

Roll No.

A040701T

M. A. (First Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

(NEP)

ENGLISH

[English Literature (14th-17th Century)]

Time : Two Hours] [Maximum Marks : 75

Note : This paper consists of three Sections A, B and C. Carefully read the instructions of each Section in solving the question paper. Candidates have to write their answers in the given answer-copy only. No separate answer-copy (**B Copy**) will be provided.

P. T. O.

Section—A

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : All questions are compulsory. Answer the following questions as short answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) How did the Renaissance contribute to the Scientific Revolution ?
- (B) Why are the people of New Atlantis so secretive ?
- (C) What does the Knight represent in *Canterbury Tales* ?
- (D) How does the poem, "To His Coy Mistress" function as the product of the time in which it was written ?
- (E) How does Greek imagery function in *Dr. Faustus* ?
- (F) What makes *The Tempest* unique ? Discuss.
- (G) Why is 'The Duchess of Malfi' called decadent play ?

- (H) What does the title "The Way of the World" mean and how does the title foreshadow the action of the play ?
- (I) Who were the women writers in the early 17th century ?

Section—B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. Discuss in detail what influenced the morals, manners and tastes of the Restoration Period.

Or

3. Milton uses several arguments to defend free speech in 'Areopagatica'. Which do you find most convincing and why ?

Or

4. Write critical appreciation of sonnet 'Like as a Huntsman' written by Edmund Spenser.

Or

5. What are the marriage relationship practices in 'Utopia' ?

Section—C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. What Metaphysical elements do you find in the poem 'Virtue' ?

Or

7. Though mischievous and playful, Arid is most sincere in his devotion towards his master Prospero. Discuss.

Or

8. Is it possible to defend the idea that Satan is the true hero of 'Paradise Lost' ? Explain why or why not ?

Or

9. Explain how the symbols of light and dark are used in the play 'The Duchess of Malfi'.

Roll No.

A040702T

M. A. (First Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

(NEP)

ENGLISH

[English Literature (18th-20th Century)]

Time : Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : This paper consists of three Sections A, B and C. Carefully read the instructions of each Section in solving the question paper. Candidates have to write their answers in the given answer-copy only. No separate answer-copy (**B Copy**) will be provided.

P. T. O.

Section—A
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : All questions are compulsory. Answer the following questions as short answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) Write a short note on Lyrical Ballads with reference to Romanticism.
- (B) Write a short essay on 'The Victorian Compromise'.
- (C) Comment on the title *The Subjection of Women*.
- (D) Briefly discuss the role of wedding guest in the poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner'.
- (E) Write a brief note on the character 'Maurya' in J. M. Synge's *Riders to the Sea*.
- (F) Write a note on Kitchen Sink Drama.
- (G) What is a Kunstlerroman novel ?
- (H) Comment on Frame narrative technique employed by Joseph Conrad in *Heart of Darkness*.
- (I) Discuss Bertha Mason's role in *Jane Eyre*.

Section—B**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. What are the main features of the Victorian Age ? Write a detailed note on the effects of Industrial Revolution on the literatures of Victorian period.

Or

3. Bring out the significance of the chapter 'Sweetness and Light' in Matthew Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*.

Or

4. "Man is nothing else but what he makes of himself. Such is the first principle of existentialism." Explain.

Or

5. "*The Rape of the Lock* is a parody of epic tradition." Discuss the poem as a mock-epic in the light of this statement.

Section—C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. T. S. Eliot's poem *The Waste Land* reflects the disorder and decay of modern civilization. Comment.

Or

7. Discuss the significance of the title *Waiting for Godot* and showcase its thematic importance within the scope of absurd drama.

Or

8. *Gulliver's Travels* is an insight into an interesting human experience heightened in its profound message. Elucidate.

Or

9. *To the Lighthouse* is one of Woolf's most successful and accessible experiments in modernist mode, including stream of consciousness. Discuss.

Roll No.

A040703T

M. A. (First Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

(NEP)

ENGLISH

(Linguistics & ELT)

Time : Two Hours] [Maximum Marks : 75

Note : This paper consists of three Sections A, B and C. Carefully read the instructions of each Section in solving the question paper. Candidates have to write their answers in the given answer-copy only. No separate answer-copy (B Copy) will be provided.

P. T. O.

Section—A**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

Note : All questions are compulsory. Answer the following questions as short answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) What is the difference between Descriptive and Prescriptive Grammar ?
- (B) What are phonemes ?
- (C) What does syntax mean ?
- (D) What is a vowel sound ?
- (E) What are free morphemes ?
- (F) What does psycholinguistics focus on ?
- (G) What is a Phrase Structure ?
- (H) What is lexis ?
- (I) Why is a lesson planning important for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) ?

Section—B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains three questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. Which are the *three* aspects of linguistic analysis ? Explain in detail.

Or

3. What are the *two* categories of word classes ?

Or

4. What is the importance of knowing the lexical relationships ? Explain in detail.

Section—C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

5. What factors besides learning English are important influences on the English learners ability to learn ?

Or

6. What is the most effective teaching method of English language teaching ?

Or

7. How did English and English studies come to be introduced in India ?

Or

8. What does decolonization mean in reference to English studies in India ? Explain citing suitable example.

Roll No.

A040704T

M. A. (First Semester)
EXAMINATION, 2022-23
(NEP)
ENGLISH
(Indian English Literature)

Time : Two Hours] [Maximum Marks : 75

Note : This paper consists of three Sections A, B and C. Carefully read the instructions of each Section in solving the question paper. Candidates have to write their answers in the given answer-copy only. No separate answer-copy (B Copy) will be provided.

P. T. O.

Section—A**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

Note : All questions are compulsory. Answer the following questions as short answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) Write a short note on the impact of post-colonial thought on women's writing in India.
- (B) Briefly elucidate the core concern of Dalit literature.
- (C) How does Sri Aurobindo relate the Renaissance with Indian culture and civilization ?
- (D) Explain with reference to the context :
"You begin to recognize me
passing from ghost to real
and back again in the albums."
- (E) "Are you sure", I said, "that you haven't made a mistake ?"
"Oh no," they said, "not a hope. We know him too well....".

- (F) What is the mood of the palanquin bearers in the poem of the same title ?
- (G) Write a note on the theme of 'When I Hit You by Meena Kandaswamy'.
- (H) What did Ramani do to get a free radio in Rushdie's story "The Free Radio" ?
- (I) Discuss HARVEST as a dystopian play.

Section—B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. Write an essay on post-Independence Indian Writing in English.

Or

3. How does Radhakrishnan present an idealist view of life ?

Or

4. Discuss the metaphorical significance of the harp in Derezio's poem 'The Harp of India'.

Or

5. Write a critical appreciation of 'Tribute to Papa'.

Section—C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : This section contains four questions from which *one* question is to be answered as long question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. How does Firdaus Kanga draw attention to the stereotyped perception of disability in India ?

Or

7. Examine the significance of the title of the story 'The Intrusion'.

Or

8. 'Silence ! The Court is in Session' is a satire on the judicial system. Discuss.

Or

9. Analyse 'The Fire and the Rain' as a tragedy of rage.

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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149750

M. A. (Second Semester) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

ENGLISH

(Literary Criticism And Theories)

Paper Code

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Questions Booklet Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Wordsworth said that poetry is the image of
 - (A) man and nature
 - (B) nature and world
 - (C) world and sky
 - (D) woman and child

2. How many poems are there in 'Lyrical Ballads' ?
 - (A) 20
 - (B) 23
 - (C) 50
 - (D) 35

3. 'The Preface to the Lyrical Ballads' is the compendium of
 - (A) Dramatic expression
 - (B) Victorian compromise
 - (C) Historicism
 - (D) Romantic criticism

4. Another title of Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria' is :
 - (A) Biographical sketches from my Literary life and opinions
 - (B) Reminiscence from my life
 - (C) Life of struggle
 - (D) None of the above

5. The theme of 'Biographia Literaria' is
 - (A) Hope vs. Dishope
 - (B) Life vs. Death
 - (C) Fancy vs. Imagination
 - (D) Summary vs. Explanation

6. According to Coleridge imagination is of two types
 - (A) primary and secondary
 - (B) short and high
 - (C) rough and smooth
 - (D) None of the above

7. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was a/an :
 - (A) actor, poet and novelist
 - (B) novelist and critic
 - (C) poet, theorist and critic
 - (D) poet and player

8. is at the root of all artistic activity.
 - (A) Mood
 - (B) Despair
 - (C) Imagination
 - (D) Hope

9. 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' was first published in 1919 in the literary magazine
- (A) The Herald
 (B) The Spectator
 (C) The Egoist
 (D) None of the above
10. The essay 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' is divided into how many parts ?
- (A) 8
 (B) 6
 (C) 3
 (D) 9
11. In the essay 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' which romantic poet has been talked about with reference to which of his works ?
- (A) P. B. Shelley, 'Adonais'
 (B) Johan Keats, 'Ode to Nightingale'
 (C) Blake, 'Tyger'
 (D) Browning, 'Fra Lippo Lippi'
12. Who said, "The mind of the poet is receptacle for seizing and storing up countless feelings, images and phrases" ?
- (A) T. S. Eliot
 (B) Coleridge
 (C) Wordsworth
 (D) None of the above
13. According to T. S. Eliot, historical sense makes a poet
- (A) Hardworking
 (B) Insane
 (C) Sensible
 (D) Traditional
14. Fallacy means
- (A) mistaken belief
 (B) pride
 (C) rejection
 (D) belief on myth
15. W. K. Wimsatt wrote
- (A) The Verbal Icon : Studies in the Meaning of Poetry
 (B) Validity in Interpretation
 (C) Biographia Literaria
 (D) English Literary Criticism
16. claim that a poem's meaning is always personal to its authors.
- (A) Wimsatt and Beardsley
 (B) Coleridge and Wordsworth
 (C) T. S. Eliot and I. A. Richards
 (D) None of the above

17. In 'The Intentional Fallacy' author claims that a cannot/should not attempt to evaluate an author's work through the author's intentions, when reading literature particularly poetry.
- (A) critic
(B) author
(C) poet
(D) reader
18. What is practical criticism ?
- (A) A close analysis of literary work to bring out political meaning
(B) A movement that wished to make literary criticism relevant
(C) A study of ambiguity
(D) The close analysis of poems without taking account of any external information
19. In 'Practical Criticism' I. A. Richards links four kinds of meanings in most human utterances to four aspects. They are :
- (A) sense , nonsense, humour, mockery
(B) sense, feeling, tone, intention
(C) nuance, sound, felling, touch
(D) touch, taste, speaking, listening
20. Who is the pather of post-Colonial Literature ?
- (A) Spivak
(B) Edward Said
(C) Emerson
(D) William Blake
21. Which work of criticism marks the beginning of the new criticism ?
- (A) M. H. Abrams' 'The Mirror and the Lamp'
(B) F. R. Leavis' 'The Great Tradition'
(C) F. H. Bradley's 'Shakespearean Tragedy'
(D) T. S. Eliot's 'The Sacred Wood'
22. Who among the following is not a new critic ?
- (A) Coleridge
(B) T. S. Eliot
(C) Allen Tate
(D) I. A. Richards
23. 'The Principles of Criticism' is written by :
- (A) Alexandar Pope
(B) I. A. Richards
(C) John Dryden
(D) None of the above

24. Ivor Armstrong Richards is a critic.
- (A) Victorian
(B) Neo-classical
(C) Classical
(D) Modern
25. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak translated Mahashweta Devi's '.....' into English.
- (A) Draupadi
(B) Jhansi ki Rani
(C) Agnigarbh
(D) Murti
26. "Can A Subaltern Speak ?" is written by ?
- (A) Homi Bhabha
(B) Gayatri Spivak
(C) I. A. Richards
(D) Edward Said
27. translated Jacques Derrida's 'De La Grammatologie'.
- (A) Homi Bhabha
(B) Edward Said
(C) Gayatri Spivak
(D) T. S. Eliot
28. The feminist theory brings primary focus on
- (A) Inequality due to gender
(B) Inequality due to strength
(C) Inequality due to nationality
(D) None of the above
29. Who among the following belongs to the group of radical feminists ?
- (A) Helen Cixous
(B) Simon de Beauvoir
(C) Kate Millett
(D) Luce Irigaray
30. Helen Cixous is a French feminist, born in
- (A) Algeria
(B) China
(C) Japan
(D) India
31. is a type of action or process in which we copy something.
- (A) Castration
(B) Simulacra
(C) Simulation
(D) Decapitation

32. Jean Baudrillard has written
- (A) America
 - (B) The Gulf War did not take place
 - (C) Mirror of production
 - (D) All of the above
33. Which one of the following is not one of the four stages of simulation ?
- (A) The political order
 - (B) Sacramental order
 - (C) The order of sorcery
 - (D) Pure simulation
34. is the copy of the product that is copied.
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Simulacra
 - (C) Hyperreality
 - (D) None of the above
35. 'Simulacra and Simulation' was published in
- (A) 1850
 - (B) 2017
 - (C) 1999
 - (D) 1981
36. Edward Said points to two forms of 'Orientalism'. They are
- (A) Latent and manifest
 - (B) Real and fake
 - (C) Natural and unnatural
 - (D) Subjective and objective
37. The book 'Orientation' has been translated into languages.
- (A) 90
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 18
 - (D) 12
38. Orient refers to the
- (A) West
 - (B) East
 - (C) North
 - (D) South
39. Why did Edward Said unite 'Orientalism' ?
- (A) to narrate the history of wars
 - (B) to pass the examination
 - (C) to expose the behaviors and attitudes of western orientalists
 - (D) to expose the behaviors and attitudes of the eastern orientalists

40. 'The Death of the Author' is an attack on :
- (A) Practical criticism
 - (B) Romantic criticism
 - (C) Classical criticism
 - (D) None of the above
41. Roland Barthes is a literary critic.
- (A) French
 - (B) German
 - (C) Korean
 - (D) Australian
42. The author is a who simply collects pre-existing quotations, he is not able to create or decide meaning of his work (from *The Death of the Author*).
- (A) narrator
 - (B) scriptor
 - (C) sayer
 - (D) actor
43. Reader Response theory focuses on
- (A) Poet
 - (B) Novelist
 - (C) Author
 - (D) Reader
44. 'What is an Author' was published in
- (A) 1930
 - (B) 2020
 - (C) 1969
 - (D) 1941
45. 'What is an Author' considers the relationship between
- (A) Reader, text and writer
 - (B) Author, scene and expression
 - (C) Language, reader and actor
 - (D) Actor, listener and speaker
46. 'What is an Author' is a lecture on given at the college de France, by the French philosopher Michel Foucault.
- (A) Self-reliance
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Literary theory
 - (D) Philosophy
47. What are the similarities between 'What is an Author' and 'The Death of the Author' ?
- (A) Both held the view that the text language speaks not the author.
 - (B) Both held the view that author is dominant not the text.
 - (C) Both held the view that language is important not the player.
 - (D) None of the above

48. The name of the originator of 'deconstruction' is
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 (B) Jacques Derrida
 (C) Edward Said
 (D) Gayatri Spivak
49. The term 'deconstruction' refers to approaches to understand the relationship between
- (A) author and poet
 (B) actor and stage
 (C) philosophy and psychology
 (D) None of the above
50. 'Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of Human Sciences' was a lecture presented at on 21st Oct., 1966 by Jacques Derrida.
- (A) John Hopkins University
 (B) Oxford University
 (C) Cambridge University
 (D) None of the above
51. 'Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of Human Science' was published in the book
- (A) Critica Practica
 (B) Writing and Difference
 (C) Aspects of the Novel
 (D) SevenTypes of Ambiguity
52. A philosophica puzzle or a rhetorically useful expression which ends in an unsoluble conflict or doubt is according to Jacques Derria.
- (A) Alliteration
 (B) Aporia
 (C) Paradox
 (D) Aphorism
53. New Historicism focuses on
- (A) Form of the literary work
 (B) Reader Response
 (C) Author's time and cultural situation
 (D) Listener

54. Wolfgang Iser says meaning is not in the text but
- (A) Writer's psychology
 - (B) Expressed in symbols
 - (C) Hidden in book
 - (D) A construction by reader
55. Wolfgang Iser was a literary scholar.
- (A) German
 - (B) Roman
 - (C) Greek
 - (D) French
56. According to Jacques Lacan, the mirror stage is the point at which a child is able to
- (A) Separate the 'I' from the 'others'
 - (B) Speak little words
 - (C) Simile while looking into mirror
 - (D) None of the above
57. Jacques Lacan was a/an
- (A) Greek historian
 - (B) German philosopher
 - (C) French psychoanalyst and psychiatrist
 - (D) Australian critic
58. Full name of Jacques Lacan is
- (A) Jacques Marie Emile Lacan
 - (B) Jacques Derrida Lacan
 - (C) Jacques Melon Lacan
 - (D) None of the above
59. 'The study of 'Phenomena', appearances of things as they appear in our experience, or the way we experience things' is
- (A) Ethnology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Agrology
60. 'Learning to Curse : Essays in Early Modern Culture' is written by
- (A) Jacques Derrida
 - (B) Stephen J. Greenblatt
 - (C) Jacques Lacan
 - (D) Michel Foucault
61. The terms 'Resonance' and 'Wonder' are associated with
- (A) Derrida
 - (B) Terry Eagleton
 - (C) Roland Barthes
 - (D) Stephen Greenblatt

62. Who among the following theorists talks about 'The Circulation of Social Energy' ?
- (A) Antonio Gramsci
 (B) Stephen Greenblatt
 (C) Haydon White
 (D) Whitman
63. In 'Resonance and Wonder' wonder refers to the recipient's
- (A) happiness on getting an object
 (B) sorrow or malencholy expression of sorrow
 (C) astonishment and is related to the emotional effect of an object
 (D) None of the above
64. 'Theory of Ideology' was explained by in his essay 'Ideology and the State.'
- (A) Derrida
 (B) Cherryl Glotfelty
 (C) Louis Althusser
 (D) M. M. Bakhtin
65. The term 'ideological state apparatuses' was used for mass media by
- (A) James Carey
 (B) James Curran
 (C) Louis Althusser
 (D) Theodor Adorno
66. Louis Pierre Althusser was an Algeria born Marxist philosopher.
- (A) American
 (B) French
 (C) Indian
 (D) Japanese
67. According to Bakhtin formalists and structuralism focus too much on
- (A) prose
 (B) style and poem
 (C) idealism
 (D) None of the above
68. What exactly Mikhail Bakhtin trying to explain in 'Discourse in the Novel' ?
- (A) Theory of Idealism
 (B) Theory of Romanticism
 (C) Theory of Feminism
 (D) Theory of Dialogism
69. The term 'Heteroglossia' in 'The Discourse of Novel' means
- (A) other voices or different voices
 (B) inner voices
 (C) chaotic voices
 (D) All of the above

70. The full name of M. M. Bakhtin is
- (A) Michel Bakhtin
 (B) Michel Muso Bakhtin
 (C) Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin
 (D) Mikhail Musso Bakhtin
71. Cheryll Glotfelty is :
- (A) Professor of English, at the University of Nevada, Reno
 (B) Classical writer
 (C) Exponent of Romantic Revival
 (D) None of the above
72. What is the study of environmental issues in literature ?
- (A) phycism
 (B) ecocriticism
 (C) centricism
 (D) geronticism
73. Ecocriticism is
- (A) mechanism of echo
 (B) study of realization
 (C) study of psycho
 (D) study of the relationship of literature and physical environment
74. Cheryll Glotfelty co-founded an organization to establish a bond between literature and environment.
- (A) TOFFEL
 (B) SOS
 (C) MOU
 (D) ASLE
75. Who of the following is not a modern critic ?
- (A) John Dryden
 (B) I. A. Richards
 (C) T. S. Eliot
 (D) Cheryll Glotfelty
76. Who coined the term 'New Criticism' ?
- (A) J. C. Ranson
 (B) I. A. Richards
 (C) Cleanth Brooke
 (D) J. E. Spingam
77. T. S. Eliot got the Nobel Prize in
- (A) 1948
 (B) 1920
 (C) 1860
 (D) 1957

78. According to Aristotle which of the following is not one of the 'three unities' ?
- (A) Unity of time
 (B) Unity of action
 (C) Unity of place
 (D) Unity of character
79. What by definition is serious, complete and of a significant magnitude ?
- (A) Tragedy
 (B) Comedy
 (C) Epic
 (D) Essay
80. According to Aristotle, what is the most important element of tragedy ?
- (A) Character
 (B) Plot
 (C) Scene
 (D) Thought
81. What is the term for purgation of pity and fear in the audience ?
- (A) Imitation
 (B) Drama
 (C) Catharsis
 (D) Spectacle
82. 'Poetics' by Aristotle is a work of
- (A) Greek Dramatic Theory
 (B) Canadian Dramatic Theory
 (C) French Dramatic Theory
 (D) German Dramatic Theory
83. 'On the Sublime' is written in :
- (A) tragic form
 (B) poetic form
 (C) essay form
 (D) an epistolary form
84. Longinus defines sublimity in literature as :
- (A) scenario of drama
 (B) beauties of nature
 (C) the echo of greatness of spirit
 (D) greatness of patriots
85. The use of vulgar words and idioms the charm of sublimity.
- (A) spoils
 (B) enhances
 (C) booms
 (D) beautifies

86. Poetry according to Longinus is
- (A) emotional expression
 (B) appeal to mind
 (C) skillful and rhythmical arrangement of words
 (D) alliteration of words
87. There are different sources of sublimity.
- (A) four
 (B) five
 (C) two
 (D) three
88. is the exponent of Rasa School.
- (A) Dandin
 (B) Bharat Muni
 (C) Durvasamuni
 (D) Bhamah
89. The Riti concept is upon the Guna concept.
- (A) slided
 (B) changed
 (C) compressed
 (D) built
90. Anandavardhan wrote a treatise named
- (A) Dhvanyaloka
 (B) Kavyadarsh
 (C) Bhashalankar
 (D) None of the above
91. The theory of Vakrokti sprang up as reaction to the view of the school.
- (A) Riti
 (B) Gunas
 (C) Dhvani
 (D) None of the above
92. The Alankarvadins considered figurative speech alone as expression.
- (A) dramatic
 (B) prose
 (C) poetic
 (D) None of the above
93. 'Preface to Shakespeare' is a document of English
- (A) novel
 (B) poetry
 (C) deprecation
 (D) literary criticism

94. "His drama is mirror of life." Who said this for Shakespeare ?

- (A) Dr. Samuel Johnson
- (B) Dryden
- (C) Alexander Pope
- (D) None of the above

95. 'Preface to Shakespeare' was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson in

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1768
- (C) 1872
- (D) 2002

96. Dr. Samuel Johnson called Shakespeare

- (A) a modern poet
- (B) a poet of nature
- (C) a novelist
- (D) a father of poetry

97. Dr. Samuel Johnson finds two of the following faults in Shakespeare :

- (A) carelessness and too much use of conceits
- (B) sharpness and humour
- (C) aphorism and belittling
- (D) figures of speech and shortness

98. To Wordsworth poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, emotions recollected in

- (A) jungle
- (B) sensation
- (C) life
- (D) tranquility

99. The principal object in 'The Lyrical Ballads' was to choose incidents and situation from

- (A) Mystic life
- (B) Aristocratic life
- (C) Urban life
- (D) Common man's life

100. In 'The Lyrical Ballad' Wordsworth's purpose was to adopt the language of

- (A) Neo-classics
- (B) Puritans
- (C) Common men
- (D) Classics

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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155562

M. A. (Second Semester) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

ENGLISH

(Colonial and Post-Colonial Literature)

Paper Code							
A	0	4	0	8	0	2	T

Questions Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

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2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. What kind of a bird is the poet speaking about ?
 - (A) A homing pigeon
 - (B) A migratory bird
 - (C) A bird of prey
 - (D) All of the above

2. What does the phrase 'appointed season' in the poem 'The Death of the Bird' signify ?
 - (A) Summer
 - (B) A meeting
 - (C) Death
 - (D) None of the above

3. How many stanzas and how many lines is the poem 'The Death of the Bird' divided into ?
 - (A) 9 stanzas of 4 lines each
 - (B) 5 stanzas of 5 lines each
 - (C) 4 stanzas of 6 lines each
 - (D) 2 stanzas of 5 lines each

4. What is the theme of the poem 'This Language This Woman' ?
 - (A) The importance of mutual understanding in married life
 - (B) The importance of wealth and status in relationships
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) The importance of having a mother

5. Who is the speaker in 'This Language This Woman' ?
 - (A) A father
 - (B) A mother
 - (C) A daughter
 - (D) A son

6. Which of the following metaphors has been used in the poem 'This Language This Woman' ?
 - (A) A broken glass
 - (B) A pair of shoes
 - (C) Paper boats
 - (D) An angel

7. The speaker in 'A Far Cry from Africa' is suffering from the problem of :
 - (A) Divided identity
 - (B) Loss of hearing
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) All of the above

8. 'A Far Cry from Africa' was written as a response to which historical event in Kenya ?
 - (A) The Mau Mau Uprising in Africa
 - (B) Formation of the Kenya African Union
 - (C) Swynnerton plan to consolidate land holdings
 - (D) Ethnic clashes in the Rift Valley

9. Which figure of speech has been employed in the statement 'Corpses are scattered through paradise' taken from the poem 'A Far Cry from Africa' ?
- (A) Metaphor
(B) Irony
(C) Euphemism
(D) Hyperbole
10. Which of the following was awarded the 'Commonwealth Poetry Prize' in 1977 ?
- (A) A Far Cry from Africa
(B) This Language, This Women
(C) The Voice of the Mountain
(D) Jejuri
11. How many poetic sequences does the work 'Jejuri' consist of ?
- (A) Four
(B) Ten
(C) Thirty-one
(D) Fifty-two
12. What is the major theme in Kolatkar's poem ?
- (A) Skepticism
(B) Betrayal
(C) Romance
(D) All of the above
13. Which world problem does the poem 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never Be Written' address ?
- (A) Violation of Human Rights
(B) Environmental Pollution
(C) Mental Health
(D) All of the above
14. In which poetry collection does the poem 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never Be Written' appear ?
- (A) The Circle Game
(B) True Stories
(C) Expeditions
(D) Power Politics
15. In which year was the poem 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never Be Written' by Margaret Atwood published ?
- (A) 1980
(B) 1984
(C) 1981
(D) 1986

16. Mamang Dai is a poet from which place ?
- (A) Sri Lanka
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) India
 - (D) Myanmar
17. In the poem 'The Voice of the Mountain' the speaker is :
- (A) The Mountain
 - (B) A Young Man
 - (C) The poet
 - (D) God
18. What is the mountain a symbol of in 'The Voice of the Mountain' ?
- (A) God
 - (B) Elements of nature
 - (C) The poet
 - (D) All of the above
19. The short story 'The Green Leaves' is set in which country ?
- (A) England
 - (B) India
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Kenya
20. What is the method of narration of the story in 'The Green Leaves'?
- (A) First person narration
 - (B) Storyteller's narration
 - (C) Third person omniscient narration
 - (D) None of the above
21. What is the historical and cultural context of Ogot's short story ?
- (A) Pre-colonial
 - (B) Colonial
 - (C) Post-colonial
 - (D) All of the above
22. In 'The Collector of Treasures' what is considered as treasures ?
- (A) gold and silver
 - (B) friendship and kindness
 - (C) family
 - (D) All of the above
23. What is the meaning of the protagonist Dikeledia's name in the story 'The Collector of Treasures' ?
- (A) Tears
 - (B) Joy
 - (C) A bird
 - (D) Treasures

24. What is the theme of the story 'The Collector of Treasures' ?
- (A) The subjugation and consequent rebellion of women
 (B) Male chauvinism
 (C) Gender discrimination
 (D) All of the above
25. In which Indian state was Ismat Chughtai born ?
- (A) Punjab
 (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Maharashtra
 (D) Kashmir
26. What is the original name of the story 'Marigold' ?
- (A) Gulab
 (B) Gainda
 (C) Godavari
 (D) Gulmohar
27. What is the theme of the story 'Marigold' ?
- (A) Awakening of sexual desires
 (B) Child marriage
 (C) Double standards of morality
 (D) All of the above
28. What does the narrative in 'The Girl Who Can' centre around ?
- (A) Women
 (B) Relationships
 (C) Society
 (D) Education
29. What is the setting of the story 'The Girl Who Can' ?
- (A) A small Ghanaian Village
 (B) A town in Kenya
 (C) A town in Egypt
 (D) A village in India
30. What is the age of the protagonist of the story 'The Girl Who Can' ?
- (A) 10 years
 (B) 9 years
 (C) 7 years
 (D) 15 years
31. What is the theme of the story 'The Girl Who Can' ?
- (A) Love
 (B) Politics
 (C) Conflict
 (D) Religion

32. Who is the author of the novel 'Chronicle of a Death Foretold' ?
- (A) Gabriel Garcia Marquez
 (B) Joseph Conrad
 (C) Franz Kafka
 (D) William Faulkner
33. What is the main theme in the novel 'Chronicle of a Death Foretold' ?
- (A) The Murder of Santiago
 (B) Community Morality
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
34. What does the Word 'Chronicle' in the title of the novel 'Chronicle of a Death Foretold' suggest ?
- (A) A historical account
 (B) A journalistic article
 (C) A literary price
 (D) All of the above
35. What kind of a novel is 'Raag Darbari' ?
- (A) Romantic
 (B) Historical
 (C) Satirical
 (D) Psychological
36. Which award was given to the novelist of 'Raag Darbari' for this novel ?
- (A) Nobel Prize
 (B) Sahitya Academy Award
 (C) Pulitzer Prize
 (D) Booker Prize
37. By whom was the novel 'Raag Darbari' translated into English ?
- (A) Gillian Wright
 (B) Paul Adam
 (C) David Ambrose
 (D) Tariq Ali
38. In which year was the novel 'Raag Darbari' published ?
- (A) 1969
 (B) 1968
 (C) 1965
 (D) 1963
39. In which language was the novel 'Draupadi' originally written ?
- (A) Hindi
 (B) Gujarati
 (C) Marathi
 (D) Bengali

40. Who translated the novel 'Draupadi' into English ?
- (A) Gayatri Spivak
(B) Margaret Atwood
(C) Chinua Achebe
(D) Maya Angelou
41. What is the name of the protagonist in 'Draupadi' ?
- (A) Dulna Majhi
(B) Surja Sahu
(C) Dopdi Mejhen
(D) Captain Arjan Singh
42. The novel 'Cracking India' was originally named :
- (A) The Ice-man Cometh
(B) Ice Candy Man
(C) The Ice Cream Man
(D) The Ice Cream Parlour
43. Who is the central character of the novel 'Cracking India' ?
- (A) Imam Din
(B) Hamida
(C) Roda
(D) Lenny
44. There is a strong autobiographical element in the novel 'Cracking India'. What is it ?
- (A) The author and the central character belong to the same community.
(B) The novel is situated in the author's town
(C) The incidents in the novel coincide with those in the author's life
(D) All of the above
45. Bapsi Sidhwa is a native of which country ?
- (A) India
(B) Pakistan
(C) Afghanistan
(D) Iran
46. Who was Thein Pe ?
- (A) A Burmese politician and journalist
(B) The central character of 'The Modern Monk'
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) A Korean poet

47. In which year was 'The Glass Palace' published ?
- (A) 2005
(B) 2002
(C) 2000
(D) 2009
48. The novel 'The Glass Palace' falls into which category of novels ?
- (A) Regional
(B) Picaresque
(C) Gothic
(D) Historical
49. Which of the following novels have been written by the writer of 'The Glass Palace' ?
- (A) The Hungry Tide
(B) The Palace of Illusions
(C) The Inheritance of Loss
(D) The White Tiger
50. What does the symbol of the Glass Palace stand for ?
- (A) Beauty
(B) Lust for a romanticized past
(C) Prosperity
(D) All of the above
51. Which award was given to 'The Inheritance of Loss' ?
- (A) Booker Prize
(B) Sahitya Academy Award
(C) Nobel Prize
(D) Pulitzer Prize
52. Which of the following is one of the themes in 'The Inheritance of Loss' ?
- (A) Politics
(B) Caste discrimination
(C) Migration
(D) All of the above
53. In which year does the action of the novel take place ?
- (A) 2006
(B) 1914
(C) 2000
(D) 1986
54. Who is the central character in the novel ?
- (A) Biju
(B) Jemubhai Patel
(C) Sai
(D) Mutt

55. Who is Jemubhai Patel in relation to Sai ?
- (A) Maternal Grandfather
(B) Neighbour
(C) Teacher
(D) Landlord
56. In the novel 'The Inheritance of Loss' who eats chapatis with knife and fork ?
- (A) Noni
(B) Jemubhai
(C) Lola
(D) Nimi
57. Where does Biju live, in the novel 'The Inheritance of Loss' ?
- (A) New York
(B) Mumbai
(C) London
(D) Manhattan
58. What is the playwright Datta Bhagat's middle name ?
- (A) Bhupesh
(B) Ganpat
(C) Hari
(D) Prasad
59. What is play 'Whirlpool' originally known as ?
- (A) Avart
(B) Bhanwar
(C) Lahren
(D) Dariya
60. Which traditional dramatic form has been used in 'Whirlpool' ?
- (A) Nautanki
(B) Raasleela
(C) Tamasha
(D) Dashavtaar
61. What does the action of the play 'Whirlpool' revolve around ?
- (A) An election
(B) A pilgrimage
(C) A marriage
(D) A funeral
62. Against which political event is the story of 'Sons Must Die' set ?
- (A) The Indo-Pakistan War of 1947
(B) The Second World War
(C) The Battle of the Hydaspes
(D) The Battle of Tigris
63. Uma Parameswaran is a resident of which country ?
- (A) India
(B) U. S. A.
(C) France
(D) Canada

64. Which of the following themes is portrayed in 'Sons Must Die' ?
- (A) The conflict between romantic idealism and survival instinct
 (B) The glories of war
 (C) The relationship between sons and mothers
 (D) All of the above
65. Who is the writer of 'Emerald City' ?
- (A) A. D. Hope
 (B) David Williamson
 (C) Amitav Ghosh
 (D) James Joyce
66. What is the subject presented in 'Emerald City' ?
- (A) Jewellery business
 (B) Corruption
 (C) Entertainment Industry
 (D) Environmental Concerns
67. 'Emerald City' is a satire. What is the object of this satire ?
- (A) Film
 (B) Publishing
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) All of the above
68. Fill in the blank ;
 'Once Upon Four Robbers' is the first play in a series of drama that the playwright refers to as plays.
- (A) Magic realism
 (B) Magic boon
 (C) Third space
 (D) Surreal
69. What is the setting of the play 'Once Upon Four Robbers' ?
- (A) A prison
 (B) A highway
 (C) A market square
 (D) A ruined castle
70. Which culture is reflected in 'Once Upon Four Robbers' ?
- (A) Yoruba
 (B) Igbo
 (C) Maasai
 (D) Himba
71. Who is the writer of 'Once Upon Four Robbers' ?
- (A) Stephen Black
 (B) Nadine Gordimer
 (C) Omoseye Bolaji
 (D) Femi Osifisan

72. Who has used the term 'Cultural imperialism' to describe colonial practices ?

- (A) Gayatri Spivak
- (B) Edward Said
- (C) Homi Bhabha
- (D) Pramod Nayar

73. Fill in the blanks :

Ngugi considers in Africa a 'cultural bomb'.

- (A) French
- (B) Swahili
- (C) English
- (D) Kamba

74. Which of the following is considered to be the most influential writer of Botswana ?

- (A) Bessie Head
- (B) Unity Dow
- (C) Albert Malikongwa
- (D) Toro Mositi

75. Who has been referred to as 'The 20th century's greatest 18th century poet' ?

- (A) Ted Hughes
- (B) A. D. Hope
- (C) T. S. Eliot
- (D) Philip Larkin

76. What is the name of the girl who can in the novel 'The Girl Who Can' ?

- (A) Adjoa
- (B) Ama
- (C) Akna
- (D) Abena

77. Identify the poem from which these lines have been extracted :

"I who have cursed/The drunken officer of British rule, how choose/ Between this Africa and the English tongue I love ?"

- (A) Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never be Written
- (B) The Voice of the Mountain
- (C) A Far Cry from Africa
- (D) The Death of the Bird

78. Identify the poet from whose poem these lines have been extracted :

"If you should try to take her from me I'd launch no thousand ships to bring her back".

- (A) Arun Kolatkar
- (B) Mamang Dai
- (C) A. D. Hope
- (D) Yasmine Gooneratne

79. Decolonization is a process that follows which of the following ?
- (A) Colonization
 - (B) Post-colonization
 - (C) Pre-colonization
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
80. Colonialism and Globalization are both based on the concept of :
- (A) Diversification
 - (B) Expansion
 - (C) Hegemony
 - (D) Stratification
81. What is the role of literature in the process of decolonization ?
- (A) to highlight the cross cultural exchange of ideas
 - (B) to provide insights into critical questions related to the end of empire
 - (C) to describe the political process of withdrawal of power
 - (D) All of the above
82. Which of the following movements is a part of identity politics ?
- (A) Women's rights
 - (B) Civil rights
 - (C) LGBTQ movements
 - (D) All of the above
83. Who is the author of 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' ?
- (A) Sandra Gilbert
 - (B) Susan Gubar
 - (C) Jane Austen
 - (D) Mary Wollstonecraft
84. Which of the following is written by Franz Fanon ?
- (A) The Wretched of the Earth
 - (B) Orientalism
 - (C) Black Skins White Masks
 - (D) All of the above
85. Which of the following is the most common theme of post-colonial literature ?
- (A) Racism
 - (B) Oppression
 - (C) Nationalism
 - (D) All of the above

86. Who is considered to be the father of post-colonial literature ?
- (A) Edward W. Said
 - (B) Frantz Fanon
 - (C) Homi K. Bhabha
 - (D) Ngugi Wa Thiong'o
87. There is only one continent on which post-colonial literature does not exist. Which one is it ?
- (A) Australia
 - (B) Asia
 - (C) Antarctica
 - (D) Europe
88. Which of the following closely overlaps with post-colonial literature ?
- (A) Migrant literature
 - (B) Black literature
 - (C) Commonwealth literature
 - (D) All of the above
89. Post-colonial literature can be read as :
- (A) an analysis of the structural aspects of language
 - (B) a radical critique of Eurocentric notions of language and literature
 - (C) a universal commentary on nature and humanity
 - (D) All of the above
90. Post-colonial writers focus on which of the following themes ?
- (A) Struggle for Independence
 - (B) Unity in Diversity
 - (C) Survival of the Fittest
 - (D) Might is Right
91. Which of the following is written by Homi K. Bhabha ?
- (A) Can the Subaltern Speak
 - (B) The Empire Writes Back
 - (C) The Other Question
 - (D) Post-Colonialism
92. Which of the following ideas was developed by Homi K. Bhabha ?
- (A) Third Space
 - (B) Hybridity
 - (C) Multi-culturalism
 - (D) All of the above
93. Colonial discourse is based on which concept, according to Bhabha ?
- (A) Fixity
 - (B) Stability
 - (C) Equality
 - (D) Fraternity

94. Ngugi Wa Thiong'o belongs to which country ?
- (A) Japan
(B) Kenya
(C) Germany
(D) Korea
95. In 'Decolonizing the Mind' Thiong'o examines the detrimental impact of colonization on which of the following ?
- (A) Religion
(B) Language
(C) Art
(D) All of the above
96. 'Decolonizing the Mind' is divided into how many essays ?
- (A) Ten
(B) Six
(C) Four
(D) Two
97. Who is the writer of the essay 'Under Western Eyes : Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourses' ?
- (A) Chandra Jalpade
(B) Derek Walcott
(C) Margaret Atwood
(D) Mamang Dai
98. 'Under Western Eyes' explores which of the following issues ?
- (A) the treatment of women of the third in Western scholarship
(B) the projection of natives by European colonizers
(C) the caste system and untouchability
(D) All of the above
99. According to Mohanty, western feminism views the debate through the lens of :
- (A) Victimry
(B) Oppression
(C) Hegemonic patriarchy
(D) All of the above
100. Who is the poet of 'The Death of the Bird' ?
- (A) Alexander Pope
(B) William Shakespeare
(C) A. D. Hope
(D) John Keats

Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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159471

M. A. (Second Semester) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

ENGLISH

(Research Methodology)

Paper Code							
A	0	4	0	8	0	3	T

Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

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2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining Instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which among the following is a method of data collection for research ?
 - (A) First hand observation
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) All of the above

2. Which is not a tool for literary research ?
 - (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Textual analysis
 - (C) Lab experiments
 - (D) Lecture and text notes

3. Biography and Literary theories are used as in research.
 - (A) methods
 - (B) tools
 - (C) style
 - (D) objectives

4. In biographical research, what are the materials ?
 - (A) Data contained in official records
 - (B) Information contained in semi-official records
 - (C) Materials derived from the author's statements
 - (D) All of the above

5. How is random sampling helpful ?
 - (A) Reasonably accurate
 - (B) An economical method of data collection
 - (C) Free from personal biases
 - (D) All of the above

6. A research database is essentially a collection of information in
 - (A) electronic format
 - (B) ledgers
 - (C) official records
 - (D) None of the above

7. What is the first step in pursuing research ?
 - (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research topic
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis

8. What is the criterion to judge the depth of any research ?
 - (A) By research title
 - (B) By research duration
 - (C) By research objectives
 - (D) By total expenditure on research

9. A research problem is feasible only when
- (A) It has utility and relevance
 - (B) It is new and adds something to knowledge
 - (C) It is researchable
 - (D) All of the above
10. On what basis can one formulate assumptions for research ?
- (A) The cultural background of the country
 - (B) Some specific characteristics of castes
 - (C) The guidelines of universities
 - (D) None of the above
11. The subject of study in the social sciences is
- (A) man and his behaviour
 - (B) cosmic phenomenon
 - (C) geographical features
 - (D) spiritual matters
12. Which among the following can be used as materials for literary research ?
- (A) Advertisements
 - (B) Scientific data
 - (C) Books and journals
 - (D) Media coverage
13. Tell the name for a sentence that formulates both the topic of research and the researcher's point of view ;
- (A) Thesis statement
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Synopsis
 - (D) Summary
14. What is hypothesis ?
- (A) A statement about the methodology of a study
 - (B) A statement about the expected outcome of a study
 - (C) A statement about the design of a study
 - (D) None of the above
15. What is the full form of MLA in MLA style sheet ?
- (A) Moderate Literary Association
 - (B) Modified Linguistic Analysis
 - (C) Modern Language Association
 - (D) None of the above
16. The use of or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's original work is
- (A) plagiarism
 - (B) documentation
 - (C) presentation
 - (D) a breach of contract

17. The latest edition of MLA stylesheet is published in
- (A) 7th, 2009
 (B) 8th, 2016
 (C) 9th, 2021
 (D) 6th, 2008
18. The title of a big source (independent in itself) and title of a small source that is a part of a larger work, will be written in, respectively.
- (A) normal letters
 (B) italics, within inverted commas
 (C) within inverted commas, italics
 (D) italics
19. Intellectual Property Rights include
- (A) patents
 (B) copyrights
 (C) trademarks
 (D) All of the above
20. The main purpose of Intellectual Property Rights is
- (A) to encourage the creation of a wide variety of intellectual goods
 (B) to give exclusive rights for the intellectual endeavours
 (C) to encourage intellectual class
 (D) None of the above
21. Which quotations are known as intext or short quotations ?
- (A) That have less than four lines of prose or three lines of poetry
 (B) That are parenthetical citations within inverted commas
 (C) That are followed by the sentence punctuation mark
 (D) All of the above
22. Which citations do we categorize as indent or block quotations ?
- (A) That are of more than four lines of prose and three lines of poetry
 (B) That are of six lines of prose and five lines of poetry
 (C) That are written as parenthetical expressions
 (D) None of the above
23. What is the standard font and font size according to MLA format requirements ?
- (A) Calibri, 11
 (B) Times New Roman, 12
 (C) Verdana, 10
 (D) None of the above
24. The page number in the research paper or thesis is written in
- (A) the centre at the top margin
 (B) the centre at the bottom margin
 (C) the upper right corner
 (D) the bottom right corner

25. Why does the MLA—(an organization of professors of English and other languages) have a style and citation guide ?
- (A) To provide a shared system for crediting the work of scholars
 - (B) To give editors guidelines for working with writers
 - (C) To allow faculty and students alike to avoid plagiarism by providing proper credit
 - (D) All of the above
26. In MLA style, the list of references on the Works Cited List should be in order
- (A) chronological by date of publication
 - (B) alphabetical by author's last name
 - (C) alphabetical by title
 - (D) no particular order
27. When do we need to include an intext citation ?
- (A) When we paraphrase information from a source in the paper
 - (B) When we include a direct quotation from a source in the paper
 - (C) When we paraphrase information or include a direct quotation from a source in the paper
 - (D) MLA does not use intext citation
28. Bibliography given in a research paper/thesis
- (A) helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle/perspective
 - (B) shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
 - (C) makes the paper authentic
 - (D) None of the above
29. Hypothesis cannot be stated in
- (A) Declarative
 - (B) Null and question form
 - (C) General
 - (D) Directional
30. A good hypothesis should be
- (A) formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
 - (B) precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
 - (C) about the expected relationship between two or more variables
 - (D) All of the above
31. Generally the data of the research is
- (A) quantitative only
 - (B) qualitative only
 - (C) both quantitative and qualitative
 - (D) None of the above
32. In simple terms, hypothesis is
- (A) an assumption/supposition
 - (B) an exploration
 - (C) an observation
 - (D) None of the above

33. Field study is related to
- (A) real life situations
 - (B) laboratory situations
 - (C) experiments
 - (D) None of the above
34. Assertion (A) : Format and styles of referencing in a research work are formal requirements.
Reason (R) : Formal requirements and their observance help in promoting standardization and objectivity.
In the light of the above statements, which one of the following is correct ?
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
35. Chicago Manual of Style is a style guide for English.
- (A) British
 - (B) American
 - (C) Canadian
 - (D) Australian
36. Which is the latest edition of Chicago Manual of Style ?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 17
 - (D) 12
37. Which statement is correct about Chicago Manual ?
- (A) Its *Notes and Bibliography System* is preferred by many in humanities
 - (B) Its *Author-date System* is more common in the sciences and social sciences
 - (C) Footnotes and Endnotes are used in *Notes and Bibliography*
 - (D) All of the above
38. Turabian style is the version of Chicago Manual of Style.
- (A) student
 - (B) commercial
 - (C) academic
 - (D) None of the above
39. Footnotes and Endnotes are part of
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of the above
40. *Author-date System* of Chicago Manual of Style
- (A) the sources are briefly cited
 - (B) author's last name is followed by the year of publication
 - (C) each citation in the text matches up with an entry in the references list
 - (D) All of the above

41. What is the full form of MHRA style guide ?
- (A) Modern Human Resource Agency
 - (B) Modern Humanities Research Association
 - (C) Ministry of Human Resource Agency
 - (D) None of the above
42. MHRA is based international organization to promote advanced study and research of
- (A) America, social sciences
 - (B) India, languages
 - (C) UK, humanities
 - (D) None of the above
43. The latest edition of MHRA is edited by
- (A) 3rd, Brian Richardson
 - (B) 5th, Brian Nicoll
 - (C) 7th, Anderson
 - (D) None of the above
44. In the latest edition of MHRA,
- (A) footnotes and endnotes are focused
 - (B) author's first name comes first, then the last name
 - (C) page numbers are included at the end
 - (D) All of the above
45. The format of thesis writing is the same as in the
- (A) writing of seminar presentation
 - (B) preparation of research paper/article
 - (C) research dissertation
 - (D) None of the above
46. A research problem is feasible only when
- (A) it has utility and relevance
 - (B) it is researchable
 - (C) it is new and adds something to knowledge
 - (D) All of the above
47. Comparative literature emerged in century.
- (A) 19th
 - (B) 18th
 - (C) 17th
 - (D) 16th
48. Research should be oriented towards
- (A) honest exploration
 - (B) knowledge of facts and principles
 - (C) standardized findings
 - (D) All of the above

49. Which among the following is not an objective of research ?
- (A) Advancement of knowledge
 - (B) Fun and entertainment
 - (C) Sharpening of the critical insight
 - (D) Betterment of humanity as a whole
50. What are the prerequisite qualities of a good researcher ?
- (A) Critical insight
 - (B) Dedication of learning
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
51. What are the materials in literary research ?
- (A) Manuscripts
 - (B) Printed books
 - (C) Online material
 - (D) All of the above
52. Textual analysis of a text is concerned with
- (A) words
 - (B) the syntactical structure
 - (C) literary devices
 - (D) All of the above
53. Which among the following cannot be a criterion in the selection of topic for research ?
- (A) Interest in the topic
 - (B) Feasibility of the topic
 - (C) Suggestion by the friend
 - (D) New area of investigation
54. Research can be conducted by a person who
- (A) has studied Research Methodology
 - (B) holds a Masters Degree
 - (C) possesses thinking and reasoning ability
 - (D) All of the above
55. Research can be classified as
- (A) Basic, applied and action research
 - (B) Quantitative and qualitative research
 - (C) Philosophical, historical and experimental research
 - (D) All of the above
56. What is the objective of construction research ?
- (A) To develop solutions to a problem
 - (B) To demarcate new construction areas
 - (C) To indulge in constructive appreciation
 - (D) None of the above

57. Action research is
- (A) an applied research
 - (B) a research carried out to solve immediate problems
 - (C) a longitudinal research
 - (D) All of the above
58. What is the aim of exploratory research ?
- (A) To structure and identify new problems
 - (B) To explore new lands
 - (C) To demarcate new responsibilities
 - (D) None of the above
59. 'Textual Analysis as a Research Method' is written by Catherine Belsey who was a Scholar.
- (A) British
 - (B) French
 - (C) American
 - (D) Canadian
60. According to Belsey, textual analysis is about the close reading of artefacts.
- (A) political
 - (B) economic
 - (C) cultural
 - (D) None of the above
61. For Belsey, 'text' in textual analysis has a meaning.
- (A) deep
 - (B) broad
 - (C) limited
 - (D) specific
62. For textual analysis, Belsey brings up the concept of signifier and signified given by
- (A) Post-structural, Ferdinand de Saussure
 - (B) Post-colonial, Edward Said
 - (C) Postmodern, Baudrillard
 - (D) None of the above
63. Who wrote the essay 'Interdisciplinarity and Literary Research' ?
- (A) Catherine Belsey
 - (B) Michel Foucault
 - (C) David Johnson
 - (D) None of the above
64. Literary research has become more in recent years.
- (A) interdisciplinary
 - (B) discipline specific
 - (C) biased
 - (D) open-ended

65. What does the word 'interdisciplinary' mean ?
- (A) Maintaining discipline in an institution
 - (B) A co-relation among different disciplines
 - (C) Focusing on a discipline of study only
 - (D) None of the above
66. The essay 'Interdisciplinarity and Literary Research' specifies types of co-operative learning.
- (A) Three
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Five
 - (D) Six
67. "My contention will be that textual analysis is indispensable to research in cultural criticism." Who said this ?
- (A) T. S. Eliot
 - (B) I. A. Richards
 - (C) Catherine Belsey
 - (D) F. R. Leavis
68. What is the term used in the essay 'Interdisciplinarity and Literary Research' for the role of intellectual conflict in effective instruction and decision making ?
- (A) Constructive controversy
 - (B) Multiplicity of functioning
 - (C) Intellectual conglomeration
 - (D) None of the above
69. What is correct about Discourse Analysis ?
- (A) Discourse analysis improves a researcher's research aptitude
 - (B) It generates information that is manner and content specific
 - (C) It can decide the researcher's field of research
 - (D) All of the above
70. According to Gabriele Griffin, Discourse Analysis is concerned with the investigation of language that is
- (A) written
 - (B) oral
 - (C) Both written and oral
 - (D) Neither written nor oral
71. Which among the following is not a form of Discourse Analysis ?
- (A) Gender discourse
 - (B) Racial discourse
 - (C) Power discourse
 - (D) Thematic discourse
72. Discourse is both constituted by and constitutes the
- (A) socio-cultural world
 - (B) linguistic aspects
 - (C) rhetoric and aesthetics
 - (D) None of the above

73. Discourse analysis is textual analysis.
- (A) different from
 - (B) similar to
 - (C) a part of
 - (D) None of the above
74. Roman Jakobson's name is associated with
- (A) Structuralism
 - (B) Formalism
 - (C) Post-structuralism
 - (D) Historicism
75. Russian formalism focused on
- (A) the intrinsic features of a text
 - (B) the biographical details of the author
 - (C) the psychological dimensions of a text
 - (D) the historical background
76. The approach of formalism and also structuralism is based on analysis.
- (A) emotional, subjective
 - (B) scientific, objective
 - (C) spiritual, ethics
 - (D) legal, detailed
77. What does characterize the Formalist analysis of a text ?
- (A) Defamiliarization
 - (B) Metafiction
 - (C) Alienation effect
 - (D) All of the above
78. Who coined the term New Historicism ?
- (A) Michel Foucault
 - (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
 - (C) Stephen Greenblatt
 - (D) Derrida
79. Which among the following is said to be the seminal work of Feminism ?
- (A) *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* by Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (B) *Of Grammatology* by Jacques Derrida
 - (C) *What is an Author* by Michel Foucault
 - (D) None of the above
80. According to New Historicism, history is regarded as
- (A) separate from the literary text
 - (B) historical background
 - (C) textual phenomenon
 - (D) None of the above

81. "The textuality of history and the historicity of text" is the fundamental principle of
- (A) Historicism
 - (B) New Historicism
 - (C) Structuralism
 - (D) New Criticism
82. Who coined the term 'Ecriture Feminie' or 'Women's Writing' ?
- (A) Helene Cixous
 - (B) Luce Irigaray
 - (C) Julia Kristeva
 - (D) Elaine Showalter
83. The feminist approach aims at
- (A) the depiction of women in the works of male authors
 - (B) focus on the neglected female authors and their inclusion in the literary tradition
 - (C) manifestation of feminine identity in the act of writing
 - (D) All of the above
84. Literary approaches like Psychoanalysis Feminism, New Historicism etc. help in
- (A) the interpretation of literary texts
 - (B) writing a work of literature
 - (C) discourse on a subject
 - (D) None of the above
85. Historicism as a literary and critical approach is based on
- (A) author-centred approach
 - (B) reader-response approach
 - (C) context-oriented approach
 - (D) None of the above
86. "The creative writer is a kind of neurotic who fails to come to terms with reality and takes solace in his reverie or fantasy where his wishes are fulfilled." Whose opinion is this ?
- (A) C. G. Jung
 - (B) Sigmund Freud
 - (C) Julia Kristeva
 - (D) Jacques Lacan
87. Who is the author of *Feminism and Critical Theory* ?
- (A) Gayatri C. Spivak
 - (B) Helen Cixous
 - (C) Toril Moi
 - (D) Mary Wollstonecraft
88. What does comparative study focus on ?
- (A) It is the study of literature written in other nation/nations
 - (B) It is the study of literature written in different languages
 - (C) It is the study of different cultures and their composite parts and aspects
 - (D) All of the above

- 7 89. Which among the following is not a suitable topic for comparative study ?
- (A) A comparative study of William Shakespeare and Ben Jonson
 - (B) A comparative study of Baudelaire, a French Poet and T. S. Eliot, an English Poet
 - 7 (C) A comparative study of a Tamil Poet and a Kannada Poet
 - (D) A comparative study of socio-cultural aspects of two or more than two nations, reflected in their literature
90. Which statement is correct about comparative literature ?
- (A) Translation is the key to proceed in comparative study
 - (B) It is concerned about similarities and differences also
 - (C) Comparative literature has an ideology of inclusion of the other
 - (D) All of the above
91. The names of Sigmund Freud, C. G. Jung and Jacques Lacan are associated with
- (A) Formalism
 - (B) Feminism
 - (C) Psychoanalytic criticism
 - (D) None of the above
92. What is correct about Historicism/ Traditional approach to history ?
- (A) Social as well literary history provides the context for understanding literary text
 - (B) The literary text is not privileged against the background of historical and non-literary text
 - (C) If tries to reinterpret history as well as literary texts
 - (D) None of the above
93. The British counterpart of New Historicism is called
- (A) Deconstruction
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Cultural Materialism
 - (D) Post-modernism
94. Among the male writers advocating Feminism, the prominent is the author of *The Subjection of Women*.
- (A) Fredrich Engels
 - (B) John Stuart Mill
 - (C) T. S. Eliot
 - (D) None of the above

95. Which statement is correct about New Historicism ?

- (A) It opposed the Pure Formalism of New Criticism
- (B) It interrogates the relationship between history and literature
- (C) It has some of the Marxist sympathies
- (D) All of the above

96. Comparative literature studies the similarities or mutual influences in which of the following ?

- (A) Myths and archetypes
- (B) Themes and styles
- (C) Literary devices and motifs
- (D) All of the above

97. The feminist theorists like Lacan, Julia Kristeva, Helen Cixous and Luce Irigaray are

- (A) French
- (B) American
- (C) Canadian
- (D) Australian

98. What is the difference between research methods and research methodology ?

- (A) Methods are specific tools to collect and analyse data for research
- (B) Methodology is the use of methods in the field and the theories of principles
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct

99. The conceptual framework in which the research is carried out is

- (A) Research hypothesis
- (B) Synopsis of research
- (C) Research design
- (D) Research paradigm

100. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research ?

- (A) To oversimplify the problem of research
- (B) To bring about the holistic approach to research
- (C) To create a new pattern in Research Methodology
- (D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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161401

M. A. (Second Semester) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

ENGLISH

(Translation and Folk Literature) (Elective)

Paper Code							
A	0	4	0	8	0	4	T

Questions Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्तर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्तर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. The word translation is derived from the 'translatum'.
 - (A) Latin
 - (B) Greek
 - (C) German
 - (D) Norse

2. is the process of converting an original or 'source' text into a text in another language.
 - (A) Etymology
 - (B) Translation
 - (C) Phonetics
 - (D) Linguistics

3. is the conversion of text from one script to another.
 - (A) Transliteration
 - (B) Transcription
 - (C) Decoding
 - (D) Encoding

4. is the study of sign and sign systems in language.
 - (A) Semiotics
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Pragmatics
 - (D) Geology

5. The way of translating social or cultural reality of the source text to that of the culture of the target language is called
 - (A) adaptation
 - (B) linguistic
 - (C) untranslatability
 - (D) D calque

6. In the translator adds elements to the target texts to make up for their absence in the target language.
 - (A) linguistic
 - (B) compensation
 - (C) borrowing
 - (D) adaptation

7. is the translation within the same language.
 - (A) Interlingual
 - (B) Intersemiotic
 - (C) Intralingual
 - (D) Transparency

8. Translation from one language to another is called translation.
 - (A) Intralingual
 - (B) Intersemiotic
 - (C) Pronunciation
 - (D) Interlingual

9. Traditionally the was considered inferior to the author.
- (A) translator
 - (B) poet
 - (C) narrator
 - (D) writer
10. is translating an author word by word and line by line from one language to another.
- (A) Mistranslation
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Metaphrase
 - (D) Imitation
11. When a word of the source text is replaced in the target text by a whole group of words that explain a non-existent notion in the target language, it is called
- (A) paraphrase
 - (B) compensation
 - (C) cultural
 - (D) borrowing
12. A good translation is a translation that provides a/an message of the Source Language (SL) text in the target language.
- (A) opposite
 - (B) equivalent
 - (C) irrelevant
 - (D) wrong
13. No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the social reality.
- (A) different
 - (B) same
 - (C) contrast
 - (D) divergent
14. The term translation studies was first put forward by :
- (A) Lefevere
 - (B) Destutt de Tracy
 - (C) James Holmes
 - (D) Bassnett
15. represents some changes occurring in a translation process.
- (A) Equivalence
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Shift
 - (D) Gain
16. Loss and gain are a part of process.
- (A) transliteration
 - (B) recording
 - (C) oral communication
 - (D) translation

17. The idea of may be traced back to the 17th century.
- (A) decoding
 - (B) re-encoding
 - (C) machine translation
 - (D) interlingual
18. Jakobson declares that every poetic art is therefore technically
- (A) translatable
 - (B) device
 - (C) untranslatable
 - (D) imagination
19. Lack of fidelity to the text in SL can be defined as in translation studies.
- (A) spirit
 - (B) syntactic
 - (C) semantic
 - (D) distortion
20. Roman Jakobson has distinguished types of translation.
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
21. Semantic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic features come under the domain of:
- (A) intralinguistic criteria
 - (B) extralinguistic criteria
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
22. Which word Sujit Mukherjee uses to refer to translation ?
- (A) Relocation
 - (B) Transfer
 - (C) Transcreation
 - (D) Transferral
23. Sujit Mukherjee calls Indo-English literature as :
- (A) the pragmatic studies
 - (B) the decolonial studies
 - (C) the oriental studies
 - (D) a limb of the body; the purusha
24. According to G. N. Devy translation is :
- (A) 'an attempted revitalization of the original in another verbal order and temporal space'.
 - (B) an order of writing which transports original feeling and emotions into another language.
 - (C) a system of writing that aims at resisting another cultural systems.
 - (D) an age old skill of writing that delivers ease of reading a text in another language.

25. According to G. N Devy the problems in translation study are :
- (A) the problems of literacy traditions.
 - (B) the problems of the relationships between origins and sequentiality.
 - (C) the problems of translating consciousness.
 - (D) All of the above
26. Catford refers two kinds of translation shifts. They are :
- (A) the shifts are between SL and TL or between history and culture.
 - (B) between the levels of history and language and between culture and tradition.
 - (C) between the level of grammar and lexis and between the levels of phonology and graphology.
 - (D) between grammar and lexis and between culture and history.
27. Catford calls the changes of structure, changes of class. Changes of term in systems as :
- (A) class shifts
 - (B) level shifts
 - (C) translation shifts
 - (D) category shifts
28. Eugene Nida asserts that a translator must find the :
- (A) decoding ability
 - (B) closest natural equivalent
 - (C) the impact of a translation
 - (D) None of the above
29. Who states : "..... no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to the corresponding symbols or in the ways in which symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages. Hence, there can be no fully exact translations" :
- (A) Sujit Mukherjee
 - (B) Eugene Nida
 - (C) J. C. Catford
 - (D) Roman Jakobson
30. Eugene Nida put forwards two approaches to the translation task and types of translation. They are :
- (A) formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.
 - (B) translation equivalence and grammatical equivalence.
 - (C) conformance equivalence and receptor equivalence.
 - (D) historical equivalence and cultural equivalence.

31. Devy states that the translation problem is not just a linguistic problem but :
- (A) a problem of tradition and culture
 - (B) a grammatical and semantic problem
 - (C) an aesthetic and ideological problem
 - (D) a historical and cultural problem
32. Sujit Mukherjee writes that the translator is tested twice and the tests are :
- (A) tested for what he makes of the original text and translator's command over both the languages.
 - (B) tested for his cultural knowledge and also for his historical knowledge of both the languages.
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
33. According to J.C. Catford the central task of any translation is to find out :
- (A) the tradition and culture of target language.
 - (B) the historical and temporal facts.
 - (C) the cultural equivalent.
 - (D) the target language equivalent.
34. The structural shift involves most a shift in :
- (A) lexical structure
 - (B) grammatical structures
 - (C) phonetics
 - (D) semiotic structures
35. Roman Jakobson delineated three families of translation, they are :
- (A) Intersemiotic, Intralingual, Bi-semantic
 - (B) Interlingual, Intersemiotic, Intrasynctactical
 - (C) Intralingual, Interlingual and Intersemiotic
 - (D) Intralingual, Bi-lingual and Intersemiotic
36. What is linguistic equivalence ?
- (A) The translator must be conscious about the cultural difference of both the languages.
 - (B) The translations must be grammatically suitable.
 - (C) The words should mean the same thing in the target language.
 - (D) None of the above

37. In translation shifts structure shifts entail class shifts, because of :
- (A) logical dependence of class on structures
 - (B) cultural factors
 - (C) grammatical factors
 - (D) linguistic factors
38. What are the two categories of untranslatibility ?
- (A) Historical and Climatic Differences
 - (B) Tradition and Culture Difference
 - (C) Linguistic and Cultural Differences
 - (D) None of the above
39. is a special method that is used to reach the equivalence when there is no equivalent concept and suitable expression in the target language.
- (A) Amalgamation
 - (B) Compensation
 - (C) Comparison
 - (D) None of the above
40. The translators must not fail to include in their translations
- (A) plot, structure, theme and subject matter of the original work
 - (B) grammar, phonetics and syntax of the original work
 - (C) tradition, history and sociological factors in the original work
 - (D) creativity, rhythm and nuances of meaning one finds and feels in the original work.
41. Vetting is a process
- (A) to write and re-write
 - (B) to check and correct
 - (C) Both are correct
 - (D) None of the above
42. Why a translated price of work must go through an evaluation by a subject and language expert who knows both the source language and target language ?
- (A) To check the grammar and syntax of the text
 - (B) To check the text for correct expression and a coherent flow
 - (C) Both of them are wrong
 - (D) All of the above are correct
43. Before one starts vetting of a text one should :
- (A) read the original and the translated text.
 - (B) read the original text.
 - (C) read only the translated text.
 - (D) None of the above
44. If a translator has omitted a footnote to explain some alien idea or personage, do you think as a vetter you cannot escape this responsibility ?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Both the ways are correct
 - (D) It depends on the text

45. A is one that maintains the original content without changing the structure, form or style.
- (A) Blank Verse Translation
 - (B) Rhymed Translation
 - (C) Metrical Translation
 - (D) Literal Translation
46. is where the translator enters into a double bondage of metre and rhyme.
- (A) Phonemic translation
 - (B) Interpretation
 - (C) Rhymed translation
 - (D) Literal translation
47. are to be translated based on their function.
- (A) Poem
 - (B) Play
 - (C) Grammar
 - (D) Idiom
48. The stress on linguistics and the early experiments with machine translation in the led to the rapid development of translation studies in Eastern Europe.
- (A) 1960s
 - (B) 1980s
 - (C) 1950s
 - (D) 1940s
49. The translator should word-for-word renderings.
- (A) use
 - (B) avoid
 - (C) take
 - (D) lend
50. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both
- (A) equivalence
 - (B) grammar
 - (C) source language
 - (D) source language and target language
51. refers to the source-language message.
- (A) Equivalent
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) Receding
52. refers to the receptor language.
- (A) Cultural
 - (B) Source language
 - (C) Language
 - (D) Natural

53. plays an important role in translation.
- (A) Country
 - (B) Culture
 - (C) Tradition
 - (D) People
54. A translation is not a monistic composition, but an
- (A) analysis
 - (B) tradition
 - (C) interpretation.
 - (D) language
55. Translation theory tends to be
- (A) dominant
 - (B) expressive
 - (C) normative
 - (D) None of the above
56. Language is guide to :
- (A) social reality
 - (B) self reality
 - (C) innovation
 - (D) None of the above
57. involves far more than replacement of lexical and grammatical item of a language.
- (A) Pronunciation
 - (B) Linguistics
 - (C) Translation
 - (D) Meaning
58. Translation studies is incomplete without perspectives.
- (A) lexical
 - (B) historical
 - (C) linguistic
 - (D) None of the above
59. Nida's most notable contribution to translation theory is
- (A) decoding
 - (B) dynamic equivalence
 - (C) encoding
 - (D) history of translation
60. Situation, subject field, time, place, receiver, sender and affective implications come under the domain of
- (A) intralinguistic criteria
 - (B) extralinguistic criteria
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

61. Translation plays a crucial role in :
- (A) Inter-animal communication
 - (B) Inter-human communication
 - (C) Inter-language communication
 - (D) None of the above
62. Name of Roman Jakobson's seminal paper is :
- (A) On Linguistic Aspects of Translation
 - (B) Textbook on Translation
 - (C) How to Translate Well from One Language to Another
 - (D) All of the above
63. What does the phrase traduttore traditore mean ?
- (A) Translator Redeemer
 - (B) Translator Believer
 - (C) Translator Traitor
 - (D) Translator Invisible
64. Which is an example of inter-semiotic translation ?
- (A) Film adaptation of a novel
 - (B) Caricature
 - (C) Prose rendering of a verse
 - (D) Translation of metrical poetry from one language into another
65. In the translation process there are mainly two types of activities, they are :
- (A) Encoding and Recoding
 - (B) Coding and Decoding
 - (C) Decoding and Recoding
 - (D) Encoding and Decoding
66. What is the full form of AVT ?
- (A) Audio Visual Translation
 - (B) Audio Video Transcripts
 - (C) Audio Video Television
 - (D) All of the above
67. Feature films, television programs, theatrical plays, musicals, opera, web pages and video games are just some examples of :
- (A) cinematography
 - (B) web technology
 - (C) audio-visual translation
 - (D) None of the above
68. What are the characteristics that define audio-visual translation ?
- (A) Dialogue and Music
 - (B) Speech and Changing Registers
 - (C) Plot and Action
 - (D) Story and Dialogue

69. Subtitle plays an important role due to globalization and the wide availability to access movies and series from other countries.
- (A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Both are correct
(D) None of the above
70. What are the two most popular types of audio-visual mode of translation ?
- (A) Dubbing and subtitling
(B) Synchronization and dubbing
(C) Both are true
(D) None of the above
71. Transcreation is a combination of discipline and art, and interpretation.
- (A) language
(B) plot
(C) story
(D) translation
72. With transcreation, the end result is most of the time
- (A) A non-verbal message
(B) A symbolic interpretation
(C) A repetition of the original text
(D) A complete new message
73. covers the translations of many kinds of specialized texts and requires a high level of subject knowledge and mastery of the relevant terminology and writing conventions.
- (A) Literal translation
(B) Functional translation
(C) Technical translation
(D) Audio-visual translation
74. The important features of an official translations are :
- (A) accurate, clear, natural, acceptable
(B) accurate, descriptive, hyperbolic
(C) descriptive, ambiguous, acceptable
(D) clear, natural, descriptive, relative
75. Is there any difference between free and literal translation ?
- (A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Partial
(D) None of the above
76. Literal translation involves :
- (A) additions and deletions
(B) and takes meaning in general
(C) word to word translation
(D) All of the above

77. What is a free translation ?
- (A) It is a translation that prioritizes conveying the meaning of the original text.
 - (B) It is a translation that focuses on text.
 - (C) It is a translation that focuses on grammar.
 - (D) It is a translation that prioritizes conveying the summary of the text.
78. Semantic translation aims at :
- (A) looking beyond the text.
 - (B) conveying the meaning of the phrase and sentence.
 - (C) conveying the summary of the text.
 - (D) None of the above
79. Translation of literary texts of one language into another is known as
- (A) transcreation
 - (B) sense translation
 - (C) literary translation
 - (D) literal translation
80. Literary translation deals with the of the text.
- (A) subject-matter
 - (B) characters
 - (C) history
 - (D) culture
81. Folklore is deeply connected with :
- (A) education
 - (B) history
 - (C) tradition
 - (D) social changes
82. Folk culture represents the representation and the reaffirmation of the total identity of a particular group whether it is a family, community or nation.
- (A) No
 - (B) Yes
 - (C) Partially correct
 - (D) None of the above
83. By and large folklore is
- (A) Entertaining
 - (B) Ridiculous
 - (C) Substandard
 - (D) Unrestrained
84. Folklores help us to connect to the of the society.
- (A) education
 - (B) heritage
 - (C) politics
 - (D) None of the above

85. The use of folklore in literature created a :
- (A) cultural consciousness or a cultural movement
- (B) a historical movement
- (C) a literary movement
- (D) a political movement
86. Panchatantra stories are very popular :
- (A) Classic narratives
- (B) Literary narratives
- (C) Folk narratives
- (D) None of the above
87. Folklore challenges :
- (A) society
- (B) palace paradigm in literature
- (C) kingship
- (D) None of the above
88. Who among the following is considered as a noted Indian Folklorist ?
- (A) A. K. Ramanujan
- (B) M. R. Anand
- (C) Amitabh Bhattacharya
- (D) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
89. Among many Indian Folk music is the most famous in the world music scene.
- (A) Baul
- (B) Rudali
- (C) Lavani
- (D) Bhagra
90. Folk narrative poems are an essential part in :
- (A) political life of India
- (B) administrative life of India
- (C) social and cultural life of India
- (D) education of India
91. Folklores deal with love, hate, birth, death, marriage, murder, infidelity, war, famine, theft, rain, splendour and poverty.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Not applicable
- (D) Incorrect
92. It is one of the oldest vampire stories from India :
- (A) Sulasa and Sattuka
- (B) Akbar and Birbal
- (C) Baital Pachisi
- (D) Tenali Raman

93. 'Bhai Dooj' by A. K. Ramanujan celebrates the love between :
- Mother and Father
 - Husband and Wife
 - Brother and Sister
 - Mother and Daughter
94. The sister saves her brother from :
- the lion, the snake, the river and the tree.
 - the lion, the bird, the ocean and the jungle.
 - the bird, the jackal, the pond and the lion.
 - the river, the cloud, the tree and the ocean.
95. The rituals of 'Bhai Dooj' promotes :
- long life of the sisters who participate in it.
 - long life for all brothers of the women who participate in it.
 - long life for all the siblings.
 - long life for all the villagers.
96. A. K. Ramanujan highlights that in Indian folklores, women are projected as forbearers of :
- helplessness, softness, fun, cunningness.
 - energy, wisdom, foresight and cleverness.
 - energy, cunningness, education, fun
 - weakness, wisdom, foresight, goodness
97. *Bopoluchi* is a story of a
- courageous Punjabi girl
 - timid Punjabi girl
 - cunning Punjabi girl
 - fearful Punjabi girl
98. Each and every character in *Bopoluchi* pictures the
- political life of Punjab
 - sociological constraints of Punjab
 - cultural traits of Punjabi life
 - None of the above .
99. Which weapon does Bopoluchi use to kill the robbers ?
- Billhook
 - Sword
 - Knife
 - Sickle
100. In the play 'Charandas Chor' by Habib Tanvir, what was the name of the Havildar ?
- Mr. Harish Das
 - Mr. Arjun Das
 - Mr. Charan Das
 - Mr. Babu Das