
 (C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires matching well-known Indian film adaptations with their original literary source texts.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each movie adaptation and find its source.

- **(A) Omkara (2006):** This critically acclaimed film by Vishal Bhardwaj is a modern Indian adaptation of William Shakespeare's tragedy **(II) Othello**.
- **(B) Maqbool (2003):** This is another film by Vishal Bhardwaj and is the first in his Shakespearean trilogy. It is an adaptation of Shakespeare's **(IV) Macbeth**.
- **(C) Utsav (1984):** This historical film, directed by Girish Karnad, is based on the ancient Sanskrit play **(I) Mricchakatikam** (The Little Clay Cart), attributed to Shudraka.
- **(D) Saawariya (2007):** This romantic drama, directed by Sanjay Leela Bhansali, is based on Fyodor Dostoevsky's short story **(III) White Nights**.

Based on this, the correct pairing is (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), and (D)-(III).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct combination is given in option (B).

#### Quick Tip

Director Vishal Bhardwaj is famous for his trilogy of Shakespearean adaptations: Maqbool (Macbeth), Omkara (Othello), and Haider (Hamlet). Remembering this connection can help you quickly solve questions related to these specific films.

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### 10. The first Indian writer to write a novel in English was:

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) R. K. Narayan
- (C) Mulk Raj Anand
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

**Correct Answer:** (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the pioneer of the Indian English novel. This requires knowledge

of the historical timeline of Indian writing in English.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** is widely credited with writing the first Indian novel in English, titled *Rajmohan's Wife*, which was serialized in 1864. [2, 3, 5, 6, 7]
- **Rabindranath Tagore**, a Nobel laureate, wrote extensively in Bengali and translated many of his own works into English, but he was not the first to write a novel originally in English.
- **R. K. Narayan** and **Mulk Raj Anand**, along with Raja Rao, are considered the "founding fathers" of the Indian English novel, but their major works appeared in the 1930s, much later than Chatterjee's novel. [11]

Therefore, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is the correct answer.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The first Indian writer to write a novel in English was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Option (D) is correct.

#### Quick Tip

For questions about literary "firsts," create a timeline. For Indian English literature, note *Rajmohan's Wife* (1864) as the starting point for the novel, and then the 1930s as the era of the "Big Three" (Anand, Narayan, Rao) who solidified the genre.

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### 11. The first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature was:

- (A) Toni Morrison
- (B) Selma Lagerlöf
- (C) Pearl S. Buck
- (D) Grazia Deledda

**Correct Answer:** (B) Selma Lagerlöf

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests historical knowledge of the Nobel Prize in Literature, specifically focusing on the first female recipient.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the timeline for when these authors received the Nobel Prize:

- **Selma Lagerlöf** (from Sweden) was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, receiving the award in **1909**. [8, 9, 10, 12, 13]
- **Grazia Deledda** (from Italy) won the prize in 1926.
- **Pearl S. Buck** (from the United States) won in 1938.
- **Toni Morrison** (from the United States) won in 1993.

Since Selma Lagerlöf received the award in 1909, she was the first woman to be so honored.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Selma Lagerlöf, which is option (B).

#### Quick Tip

Memorize key "firsts" for major literary awards. For the Nobel Prize in Literature, knowing the first recipient (Sully Prudhomme, 1901), the first woman (Selma Lagerlöf, 1909), and the first non-European (Rabindranath Tagore, 1913) can be very helpful.

### 12. Blank verse is:

- (A) Dramatic poetry
- (B) Free verse
- (C) Unrhymed verse primarily in iambic pentameter
- (D) Reflective poetry of any length

**Correct Answer:** (C) Unrhymed verse primarily in iambic pentameter

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the precise definition of "blank verse," a fundamental term in poetry.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Blank verse** is defined by two key characteristics: it is **unrhymed** and it has a regular meter, which in English poetry is typically **iambic pentameter** (a line of five feet, each with an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable). [14]
- **Free verse** is incorrect because it lacks a consistent meter and rhyme scheme.

- While blank verse is often used in **dramatic poetry** (e.g., in Shakespeare's plays), it is a form, not a genre. Not all dramatic poetry is in blank verse.
- Similarly, it can be used for **reflective poetry** (e.g., Wordsworth's *The Prelude*), but this describes the content, not the poetic form itself.

The most accurate and complete definition is that it is unrhymed verse in iambic pentameter.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

Option (C) provides the correct definition of blank verse.

#### Quick Tip

To distinguish between similar terms:

- **Blank Verse:** Meter (iambic pentameter), NO rhyme. (e.g., Shakespeare)
- **Free Verse:** NO meter, NO rhyme. (e.g., Walt Whitman)
- **Heroic Couplet:** Meter (iambic pentameter), AND rhyme (rhyming pairs). (e.g., Alexander Pope)

### 13. Naturalism is:

- (A) A synonym for realism
- (B) Interest in natural beauty
- (C) Description of the natural world
- (D) Depiction of life determined by heredity and social environment

**Correct Answer:** (D) Depiction of life determined by heredity and social environment

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the defining characteristic of Naturalism as a literary movement.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Naturalism emerged in the late 19th century as an offshoot of Realism. While it shares Realism's goal of depicting life truthfully, it is not simply a synonym.
- The core philosophy of Naturalism is **determinism**. It posits that characters' lives and fates are controlled by forces they cannot control, such as heredity (their biological makeup), social environment (their economic and social conditions), and raw human instincts.

- Therefore, Naturalism is best described as a depiction of life determined by these inescapable forces. It often features characters from the lower classes struggling for survival in a hostile or indifferent universe.
- Options (B) and (C) are incorrect as they confuse Naturalism with an interest in nature, which is more characteristic of Romanticism.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The most accurate definition is provided in option (D).

#### Quick Tip

A simple formula to remember is: **Naturalism = Realism + Determinism**. While Realism shows life as it is, Naturalism shows life as it is because of forces beyond individual control. Key authors include Émile Zola, Frank Norris, and Stephen Crane.

### 14. What is Intentional Fallacy?

- (A) The reader's mistake of looking for a message in a work
- (B) To see one's own mood reflected in a work
- (C) Error in attempting to assess the writer's intention
- (D) The work not being related to the author

**Correct Answer:** (C) Error in attempting to assess the writer's intention

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the definition of "Intentional Fallacy," a key term from the school of New Criticism.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The term "Intentional Fallacy" was introduced by W.K. Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley in their 1946 essay.
- It refers to the fallacy (or error) of judging or interpreting a literary work by attempting to discover the author's original intention or purpose in creating it.
- New Critics argue that the work itself—the text on the page—is the only valid source for interpretation. What the author intended to do is irrelevant; what they actually did in the text is what matters.

- Therefore, attempting to assess the writer's intention is considered a critical error or fallacy.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

Option (C) accurately defines the Intentional Fallacy.

#### Quick Tip

Remember the two major fallacies identified by New Criticism:

1. **Intentional Fallacy:** Don't base your interpretation on the author's intent.
2. **Affective Fallacy:** Don't base your interpretation on the emotional effect the work has on the reader.

Both emphasize focusing solely on the text itself.

### 15. Which of the following books relate to the Partition of India?

- (A) The Broken Mirror
- (B) Coolie
- (C) Midnight's Furies
- (D) Ice Candy Man

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) and (D) only
- (B) (B) and (C) only
- (C) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (D) (A), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A), (C) and (D) only

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which books from the list are part of Partition Literature, a body of work that deals with the 1947 partition of British India.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) The Broken Mirror:** A novel by Krishna Baldev Vaid, originally written in Hindi as *Guzra Hua Zamana*, which deals with life in a West Punjab village before and during the Partition.
- **(B) Coolie (1936):** A novel by Mulk Raj Anand that explores the exploitation of the poor in pre-independence India. It was written before the Partition and is not about that event.

- **(C) Midnight's Furies: The Deadly Legacy of India's Partition (2015):** A non-fiction historical account by Nisid Hajari that details the events and violence of the Partition.
- **(D) Ice Candy Man (1988):** A novel by Bapsi Sidhwa (published in the U.S. as *Cracking India*) that vividly portrays the horrors of the Partition in Lahore through the eyes of a young Parsi girl.

Thus, *The Broken Mirror*, *Midnight's Furies*, and *Ice Candy Man* all relate to the Partition of India.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option includes (A), (C), and (D), which is option (D).

#### Quick Tip

When studying Partition Literature, remember a few key titles to serve as anchors: *Train to Pakistan* (Khushwant Singh), *Toba Tek Singh* (Saadat Hasan Manto), *Ice Candy Man* (Bapsi Sidhwa), and the film *Garam Hawa*. This will help you identify other related works and rule out those from different periods or themes.

### 16. Who among the following is a science fiction writer?

- (A) Walter Scott
- (B) Isaac Asimov
- (C) Dan Brown
- (D) George Eliot

**Correct Answer:** (B) Isaac Asimov

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying the author known for writing in the science fiction genre from the given list.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Walter Scott** was a Scottish novelist and poet, primarily known as the father of the historical novel.
- **Isaac Asimov** was a prolific American writer and professor of biochemistry, considered one of the "Big Three" masters of science fiction, along with Robert A. Heinlein and



Arthur C. Clarke. He is famous for his Foundation series and the Three Laws of Robotics.

- **Dan Brown** is an American author best known for his thriller novels, such as The Da Vinci Code.
- **George Eliot** (the pen name of Mary Ann Evans) was a leading English novelist of the Victorian era, known for her works of realism like Middlemarch.

Based on this, Isaac Asimov is the science fiction writer.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Isaac Asimov, option (B).

#### Quick Tip

For genre-based questions, associate major authors with their primary genres. For science fiction, remember the "Big Three": Asimov, Clarke, and Heinlein. For modern sci-fi, think of authors like William Gibson (cyberpunk) or Ursula K. Le Guin (speculative fiction).

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### 17. Which ONE of the following female characters does not figure in the works by Kalidasa?

- (A) Urvashi
- (B) Malvika
- (C) Vasavdutta
- (D) Shakuntala

**Correct Answer:** (C) Vasavdutta

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying the female protagonist who is not a character in any of the major plays written by the classical Sanskrit writer, Kalidasa.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the heroines of Kalidasa's three famous plays:

- **Urvashi** is the celestial nymph and heroine of Kalidasa's play *Vikramōrvaśīyam*.
- **Malvika** is the princess and central character of the play *Mālavikāgnimitram*.

- **Shakuntala** is the famous heroine of Kalidasa's most renowned play, *Abhijñānaśākuntalam*.
- **Vasavadatta** is the heroine of the Sanskrit play *Svapnavasavadattam* (The Dream of Vasavadatta). However, this play was written by the playwright **Bhasa**, not Kalidasa.

Therefore, Vasavdutta is the character who does not appear in a work by Kalidasa.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Vasavdutta.

#### Quick Tip

To master questions on classical literature, create a simple table matching major authors (like Kalidasa, Bhasa, Bhavabhuti, Shudraka) with their most famous works and the main characters of those works. This makes recall much faster.

### 18. At whose request during the Nagyagnya was The Mahabharata narrated ?

- (A) Vaishampayan
- (B) Parikshit
- (C) Sanjay
- (D) Janmejaya

**Correct Answer:** (D) Janmejaya

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to the narrative frame of the epic Mahabharata, specifically the context in which its first major recitation took place. The 'Nagyagnya' is also known as the Sarpa Satra or snake sacrifice.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Mahabharata has a layered narrative structure. The core story was composed by Vyasa.

- **Vyasa** taught the epic to his disciple **Vaishampayan**.
- Vaishampayan was the one who narrated the epic for the first time.
- He did so at the request of King **Janmejaya**, who was the great-grandson of Arjuna and the son of Parikshit.

- The occasion for this narration was the great snake sacrifice (Nagyagnya or Sarpa Satra) that Janmejaya was performing to avenge the death of his father, Parikshit, who was killed by a snake bite.
- Sanjay was the narrator who described the events of the Kurukshetra War to the blind king Dhritarashtra.

Thus, the narration by Vaishampayan was done at the request of King Janmejaya.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Janmejaya.

#### Quick Tip

Remember the key figures in the Mahabharata's narration chain: **Vyasa** (composer) -> **Vaishampayan** (first narrator) -> **Janmejaya** (first listener). A second narration is performed later by Ugrashrava Sauti to the rishis in the Naimisha forest.

**19. Arrange the following Nobel Prize winners in chronological order of they being awarded, beginning with the earliest.**

- (A) Doris Lessing
- (B) William Golding
- (C) J. M. Coetzee
- (D) Wole Soyinka

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

- (A) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (B) (C), (B), (D), (A)
- (C) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (D) (B), (D), (C), (A)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (B), (D), (C), (A)

**Solution:**

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires ordering four winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature based on the year they received the award, from the earliest to the most recent.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's find the year each author was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature:

- **(B) William Golding:** The British novelist, author of Lord of the Flies, won the prize in **1983**.

- **(D) Wole Soyinka:** The Nigerian playwright and poet, the first sub-Saharan African to win the prize, was awarded in **1986**.
- **(C) J. M. Coetzee:** The South African-Australian novelist, author of *Disgrace*, won the prize in **2003**.
- **(A) Doris Lessing:** The British-Zimbabwean novelist, author of *The Golden Notebook*, won the prize in **2007**.

Arranging these in chronological order gives the sequence: William Golding (1983), Wole Soyinka (1986), J. M. Coetzee (2003), and Doris Lessing (2007).

The correct order is (B), (D), (C), (A).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The option that matches this sequence is (D).

#### Quick Tip

For chronological questions involving awards or publication dates, try to place authors in their respective literary decades or periods. Golding and Soyinka are late 20th-century figures, while Coetzee and Lessing are early 21st-century winners. This can help you narrow down the options even if you don't know the exact years.

**20. Arrange the following movements/prominent literary genres in chronological order, beginning with the earliest:**

- (A) Gothic Novel
- (B) The Newgate Fiction
- (C) Expressionism
- (D) Metaphysical Poetry

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

- (A) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (B) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (C) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (D) (C), (B), (A), (D)

**Correct Answer:** (A) (D), (A), (B), (C)

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of the historical timeline of English and European literary movements and genres.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's establish the time period for each item:

- **(D) Metaphysical Poetry:** This was a school of poetry in the early **17th century**. Key figures include John Donne, George Herbert, and Andrew Marvell.
- **(A) Gothic Novel:** This genre emerged in the mid-**18th century** and flourished into the early 19th century. Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* (1764) is considered the first Gothic novel.
- **(B) The Newgate Fiction:** This genre of novels, focusing on criminals and their lives, was popular in Britain during the **1830s**. Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* is a famous example.
- **(C) Expressionism:** This was a modernist movement in art and literature that originated in Germany in the early **20th century**.

Arranging these in chronological order from earliest to latest gives: Metaphysical Poetry, Gothic Novel, The Newgate Fiction, Expressionism.

The corresponding sequence of letters is (D), (A), (B), (C).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct order is found in option (A).

#### Quick Tip

Creating a personal timeline of major literary movements, from the Renaissance to Post-modernism, is an invaluable study tool. Associate each movement with a key author and a representative work to solidify your memory.

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### 21. The 'Wars of the Roses' is used to describe which of the following:

- (A) Wars between England and Ireland
- (B) Civil wars in France during the late Middle Ages
- (C) Wars between the kingdoms of England and France
- (D) Civil Wars in England between the Lancastrian and Yorkshire dynasties

**Correct Answer:** (D) Civil Wars in England between the Lancastrian and Yorkshire dynasties

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the correct historical definition of the term 'Wars of the Roses'.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The Wars of the Roses were a series of English civil wars fought for control of the English throne during the 15th century (1455-1487).

- The conflict was between two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet.
- The two factions were the **House of Lancaster**, whose symbol was the red rose, and the **House of York**, whose symbol was the white rose.
- The name "Wars of the Roses" was coined retrospectively based on these symbols.
- The wars concluded with the victory of Henry Tudor (a Lancastrian claimant), who founded the Tudor dynasty and married Elizabeth of York, uniting the two houses.

Therefore, the term describes the civil wars in England between the Lancastrian and Yorkshire dynasties.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Option (D) provides the accurate description.

**Quick Tip**

The Wars of the Roses are the historical backdrop for several of Shakespeare's history plays, including Henry VI (Parts 1, 2, and 3) and Richard III. Remembering this connection can help you recall the context of the conflict.

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**22. The central doctrines of the Enlightenment were inimical to which of the following:**

- (A) Individual liberty
- (B) Rule of law
- (C) Absolute Monarchy
- (D) Religious freedom

**Correct Answer:** (C) Absolute Monarchy

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks which concept was opposed by the central ideas of the Enlightenment. The

word 'inimical' means hostile or harmful to.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The Enlightenment, or the Age of Reason, was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. Its core tenets included:

- Emphasis on reason, logic, and scientific inquiry over tradition and superstition.
- Belief in natural rights, including **individual liberty** and property.
- The promotion of the **rule of law**, meaning that all citizens, including rulers, are subject to the law.
- Advocacy for tolerance and **religious freedom**.

These doctrines were fundamentally **inimical to** the prevailing system of **Absolute Monarchy**, which was based on the divine right of kings, unchecked power, and a rigid social hierarchy. Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau argued for constitutional governments and the separation of powers, directly challenging the legitimacy of absolute rulers.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The Enlightenment doctrines were hostile to Absolute Monarchy, making option (C) the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Think of the Enlightenment as the intellectual spark for major political revolutions. The ideas of liberty, equality, and the rights of man directly fueled the American Revolution (1776) and the French Revolution (1789), both of which were fought against monarchical rule.

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**23. Arrange the following in the chronological order (beginning with the earliest):**

- (A) Pre-Raphaelites
- (B) Edwardian
- (C) The Graveyard School of poetry
- (D) Sturm and Drang

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

- (A) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (B) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (C) (C), (D), (A), (B)
- (D) (B), (D), (A), (C)

**Correct Answer:** (C) (C), (D), (A), (B)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires ordering various literary schools and periods chronologically, from the earliest to the most recent.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's identify the historical period for each movement:

- **(C) The Graveyard School of poetry:** This was a group of English poets active in the mid-**18th century** (c. 1740s onwards). Their work is characterized by themes of death, mortality, and solemn reflection. Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" (1751) is a prime example.
- **(D) Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress):** This was a German proto-Romantic literary movement that flourished from the late **1760s to the early 1780s**. It emphasized intense emotion and individualism, as seen in the early works of Goethe.
- **(A) Pre-Raphaelites:** The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was founded in England in **1848**. This group of artists and poets, including Dante Gabriel Rossetti, sought to reform art by rejecting the mechanistic approach adopted by artists who succeeded Raphael.
- **(B) Edwardian:** This period corresponds to the reign of King Edward VII of Great Britain (**1901–1910**). It falls between the Victorian era and the First World War.

Arranging these in chronological order, we get: The Graveyard School (C), Sturm und Drang (D), Pre-Raphaelites (A), and Edwardian (B).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct sequence is (C), (D), (A), (B), which corresponds to option (C).

**Quick Tip**

When faced with chronological questions, associate each movement with a key century or decade. Graveyard School = mid-18th century, Sturm und Drang = late 18th century, Pre-Raphaelites = mid-19th century, Edwardian = early 20th century. This creates a clear mental timeline.

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**24. Arrange the following Indian writers in the chronological order (beginning with the earliest) of their date of birth:**

**(A) Jaishankar Prasad**



- (B) Dushyant Kumar
- (C) Premchand
- (D) Amrita Pritam

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (C) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (D) (C), (A), (D), (B)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (C), (A), (D), (B)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to arrange four prominent Indian writers according to their birth year, starting with the one born earliest.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's find the birth years of each writer:

- **(C) Premchand:** A pioneer of modern Hindi and Urdu literature, he was born in **1880**.
- **(A) Jaishankar Prasad:** A major figure in modern Hindi literature and a key figure of the Chhayavaad movement, he was born in **1890**.
- **(D) Amrita Pritam:** An influential Punjabi writer and poet, she was born in **1919**.
- **(B) Dushyant Kumar:** A modern Hindi poet, known for his ghazals, he was born in **1933**.

The chronological order of their births is: Premchand (1880), Jaishankar Prasad (1890), Amrita Pritam (1919), and Dushyant Kumar (1933).

This corresponds to the sequence (C), (A), (D), (B).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (D).

#### Quick Tip

For questions on Indian writers, try to group them by literary movements or periods. Premchand and Prasad are early 20th-century modernists (Prasad being a leader of Chhayavaad), while Pritam and Kumar belong to the post-Independence generation. This helps in establishing a relative timeline.

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**25. Which among the following autobiographies by Indian women is the earliest?**

- (A) Ramabai Ranade: Our Life Together
- (B) Rasasundari Devi : My Life
- (C) Urmila Pawar: The Weave of My Life
- (D) Lakshmibai Tilak: The Memoirs of a Spirited Wife

**Correct Answer:** (B) Rasasundari Devi : My Life

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks to identify the first autobiography published among the given options, all of which were written by Indian women.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's look at the publication dates of these autobiographies:

- **Rasasundari Devi: My Life (Amar Jiban):** Originally written in Bengali, the first part of this groundbreaking work was published in **1876**. It is widely considered to be the first autobiography written by an Indian woman.
- **Ramabai Ranade: Our Life Together (Amachya Ayushyatil Kahi Athavani):** This Marathi autobiography was published in **1910**.
- **Lakshmibai Tilak: The Memoirs of a Spirited Wife (Smruti Chitre):** This Marathi work was published in parts between **1934 and 1937**.
- **Urmila Pawar: The Weave of My Life (Aaydan):** This is a contemporary Dalit autobiography, published in Marathi in **2003**.

Comparing the publication dates, Rasasundari Devi's My Life (1876) is the earliest.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct answer is option (B).

#### Quick Tip

Remembering literary "firsts" is crucial for competitive exams. Rasasundari Devi's Amar Jiban (1876) is a landmark text in Indian literature, being the first autobiography by an Indian woman. Associate this title with its historical significance.

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

List-I Theory, Title etc.	List-II Thinker
(A). Utilitarianism	(I). Immanuel Kant
(B). Father of Modern Philosophy	(II). Baruch Spinoza
(C). Empiricism and Rationality	(III). J.S. Mill
(D). Pantheism	(IV). Rene Descartes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(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)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires matching key philosophical concepts and titles with their associated thinkers.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's match each item from List-I to the correct thinker in List-II.

- **(A) Utilitarianism:** This ethical theory, which promotes actions that maximize happiness and well-being, is most famously associated with Jeremy Bentham and **(III) J.S. Mill**.
- **(B) Father of Modern Philosophy:** This title is widely given to **(IV) Rene Descartes**, whose work marked a significant departure from the Scholastic tradition and laid the groundwork for 17th-century rationalism.
- **(C) Empiricism and Rationality:** The philosophy of **(I) Immanuel Kant** is renowned for synthesizing these two opposing schools of thought. He argued that knowledge arises from experience (empiricism) but is structured by innate mental categories (rationalism).
- **(D) Pantheism:** This is the philosophical belief that reality is identical with divinity, or that God is everything and everything is God. It is a central tenet of the philosophy of **(II) Baruch Spinoza**.

The correct pairings are: (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

This combination corresponds to option (D).

### Quick Tip

For philosophy questions, create flashcards with a philosopher on one side and their key concepts, major work, and philosophical school on the other. For example: Descartes - "Father of Modern Philosophy", Rationalism, "Cogito, ergo sum".

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**27. Which of the following books is not a part of the Tamil text Cilappatikaram?**

- (A) Kollam
- (B) Puhar
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Vanci

**Correct Answer:** (A) Kollam

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which name is not one of the sections (or 'books') of the ancient Tamil epic, Cilappatikaram.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Cilappatikaram (The Tale of an Anklet), written by Ilango Adigal, is one of the Five Great Epics of Tamil Literature. Its narrative is structured into three books, or kantams, each named after the capital city of one of the three great Tamil kingdoms of that era.

The three books are:

1. **Pukarkkandam:** Set in **Puhar**, the capital of the Chola kingdom.
2. **Maturaikkandam:** Set in **Madurai**, the capital of the Pandya kingdom.
3. **Vancikkandam:** Set in **Vanci**, the capital of the Chera kingdom.

**Kollam** is a historic city and port in Kerala, but it is not the name of one of the books in Cilappatikaram.

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Kollam, as it is not a part of the epic's structure.

### Quick Tip

To remember the structure of Cilappatikaram, link the three books to the journey of the protagonists, Kannagi and Kovalan: their life in Puhar (Chola), the tragedy in Madurai (Pandya), and the final vindication and ascension in Vanci (Chera).

**28. Which of the following are Nissim Ezekiel's poems?**

- (A). Enterprise**
- (B). My Grandmother's House**
- (C). Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T S**
- (D). On Killing a Tree**

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

- (A) (B) and (D) only**
- (B) (A) and (C) only**
- (C) (A), (C) and (D) only**
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only**

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) and (C) only

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires the identification of poems written by the Indian English poet Nissim Ezekiel from the given list.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's attribute each poem to its author:

- **(A) Enterprise:** This is one of the most celebrated poems by **Nissim Ezekiel**, exploring the themes of a metaphorical journey and disillusionment.
- **(B) My Grandmother's House:** This is a famous autobiographical poem by **Kamala Das**.
- **(C) Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T S:** This is a well-known satirical poem by **Nissim Ezekiel**, which humorously portrays the Indian way of using English.
- **(D) On Killing a Tree:** This poem is written by **Gieve Patel**.

Based on this, the poems by Nissim Ezekiel are (A) Enterprise and (C) Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T S.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (B), which includes (A) and (C) only.

### Quick Tip

For Indian English poetry, remember key poets and their signature poems. Ezekiel is known for urban themes and irony (Night of the Scorpion, Enterprise), Kamala Das for confessional poetry (An Introduction, My Grandmother's House), and A.K. Ramanujan for familial and cultural themes.

**29. Which figure of speech is used in the opening line of Spenser's sonnet LVII (57) - 'Sweet Warrior! When Shall I Have Peace with Thee?'**

- (A) Metaphor
- (B) Oxymoron
- (C) Metonymy
- (D) Irony

**Correct Answer:** (B) Oxymoron

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the figure of speech present in the phrase "Sweet Warrior". A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze the phrase "Sweet Warrior":

- The word "Sweet" suggests kindness, gentleness, or pleasure.
- The word "Warrior" suggests fierceness, conflict, and aggression.

The phrase combines two terms that are contradictory or opposite in meaning. This specific literary device is known as an **oxymoron**. An oxymoron creates a surprising and thought-provoking effect by juxtaposing conflicting ideas. Other examples include "living dead," "deafening silence," and "bittersweet."

The other options are not the primary device used in this specific phrase:

- **Metaphor:** A direct comparison (e.g., 'the warrior is a lion'). Not the case here.
- **Metonymy:** Substituting a related term (e.g., 'the crown' for the monarch). Not applicable.
- **Irony:** A contrast between what is said and what is meant. While the entire sonnet might have ironic tones, the phrase itself is a classic example of an oxymoron.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The figure of speech used is an oxymoron.

### Quick Tip

To easily identify an oxymoron, look for a two-word phrase (usually an adjective followed by a noun) where the words seem to cancel each other out. This direct contradiction is the hallmark of an oxymoron.

30. Which of the following statements are correct in the context of Coleridge's understanding of the terms 'Fancy' and 'Imagination'?

- (A). Fancy is a mechanical faculty of the human mind.
- (B). Imagination is an organic faculty of the human mind that dissolves dialectical oppositions.
- (C). Fancy is Mimetic, and Imagination is creative.
- (D). Fancy is the real poetic creativity.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A), (B) and (C) only

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question refers to Samuel Taylor Coleridge's famous distinction between Fancy and Imagination, a cornerstone of Romantic literary theory, detailed in his work *Biographia Literaria*. Coleridge elevated Imagination as a superior, creative power, while describing Fancy as a lesser, more mechanical faculty.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze each statement based on Coleridge's theory:

- **(A) Fancy is a mechanical faculty of the human mind.** This is correct. Coleridge described Fancy as a "mode of Memory emancipated from the order of time and space," which merely reassembles and combines existing sensory images in a mechanical way.
- **(B) Imagination is an organic faculty of the human mind that dissolves dialectical oppositions.** This is correct. Coleridge praised the "secondary Imagination" as an "esemplastic" power that "dissolves, diffuses, dissipates, in order to re-create." It is an organic faculty that synthesizes opposites (like the general and the concrete, the idea and the image) into a new whole.
- **(C) Fancy is Mimetic, and Imagination is creative.** This is a valid interpretation of Coleridge's view. Fancy works with "fixities and definites," re-presenting them in new

combinations (mimetic in function), whereas Imagination is truly creative, modifying and shaping images into something new and unified.

- **(D) Fancy is the real poetic creativity.** This is incorrect. Coleridge explicitly argued that Imagination, not Fancy, is the "soul of all poetic genius" and the true source of poetic creativity.

Therefore, statements (A), (B), and (C) are correct.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (B), which includes (A), (B), and (C) only.

#### Quick Tip

To remember Coleridge's distinction, use this simple analogy: Fancy is like a mosaic artist who arranges pre-existing tiles into a new pattern. Imagination is like a painter who mixes colours to create entirely new shades and forms a unified, organic image.

### 31. Match List-I with List-II

List-I SONNETEER	List-II RHYME SCHEME
(A). Petrarch	(I). abab cdcd efef gg
(B). John Milton	(II). abab bcbc cdcd ee
(C). Spenser	(III). abbaabba cdcdcd/cddccd/cdecde
(D). Shakespeare	(IV). abbaabba cdecde

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of the specific rhyme schemes associated with the major sonnet forms named after their famous proponents: Petrarchan, Miltonic (a variant of Petrarchan), Spenserian, and Shakespearean.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each sonneteer with their characteristic rhyme scheme:



- **(A) Petrarch:** He established the Italian sonnet form, which consists of an octave with the rhyme scheme **abbaabba** and a sestet with various rhyme schemes. Option **(III)** accurately represents this form by showing the octave and the common variations for the sestet (**cdcdcd/cddccd/cdecde**).
- **(B) John Milton:** He used the Petrarchan sonnet form. Option **(IV)** gives a specific example of the Petrarchan sonnet, **abbaabba cdecde**, which Milton frequently employed. Assigning the general form to Petrarch and this specific instance to Milton is the logical way to differentiate them in this context.
- **(C) Spenser:** He created a unique sonnet form with interlocking quatrains, rhyming **abab bcbc cdcd ee**. This matches option **(II)**.
- **(D) Shakespeare:** He perfected the English sonnet form, which consists of three quatrains and a concluding couplet, rhyming **abab cdcd efef gg**. This matches option **(I)**.

The correct set of matches is (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), and (D)-(I).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (D).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the sonnets by their structure:

- **Petrarchan/Italian:** 8 lines (octave) + 6 lines (sestet). The "turn" or volta happens between them.
- **Shakespearean/English:** 3 quatrains (4 lines each) + 1 couplet (2 lines). The couplet often provides a concluding twist or summary.
- **Spenserian:** Also 3 quatrains + 1 couplet, but with an interlocking rhyme scheme.

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**32. Which of the following statements are true with respect to Aristotle's classic analysis of Tragedy in his Poetics?**

- (A). Tragedy is mimesis.
- (B). Tragedy intends to accomplish the catharsis of emotions like pity and fear.
- (C). The tragic hero is an everyday person with ordinary moral worth.
- (D). It is hamartia, which often leads the tragic hero into a state of suffering.

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

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A), (B) and (D) only

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks to identify the correct tenets of Aristotle's theory of tragedy as laid out in his seminal work, *Poetics*.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's evaluate each statement against Aristotle's principles:

- **(A) Tragedy is mimesis.** This is correct. Aristotle's foundational argument is that all forms of poetry, including tragedy, are modes of imitation (*mimesis*) of human action.
- **(B) Tragedy intends to accomplish the catharsis of emotions like pity and fear.** This is correct. Aristotle famously defines tragedy as a form that, through the arousal of pity and fear, brings about a catharsis (purgation or clarification) of these same emotions.
- **(C) The tragic hero is an everyday person with ordinary moral worth.** This is incorrect. Aristotle specifies that the tragic hero should be of a noble or high-standing character, someone who is "better than we are," not perfect but of high repute. Their fall from a great height is what makes the tragedy profound.
- **(D) It is hamartia, which often leads the tragic hero into a state of suffering.** This is correct. Aristotle states that the hero's downfall is not caused by vice but by a *hamartia*—a tragic flaw, error of judgment, or mistake.

Thus, statements (A), (B), and (D) are true, while (C) is false.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (A), which includes (A), (B), and (D) only.

#### Quick Tip

Remember Aristotle's ideal tragic hero: Not a saint, not a villain, but a noble person whose own flaw (*hamartia*) leads to their downfall, causing the audience to feel pity and fear. This helps to rule out the idea of an "everyday person."

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

List-I Playwright	List-II Play
(A). John Osborne	(I). Chicken Soup with Barley
(B). Arnold Wesker	(II). Look Back in Anger
(C). Harold Pinter	(III). The Glass Menagerie
(D). Tennessee Williams	(IV). The Birthday Party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires matching prominent 20th-century British and American playwrights with their iconic plays.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's make the correct pairings:

- **(A) John Osborne** was a leading figure of the "Angry Young Men" movement in British theatre. His most famous and influential play is **(II) Look Back in Anger** (1956).
- **(B) Arnold Wesker** was another key playwright of the British "Kitchen Sink Drama" school. His play **(I) Chicken Soup with Barley** (1958) is the first in his acclaimed Wesker Trilogy.
- **(C) Harold Pinter**, a Nobel laureate, is known for his "comedies of menace." A signature early work is **(IV) The Birthday Party** (1957).
- **(D) Tennessee Williams** was one of the foremost American playwrights of the 20th century. **(III) The Glass Menagerie** (1944) was his first major success.

The correct matching is: (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The option that reflects this sequence is (B).

### Quick Tip

Associate playwrights with movements to aid memory. For instance, Osborne and Wesker belong to British post-war realism ("Angry Young Men," "Kitchen Sink Drama"). Pinter is linked with the Theatre of the Absurd. Williams is a pillar of American mid-century drama.

**34. Arrange the following literary periods/movements in chronological order, beginning with the earliest:**

- (A). Restoration age
- (B). Art for Art's Sake
- (C). Age of Sensibility
- (D). Harlem Renaissance

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

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires ordering various literary periods and movements based on their historical appearance, from earliest to latest.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's place each period on a historical timeline:

- **(A) Restoration age:** This period in English literature corresponds to the restoration of the Stuart monarchy and lasts from **1660 to roughly 1700**.
- **(C) Age of Sensibility (also Age of Johnson):** This period follows the Augustan Age and precedes Romanticism, covering the mid- to late **18th century (c. 1745-1785)**.
- **(B) Art for Art's Sake (Aestheticism):** This was a movement in the late **19th century (c. 1880s-1890s)**, which prioritized aesthetic values over social or political themes.
- **(D) Harlem Renaissance:** This was a flourishing of African American art, literature, and music, centered in Harlem, New York, during the **1920s**.

The correct chronological order is: Restoration age (A) → Age of Sensibility (C) → Art for Art's Sake (B) → Harlem Renaissance (D).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct sequence is (A), (C), (B), (D), which corresponds to option (B).

**Quick Tip**

To master literary timelines, think in centuries: Restoration (late 17th C), Age of Sensibility (mid/late 18th C), Art for Art's Sake (late 19th C), Harlem Renaissance (early 20th C). Associating each period with its century provides a strong framework.

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**35. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- (A) Kabira was a Nirguna Bhakti poet.
- (B) Alwars and Nayanaars were Bhakti poets from South India.
- (C) Lal Ded was a Bhakti poet from Rajasthan.
- (D) Shankardeva wrote his Bhakti songs, known as 'Borgeet', in the Brajaboli.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Lal Ded was a Bhakti poet from Rajasthan.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question tests knowledge of prominent figures and schools within the Bhakti movement of medieval India. The task is to identify the factually incorrect statement.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's check the accuracy of each statement:

1. **Kabira was a Nirguna Bhakti poet.** This is correct. Kabir was a leading figure of the Nirguna (formless God) school of Bhakti.
2. **Alwars and Nayanaars were Bhakti poets from South India.** This is correct. The Alwars (devotees of Vishnu) and Nayanars (devotees of Shiva) were Tamil poet-saints who spearheaded the Bhakti movement in South India.
3. **Lal Ded was a Bhakti poet from Rajasthan.** This is **incorrect**. Lal Ded, also known as Lalleshwari, was a 14th-century mystic poet and a key figure in Shaivism from **Kashmir**, not Rajasthan.
4. **Shankardeva wrote his Bhakti songs, known as 'Borgeet', in the Brajaboli.** This is correct. Srimanta Shankardeva was a 15th-16th century saint-scholar from Assam who

composed his devotional songs, the Borgeets, in the Brajaboli language.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The statement that is incorrect is (C).

**Quick Tip**

Associate Bhakti saints with their regions of origin, as this is a common topic for questions. For example: Mirabai (Rajasthan), Tukaram/Namdev (Maharashtra), Lal Ded (Kashmir), Shankardeva (Assam), Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (Bengal).

---

**36. Which of the following are American transcendentalist writers?**

(A). Ezra Pound

(B). T.S. Eliot

(C). Ralph Waldo Emerson

(D). Henry David Thoreau

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) and (B) only

(B) (C) and (D) only

(C) (A), (B) and (C) only

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (B) (C) and (D) only

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the writers associated with American Transcendentalism, a philosophical and literary movement of the mid-19th century that emphasized intuition, individualism, and a deep connection with nature.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze the writers listed:

- (A) **Ezra Pound** and (B) **T.S. Eliot** were leading figures of the **Modernist** movement in the early 20th century. Their work is stylistically and philosophically distinct from Transcendentalism.
- (C) **Ralph Waldo Emerson** is considered the central figure and intellectual leader of the Transcendentalist movement. His essay "Nature" (1836) was its unofficial manifesto.
- (D) **Henry David Thoreau** was a close friend of Emerson and a key practitioner of Transcendentalist ideals. His book *Walden* is a classic text of the movement, detailing his

experiment in simple, self-reliant living.

Therefore, Emerson and Thoreau are the American Transcendentalist writers on the list.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (B), which includes (C) and (D) only.

**Quick Tip**

The core trio of American Transcendentalism is Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller. Remembering these three names will help you correctly answer most questions about the movement's key figures.

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**37. Which of the following is NOT a work by R. K. Narayan?**

- (A) The Guide
- (B) Untouchable
- (C) Malgudi Days
- (D) The English Teacher

**Correct Answer:** (B) Untouchable

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the novel from the given list that was not written by the acclaimed Indian English author R. K. Narayan.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze the authorship of each book:

- **The Guide (1958):** This is a famous novel by R. K. Narayan, which won him the Sahitya Akademi Award.
- **Untouchable (1935):** This groundbreaking novel depicting the life of an outcaste was written by **Mulk Raj Anand**. It is one of his most significant works.
- **Malgudi Days (1943):** This is a renowned collection of short stories by R. K. Narayan, set in his fictional South Indian town of Malgudi.
- **The English Teacher (1945):** This is a poignant, semi-autobiographical novel by R. K. Narayan.

Therefore, *Untouchable* is the work that does not belong to R. K. Narayan's oeuvre.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip**

Remember the "Big Three" of early Indian English fiction: R. K. Narayan (known for the fictional town of Malgudi), Mulk Raj Anand (known for social realism and depicting the lives of the underprivileged), and Raja Rao (known for philosophical novels). Associating *Untouchable* and *Coolie* with Anand is a key differentiator.

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

List-I Poem	List-II Poet
(A). <i>Freedom to the Slave</i>	(I). A. K. Ramanujan
(B). <i>A Poem for Mother</i>	(II). Jayant Mahapatra
(C). <i>Of Mothers, Among Other Things</i>	(III). Henry Vivian Derozio
(D). <i>Grandfather</i>	(IV). Robin S. Ngangom

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)  
(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires matching Indian English poems with their respective poets.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's establish the authorship of each poem:

- **(A) *Freedom to the Slave*:** This poem, which speaks of breaking the chains of oppression, was written by the early Indian English poet **(III) Henry Vivian Derozio**.
- **(B) *A Poem for Mother*:** This is a work by the contemporary poet from Northeast India, **(IV) Robin S. Ngangom**.
- **(C) *Of Mothers, Among Other Things*:** This poignant poem exploring a mother's life through sensory details is a well-known work by **(I) A. K. Ramanujan**.



- **(D) Grandfather:** This poem, which reflects on the poet's grandfather and the theme of famine and faith, was written by **(II) Jayant Mahapatra**.

The correct pairing is (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), and (D)-(II).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

This sequence matches option (A).

#### Quick Tip

For Indian English poetry, it's helpful to know a signature theme or style for major poets. Derozio (early nationalist themes), Ramanujan (family, memory, cultural translation), Mahapatra (imagery of Odisha, introspection, history).

### 39. Which of the following is NOT an autobiography?

- (A) How I Became a Hindu
- (B) All Roads Lead to Ganga
- (C) Wings of Fire
- (D) Lone Fox Dancing

**Correct Answer:** (B) All Roads Lead to Ganga

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which of the given books is not an autobiography, but rather belongs to a different genre.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the genre and author of each book:

- **How I Became a Hindu:** This is an autobiographical account by Sita Ram Goel, detailing his intellectual journey.
- **All Roads Lead to Ganga:** This is a **collection of travel writing and essays** by Ruskin Bond, describing his experiences and love for the Himalayas. While it contains personal reflections, its primary genre is not autobiography.
- **Wings of Fire:** This is the celebrated autobiography of A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the former President of India.

- **Lone Fox Dancing:** This is the autobiography of the renowned Indian author Ruskin Bond.

While both (B) and (D) are by Ruskin Bond, Lone Fox Dancing is his formal autobiography, whereas All Roads Lead to Ganga is a collection of essays and travelogues. Therefore, (B) is the correct answer.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The book that is not an autobiography is All Roads Lead to Ganga.

#### Quick Tip

Be careful to distinguish between an autobiography (a comprehensive account of the author's life) and other forms of non-fiction that may be personal, such as memoirs, travelogues, or essay collections. An autobiography typically has a broader scope and a more structured life narrative.

40. "Shimmering snow on the southern slope of the Simla hills," is an example of:

- (A) Oxymoron
- (B) Allegory
- (C) Onomatopoeia
- (D) Alliteration

**Correct Answer:** (D) Alliteration

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the figure of speech used in the given phrase. Let's define the options:

- **Oxymoron:** A figure of speech that combines contradictory words or ideas (e.g., "living dead").
- **Allegory:** A story or narrative with a hidden symbolic meaning.
- **Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate the sound they describe (e.g., "buzz," "hiss").
- **Alliteration:** The repetition of the same initial consonant sound in a series of words.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given phrase: "Shimmering snow on the southern slope of the Simla hills."

- We can observe the repetition of the 's' sound at the beginning of several words placed close together: Shimmering, snow, southern, slope, Simla.
- This repetition of an initial consonant sound is the definition of **alliteration**.

- The phrase does not contain contradictory terms (not an oxymoron), a hidden story (not an allegory), or words that imitate sounds (not onomatopoeia).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The phrase is a clear example of alliteration. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

To spot alliteration, read the line aloud and listen for repeated sounds at the beginning of words. Famous examples like "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" make the concept easy to remember.

### 41. Who is considered the 'compiler' of the Vedas?

- (A) Valmiki
- (B) Narada
- (C) Vyasa
- (D) Panini

**Correct Answer:** (C) Vyasa

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the traditional figure credited with arranging the ancient Vedic hymns into the four main collections we know today.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The Vedas are ancient sacred texts considered shruti (what is heard) or divinely revealed. They existed as a large body of hymns and chants passed down through oral tradition for centuries.
- According to Hindu tradition, the sage **Krishna Dvaipayana**, also known as **Vyasa** (or Veda Vyasa), is credited with compiling this vast, unified body of knowledge and organizing it into the four distinct Vedas: the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda, and the Atharvaveda.
- The name 'Vyasa' itself means 'compiler' or 'arranger'. He is also traditionally credited with composing the epic Mahabharata.
- **Valmiki** is the revered author of the epic Ramayana.

- **Narada** is a divine sage known as a traveling musician and storyteller.
- **Panini** was a renowned grammarian who codified the rules of Sanskrit in his work, the Ashtadhyayi.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

Vyasa is considered the compiler of the Vedas.

#### Quick Tip

To avoid confusion, remember the key attributions: **Vyasa** = Compiler of Vedas AND author of Mahabharata. **Valmiki** = Author of Ramayana. **Panini** = Sanskrit Grammarian.

**42. Arrange these Indian writers in chronological order with reference to their year of birth, starting with the earliest:**

- (A). Ismat Chughtai
- (B). Gurdial Singh Rahi
- (C). Harivansh Rai Bachchan
- (D). Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay

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

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (D), (C), (A), (B)

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires arranging four prominent Indian writers according to their birth year, from earliest to latest.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's establish the birth year for each author:

- **(D) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay:** A leading Bengali novelist of the early 20th century, he was born in **1876**.
- **(C) Harivansh Rai Bachchan:** A noted poet of the Hindi literary movement Chhayavaad, he was born in **1907**.

- **(A) Ismat Chughtai:** An eminent Urdu fiction writer and a leading feminist voice, she was born in **1915**.
- **(B) Gurdial Singh Rahi:** The provided name seems to be a slight mix-up. It likely refers to Gurdial Singh, a renowned Punjabi novelist, who was born in **1933**. (Assuming "Rahi" is an extraneous part).

The chronological order of birth is Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay (1876), Harivansh Rai Bachchan (1907), Ismat Chughtai (1915), and Gurdial Singh (1933). This sequence corresponds to (D), (C), (A), (B).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (B).

#### Quick Tip

Group writers by generation. Sarat Chandra is a contemporary of Tagore and Premchand (late 19th/early 20th C). Bachchan belongs to the next generation of pre-independence writers. Chughtai is associated with the Progressive Writers' Movement. Gurdial Singh is a post-independence figure. This relative positioning helps in ordering them.

### 43. Which ONE of the following authors is not from the Caribbean region?

- (A) Derek Walcott
- (B) Edward Braithwaite
- (C) Patrick White
- (D) Aimee Cesaire

**Correct Answer:** (C) Patrick White

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying the author from the list who is not associated with Caribbean literature.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the origin of each author:

- **Derek Walcott:** A Nobel laureate poet and playwright, he was from **Saint Lucia** in the Caribbean.
- **Edward Kamau Brathwaite:** A highly influential poet and academic, he was from **Barbados** in the Caribbean.

- **Patrick White:** A Nobel laureate novelist, he was from **Australia**. He is considered one of Australia's greatest writers.
- **Aimé Césaire:** A poet, author, and politician from **Martinique**, a French island in the Caribbean. He was a key figure in the Négritude movement.

Therefore, Patrick White is the author who is not from the Caribbean region.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (C).

#### Quick Tip

To answer questions on postcolonial literature, it's essential to link major authors to their specific regions. For the Caribbean, remember names like Derek Walcott, V. S. Naipaul, Jean Rhys, and Kamau Brathwaite. For Australia, Patrick White and Peter Carey are key figures.

#### 44. Match List-I with List-II

List-I Writer	List-II Nationality
(A). Arvind Adiga	(I). Canada
(B). R. K. Narayan	(II). USA
(C). Rohinton Mistry	(III). Australia
(D). Jhumpa Lahiri	(IV). India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
 (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)  
 (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires matching prominent writers of Indian origin with their primary nationality or country of residence/citizenship, which is central to their identity as diasporic writers.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's make the correct pairings:

- **(A) Aravind Adiga:** Born in India, he later became a citizen of **(III) Australia**. He won the Booker Prize for *The White Tiger*.
- **(B) R. K. Narayan:** He was a leading figure in early Indian English literature who lived and wrote his entire life in **(IV) India**.
- **(C) Rohinton Mistry:** Born in India, he immigrated to **(I) Canada** and is a prominent figure in Canadian literature.
- **(D) Jhumpa Lahiri:** Born in London to Indian immigrants and raised in the United States, she is an American citizen and is considered a major writer in **(II) USA**.

The correct matching is: (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The option that reflects this sequence is (D).

#### Quick Tip

When studying diasporic writers, pay close attention to their country of origin and their country of settlement. This dual identity is often a central theme in their work. For example, Mistry's novels are set in India but are written from a Canadian perspective.

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**45. Sequence these Nobel Prize winners in chronological order of they having received the award:**

- (A). T.S. Eliot**
- (B). Samuel Beckett**
- (C). Bob Dylan**
- (D). W.B. Yeats**

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

- (A) (B), (A), (C), (D)**
- (B) (D), (A), (B), (C)**
- (C) (A), (D), (C), (B)**
- (D) (C), (A), (D), (B)**

**Correct Answer:** (B) (D), (A), (B), (C)

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to arrange four winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature according to the year they received the award, from the earliest to the most recent.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's find the year each person was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature:

- **(D) W.B. Yeats:** The Irish poet was one of the earliest literary figures to receive the award, winning in **1923**.
- **(A) T.S. Eliot:** The American-British poet and a giant of Modernism won the prize in **1948**.
- **(B) Samuel Beckett:** The Irish avant-garde novelist and playwright, known for *Waiting for Godot*, was awarded the prize in **1969**.
- **(C) Bob Dylan:** The American singer-songwriter received the prize in **2016** for creating new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition.

The chronological order is: W.B. Yeats (1923), T.S. Eliot (1948), Samuel Beckett (1969), and Bob Dylan (2016).

This corresponds to the sequence (D), (A), (B), (C).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (B).

#### Quick Tip

For chronological questions about Nobel laureates, group them by literary era. Yeats is an early Modernist. Eliot represents High Modernism at its peak. Beckett is a key figure in post-war/Absurdist theatre. Dylan is a contemporary winner. This helps establish a clear order.

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### 46. Which of the following is an ancient book of grammar?

- (A) Prashana Upnishada
- (B) Ashtadhyayi
- (C) Natyashastra
- (D) Meghdoota

**Correct Answer:** (B) Ashtadhyayi

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify a foundational text on grammar from a list of ancient Indian texts.



### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the nature of each text:

- **Prashana Upnishada:** This is one of the Upanishads, a collection of philosophical and spiritual texts central to Hinduism. It is not a book of grammar.
- **Ashtadhyayi:** Written by the sage Panini around the 5th century BCE, the Ashtadhyayi ("Eight Chapters") is the foundational text of Sanskrit grammar. It provides a comprehensive and highly systematic analysis of Sanskrit morphology and phonology.
- **Natyashastra:** This is a detailed treatise on the performing arts, including drama, dance, and music, attributed to Bharata Muni. It is a work of dramaturgy, not grammar.
- **Meghdoota:** This is a famous lyric poem written by the classical Sanskrit poet Kalidasa. It is a work of literature, not grammar.

Thus, the Ashtadhyayi is the ancient book of grammar.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (B).

#### Quick Tip

Associate ancient texts with their authors and subjects for quick recall. Panini → Ashtadhyayi (Grammar); Bharata Muni → Natyashastra (Performing Arts); Kalidasa → Meghdoota/Shakuntala (Poetry/Drama).

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### 47. Which of the following is NOT true about the Enlightenment Age?

- (A) Encouraged exploration of the supernatural in literature.
- (B) Jonathan Swift and Voltaire are prominent authors of the Age.
- (C) The Age paved the way for the rise of the novel.
- (D) It is known for many satirical writings.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Encouraged exploration of the supernatural in literature.

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the statement that incorrectly describes the Enlightenment, a major intellectual and cultural movement of the 17th and 18th centuries.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **1. Encouraged exploration of the supernatural in literature.** This is **not true**. The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, championed logic, reason, and scientific inquiry. It was deeply skeptical of superstition and the supernatural. The exploration of the supernatural, mystery, and intense emotion was a key feature of the subsequent **Romantic movement**, which was a reaction against the Enlightenment.
- **2. Jonathan Swift and Voltaire are prominent authors of the Age.** This is true. Both Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*) and Voltaire (*Candide*) were towering figures of the Enlightenment, using satire to critique society and promote reason.
- **3. The Age paved the way for the rise of the novel.** This is true. The 18th century saw the emergence and consolidation of the novel as a major literary form with authors like Defoe, Richardson, and Fielding.
- **4. It is known for many satirical writings.** This is true. Satire was a dominant and powerful mode of expression during the Enlightenment, used to expose folly and vice.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement that is not true about the Enlightenment Age is (A).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the core conflict: **Enlightenment = Reason**, while **Romanticism = Emotion and Supernatural**. This fundamental opposition helps in distinguishing the characteristics of the two periods.

48. Which of the following elements of drama was termed as *mythos* by Aristotle?

- (A) Character
- (B) Fundamental unities of time, place and action
- (C) Plot
- (D) Protagonist

**Correct Answer:** (C) Plot

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the element of drama that Aristotle referred to by the Greek term

mythos in his influential work, Poetics.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

In Poetics, Aristotle identified six constituent elements of tragedy. He listed them in order of importance:

1. **Plot (Mythos):** The arrangement of incidents. Aristotle called this the "soul of tragedy."
2. **Character (Ethos):** The moral qualities of the agents.
3. **Thought (Dianoia):** The themes, arguments, and ideas expressed by the characters.
4. **Diction (Lexis):** The use of language and expression.
5. **Song (Melos):** The musical element of the chorus.
6. **Spectacle (Opsis):** The visual aspects of the production.

From this list, it is clear that Aristotle used the term mythos to refer to the **Plot**. The "unities of time, place, and action" were a later neoclassical interpretation based on Aristotle's work, not one of his named elements.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (C).

**Quick Tip**

To remember Aristotle's most important element, associate **Mythos** with "myth" or "story." The plot is the story or the structure of the action, which Aristotle considered fundamental to tragedy.

---

**49. Who among the following is associated with the Gothic?**

- (A) Mary Shelley
- (B) Leo Tolstoy
- (C) Ezra Pound
- (D) Chinua Achebe

**Correct Answer:** (A) Mary Shelley

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the writer from the list who is a key figure in the Gothic literary tradition.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's look at the literary associations of each author:

- **Mary Shelley:** She is the author of *Frankenstein* (1818), a seminal work that is a cornerstone of both **Gothic fiction** and early science fiction. The novel employs classic Gothic elements like a dark, mysterious atmosphere, transgression of boundaries, and themes of horror and the sublime.
- **Leo Tolstoy:** He was a Russian master of **Realist fiction**, known for epic novels like *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*.
- **Ezra Pound:** He was a central figure in the **Modernist** movement in poetry, known for his work on Imagism and Vorticism.
- **Chinua Achebe:** He was a Nigerian novelist and a foundational figure in modern **African and Postcolonial literature**, famous for his novel *Things Fall Apart*.

Therefore, Mary Shelley is the author associated with the Gothic.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (A).

#### Quick Tip

Key authors to associate with the Gothic genre include Horace Walpole (*The Castle of Otranto*), Ann Radcliffe (*The Mysteries of Udolpho*), Mary Shelley (*Frankenstein*), and Bram Stoker (*Dracula*). Remembering these will help you easily identify Gothic writers.

50. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order of the year of their birth, beginning with the earliest.

- (A). Toru Dutt
- (B). Jhumpa Lahiri
- (C). R.K. Narayan
- (D). Anita Desai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (C), (D) and (B).
- (B) (B), (C), (D) and (A).
- (C) (B), (A), (D) and (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D) and (A).

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A), (C), (D) and (B).

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires arranging four Indian women writers in the chronological order of their birth dates, from the earliest to the most recent.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's find the birth years for each author:

- **(A) Toru Dutt:** A pioneering figure in Indian English literature, she was born in **1856**.
- **(C) R.K. Narayan:** A foundational figure of Indian English fiction, he was born in **1906**.
- **(D) Anita Desai:** A celebrated contemporary novelist, she was born in **1937**.
- **(B) Jhumpa Lahiri:** A prominent contemporary diasporic writer, she was born in **1967**.

Arranging them from earliest to latest by birth year gives the following order: Toru Dutt (1856), R.K. Narayan (1906), Anita Desai (1937), Jhumpa Lahiri (1967).

This corresponds to the sequence (A), (C), (D), (B).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (A).

**Quick Tip**

To handle chronological questions, think in terms of literary generations. Toru Dutt is a 19th-century figure. R.K. Narayan belongs to the first generation of major 20th-century Indian novelists. Anita Desai is a post-independence writer, and Jhumpa Lahiri is a prominent voice of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

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

List-I Genre	List-II Definition
(A). Sonnet	(I). A long verse narrative on a serious subject
(B). Lyric	(II). A formal and sustained lament in verse
(C). Epic	(III). A poem uttered by a single speaker who expresses his thoughts or emotions
(D). Elegy	(IV). A poem of fourteen lines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)  
(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires matching fundamental poetic genres with their correct definitions.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's define each genre in List-I and match it with the correct definition in List-II.

- **(A) Sonnet:** A sonnet is a specific poetic form defined by its structure. It is famously **(IV) A poem of fourteen lines**, typically written in iambic pentameter and following a specific rhyme scheme.
- **(B) Lyric:** A lyric is a broad category of poetry that expresses personal feelings or emotions. It is characteristically **(III) A poem uttered by a single speaker who expresses his thoughts or emotions**.
- **(C) Epic:** An epic is a major literary genre. It is defined as **(I) A long verse narrative on a serious subject**, often involving heroic deeds and events significant to a culture or nation.
- **(D) Elegy:** An elegy is a poem of serious reflection. It is specifically **(II) A formal and sustained lament in verse**, most often for the dead.

The correct set of matches is (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), and (D)-(II).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

This combination corresponds to option (B).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the core idea of each genre: Epic = Long story of a hero. Lyric = Personal feeling. Sonnet = 14 lines. Elegy = Lament for the dead. This basic association can help you quickly solve matching questions.

---

**52. Which of the following is the most appropriate statement about a 'heroic couplet'?**

- (A) A meter that celebrates heroism
- (B) A rhyming pair of verse lines in iambic pentameter
- (C) A meter used in tragedy
- (D) A four-line stanza with end rhyme.

**Correct Answer:** (B) A rhyming pair of verse lines in iambic pentameter

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks for the precise definition of a 'heroic couplet', a significant form in English poetry.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's break down the term 'heroic couplet':

- **Couplet:** This refers to a pair of successive lines of verse, which usually rhyme and have the same meter.
- **Heroic:** In the context of English verse, this refers to the use of iambic pentameter, the meter traditionally used for epic or 'heroic' poetry.

Combining these, a heroic couplet is **a rhyming pair of verse lines in iambic pentameter**. This form was famously used by Geoffrey Chaucer and perfected by poets like John Dryden and Alexander Pope in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Let's analyze the other options:

- (A) is incorrect because it describes content, not form. While used in heroic poems, the couplet itself is a structural unit.
- (C) is incorrect. The dominant meter for English tragedy (e.g., Shakespeare) is blank verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter), not heroic couplets.
- (D) describes a quatrain, not a couplet.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most appropriate statement is (B).

**Quick Tip**

To remember the definition, deconstruct the name: **Couplet** = two lines that rhyme. **Heroic** = iambic pentameter (the 'heroic' line of English). So, two rhyming lines of iambic pentameter.

---

**53. "Sethe", he says, "me and you, we got more yesterday than anybody. We need some more kind of tomorrow."**

**Which figure of speech is used here? Choose the most appropriate answer.**

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Antithesis
- (C) Irony
- (D) Metaphor

**Correct Answer:** (B) Antithesis

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question, using a quote from Toni Morrison's *Beloved*, asks to identify the dominant figure of speech.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The key to the quote lies in the powerful juxtaposition of two opposing concepts:

- **"yesterday":** Represents the past, memories, and suffering, which the characters have in overwhelming abundance.
- **"tomorrow":** Represents the future, hope, and a new life, which they desperately lack and need.

This direct contrast of opposing ideas within a balanced sentence structure is the definition of **antithesis**. The statement sets up a clear opposition between having "more yesterday" and needing "more... tomorrow."

While there might be an element of hyperbole ("more yesterday than anybody"), the central rhetorical device that gives the line its power is the sharp contrast between past and future.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most appropriate figure of speech is antithesis, making option (B) the correct choice.

#### Quick Tip

Look for contrasting pairs in a sentence (e.g., past/future, light/dark, good/evil). When these opposites are placed close together for effect, the figure of speech is likely antithesis.

---

54. "Into the darkness they go, the wise and the lovely. Crowned  
With lilies and with laurel they go; but I am not resigned."

Which form of poetry would the afore-mentioned lines be classified as? Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Pastoral
- (B) Elegy
- (C) Ode
- (D) Lyric

**Correct Answer:** (B) Elegy

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to classify a given poetic excerpt into the most suitable poetic form based



on its tone and subject matter. The lines are from Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Dirge Without Music."

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the content of the lines:

- The phrase "Into the darkness they go" is a euphemism for death.
- The poem speaks of "the wise and the lovely" who have died.
- The speaker expresses a sense of grief, loss, and a refusal to accept this fate ("but I am not resigned").

This combination of mourning, reflection on death, and a lament for those who have passed is the defining characteristic of an **elegy**.

While the poem is also a **lyric** (as it expresses personal emotion), **elegy** is a more specific and therefore more appropriate classification for a poem with this subject matter. It is not a pastoral (about rural life) or an ode (a poem of praise or address).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The most appropriate classification for these lines is an elegy.

#### Quick Tip

When classifying a poem, look for the dominant theme. If the central theme is death, mourning, or loss, the poem is most likely an elegy. Think of famous examples like Milton's "Lycidas" or Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

---

**55. Which of the following options are correct with regard to Postmodernism?**

- (A). Focus on classical themes of heroism
- (B). Promotes the idea of multiple perspectives
- (C). Challenges grand narratives
- (D). Focus on metafiction and intertextuality

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

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

**Solution:**

### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the key characteristics of Postmodernism, a complex literary and

cultural movement that emerged in the mid-20th century.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement:

- **(A) Focus on classical themes of heroism:** This is **incorrect**. Postmodernism is deeply skeptical of traditional heroism and classical ideals. It often features anti-heroes and questions the very notion of a heroic narrative.
- **(B) Promotes the idea of multiple perspectives:** This is **correct**. A core tenet of Postmodernism is the rejection of a single, objective truth. It embraces relativism, subjectivity, and the validity of multiple, often conflicting, perspectives.
- **(C) Challenges grand narratives:** This is **correct**. Postmodern thought, particularly as articulated by Jean-François Lyotard, is defined by its "incredulity toward metanarratives" or grand narratives (e.g., the Enlightenment idea of Progress, or Marxist history).
- **(D) Focus on metafiction and intertextuality:** This is **correct**. Postmodern literature is highly self-conscious. It often draws attention to its own status as a work of art (**metafiction**) and plays with its relationship to other texts (**intertextuality**).

Therefore, the correct characteristics listed are (B), (C), and (D).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (D).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the key features of Postmodernism with terms like: Pastiche, Parody, Irony, Metafiction, Intertextuality, and Skepticism towards 'grand narratives'. These concepts are almost always present in questions about the movement.

---

**56. Arrange the following Jnanpith Awardees in the order in which they received the award (beginning with the earliest):**

- (A). Amitav Ghosh
- (B). Mahadevi Verma
- (C). Nilamani Pookan
- (D). Girish Karnad

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

- (A) (A), (C), (B), (D).
- (B) (B), (D), (A), (C).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).

(D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Correct Answer:** (B) (B), (D), (A), (C).

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires arranging the recipients of the Jnanpith Award, India's highest literary honor, in the chronological order of the year they received the award.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's determine the year each author was conferred with the Jnanpith Award:

- **(B) Mahadevi Verma:** The renowned Hindi poet received the award in **1982**.
- **(D) Girish Karnad:** The acclaimed playwright and actor received the award in **1998**.
- **(A) Amitav Ghosh:** The notable English language author received the award in **2018**.
- **(C) Nilamani Pookan:** The distinguished Assamese poet received the award for the year **2021**.

Arranging these authors in chronological order of their award year gives the sequence: Mahadevi Verma (B), Girish Karnad (D), Amitav Ghosh (A), Nilamani Pookan (C).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct sequence is (B), (D), (A), (C), which corresponds to option (B).

#### Quick Tip

When studying for literary awards, try to associate winners with their decades. For instance, Mahadevi Verma is a winner from the 1980s, Karnad from the late 1990s, while Ghosh and Pookan are very recent (late 2010s/early 2020s). This helps in quickly establishing a relative order.

---

**57. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Ecocriticism?**

- (A) Ecocriticism repudiates the idea of 'constructedness' of nature.
- (B) Nature is culturally, socially and/or linguistically constructed.
- (C) Nature is not reducible to a concept which we traditionally conceive as part of our cultural practice.
- (D) Calling something 'nature', and seeing it as 'simply given', is usually a way of avoiding the

politics which has made it that way.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Ecocriticism repudiates the idea of 'constructedness' of nature.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Ecocriticism is a field of literary and cultural study that explores the relationship between literature and the physical environment. The question asks to identify a statement that is inconsistent with ecocritical thought.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze the given statements:

- **Statement 2, 3, and 4** represent key ideas within ecocriticism. Contemporary ecocriticism frequently argues that our understanding of 'nature' is a **social and cultural construct** (Statement 2). It critiques the idea of 'nature' as a pure, apolitical given, pointing out that this view often hides the **political and economic forces** that shape environments (Statement 4). It also seeks to value nature as something more than just a human resource or cultural symbol (Statement 3).
- **Statement 1** claims that ecocriticism *repudiates* (rejects) the idea that nature is constructed. This is **not true**. While some early "first-wave" ecocriticism focused on a more realist depiction of nature, the field as a whole has deeply engaged with, rather than rejected, the concept of social construction. Many ecocritics analyze precisely *how* nature is constructed in texts and what the consequences of those constructions are. To say the entire field "repudiates" this idea is incorrect.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The statement that is not a characteristic of ecocriticism is (A).

#### Quick Tip

Be wary of statements with absolute words like "repudiates," "always," or "never" when discussing broad critical theories. Fields like ecocriticism contain diverse and often conflicting viewpoints, so a statement that presents a single, rigid stance for the entire field is often the incorrect one.

---

**58. Identify correctly the themes and ideas that are explored in Modernist literature:**

- (A) Fragmentation and Disillusionment
- (B) Rejection of traditional narrative forms
- (C). A focus on the representation of the alienated self

**(D). The linearity of time**

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

- (A) (A), (C) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B), and (D) only.
- (C) (C), (B) and (D) only.
- (D) (A), (B) and (C) only.

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A), (B) and (C) only.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the core characteristics of Modernist literature, a major literary movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's evaluate each option as a feature of Modernism:

- **(A) Fragmentation and Disillusionment:** This is a central theme. Modernist writers responded to the perceived collapse of Victorian certainties, the horrors of World War I, and rapid industrialization with a sense of fragmentation in society, consciousness, and art. Disillusionment with traditional sources of meaning (religion, patriotism) is a hallmark.
- **(B) Rejection of traditional narrative forms:** This is a key stylistic feature. Modernists experimented with new forms to capture the fragmented modern consciousness, leading to techniques like stream of consciousness, non-linear narratives, and multiple perspectives.
- **(C) A focus on the representation of the alienated self:** This is correct. The individual in Modernist literature is often portrayed as isolated, alienated from society, and struggling with an internal crisis of identity and meaning.
- **(D) The linearity of time:** This is **incorrect**. Modernism actively challenged the traditional, linear conception of time. Influenced by thinkers like Henri Bergson, Modernists explored psychological, subjective time, often moving fluidly between past, present, and future in their narratives.

Therefore, (A), (B), and (C) are correct characteristics of Modernist literature.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (D).

### Quick Tip

A useful mnemonic for Modernism is "Make It New!" (Ezra Pound's dictum). This implies a break from the old ways. Modernists broke with traditional plots (linearity), traditional beliefs (disillusionment), and traditional characterization (alienated self).

#### 59. Match the literary term in List-I with its correct definition in List-II

List-I Literary Term	List-II Definition
(A). Metaphor	(I). A figure of speech in which two contradictory or opposing words/ideas are used together to create a paradoxical effect.
(B). Hyperbole	(II). A literary device where the implied meaning differs sharply from what is ostensibly expressed.
(C). Oxymoron	(III). A comparison between two things without using words of comparison, e.g. "like" or "as."
(D). Irony	(IV). An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires matching common literary terms (figures of speech) with their accurate definitions.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's match each term:

- **(A) Metaphor:** This is a figure of speech that directly equates two unlike things to suggest a resemblance. The definition given is **(III) A comparison between two things without using words of comparison, e.g. "like" or "as."** (e.g., "He is a lion.").
- **(B) Hyperbole:** This is the use of exaggeration for emphasis or effect. The correct definition is **(IV) An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally.** (e.g., "I've told you a million times.").
- **(C) Oxymoron:** This figure of speech combines two contradictory terms in a brief phrase. The definition is **(I) A figure of speech in which two contradictory or opposing**

words/ideas are used together to create a paradoxical effect. (e.g., "deafening silence").

- **(D) Irony:** This is a broad term for a rhetorical device where there is a contrast between expectation and reality, or between what is said and what is meant. The definition is **(II) A literary device where the implied meaning differs sharply from what is ostensibly expressed.** (e.g., saying "What lovely weather!" during a hurricane).

The correct pairing is: (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

This sequence matches option (D).

#### Quick Tip

To distinguish similar terms: a **metaphor** says X *is* Y. A **simile** says X is *like* Y. An **oxymoron** is a two-word contradiction. A **paradox** is a contradictory statement that may hold a deeper truth.

---

60. Arrange the following elements of a story in chronological order as they typically occur in the plot structure, from the earliest to the latest:

- (A). Exposition
- (B). Climax
- (C). Rising Action
- (D). Resolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A), (C), (B), (D).

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to arrange the fundamental components of a traditional narrative plot structure in their correct sequence. This structure is often described by what is known as Freytag's Pyramid.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The typical chronological order of a plot is as follows:

1. **(A) Exposition:** This is the beginning of the story, where the characters are introduced, the setting is described, and the main conflict begins to be established.
2. **(C) Rising Action:** This part of the story begins after the exposition and builds up to the point of greatest interest. It includes a series of events and conflicts that create suspense and tension.
3. **(B) Climax:** This is the turning point of the story, the moment of highest tension and drama, where the conflict comes to a head.
4. **(D) Resolution (or Dénouement):** This is the end of the story, where the conflicts are resolved, and the narrative concludes. (This follows the Falling Action, which is not listed here).

The correct chronological sequence is Exposition → Rising Action → Climax → Resolution.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct order is (A), (C), (B), (D), which corresponds to option (B).

**Quick Tip**

Visualize the plot as a mountain. You start at the bottom (**Exposition**), climb up (**Rising Action**), reach the peak (**Climax**), descend the other side (**Falling Action**), and arrive at the base (**Resolution**).

---

61. Which of the following literary terms refer to a play on words where a word has two or more meanings, or words that sound similar but have different meanings?

- (A). Alliteration
- (B). Pun
- (C). Symbolism
- (D). Allusion

**Correct Answer:** (B) Pun

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks for the literary term that defines a "play on words." This involves using a word's multiple meanings or similar-sounding words for humorous or rhetorical effect.



### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the definitions of the given terms:

- **(A) Alliteration:** The repetition of the same sound at the beginning of words in a phrase or sentence (e.g., "she sells seashells"). This is a sound device, not a play on meaning.
- **(B) Pun:** A pun is a form of wordplay that exploits multiple meanings of a term, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. This exactly matches the definition given in the question.
- **(C) Symbolism:** The use of objects, people, or ideas to represent something else (e.g., a dove representing peace). This deals with representative meaning, not a play on words.
- **(D) Allusion:** An indirect reference to a person, place, event, or another work of literature (e.g., calling someone a "Scrooge"). This is a referential device, not a play on words.

Therefore, the only term that fits the description is a pun.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct term is Pun.

#### Quick Tip

Puns are all about double meanings. A famous example from Shakespeare is in *Romeo and Juliet*, where the dying Mercutio says, "Ask for me to-morrow, and you shall find me a grave man." Here, "grave" means both "serious" and "in a grave."

---

### 62. Which options are TRUE of 'Existentialism'?

- (A). Focus on radical individual freedom.
- (B). Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre are thinkers/writers associated with this movement.
- (C). The absurdity of human existence is one of the major themes.
- (D). Its immediate inspiration was the French Revolution.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A), (B) and (C) only.

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the correct statements describing Existentialism, a major philosophical and literary movement of the 20th century.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **(A) Focus on radical individual freedom.** This is **TRUE**. A central tenet of existentialism is the idea that "existence precedes essence," meaning individuals are born without a predefined purpose and must define their own lives through their choices and actions. This places a huge emphasis on individual freedom and responsibility.
- **(B) Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre are thinkers/writers associated with this movement.** This is **TRUE**. Jean-Paul Sartre is the most famous proponent of existentialism. Albert Camus, while he rejected the label, is a central figure whose works (like *The Myth of Sisyphus*) are cornerstone texts for exploring existential themes.
- **(C) The absurdity of human existence is one of the major themes.** This is **TRUE**. Existentialists, particularly Camus, explore the "absurd" – the conflict between humanity's tendency to seek inherent value and meaning in life and the inability to find any in a meaningless, purposeless universe.
- **(D) Its immediate inspiration was the French Revolution.** This is **FALSE**. Existentialism has its roots in 19th-century philosophers like Kierkegaard and Nietzsche and flourished in the mid-20th century, particularly in the aftermath of the World Wars, which created a climate of disillusionment and a questioning of traditional values. The French Revolution (1789) is from a much earlier period.

Thus, statements (A), (B), and (C) are true.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (A).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the existentialist mantra: "Existence precedes essence." This core idea directly leads to the themes of freedom, choice, responsibility, and the anxiety (or "angst") that comes with this radical freedom.

---

## 63. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Literary Device)	List-II (Example)
(A). Personification	(I). Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures
(B). Simile	(II). I listened, motionless and still; And as I mounted up the hill, The music in my heart I bore, Long after it was heard no more
(C). Parallelism in syntax	(III). Sky lowered, and muttering thunder, some sad drops Wept at completing of the mortal sin.
(D). Rhyme	(IV). And ice, mast-high, came floating by, As green as emerald.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question requires matching literary devices with appropriate examples.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's analyze each example and identify the device it illustrates:

- **(I) "Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures":** This sentence uses a balanced, parallel grammatical structure ("X has many Y, but Z has no W") to create a contrast. This is a clear example of **Parallelism in syntax (C)**.
- **(II) "...still; ...hill, ...bore, ...no more":** This excerpt from Wordsworth's "The Solitary Reaper" clearly demonstrates **Rhyme (D)**, with the pairs 'still'/'hill' and 'bore'/'more'.
- **(III) "...some sad drops Wept...":** This quote from Milton's Paradise Lost gives the human action of weeping to inanimate "drops." This is a classic example of **Personification (A)**.
- **(IV) "...As green as emerald.":** This line from Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" uses the word "as" to make a direct comparison between the color of the ice and an emerald. This is a **Simile (B)**.

Therefore, the correct matching is: (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct option is (D).

**Quick Tip**

For these matching questions, identify the most obvious pair first. Here, "As green as emerald" is an unmistakable simile. Finding that (B) matches (IV) can help you quickly eliminate incorrect options.

**64. Choose the correct option about Dayanand Saraswati.**

(A). Dayanand Saraswati wrote the book Satyarth Prakash.

(B). "Back to Vedas" was the call given by Dayanand Saraswati.

(C). Arya Samaj was started by Dayanand Saraswati in Andhra Pradesh.

(D). Dayananda Anglo Vedic (D.A.V.) schools were established based on his philosophy and teachings.

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

(A) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(B) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the factually correct statements about Swami Dayanand Saraswati, a major Hindu religious leader and social reformer of the 19th century.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Let's verify each statement:

- **(A) Dayanand Saraswati wrote the book Satyarth Prakash.** This is **TRUE**. Satyarth Prakash (The Light of Truth) is his magnum opus and a central text for the Arya Samaj.
- **(B) "Back to Vedas" was the call given by Dayanand Saraswati.** This is **TRUE**. This was his famous slogan, encapsulating his belief that the Vedas were the infallible source of all true knowledge and that Hindus should return to their teachings.
- **(C) Arya Samaj was started by Dayanand Saraswati in Andhra Pradesh.** This is **FALSE**. He founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 in **Bombay** (now Mumbai).

- **(D) Dayananda Anglo Vedic (D.A.V.) schools were established based on his philosophy and teachings.** This is **TRUE**. After his death, his followers, led by Lala Hansraj, established the D.A.V. movement to realize his vision of combining Vedic education with modern scientific knowledge.

Thus, statements (A), (B), and (D) are correct.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (A).

#### Quick Tip

Remember the key contributions of Dayanand Saraswati: Arya Samaj (founder), Satyarth Prakash (book), "Back to the Vedas" (slogan), and the inspiration for D.A.V. schools. Knowing the founding location (Bombay) is a common point of testing.

**65. Arrange the following texts in the order they were written, from the earliest to the latest.**

- (A). The Inheritance of Loss**
- (B). The Guide**
- (C). Swami and Friends**
- (D). The Shadow Lines**

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

- (A) (D), (B), (C), (A).
- (B) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

**Correct Answer:** (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires ordering four major works of Indian English fiction by their publication date, starting with the earliest.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's find the publication year for each novel:

- **(C) Swami and Friends** by R. K. Narayan: **1935**. This was Narayan's debut novel.
- **(B) The Guide** by R. K. Narayan: **1958**. A later, highly acclaimed work by the same author.

- **(D) The Shadow Lines** by Amitav Ghosh: **1988**. A seminal work of post-independence fiction.
- **(A) The Inheritance of Loss** by Kiran Desai: **2006**. A Booker Prize-winning novel from the 21st century.

Arranging these in chronological order gives the sequence: (C) → (B) → (D) → (A).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (D).

#### Quick Tip

Even if you don't know exact dates, you can often deduce the order by associating authors with literary periods. R. K. Narayan is a foundational, pre-independence/early post-independence writer. Amitav Ghosh is a key figure of late 20th-century postcolonial writing. Kiran Desai is a contemporary 21st-century author.

### 66. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Author)	List-II (Novel)
(A). Allen Sealy	(I). The Calcutta Chromosome
(B). Salman Rushdie	(II). The Everest Hotel
(C). Amitav Ghosh	(III). The Golden Gate
(D). Vikram Seth	(IV). Grimus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires matching prominent Indian English authors with one of their novels.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's connect each author to their correct work:

- **(A) Allen Sealy:** He is an Indian novelist, best known for his works like The Trotter-Nama. He also wrote **(II) The Everest Hotel**.
- **(B) Salman Rushdie:** The celebrated and controversial author's first published novel was the science fiction fantasy **(IV) Grimus** (1975).

- **(C) Amitav Ghosh:** The award-winning author has a diverse body of work, which includes the medical thriller **(I) The Calcutta Chromosome**.
- **(D) Vikram Seth:** Known for A Suitable Boy, his first novel was **(III) The Golden Gate**, a novel written entirely in verse.

Therefore, the correct matching is: (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (B).

#### Quick Tip

For author-matching questions, focus on unique or debut works. The Golden Gate being a novel-in-verse is a unique identifier for Vikram Seth. Grimus being Rushdie's less-famous debut is another good anchor point.

### 67. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Literary Genre)	List-II (Text)
(A). Fiction	(I). Prometheus Unbound
(B). Poetry	(II). Moll Flanders
(C). Drama	(III). On the Subjection of Women
(D). Non-fiction	(IV). Intimations of Immortality

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires matching different literary works to their correct primary genre.

##### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's classify each text into its genre:

- **(II) Moll Flanders** (by Daniel Defoe) is a novel, which is a major form of **Fiction (A)**.
- **(IV) Intimations of Immortality** (by William Wordsworth) is a famous Pindaric ode, a form of **Poetry (B)**.

- **(I) Prometheus Unbound** (by P. B. Shelley) is a four-act lyrical **Drama (C)**. It is a closet drama, meaning it was written to be read rather than performed.
- **(III) On the Subjection of Women** (by John Stuart Mill) is a philosophical essay arguing for gender equality. It is a work of **Non-fiction (D)**.

The correct matching is: (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (C).

#### Quick Tip

Pay attention to the form of the work. A novel is always fiction. An essay is non-fiction. A work structured in acts and scenes is drama. A work focused on meter, rhyme, and stanzas is poetry.

### Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

When we approach prose for purposes of working out a literary appreciation, our main concern is with the kind of language used to match the thought content which it intends to convey through the medium. It is so difficult to draw a line between prose and poetry in the exact sense of the term that some critics have even pleaded for the abolition of this distinction. However, prose, for purposes of literary criticism, is just another way of expressing our thoughts in the form of language. When we view it as a question of literary appreciation, our main attention is first to the thought-content, which may differ in its nature. The nature of the thought-content will determine first the register of the language. A technical idea would require a technical register in the language, whereas a literary piece would require an altogether different language. The prose of a journalist would be guided by the requirements of the public it is addressed to; it would mostly be simple language which even an ordinary reader can make sense of. A literary writer, who has a special audience in mind, would try to convey the depth of his mind, or would use the nuances of the language to convey the subtlety of emotional complex that he sets out to convey. A critic would set out constructing well-composed, economical sentences, without any sense of wasted effort. Ease of expression is another criterion in this matter. If the writer tends to labour hard and overwork his expression with bombastic words, it is obviously not going to make any impression on the readers' minds in any case. But the main thing that a student of literary criticism cares about is the nature of the thought-content of the passage, for language must convey, with a sense of economy, ease of expression and exactness of approach, the thought-content of the writer. The failure to meet these demands means that the writer has not achieved the required command over the language that is expected of a good writer.

**68. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct option out of the given ones as per the reading of the passage:**



**Prose as a medium of literary appreciation ...**

- (A) should use appropriate language for conveying a particular content.
- (B) should be highly elevated in style.
- (C) should exhibit a creative and fanciful style.
- (D) should focus on scholarly jargon.

**Correct Answer:** (A) should use appropriate language for conveying a particular content.

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to complete the sentence about the role of prose in literary appreciation, based on the central argument of the passage.

**Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:**

The passage repeatedly emphasizes the connection between language and the specific "thought content" it aims to convey. Key sentences include:

- "our main concern is with the kind of language used to match the thought content..."
- "The nature of the thought-content will determine first the register of the language."
- "...language must convey, with a sense of economy, ease of expression and exactness of approach, the thought-content of the writer."

These points directly support the idea that the language must be appropriate for the content. The passage warns against "bombastic words" (ruling out option B) and only mentions technical registers for technical ideas, not as a general rule (ruling out option D).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Based on the passage, prose for literary appreciation should use language appropriate to its content. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

In reading comprehension, identify the main thesis or recurring idea. The passage's core argument is about the harmony between language (form) and thought (content). The correct answer will almost always reflect this central theme.

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

List-I	List-II
(A). A Literary Writer	(I). cares for the nature of the thought-content of the passage, since the language must convey with a sense of economy, ease of expression and exactness of approach the thought-content of the writer.
(B). A Critic	(II). would be guided by the requirements of the public his prose is addressed to. The language would mostly be simple, which even an ordinary reader can make sense of.
(C). A Journalist	(III). would set out constructing well-composed, economical sentences, without any sense of wasted effort.
(D). A Student of Literary Criticism	(IV). has a special audience in mind and would try to convey the depth of his mind or would use the nuances of the language to convey the subtlety of emotional complex that he sets out to convey.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)  
 (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to match different types of writers with the descriptions of their prose style and concerns as detailed in the passage.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

By carefully reading the passage, we can find the exact descriptions for each writer:

- **(A) A Literary Writer:** The passage states, "A literary writer, who has a special audience in mind, would try to convey the depth of his mind, or would use the nuances of the language..." This matches description **(IV)**.
- **(B) A Critic:** The passage says, "A critic would set out constructing well-composed, economical sentences, without any sense of wasted effort." This matches description **(III)**.
- **(C) A Journalist:** The passage explains, "The prose of a journalist would be guided by the requirements of the public it is addressed to; it would mostly be simple language..." This matches description **(II)**.

- **(D) A Student of Literary Criticism:** The passage concludes, "...the main thing that a student of literary criticism cares about is the nature of the thought-content of the passage, for language must convey... the thought-content of the writer." This matches description **(I)**.

The correct pairing is therefore (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

This sequence corresponds to option (B).

#### Quick Tip

For matching questions based on a passage, the answers are almost always direct quotations or close paraphrases. Scan the text for the keywords in List-I (e.g., "journalist," "critic") to quickly locate the relevant descriptive sentences.

**70. What are the characteristics of good prose? Choose the most appropriate answer**

- (A). Use of bombastic words.
- (B). Matching the requirements of the targeted readership.
- (C). Ease of expression.
- (D). Economy of words.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

**Correct Answer:** (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the qualities of good prose as described in the passage.

##### Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:

Let's evaluate each option based on the text:

- **(A) Use of bombastic words:** The passage explicitly criticizes this, stating that a writer who uses "bombastic words... is obviously not going to make any impression." So, (A) is a characteristic of bad prose.

- **(B) Matching the requirements of the targeted readership:** The passage presents this as a key consideration for writers like journalists ("guided by the requirements of the public") and literary writers ("has a special audience in mind"). This is a characteristic of effective prose.
- **(C) Ease of expression:** The passage lists this directly as a positive quality: "Ease of expression is another criterion in this matter."
- **(D) Economy of words:** The passage praises this quality, mentioning that a critic uses "economical sentences, without any sense of wasted effort" and that good writing has a "sense of economy."

The characteristics of good prose mentioned are (B), (C), and (D).

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct option is (D), which includes (B), (C), and (D) only.

#### Quick Tip

When a question asks for characteristics, create a checklist as you read. Mark what the passage praises as "good" and what it criticizes as "bad." This makes it easy to select the correct combination from the options.

### 71. The given passage may be characterised as -

- (A) Didactic
- (B) Explicative
- (C) Subjective
- (D) Psychological

**Correct Answer:** (B) Explicative

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to determine the overall tone and purpose of the passage.

##### Step 2: Analyzing the Options and the Passage:

Let's define the terms and see which best fits the passage:

- **Didactic:** Intended to teach, particularly in having a moral instruction as an ulterior motive. While the passage is instructional, its primary purpose is not to impart a moral lesson but to explain a concept.

- **Explicative:** Serving to explain or interpret something. This perfectly describes the passage. Its entire purpose is to explain the principles of literary appreciation of prose, defining terms and providing examples of different writing styles (journalist, critic, etc.). It is an explication of a topic in literary criticism.
- **Subjective:** Based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. The passage is written in an analytical and objective tone, presenting established ideas in literary criticism rather than a purely personal viewpoint.
- **Psychological:** Relating to the mind and its processes. The passage is about language and literature, not the psychology of the writer or reader.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The most accurate characterization of the passage is "explicative," as it is focused on explaining a concept. Option (B) is correct.

#### Quick Tip

To determine the type of a passage, ask yourself: "What is the author's main goal?" Is it to tell a personal story (subjective), teach a moral lesson (didactic), analyze a character's mind (psychological), or explain a concept (explicative)? In this case, the author is clearly explaining.

---

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

It's the simple things in life that keep us from going crazy. They contribute more to our general happiness and health than acts of passion and high excitement. Like that pigeon in the skylight in the Delhi nursing home where I was incarcerated for two or three days. I was feeling down but even worse than the illness that had brought me there were the series of tests the doctors insisted I had to go through - ECGs, ultrasounds, endoscopies, X-rays, blood tests, probes into any orifice they could find, and at the end of it all, a fat bill designed to give me a heart attack. The only thing that prevented me from running into the street and shouting for help, was that pigeon in the skylight. It sheltered there at various times during the day, and its gentle cooing soothed my nerves. I owe my sanity to that pigeon. And as I write this, I am reminded of other consolations. The winter sun on old bones. The laughter of a child. A small bird's nest.

**72. According to the speaker, what stops one from going crazy?**

- (A) Acts of passion
- (B) High excitement
- (C) Doctor's care
- (D) Simple things

**Correct Answer:** (D) Simple things

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the main reason the speaker gives for what prevents people from "going crazy."

**Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:**

The passage begins with a very direct statement: **"It's the simple things in life that keep us from going crazy."** The author explicitly states that these simple things contribute more to happiness than "acts of passion and high excitement." The rest of the passage provides examples (the pigeon, the sun, a child's laughter) to support this opening thesis.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The passage directly states that "simple things" are what keep us from going crazy. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

For direct questions in reading comprehension, always check the first and last sentences of the passage. The main idea is often stated explicitly in one of these locations. Here, the answer is in the very first sentence.

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**73. What was the 'only' thing that prevented the writer from losing her sanity?**

- (A) Tests that promised recovery
- (B) The winter sun and the laughing of a child
- (C) A solitary pigeon on the skylight
- (D) The warmth of old bones

**Correct Answer:** (C) A solitary pigeon on the skylight

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the specific thing that the writer credits with saving her sanity during her time in the nursing home. The use of the word 'only' is a key detail.

**Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:**

The passage states, **"The only thing that prevented me from running into the street and shouting for help, was that pigeon in the skylight."** It further adds, "I owe my sanity to that pigeon." While the writer later mentions other "consolations" like the winter sun and a child's laughter, these are presented as things she is "reminded of" later. During the specific crisis in the nursing home, the pigeon was the "only thing."

### Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the explicit statement in the passage, the solitary pigeon was the 'only' thing that prevented the writer from losing her sanity. Option (C) is correct.

#### Quick Tip

Pay close attention to absolute words like "only," "always," "never," or "all" in both the passage and the question. They are often crucial in narrowing down the correct answer and distinguishing it from other plausible but less precise options.

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### 74. What was worse than the illness?

- (A) Being in a Delhi nursing home.
- (B) The fact that the doctor insisted on tests.
- (C) Having a heart attack.
- (D) Undergoing a series of tests and a fat bill at the end of it all.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Undergoing a series of tests and a fat bill at the end of it all.

#### Solution:

##### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what the writer describes as being even more unpleasant than the actual illness that brought her to the nursing home.

##### Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:

The text states, "I was feeling down but **even worse than the illness** that had brought me there were **the series of tests** the doctors insisted I had to go through - ECGs, ultrasounds, endoscopies, X-rays, blood tests, probes into any orifice they could find, and at the end of it all, **a fat bill** designed to give me a heart attack." This sentence directly identifies the series of tests and the resulting bill as being "worse than the illness."

##### Step 3: Final Answer:

The passage clearly indicates that the combination of numerous tests and the large bill was worse than the illness itself. Option (D) encapsulates this perfectly.

#### Quick Tip

When a question asks "What was worse than X?", scan the passage for the exact phrase "worse than X" or a close synonym. The answer will almost always be in the sentence immediately following that phrase.

**75. Which term applies the best to the given passage?**

- (A) Argumentative
- (B) Descriptive
- (C) Reflective
- (D) Narrative

**Correct Answer:** (C) Reflective

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to classify the passage's style and purpose.

**Step 2: Analyzing the Passage and Options:**

- **Argumentative:** An argumentative piece aims to persuade the reader of a particular point of view through logical reasoning and evidence. While the passage has a thesis, its primary goal isn't to argue a point logically but to share a personal insight.
- **Descriptive:** A descriptive piece focuses on creating a vivid picture of a person, place, or thing. While the passage contains descriptive elements (the pigeon, the tests), its main purpose is not just to describe but to explore the meaning of those descriptions.
- **Reflective:** A reflective piece explores the writer's personal thoughts, feelings, and memories, often connecting a specific experience to a broader idea or lesson. This perfectly describes the passage. The writer uses the experience in the nursing home to reflect on the importance of "simple things" in life. The final lines ("And as I write this, I am reminded of other consolations...") are a clear example of reflection.
- **Narrative:** A narrative tells a story, usually with a clear plot, characters, and sequence of events. While the passage contains a short narrative about the nursing home stay, this story serves a larger reflective purpose. The primary goal is not just to tell the story, but to convey the lesson learned from it.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Given that the passage uses a personal story to explore a larger theme about life and sanity, "Reflective" is the most fitting term.

#### Quick Tip

To determine the type of passage, consider its main focus. Is it a story (Narrative)? A picture in words (Descriptive)? A logical case (Argumentative)? Or thoughts about an experience (Reflective)? A reflective piece often uses a narrative as a starting point for deeper contemplation.



