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# XH-C2 English

## C2.1 Multi-genre literatures in English

**POETRY, THE NOVEL AND OTHER FORMS OF FICTION INCLUDING THE SHORT STORY, DRAMA, CREATIVE NON-FICTION, AND NON-FICTION PROSE—WITH EMPHASIS ON THE LONG 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES.**

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# 1

## XH-C2

# C 2.1

## PREVIOUS YEARS EXAM QUESTIONS

**Multi-genre literatures in English—poetry, the novel and other forms of fiction including the short story, drama, creative non-fiction, and non-fiction prose—with emphasis on the long 19th and 20th centuries.**

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**1. Which of the following texts is a collection of stories that a group of pilgrims tell each other?**

(A) *The Shepheardes Calender*
(B) *The Pilgrim's Progress*
(C) The Canterbury Tales
(D) *Parliament of Fowls*

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**2. The following lines capture the central trope of a well-known 18th-century satirical tract.**

"I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child, well nursed, is, at a year old, a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food…"

**Identify the tract from the options below.**

(A) John Stuart Mill, *On Liberty*
(B) Francis Bacon, *On Death*
(C) Jonathan Swift, A Modest Proposal
(D) Robert Graves, *Warning to Children*

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**3. Which of the following is NOT true of Bram Stoker's Dracula?**

(A) It is considered to be a gothic novel.
(B) It is narrated mostly through letters.
(C) Transylvania is an important setting in the novel.
(D) It is a bildungsroman.

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**4. In *Areopagitica, John Milton made an impassioned appeal* _____.**

(A) against censorship and for freedom of expression
(B) for legal reform allowing divorce based on spousal incompatibility
(C) for freedom of the church from royal control
(D) against slavery in the New World

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**5. Henry James' essay "The Art of Fiction", one of the earliest literary critical engagements with the form of the novel, was preceded by his book-length study of _____.**

(A) William Faulkner (B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
(C) Aphra Behn (D) Oscar Wilde

**(2 MARK 2021)**

**6. Some of the recent novels of the Brazilian writer Paulo Coelho were published in multiple languages simultaneously, or immediately after the Portuguese edition.**

**Which of the following is this phenomenon NOT an evidence of?**

(A) Rebecca Walkowitz's argument that novels are often 'born translated'
(B) The globality of the marketplace for books
(C) Paulo Coelho's expanding popularity
(D) The 'nation' as the sole frame for understanding literature

**(1 MARK 2022)**

**7. Identify the work from which the following excerpt has been taken:**

"In a universe that is suddenly deprived of illusions and of light, man feels a stranger. He is an irredeemable exile. This divorce between man and his life, the actor and his setting, truly constitutes the feeling of Absurdity."

(A) Frantz Kafka's The Trial
(B) Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot

(C) Albert Camus' The Myth of Sisyphus
(D) Harold Pinter's The Homecoming

**(1 MARK 2022)**

**8. Identify the novel which opens with the following lines:**
"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."
(A) Jane Austen's *Emma*
(B) Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*
(C) Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities
(D) H. G. Wells' *The Time Machine*

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**9. What is common among the following novels?**
Cormac McCarthy's *The Road*
George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*
Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*
(A) These are examples of Utopian fiction.
(B) These are examples of Dystopian fiction.
(C) They present an idealistic picture of the world.
(D) They abound in pleasant descriptions of landscapes, peoples, and places.

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**10. Match the following authors with their pseudonyms:**

| Author | Pseudonym |
|---|---|
| i. George Eliot | a. Victoria Lucas |
| ii. Sylvia Plath | b. Currer Bell |
| iii. H. H. Munro | c. Mary Ann Evans |
| iv.Charlotte Brontë | d. Saki |

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

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**11. Match the following excerpts with their authors:**

| Excerpt | Author |
|---|---|
| i. Rapt, twirling in thy hand a withered spray, And waiting for the spark from heaven to fall. | a. Jane Austen |
| ii. Shakespeare one gets acquainted with without knowing how. It is part of an English man's constitution. His thoughts and beauties are so spread abroad that one touches upon them everywhere, one is intimate with him by instinct. | b. Thomas Hardy |
| iii. It is as natural to die as to be born; and to a little infant, perhaps, the one is as painful as the other. | c. Matthew Arnold |
| iv. Happiness was but the occasional episode in a general drama of pain. | d. Francis Bacon |

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

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**12. Which of the following books is considered as one of the sources behind T. S. Eliot's poem, *The Waste Land?***
(A) William James' *Principles of Psychology*
(B) Jessie Weston's From Ritual to Romance
(C) Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*
(D) Sigmund Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams*

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**13. "The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call Philistines."**
**What can be inferred from the above statement of Matthew Arnold?**
(A) Greatness of people lies in their being rich and prosperous.
(B) Material prosperity is not the true criterion of a nation's achievement.
(C) Philistines are great people.
(D) Arnold thinks very highly of himself.

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**14. Who published the novel The Bell Jar under the pseudonym Victoria Lucas?**
(A) Dorothy Richardson (B) Virginia Woolf
(C) Sylvia Plath (D) Alice Walker

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**15. In which collection did Walt Whitman's poem "Song of Myself" first appear?**
(A) Two Rivulets (B) November Boughs
(C) The Golden Bough (D) Leaves of Grass

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**16. Identify the title of the poem in which the following lines appear:**
"He was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be
One against whom there was no official complaint,
And all the reports on his conduct agree
That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word, he was a saint
For in everything he did he served the greater community."

(A) "In Memory of W. B. Yeats"
(B) "The Unknown Citizen"
(C) "In Praise of Limestone"
(D) "On this Island"

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**17. Identify the point of view used in the following passage:**

"You are not the kind of guy who would be at a place like this at this time of the morning. But here you are, and you cannot say that the terrain is entirely unfamiliar, though the details are fuzzy."

(A) Third-person point of view
(B) The limited point of view
(C) Second-person point of view
(D) First-person point of view

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**18. Which of the following is a novel by Charles Dickens?**

(A) The Old Curiosity Shop
(B) The Old Wives' Tale
(C) The Old Bachelor
(D) One Hundred Years of Solitude

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**19. Stephen Dedalus is a recurring character in the works of**

(A) James Joyce (B) H. G. Wells
(C) P. G. Wodehouse (D) D. H. Lawrence

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**20. Which of the following novels opens with the sentence, "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.""?**

(A) Sense and Sensibility (B) Pride and Prejudice
(C) Mansfield Park (D) Emma

**(1 MARK 2023)**

**21. Which of the following novels by Chinua Achebe derives its title from W. B. Yeats's poem "The Second Coming"?**

(A) Arrow of God (B) No Longer at Ease
(C) A Man of the People (D) Things Fall Apart

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**22. Which of the following is the forerunner of the autobiography?**

(A) St. Augustine's Confessions
(B) James Joyce's Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
(C) William Wordsworth's The Prelude
(D) Izaak Walton

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**23. Which of the following poems did Robert Browning intend to write as a play?**

(A) "Men and Women"
(B) "Dramatis Personae"
(C) "The Inn Album"
(D) "The Ring and the Book"

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**24. Choose from the following options the type of drama that is intended by the author to be read rather than to be performed:**

(A) Kitchen Sink Drama (B) Closet Drama
(C) Poetic Drama (D) Folk Drama

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**25. Identify the commonality shared by the authors of Mansfield Park and Middle March:**

(A) Both the novels were authored by men who were sent on exile.
(B) Both the novels were authored by political prisoners.
(C) Both the novels were written by children who were not allowed to publish their works.
(D) Both the novels were written by women who wrote under pseudonyms.

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**26. Who said, "Poetry makes nothing happen"?**

(A) Marianne Moore (B) Ezra Pound
(C) Wallace Stevens (D) W. H. Auden

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**27. Match the following excerpts with their authors:**

| | |
|---|---|
| (P) "He rose from the table; and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand, said: somewhat alarmed at his own temerity: 'Please, Sir, I want some more"." | (i) Ralph Waldo Emerson |
| (Q) "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." | (ii) George Orwell |
| (R) "Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string." | (iii) Charles Dickens |
| (S) "It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen." | (iv) Francis Bacon |

(A) (P)-(iii), (Q)-(iv), (R)-(i), (S)-(ii)
(B) (P)-(iv), (Q)-(iii), (R)-(ii), (S)-(i)
(C) (P)-(iii), (Q)-(ii), (R)-(i), (S)-(iv)
(D) (P)-(i), (Q)-(iv), (R)-(ii), (S)-(iii)

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**28. The 1667 edition of Paradise Lost had 10 books. How many more were added to the 1674 edition?**

(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 12

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**29. "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is a/an _____.**

(A) ode (B) dramatic monologue
(C) haiku (D) Villanelle

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**30. Match the following pairs of fictional characters with the author who created them:**

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Phileas Fogg and Jean Passepartout | (i) William Shakespeare |
| (b) Don Quixoteand Sancho Panza | (ii) Jules Verne |
| (c) Candide and Pangloss | (iii) Miguel de Cevantes |
| (d) Dogberry and Verges | (iv) Voltaire |

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

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**31. Which one of the following is a famous detective character created by Edgar Allan Poe?**

(A) Maigret (B) Miss Marple
(C) Auguste Dupin (D) Arsène Lupin

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**32. "The horror! The horror!" – these are the last words of _____.**

(A) Lady Macbeth in *Macbeth*
(B) Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick*
(C) Jonathan Harker in *Dracula*
(D) Kurtz in *Heart of Darkness*

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**33. Eric Arthur Blair was born in Motihari, Bihar. He went on to become famous as an author of a dystopian work which introduced the terms 'Newspeak', 'Thoughtcrime', and 'Doublespeak'. He wrote under the pseudonym _____.**

(A) Ruskin Bond (B) George Orwell
(C) Rudyard Kipling (D) E. M. Forster

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**34. The *Madwoman in the Attic*, the title of Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar's iconic feminist examination of Victorian literature, alludes to which classic novel?**

(A) Jane Eyre (B) Middlemarch
(C) Diary of a Madman (D) Wuthering Heights

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**35. Agatha Christie broke a fundamental rule of detective fiction in _____.**

(A) *Murder on the Orient Express*
(B) *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*
(C) *Death on the Nile*
(D) *Three Act Tragedy*

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**36. Dorothea Brooke, Edward Casaubon, Hetty Sorrel, Stephen Guest are all characters created by _____.**

(A) George Eliot (B) Charlotte Brontë
(C) Jane Austen (D) Walter Scott

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**37. Which of the following is NOT part of the Theban trilogy?**

(A) *Oedipus Rex* (B) *Oedipus at Colonus*
(C) *Medea* (D) *Antigone*

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**38. In the line, "What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" "he" refers to _____.**

(A) Virgil, the author of the *Aeneid*
(B) An actor performing a scene from the Trojan War in *Hamlet*
(C) Helen's husband Priam who left her for Hecuba
(D) A fairy king who abandoned his daughter Hecuba at birth

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**39. Which of the following options is NOT the title of a play?**

(A) *The Spanish Tragedy*
(B) *A Doll's House*
(C) *Mother Courage and her Children*
(D) *Scenes from Clerical Life*

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**40. Match each fictional character with the author who created him:**

| | |
|---|---|
| a. Uriah Heep | i James Joyce |
| b. Stephen Dedalus | Ii Ivan Turgenev |
| c. Bazarov | Iii Fyodor Dostoevsky |
| d. Raskolnikov | iv Charles Dickens |

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

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**41. Fill in the blanks with the correct pair:**

"Adonais: An Elegy on the Death of _____."

(A) William Wordsworth; Samuel Taylor Coleridge
(B) William Blake; Lord Byron
(C) Percy Bysshe Shelley; John Keats
(D) John Keats; Percy Bysshe Shelley

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**42. "The figure a poem makes. It begins in delight and ends in wisdom."**

**These lines were written by _____.**

(A) Henry James
(B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
(C) Sylvia Plath
(D) Robert Frost

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**43. Which one of the following options correctly matches the texts with their authors?**

| | |
|---|---|
| a. The Lay of the Last Minstrel | i. Samuel Taylor Coleridge |
| b. "The Eolian Harp" | ii. Thomas De Quincey |
| c. "Ode to Psyche" | iii. John Keats |
| d. "The Pains of Opium" | iv. Sir Walter Scott |

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

**(2 MARK 2025)**

**44. "Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,/Is the immediate jewel of their souls/Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;/ Twas mine, "tis his, and has been slave to thousands."**
**These lines are from _____.**
(A) The Duchess of Malfi (B) Dr Faustus
(C) Othello (D) Macbeth

**(2 MARK 2025)**

**45. "I saw on that ivory face the expression of sombre pride, of ruthless power, of craven terror-of an intense and hopeless despair. . . . He cried in a whisper at some image, at some vision-he cried out twice, a cry that was no more than a breath:**
**The horror! The horror!'"**
**Which political and existential condition can be inferred from the above passage in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness?**
(A) The degeneration of the corrupted white man recognizing the moral evil of imperialism
(B) The state of shock on witnessing the economic disaster and commercial catastrophe suffered by the unnamed Belgian company
(C) The sense of an ending due to the imminent failure of a new nation state
(D) The fear of an emerging apocalypse caused by an ecological disaster

## Multiple Select Questions (MSQ)

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**1. Which of the following critically rewrite/s canonical English novels?**
(A) J.M. Coetzee, Foe
(B) Jean Rhys, Wide Sargasso Sea
(C) Bapsi Sidhwa, *Ice-Candy-Man*
(D) Ben Okri, *The Famished Road*

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**2. In which of these Shakespearean plays do important female characters disguise themselves as men?**
(A) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
(B) The Merchant of Venice
(C) As You Like It
(D) Twelfth Night

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**3. Which of the following is/are true of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre?***
(A) It was published under the pen-name Currer Bell.
(B) It was published originally in three volumes.
(C) It has been read as a critique of heterosexual romance, marriage, and domesticity.
(D) The story is told from the point of view of a "madwoman in the attic."

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**4. Which of the following is an example/are examples of noir, popular both as fiction and film?**
(A) *The Big Sleep*
(B) *Murder on the Orient Express*
(C) *The Maltese Falcon*
(D) *Fargo*

**(1 MARK 2021)**

**5. Which of the following use/s the device of a 'story within a story' with multiple narrators?**
(A) *A Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man*
*(B) Wuthering Heights*
(C) *Emma*
*(D) Heart of Darkness*

**(2 MARK 2021)**

**6. Which of the following is/are true about Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari's conception of 'minor literature'?**
(A) The discussion focuses on the writing of Franz Kafka.
(B) Minor literature is literature that a minority produces in a major language.
(C) Minor literature is a form of popular literature.
(D) Minor literature is literature in a minor language.

**(2 MARK 2021)**

"ARE YOU DARK? OR VERY LIGHT?" Revelation came.
"You mean—like plain or milk chocolate?
"Her assent was clinical, crushing in its light
Impersonality. Rapidly, wave-length adjusted,
I chose "West African sepia"—and as afterthought,
"Down in my passport." Silence for spectroscopic
Flight of fancy, till truthfulness clanged her accent
Hard on the mouthpiece. "WHAT'S THAT?" conceding2
"DON'T KNOW WHAT THAT IS." "Like brunette."
"THAT'S DARK, ISN'T IT?" "Not altogether.
Facially, I am brunette, but, madam, you should see
The rest of me. Palm of my hand, soles of my feet
Are a peroxide blond. Friction, caused—
Foolishly, madam—by sitting do wn, has turned

My bottom raven black—One moment, madam!"—sensing
Her receiver rearing on the thunderclap
About my ears—"Madam," I pleaded, "wouldn't you rather
See for yourself?"

**7. In Wole Soyinka's "Telephone Conversation", the man seeking to rent a room responds to the white landlady's racism by _____.**

(A) describing black as a spectrum as opposed to a single colour
(B) being the subservient Black man, who concedes to her definition of race
(C) locating race squarely in her ways of seeing
(D) fragmenting the racialised body

**(1 MARK 2022)**

**8. Which of the following poem(s) has/have been influenced by Hindu philosophy?**

(A) The Solitary Reaper
(B) Brahma
(C) The Curse of Kehama
(D) Kubla Khan

**(2 MARK 2022)**

Why does the thin grey strand
Floating up from the forgotten
Cigarette between my fingers,
Why does it trouble me?
Ah, you will understand;
When I carried my mother downstairs,
A few times only, at the beginning
Of her soft-foot malady,
I should find, for a reprimand
To my gaiety, a few long grey hairs
On the breast of my coat; and one by one
I watched them float up the dark chimney.

**9. Which of the following can be considered as correct about the above poem?**

(A) It is written in the process of grieving for the poet's mother.
(B) It is an autobiographical poem.
(C) It is a symbolic poem.
(D) It is a poem of youthful celebration.

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**10. The epilogue to William Congreve's *The Way of the World, given below, signals some warning(s). What is/are they?***

**Epilogue:**

"Other there are whose malice we'd prevent, Such, who watch plays, with scurrilous intent To mark out who by characters are meant. These, with false glasses feed their own ill nature, And turn to libel, what was meant a satire."

(A) Critics should always be supportive of the author.
(B) Critics should not look for portraits of real people in the play's characters and remember that the play is a social satire.
(C) Critics should avoid writing malicious reviews, lest they are accused of libel.
(D) Critics should try to identify the real-life equivalent for each character.

**(2 MARK 2022)**

**11. Read the following lines and mark your correct observation(s):**

"Take my shirt off
and go in there to do the puja
No thanks.
Not me.
But you go right ahead
if that's what you want to do.
Give me the match box
before you go,
will you?
I will be out in the courtyard
where no one will mind it
if I smoke."

(A) The poem is written in the form of an ode.
(B) The poem is skeptical in nature.
(C) The poet uses surreal and astonishing images.
(D) The poem expresses a rebellious attitude.

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**12. Read the following poem and identify the appropriate options:**

And search
for certain thin-
stemmed, bubble-eyed water bugs.
See them perch
on dry capillary legs
weightless
on the ripple skin
of a stream.
No, not only prophets
walk on water. This bug sits
on a landslide of lights
and drowns eye-
deep
into its tiny strip
of sky.

(A) It uses free verse form.
(B) It employs imagery.

(C) It uses the iambic pentameter.
(D) It juxtaposes the non-human with the human.

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**13. Which of the following employ 'Interior Monologue"?**
(A) Alfred Lord Tennyson's "In Memoriam"
(B) The final chapter of James Joyce's Ulysses
(C) T. S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"
(D) Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess"

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**14. Which of the following works may be described as novels in verse?**
(A) Aurora Leigh by Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(B) The Golden Gate by Vikram Seth
(C) Pamela by Samuel Richardson
(D) Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats by T. S. Eliot

**(2 MARK 2023)**

**15. Which of the following are considered to be typical postmodern narratives?**
(A) Italo Calvino's $If$ on a Winter's Night a Traveller
(B) John Barth's Lost in the Funhouse
(C) Thomas Pynchon's V.
(D) Iris Murdoch's The Bell

**(1 MARK 2024)**

**16. Which of the following novels is/are written by African-American women?**
(A) *The Color Purple* (B) *The Ink Black Heart*
(C) *My Name is Red* (D) *The Bluest Eye*

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**17. Which of the following statements about *The Scarlet Letter* is/are correct?**
(A) It was written by Nadine Gordimer.
(B) The "scarlet letter" of the title refers to the letter 'A'.
(C) It is an epistolary romance.
(D) It was written in the 19th century.

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**18. Which of the following novels:**
**Anna Karenina, Dead Souls, Crime and Punishment, Fathers and Sons**
**Which of the following statements is/are true of these novels?**
(A) They are all written by Russian authors.
(B) They all have women as central protagonists.
(C) They were all written in the 19th century.
(D) They all highlight socially transgressive romantic relationships.

**(2 MARK 2024)**

**19. Politics**
—by William Butler Yeats
"In our time the destiny of man presents its meanings in political terms."
—Thomas Mann
"How can I, that girl standing there ,
My attention fix
On Roman or on Russian
Or on Spanish politics,
Yet here 's a travelled man that knows
What he talks about,
And there's a politician
That has both read and thought,
And maybe what they say is true
Of war and war's alarms,
But O that I were young again
And held her in my arms."
**Which of the following options is/are implied by this poem?**
(A) Politics is the most absorbing concern of human existence.
(B) Desire has never distracted the speaker from politics.
(C) Sensual desire can be in conflict with cerebral concerns.
(D) Physical desire does not die with age.

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**20. Which of the following line(s) has/have been excerpted from W. B. Yeats' writings?**
(A) Consume my heart away; sick with desire/And fastened to a dying animal/It knows not what it is
(B) What we call the beginning is often the end/And to make an end is to make a beginning
(C) Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world/The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere/The ceremony of innocence is drowned
(D) Lay your sleeping head, my love,/Human on my faithless arm;/Time and fevers burn away/Individual beauty from/Thoughtful children, and the grave/Proves the child ephemeral

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**21. Which of the following narrative(s) has/have an intrusive narrator?**
(A) Tom Jones
(B) "The Killers"
(C) War and Peace
(D) "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place"

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**22. Which is/are the special skill(s) associated with Harry Potter in J. K. Rowling's novel series?**
(A) Wizardry
(B) Rugby
(C) Quidditch
(D) Bridge

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**23. Which of the following work(s) may be described as Lad Lit?**

(A) Nick Hornby's Fever Pitch
(B) Jane Austen's Emma
(C) John King's The Football Factory
(D) Jennifer Egan's Visit from the Goon Squad

**(1 MARK 2025)**

**24. Which of these works is/are NOT written by Dryden?**

(A) Astrea Redux
(B) Aureng-Zebe
(C) The Way of the World
(D) Short View of the Immortality and Profaneness of the English Stage

**(2 MARK 2025)**

**25. Which among the following work(s) was/were accused of portraying obscenity?**

(A) The Importance of Being Earnest
(B) The Rainbow
(C) The Well of Loneliness
(D) Lady Chatterley's Lover

**(2 MARK 2025)**

**26. In The Importance of Being Earnest Oscar Wilde repeatedly uses the term 'Bunbury'. It refers to the _____**

(A) witty act of Jack Worthing to invent a fictional brother
(B) queer strategy of coding transgressive sexual desire
(C) invention of new bread making technique
(D) stance of Wilde on the role of criticism

**Answer Key**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | C | D | A | B | D | C | C | B | D |
| **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| C | B | B | C | D | B | C | A | A | B |
| **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
| D | A | C | B | D | D | A | A | B | D |
| **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** |
| C | D | B | A | B | A | C | B | D | B |
| **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | | | | | |
| C | D | B | C | A | | | | | |

**Multiple Select Questions (MSQ)**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A,B | B,C,D | A,B,C | A,C | B,D |
| **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| A,B | A,C,D | B,C | A,B,C | B,C |
| **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| B,C | A,B,C | B,C | A,B | A,B,C |
| **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| A,D | B,D | A,C | C,D | A,C |
| **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** |
| A,C | A,C | A,C | C,D | B,C,D |
| **26** | | | | |
| A,B | | | | |

## EXPLANATIONS

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

**1. Explanation (C): The Canterbury Tales**:-Written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the late 14th century, *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of stories told by a group of pilgrims traveling to the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket in Canterbury. The work contains 24 tales, each narrated by a different character, representing various social classes and professions in medieval England.

**(A) The Shepheardes Calender**: A pastoral poem by Edmund Spenser (1579), focusing on shepherds' lives,

**(B) The Pilgrim's Progress**: An allegory by John Bunyan (1678) about a man named Christian on his journey to salvation.

**(D) Parliament of Fowls**: Another work by Geoffrey Chaucer (1382), but this is a dream vision poem about a debate among birds.

**2. Explanation (C):** The lines quoted are from **Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal"** (1729), a satirical work in which Swift suggests that impoverished Irish parents could sell their children as a source of food and income. The tract is a dark, ironic commentary on the British exploitation of the Irish people. Swift's proposal is not meant to be taken literally but to highlight the dire conditions and the failure of the British government to address the suffering of the Irish.

**(A) John Stuart Mill, On Liberty** (1859) advocates individual freedom

**(B) Francis Bacon, On Death** (1601) explores philosophical views on death.

**(D) Robert Graves, Warning to Children** (1948) is a poem advising children, not a satirical tract.

**3. Explanation (D): It is a bildungsroman:-***Dracula* is a **gothic novel** (*A*), narrated through letters and diaries (*B*), with **Transylvania** as a key setting (*C*). However, it is **not a bildungsroman**, a genre focused on the protagonist's personal development, as seen in novels

like **Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*** or **Dickens' *David Copperfield***.

4. **Explanation (A):** In **Areopagitica** (1644), John Milton passionately argues **against censorship** and advocates for the **freedom of expression**, particularly in relation to the press. It remains one of his most famous works on liberty of thought and speech.

5. **Explanation (B): Nathaniel Hawthorne:-**Henry James' book-length study of **Nathaniel Hawthorne** (1879) was a major work of literary criticism that preceded his famous essay **"The Art of Fiction"** (1884). In this study, James analyzed Hawthorne's works, particularly focusing on his novelistic technique. It was a significant contribution to literary criticism before his broader engagement with the art of the novel.

6. **Explanation (D): The 'nation' as the sole frame for understanding literature**:-Paulo Coelho's novels being published in multiple languages immediately reflects the global nature of literature, which challenges the idea that literature should only be understood within national boundaries. This phenomenon aligns with **(A)**, **(B)**, and **(C)**, but **(D)** is contradicted by the global reach.

7. **Explanation (C): Albert Camus' *The Myth of Sisyphus*:-** This excerpt is from Albert Camus' *The Myth of Sisyphus* (1942), where he discusses the absurdity of human existence and the sense of alienation in a universe devoid of meaning.

**(A)** **Frantz Kafka's *The Trial* (1914-1915)**: *The Trial* follows **Josef K.**, caught in a bureaucratic nightmare, highlighting absurdity and alienation.

**(B)** **Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* (1953)**: **Vladimir** and **Estragon** wait for **Godot**, exploring existential absurdity and the futility of life.

**(D)** **Harold Pinter's *The Homecoming* (1964)**: **Teddy** returns home to a dysfunctional family, focusing on power and communication breakdowns.

8. **Explanation (C): Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859):-** The famous opening lines come from **Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859)**, which explores the contrasts between London and Paris during the turbulent time of the French Revolution. The lines reflect the extreme contradictions and paradoxes of the era, symbolizing both hope and despair, wisdom and foolishness. These paradoxes set the tone for the novel, which deals with themes of sacrifice, resurrection, and the impact of societal change.**(A) Jane Austen's *Emma(1815)***: This novel is a comedy of manners and social relationships in the English countryside**(B) Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights (1847)***: *Wuthering Heights* opens with a different narrative style, focusing on the haunting story of love and vengeance in the Yorkshire moors.**(D) H. G. Wells' *The Time Machine (1895)***: It is one of the earliest science fiction novels and focuses on a Victorian scientist who invents a machine that allows him to travel through time. The novel is narrated by an unnamed first-person narrator, who recounts the Time Traveler's experiences.

9. **Explanation (B):** The novels **Cormac McCarthy's *The Road* (2006)**, **George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949)**, and **Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985)** share a common theme of dystopian societies. Each depicts oppressive, totalitarian regimes and explores themes of **survival**, **oppression**, and **individual resistance**. In *The Road*, a father and son struggle to survive in a post-apocalyptic world. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* follows Winston Smith, who rebels against a totalitarian regime that controls thought and truth. *The Handmaid's Tale* centers on **Offred**, a woman living under a theocratic dictatorship that subjugates women. These novels emphasize the loss of personal freedom and the impact of authoritarian control on human lives.

10. **Explanation (D):**
    i. George Eliot - c. Mary Ann Evans
    ii. Sylvia Plath - a. Victoria Lucas
    iii. H. H. Munro - d. Saki
    iv. Charlotte Brontë - b. Currer Bell

11. **Explanation (D): "Rapt, twirling in thy hand a withered spray, And waiting for the spark from heaven to fall." – (c) Matthew Arnold**
    **Source**: From Arnold's *"The Scholar-Gypsy"* (1853), reflecting on the search for truth.

**ii.** **"Shakespeare one gets acquainted with without knowing how..." – (a) Jane Austen**
**Source**: Austen mentions this in her letters, acknowledging Shakespeare's omnipresent influence.

**iii.** **"It is as natural to die as to be born..." – (d) Francis Bacon**
**Source**: Bacon's *Essays* (1597), contemplating life and death's inevitability.

**iv.** **"Happiness was but the occasional episode in a general drama of pain." – (b) Thomas Hardy**
**Source**: From Hardy's *Jude the Obscure* (1895), highlighting his view of life's suffering.

12. **Explanation (B): Jessie Weston's *From Ritual to Romance (1920)*:**-Influenced *The Waste Land* with its focus on rituals and the Grail myth.
**(A) William James' *Principles of Psychology (1890)*:** Explores psychology but is not directly related to *The Waste Land*.
**(C) Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis (1915)*:** A work on alienation but not directly linked to Eliot's poem.
**(D) Sigmund Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams (1900)*:** While Freud's ideas on the unconscious influenced Eliot, this work wasn't a primary source.

13. **Explanation (B): Material prosperity is not the true criterion of a nation's achievement**:-In his essay *"Culture and Anarchy"*, **Matthew Arnold** criticizes those who equate **material wealth** with greatness, calling them **Philistines**. Arnold believes true achievement lies in cultural and intellectual development, not just in financial success.

14. **Explanation (C):**
**Sylvia Plath:- Sylvia Plath wrote *The Bell Jar*, w**hich was published in 1963 under the pseudonym Victoria Lucas. The novel is a semi-autobiographical account of Plath's own struggles with mental illness, reflecting her own experiences. It was initially published in the UK in 1963.
**(A) Dorothy Richardson:** Known for her stream-of-consciousness writing in works like *Pilgrimage*, but unrelated to *The Bell Jar*.
**(B) Virginia Woolf:** Renowned for her modernist works like *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Lighthouse*
**(D) Alice Walker:** Famous for *The Color Purple*

15. **Explanation (D):**
**Leaves of Grass:-**Walt Whitman's poem *Song of Myself* first appeared in his 1855 collection *Leaves of Grass*. It became central to his work, celebrating individuality, nature, and human connection.
**(A) Two Rivulets**: A later collection by Whitman, published in 1876, which contained some new poems.
**(B) November Boughs**: Another collection by Whitman
**(C) The Golden Bough**: A collection by Sir James Frazer, unrelated to Whitman's work.

16. **Explanation (B): "The Unknown Citizen":-** The lines are from W. H. Auden's *"The Unknown Citizen"*, published in 1939. The poem critiques the modern, statistical view of the "ideal" citizen, reducing individuality to mere data
**(A) "In Memory of W. B. Yeats"** (1939): A tribute to W. B. Yeats, mourning his death while celebrating his poetic legacy.
**(C) "In Praise of Limestone"** (1948): Auden reflects on limestone's geographical and symbolic significance, contemplating human perception and nature's permanence.
**(D) "On This Island"** (1937): A collection exploring isolation, identity, and the complexities of human experience in a changing world.

17. **Explanation (C): Second-person point of view:-**The passage uses "you," directly addressing the reader, which is characteristic of the second-person point of view.
**(A) Third-person point of view**: Uses "he," "she," or "they" to describe characters without addressing the reader directly.
**(B) Limited point of view**: Focuses on one character's experiences, but with third-person narration.
**(D) First-person point of view**: The narrator uses "I" or "we" to describe their own thoughts and actions.

18. **Explanation (A): The Old Curiosity Shop (1841):-***The Old Curiosity Shop* by Charles Dickens follows the story of Little Nell and her grandfather, exploring themes of poverty, innocence, and fate. It is known for its emotional depth and memorable characters.
**(B) The Old Wives' Tale** (1908): A novel by Arnold Bennett, not Dickens, focusing on the lives of two women.
**(C) The Old Bachelor** (1693): A comedy by William Congreve
**(D) One Hundred Years of Solitude** (1967): A famous novel by Gabriel García Márquez, telling the multi-generational story of the Buendía family.

19. **Explanation (A): James Joyce:-**Stephen Dedalus appears in James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) and *Ulysses* (1922), serving as a semi-autobiographical figure
**(B) H. G. Wells**: *The Time Machine* (1895), *War of the Worlds* (1898) – pioneering science fiction.
**(C) P. G. Wodehouse**: *The Inimitable Jeeves* (1923), *Carry On, Jeeves* (1925) – humorous tales of Jeeves and Wooster.
**(D) D. H. Lawrence**: *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *Women in Love* (1920) – explores complex human emotions and relationships.

20. **Explanation (B): Pride and Prejudice (1813):-***Pride and Prejudice*, by Jane Austen, opens with the famous line

and explores themes of love, marriage, and social class through the main characters Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy.

**(A)** **Sense and Sensibility** (1811): Follows sisters Elinor and Marianne Dashwood as they navigate love and heartbreak.

**(C)** **Mansfield Park** (1814): Centers on Fanny Price's moral growth and complex relationships.

**(D)** **Emma** (1815): Focuses on Emma Woodhouse, a young woman who enjoys matchmaking but learns valuable life lessons.

**21. Explanation (D): Things Fall Apart (1958):-**Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* derives its title from W. B. Yeats's poem "The Second Coming," which speaks of a world in chaos. The novel explores the downfall of Okonkwo, a proud Igbo man, as colonialism disrupts traditional African society.

**(A)** **Arrow of God** (1964): Focuses on a priest's conflict with colonialism.

**(B)** **No Longer at Ease** (1960): Focuses on the challenges faced by a Nigerian man educated in Britain.

**(C)** **A Man of the People** (1966): A political satire on post-colonial Nigeria.

**22. Explanation (A):**

**St. Augustine's Confessions:-*Confessions* by St. Augustine (5th century)** is considered one of the earliest examples of autobiography. It is a deeply personal account of Augustine's life, struggles, and conversion, making it a precursor to the genre of autobiography. It focuses on his inner spiritual journey and self-reflection, setting the foundation for modern autobiographical writing.

**(B)** *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce is a semi-autobiographical novel, not a forerunner of the autobiography.

**(C)** *The Prelude* by William Wordsworth is a reflective poem, blending autobiography with poetic expression.

**(D)** *Lives* by Izaak Walton is a collection of biographies, not an autobiography.

**23. Explanation (C): "The Inn Album."** Robert Browning intended it to be a play due to its dramatic structure and character-driven narrative. The poem's monologues and dialogues are suited for performance. *(Published in "The Complete Works of Robert Browning," 1907)*

(A) "Men and Women": A collection of dramatic monologues, first published in 1855.

(B) "Dramatis Personae": A collection of dramatic poems, first published in 1864.

(D) "The Ring and the Book": An epic narrative poem, first published in 1868.

**24. Explanation (B):** A closet drama is written for reading rather than performance, often with no stage directions. *Example: "The Closet Drama" by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.*

**(A)** **Kitchen Sink Drama:** Focuses on gritty, everyday working-class issues, often with social realism. *Example: "Look Back in Anger" by John Osborne.*

**(C)** **Poetic Drama:** Uses verse or poetry to explore grand themes and emotions. *Example: "The Changeling" by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley.*

**(D)** **Folk Drama:** Rooted in folk traditions, typically performed by communities. *Example: "The Second Shepherd's Play" (medieval mystery play).*

**25. Explanation (D): Both the novels were written by women who wrote under pseudonyms:-** *Jane Austen* wrote *Mansfield Park* under the pseudonym "A Lady," and *George Eliot* (real name: **Mary Ann Evans**) wrote *Middlemarch* under the male pen name to avoid prejudice against female writers.

**26. Explanation (D):** W. H. Auden wrote the famous line "Poetry makes nothing happen" in his poem *In Memory of W. B. Yeats* (1939). Auden reflects on the role of poetry in times of crisis, suggesting its impact is more intellectual than practical.

**27. Explanation (A):**

**(P)** **"Please, Sir, I want some more.":-(iii) Charles Dickens** From *Oliver Twist* (1837–1839), Oliver asks for more food in a harsh workhouse.

**(Q)** **"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.": (iv) Francis Bacon** :From *Of Studies* (1597), Bacon highlights the three purposes of studying.

**(R)** **"Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string." (i) Ralph Waldo Emerson:** From *Self-Reliance* (1841), Emerson emphasizes the importance of self-trust.

**(S)** **"It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.": (ii) George Orwell:** From *1984* (1949), Orwell introduces the dystopian world of the novel.

**28. Explanation (A):** The 1674 edition of *Paradise Lost* added 2 more books, expanding it to 12 books in total.

**29. Explanation (B):** T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is a dramatic monologue, where the speaker, Prufrock, addresses the audience, revealing his thoughts and feelings in a reflective, confessional manner.

**(A) ode:** A lyric poem addressing a subject, often in praise.

**(C) haiku:** A three-line Japanese poem with a 5-7-5 syllable structure.

**(D) Villanelle:** A 19-line poem with a strict rhyme scheme and repeated lines.

**30. Explanation (D):-** a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

**Phileas Fogg and Jean Passepartout :ii) Jules Verne.**These characters appear in **Jules Verne's** novel *Around the World in 80 Days*. Phileas Fogg is the main protagonist, and Jean Passepartout is his loyal servant.**b) Don Quixote and Sancho Panza - iii) Miguel de Cervantes.** They are from *Don Quixote*, one of the greatest works of Spanish literature.**c) Candide and Pangloss - iv) Voltaire.** They are characters from Voltaire's satirical novella *Candide*, exploring optimism and philosophy.**d) Dogberry and Verges - i) William Shakespeare** .**Dogberry and Verges** appear in *Much Ado About Nothing*, Shakespeare's comedic play.

**31. Explanation (C): Auguste Dupin**, created by Edgar Allan Poe, who appears in *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, regarded as the first fictional detective.

**(A) Maigret**, by Georges Simenon, is a French detective known for his psychological insights.

**(B) Miss Marple**, by Agatha Christie, is a sharp elderly amateur detective.

**(D) Arsène Lupin**, by Maurice Leblanc, is a gentleman thief and detective.

**32. Explanation (D):** Kurtz in *Heart of Darkness*: Kurtz's last words reflect his realization of the darkness within humanity.

**(A) Lady Macbeth in *Macbeth*:** Lady Macbeth's words reveal her guilt and torment over her involvement in murder.

**(B) Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick*:** Ahab's last words express his obsession with vengeance against the white whale.

**(C) Jonathan Harker in *Dracula*:** Jonathan Harker does not have notable last words in *Dracula*.

**33. Explanation (B):-** Eric Arthur Blair wrote under the pseudonym George Orwell, famous for *1984*, a dystopian novel introducing terms like "Newspeak," "Thoughtcrime," and "Doublespeak."

**34. Explanation (A): *The Madwoman in the Attic* by Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar** references Bertha Mason from *Jane Eyre*, symbolizing the silenced, oppressed women in Victorian literature. Bertha, confined to the attic, embodies the repression and marginalization of women in that era.

**(B) Middlemarch**: Dorothea Brooke challenges societal expectations and faces limitations but isn't confined or labeled as "mad" like Bertha in *Jane Eyre*.

**(C) Diary of a Madman**: In Gogol's story, the protagonist's madness is personal and individual.

**(D) Wuthering Heights**: Catherine Earnshaw's turmoil is more about emotional and psychological struggle.

**35. Explanation (B): The Murder of Roger Ackroyd**. Agatha Christie famously broke a key rule of detective fiction by revealing the murderer through the first-person narrator telling an unreliable narrative, violating the fair-play principle where the reader should have all clues to solve the crime.

**36. Explanation (A): George Eliot**. Dorothea Brooke, Edward Casaubon, Hetty Sorrel, and Stephen Guest are all characters from Eliot's novel *Middlemarch*. Eliot, a pen name for Mary Ann Evans, is known for her deep psychological insight and complex characterizations, particularly in her exploration of social and moral issues.

**(B) Charlotte Brontë**: Known for creating characters like Jane Eyre and Heathcliff.**Jane Austen**: Famous for novels like *Pride and Prejudice* with characters like Elizabeth Bennet, not the ones mentioned.

**(D) Walter Scott**: Known for historical novels like *Ivanhoe*

**37. Explanation (C):** Medea. *Medea* is a tragedy written by Euripides, not part of the Theban trilogy. The Theban trilogy, written by Sophocles, consists of *Oedipus Rex*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Antigone*, which focus on the cursed royal family of Thebes and their tragic fate.

**38. Explanation (B):** An actor performing a scene from the Trojan War in *Hamlet*. In Act 2, Scene 2 of *Hamlet*, the protagonist watches a group of actors perform a scene from the Trojan War. Hamlet is struck by the actor's ability to show deep emotion for the tragic fate of Hecuba, a character from the myth, and reflects on his own inability to act on his own emotions, particularly in avenging his father's murder. The line expresses Hamlet's frustration with his inaction compared to the actor's passionate portrayal.