

## QUESTION BANK

### TYBA SEM V

#### PAPER IV 16th to 18th Century English Literature I

Mark the correct answer:

- 1.** Renaissance refers to
  - a. A new understanding of the world
  - b. A different approach towards life
  - c. Ideas on religion
  - d. Education
  
- 2.** Which feature was typical-of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance?
  - a. universal suffrage
  - b. social equality
  - c. racial diversity
  - d. a questioning spirit
  
- 3.** What practice allowed people to gain forgiveness by giving the Catholic Church money?
  - a. Golden forgiveness
  - b. Paying indulgences
  - c. Fee for sinners
  - d. Purchasing saves
  
- 4.** What is a sonnet?
  - a. A musical poem
  - b. A serious poem
  - c. A 14-line poem
  - d. A long narrative poem
  
- 5.** The poem Arcadia is an example of
  - a. Pastoral
  - b. Sonnet
  - c. Lyric
  - d. Ode

- 6.** What are the last 6 lines of a sonnet called?
- Octave
  - Volta
  - Stanza
  - Sestet
- 7.** What is an epic?
- A long poem
  - A poem with some characters
  - A long narrative poem
  - A dramatic poem
- 8.** Jacobean drama explored
- The bright side of human life
  - The economy of the society
  - The darker side of human nature
  - The religious elements in the society
- 9.** John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, and George Peele are referred to as
- Poets
  - Essayists
  - University Wits
  - Dramatists
- 10.** The ghost is first spotted
- On the deck of the ship
  - In the graveyard
  - Outside the castle
  - In Gertrude's chambers
- 11.** The ghost claims he is
- The King Of Norway
  - Old Hamlet
  - Claudius
  - Old Fortinbras
- 12.** In his first appearance onstage, Hamlet is wearing
- Royal robes
  - A jester's costume
  - The crown

d. Mourning clothes

**13.**Hamlet claims to be afflicted by

- a. Dyslexia
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Gout
- d. Melancholy

**14.**Hamlet's famous speeches are called

- a. Dramatic irony
- b. Soliloquys
- c. Analogues
- d. Dialogues

**15.**What is meant by 'antic disposition'?

- a. Madness
- b. Gloominess
- c. Melancholic
- d. Gay

**16.**Where does the ghost say he wanders?

- a. Purgatory
- b. Baltic sea
- c. Heaven
- d. Hell

**17.**What does Hamlet wrestle with?

- a. Power
- b. Bravery
- c. Doubt and uncertainty
- d. Polonius

**18.**From the Greek roots, what is the meaning of the word "Astrophel"?

- a. Star chaser
- b. Star lover
- c. Star follower
- d. Star hater

**19.**Ecologue refers to

- a. Dramatic monologue
- b. Dialogue about economy
- c. Shepherds' dialogues

- d. Elegy
- 20.**Shakespeare's sonnet 116 attempts to define love as
- a. Temporary
  - b. Physical
  - c. Marriage of true minds
  - d. Passionate
- 21.**What is meant by the expression, 'Love is not time's fool'?
- a. Time fools lovers
  - b. Lovers fool around
  - c. Love is not bound by time
  - d. Time defines love
- 22.**In sonnet 138 both the speaker and the beloved
- a. Love each other
  - b. Lie to each other
  - c. Cheat each other
  - d. Hate each other
- 23.**What is a metaphysical conceit?
- a. Comparison
  - b. Showing difference
  - c. Juxtaposition of two starkly incomparable things
  - d. Showing similarity
- 24.**Donne's poem A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning is about
- a. To mourn the parting
  - b. Not to mourn when parting
  - c. Spiritual unification
  - d. To stop someone who is leaving
- 25.**One of the themes of the poem 'Death- thou Shall Die' is
- a. Glorification of death
  - b. Romanticizing death
  - c. Powerlessness of death
  - d. Acceptance of death
- 26.**George Herbert uses pulley as a
- a. Metaphor
  - b. Personification
  - c. Conceit

- d. Simile
27. Herbert's poem 'Love' is
- a. Romantic
  - b. Devotional
  - c. Nature
  - d. Elegy
28. In Marvell's poem 'On a Drop of Dew' dew drop is a metaphor for
- a. Water
  - b. Human soul
  - c. World
  - d. Garden
29. What does the symbolized soul yearn for?
- a. To live in the garden
  - b. To be united with God
  - c. To get dissolved
  - d. To remain in the human body
30. The central conflict of the poem is
- a. Dew and water
  - b. Soul and dew
  - c. Transition between material and spiritual world
  - d. Dew and sun
31. Literature of the Elizabethan age is considered to be the
- a. Golden age
  - b. silver age
  - c. decadent age
  - d. medieval age
32. The word Renaissance is the French word for
- a. respect
  - b. recreation
  - c. rebirth
  - d. reply

33. Edmund Spenser's Amoretti is  
a. an epic  
b. pastoral poem  
c. Sonnet sequence  
d. lyrical poem
34. The Spanish tragedy is the finest example of  
a. Restoration drama  
b. Elizabethan drama  
c. Jacobean drama  
d. medieval drama
35. Metaphysical poetry belongs to the  
a. 19th century  
b. 17th century  
c. 16th century  
d. 18th century
36. The soliloquies in *Hamlet* bring out the secret feelings of  
a. women  
b. men  
c. characters  
d. servants
37. Prince Hamlet is in sharp contrast to  
a. Polonius  
b. Laertes  
c. Ophelia  
d. Rosencrantz
38. The ghost in the play is Hamlet's  
a. uncle  
b. friend  
c. father  
d. enemy

39. Ophelia is genuinely in love with
- Horatio
  - Claudius
  - Hamlet
  - Guilkenstern
40. As a friend to Hamlet, Horatio is
- honest
  - cunning
  - rude
  - imbalanced
41. 'To be, or not to be' reveals Hamlet's
- irresolution
  - madness
  - happiness
  - grief
42. Shakespeare's Fools in *Hamlet* are the
- soldiers
  - servants
  - friends
  - grave diggers
43. The play within the play has been enacted to
- know the truth
  - entertain
  - welcome
  - know the talent
44. The tragic flaw in Hamlet is his
- love affair
  - friendship
  - inability to act
  - cowardice

45. In the play Hamlet \_\_\_\_ madness

- a. feigns
- b. shows
- c. feels
- d. finds

46. Shakespeare's Sonnet 116 'Let me not to the marriage of true minds' celebrates

- a. people
- b. moon
- c. love
- d. friendship

47. In Sonnet 138, the poet reveals the paradox between love and

- a. deceit
- b. trust
- c. madness
- d. sadness

48. The word 'Rich' in the last line of Sonnet 37 'My mouth doth water' refers to Stella's

- a. riches
- b. beauty
- c. father
- d. husband

49. From the Greek roots, what is the meaning of the word 'Astrophel'?

- a. Star chaser
- b. Star lover
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50. In Marvell's poem 'On a Drop of Dew' the soul yearns to

- a. live in the garden
- b. be united with God
- c. get dissolved
- d. remain in the human body

51. The central conflict of the poem is

- a. Dew and water
- b. Soul and dew drops
- c. Transition between material and spiritual world
- d. Dew and the sun

52. The title of the poem 'Pulley' is an example of

- a. Metaphysical conceit
- b. Imagery
- c. Alliteration
- d. personification

53. In Herbert's poem God denies man the most precious jewel

- a. rest
- b. light
- c. power
- d. skill

54. The poem 'Love' deals with the love of

- a. man
- b. woman
- c. God
- d. nature

55. In 'A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning' Donne focuses on the

- a. immutable nature of his love
- b. love at first sight
- c. lovers
- d. inconstant love

Question Bank

TYBA Sem V

Paper V - Literary Criticism

- 1) What is Literary Criticism?
  - a. Praises all literature
  - b. rejects all literature
  - c. critically appreciates literature
  - d. interprets literature.
  
- 2) The word 'criticism' originates from ---- the language
  - a. Greek
  - b. Sanskrit
  - c. Jerman
  - d. Russian
  
3. ---- explores the nature of literature in all its forms.
  - a. Literary Criticism
  - b. poem
  - c. drama
  - d. novel
  
4. ---- is a significant critic of the 20th century.
  - a. Shakespeare
  - b. Dante
  - c. Dr. Johnson
  - d. T.S. Eliot
  
5. -----was the first person to distinguish between the ability to criticize and the ability to compose literature.
  - a. Socrates
  - b. Roman Jacobson
  - c. Cleanth Brooks
  - d. F.R. Leavis

6. "Criticism is a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world" said by
- Matthew Arnold
  - Eliot
  - Victor Hugo
  - Addison

7. Literature is subjective whereas literary Criticism is :-

- impressive
  - expressive
  - social
  - objective
- 8) Greek word *krites* means a :-
- judge
  - doctor
  - lawyer
  - writer
- 9) According to the Classical view, one function of Criticism is-
- to advocate
  - to compare
  - to entertain
  - to instruct
- 10) To interpret and critically evaluate literature is one of the important functions of-
- Didactic literature
  - Aestheticism
  - Literary Criticism
  - Feminism
- 11) An ideal critic should be:
- prejudiced in evaluation of a work of art
  - subjective in response to literature
  - an interpreter of a work of art

- d. a judge of a work of art
- 12) -----is one of the main functions of a literary critic:
- a. to evaluate a text
  - b. to entertain readers
  - c. to propagate a text
  - d. to offer various insights to read / interpret a text
13. .... is a poetic device which comes with “as” or “like” to compare two objects.
- a. Metaphor
  - b. Simile
  - c. Paradox
  - d. Repetition
14. Visually descriptive or figurative language in a literary work is known as.....
- a. Symbol
  - b. Imagery
  - c. Figure of speech
  - d. Character
15. Symbolism Means.....?
- A. A pattern of sound that includes the repetition of consonant sounds
  - B. The use of an object, person, situation, or word to represent something else (an idea) in literature
  - C. The study of characters
  - D. Any story that attempts to explain how the world was created
16. A .....is a statement or group of sentences that contradict what we know while delivering an inherent truth.
- a. Paradox
  - b. Simile
  - c. Symbol
  - d. Image
17. An ambiguity indicates....
- a. A statement, word or situation that offers more than one meaning.
  - b. A statement, word or situation that offers opposite meanings
  - c. A statement, word or situation that offers same meanings
  - d. A statement, word or situation that offers no meaning at all

18. A traditional story concerning early history of people, natural phenomenon, supernatural beings is known as.....

- a. Myth
- b. History
- c. Sociology
- d. Ecology

19. Which of the following critics said “Literature is twice removed from reality”?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Longinus
- d. Horace

20. Who of the following said that “Literature is the imitation of action that is complete...?”

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Longinus
- d. Horace

21. The idea of primary and secondary imagination brought out by.....

- a. Wordsworth
- b. Coleridge
- c. Keats
- d. Shelley

22. Who among the following called poets as catalytic agents?

- a. Wordsworth
- b. T. S. Eliot
- c. F.R. Lewis
- d. Beardsley

23. Which of the following is one of the functions of literature?

- a. To entertain

- b. To earn
- c. Waste of time
- d. To disturb the readers

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30. Which meter is followed in the following lines...

"I love you not for sure I swear by God "

- a. Iamb
- b. Trochee
- c. Spondee
- d. Pyrrhic

31. A pyrrhic meter has.....

- a. Two feet; both unstressed
- b. Two feet; both stressed
- c. Two feet; one stressed and one unstressed
- a. Two feet; sometimes both unstressed or stressed

32. Which stanza form is followed in the following:

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;  
Our wiser sons, no doubt will think us so."

- a. Tercet
- b. Quatrain
- c. Heroic couplet
- d. Septet

33. "Trochee, Spondee, Anapaest" are the types of.....

- a. Stanza
- b. Meter
- c. Poetic devices
- d. Rhyme

34. Scansion of a poem means.....

- a. Thematic analysis of a poem
- b. Structural or Metrical analysis of a poem
- c. Comparative study of a poem
- d. Finding symbols in a poem

34. What is a “poetic foot?”

- a. A square foot
- b. It’s a basic repeated sequence of meter composed of two or more accented of unaccented syllables
- c. Break up of poetic line into syllables
- d. Break up of words into single syllables

36. In modern verse a Caesura means:

- a. A pause near the middle of a line
- b. End of a line
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40. A Paradox is.....

- a. A contradictory statement
- b. Simple sentence
- c. Complex sentence
- d. Imaginary statement

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42. Simile is .....

- a. Also known as Metaphor that compares two objects
- b. A poetic device which comes with “as” or “like” to compare two objects.
- c. Something that makes contradictory statement
- d. Repetition of words

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- b. To earn
- c. Waste of time
- d. To disturb the readers

48. Literature is subjective whereas literary Criticism is :-

- A. Impressive
- B. Expressive
- C. Social
- D. Objective

49. The Greek word krites means a :-

- A. Judge
- B. Doctor
- C. Lawyer
- D. Writer

50. According to the Classical view, one function of Criticism is-

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- c. Break up of poetic line into syllables
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60. In modern verse a Caesura means:

- a. A pause near the middle of a line
- b. End of a line
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- d. Beginning of a poem

62. What is the meaning of rhythm?

- a. Patterns or beats that give a musical appeal
- b. Rap songs that have the word rhythm in it

- c. A pattern of specific syllables measured by "foot"
- d. The using of stressed and unstressed syllables

63. What is the meaning of meter?

- a. Overall tempo, or pace, at which the poem unfolds.
- b. Beats and pattern.
- c. Premeasured patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- d. Measuring unit in math .

64. Type of meter that has 2 syllables, (unstressed->stressed)

- a. Dactyl
- b. Iamb
- c. Anapest
- d. Trochee

65. Type of meter that has 2 syllables, ( stressed-> unstressed)

- a. Iamb
- b. Trochee
- c. Dactyl
- d. Spondee

66. Type of meter that has (3) syllables, ( unstressed-> unstressed->stressed)

- a. Anapest
- b. Dactyl
- c. Trochee
- d. Iamb

67. Type of meter that has (3) syllables, ( stressed-> unstressed->unstressed)

- a. Iamb
- b. Trochee
- c. Spondee
- d. Dactyl

68. The word " football" is an example of a what type of meter?

- a. Spondee
- b. Iamb
- c. Trochee

d. Dactyl

69. The word "awake" is an example of a what type of meter?

a. Iamb

b. Trochee

c. Spondee

d. Anapest

70. The word "Roses" is an example of a what type of meter?

a. Iamb

b. Trochee

c. Spondee

d. Anapest

71. The word "comedy" is an example of a what type of meter?

a. Trochee

b. Anapest

c. Iamb

d. Dactyl

TYBA Sem V

Paper VI- Translation Studies: Theory & Practice

1. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century translation is considered as

- a. a part of linguistics
- b. an academic discipline
- c. a part of comparative literature
- d. contrastive linguistics

2. Transliteration is required when the

- a. SL is written in a different script from the TL
- b. translation is done
- c. SL and TL are of the same script
- d. SL and TL are in different states

3. The translator should be faithful to the

- a. SL text
- b. TL text
- c. transformation
- d. translation

4. Loss and gain in translation is

- a. not possible

b. impossible

c. cannot happen

d. inevitable

5. Creative translation requires to be

a. flexible

b. difficult

c. incomprehensible

d. rigid

6. The rendering of the text from one language to another with one word at a time is

a. creative translation

b. structural translation

c. free translation

d. word to word translation

7. The word 'sphota' literally means

a. closing

b. gradual change

c. sudden opening

d. making noise

8. Bhartrhari's feels that the sentence as a whole is perceived as meaningful and not as a separate word in

- a. AkhandVakyaSphota
- b. VyaktiSphota
- c. Varna Sphota
- d. Pada Sphota

9. In understanding the true meaning of the text, Sri Aurobindo prefers

- a. truth
- b. psychology
- c. perception
- d. spirituality

10. According to Sri Aurobindo translation is a

- a. narrative process
- b. creative process
- c. mythical process
- d. cognitive process

11. Rabindranath Tagore's translations are

- a. simple and direct
- b. combination of many poems into one or vice -versa
- c. very complicated
- d. not impressive

12. Tagore translated his famous poem

a. *Gitanjali*

b. *The Solitary Reaper*

c. *Night of the Scorpion*

d. *My Mother*

13. Translation as an academic discipline is of

a. old origin

b. recent origin

c. 18<sup>th</sup> century

d. 19<sup>th</sup> century

14. The practice of transcribing a word or text written in one writing system into another is

a. translation

b. adaptation

c. transliteration

d. transformation

15. The original text is the

a. SL text

b. translated text

c. transcribed text

d. TL text

16. The question of loss and gain must be seen

- a. statically
- b. formally
- c. differently
- d. dynamically

17. The translator changes the word order to create a natural-sounding sentence in

- a. word to word translation
- b. structural translation
- c. free translation
- d. literal translation

18. Advertisements with catchy words for products is an example of

- a. creative translation
- b. loss and gain in translation
- c. traditional translation
- d. linguistic translation

19. Bharatrhari's theory of translation is known as the theory of

- a. Sphota
- b. modernity
- c. spirituality

d. myth

20. A Sphota is not a sound we hear but the sound we

a. understand

b. listen

c. ignore

d. articulate

21. Sri Aurobindo compares the translator to a

a. poet

b. scientist

c. carpenter

d. philosopher

22. The Psycho-spiritual theory of translation was developed by

a. A.K. Ramanujan

b. Rabindranath Tagore

c. Sri Aurobindo

d. Bhartrhari

23. The poem Gitanjali in English is a

a. target language text

b. source language text

- c. mystical text
- d. free verse text

24. Rabindranath Tagore gave importance to the

- a. purpose of translation
- b. knowledge in translation
- c. translation process
- d. devotional aspects of translation

25. Reading stimulates your mind.

- a. पढ़ना आपके मन को उत्तेजित करता है।
- b. पढ़ना आपके दिमाग को उत्तेजित नहीं करता है।
- c. पढ़ना आपके दिल को उत्तेजित करता है।
- d. पढ़ना आपकी आंखों को उत्तेजित करता है।

26. Reading can lower your stress level.

- a. पढ़ना आपके तनाव के स्तर को बढ़ा सकता है।
- b. पढ़ना आपके तनाव के स्तर को कम कर सकता है।
- c. पढ़ना आपके तनाव के स्तर को कम नहीं करता है।
- d. पढ़ने से तनाव पैदा होता है।

27. Many animals hide during the winter.

- a. कई जानवर सुरक्षा के लिए छिपते हैं।

- b. कई जानवर छिपते हैं।
- c. कई जानवर सर्दियों के दौरान छिपते हैं।
- d. कई जानवर गर्मियों के दौरान छिपते हैं।

28. It is nice to see snow on the trees.

- a. पेड़ों पर बर्फ देखना अच्छा लगता है।
- b. बर्फ देखना अच्छा लगता है।
- c. बर्फ को देखना अच्छा नहीं है।
- d. पेड़ों पर बर्फ देखना अच्छा लगता है।

29. Humans have done considerable damage to tigers' population.

- a. मनुष्यों ने गौरैया की आबादी को काफी नुकसान पहुंचाया है।
- b. मानव ने पर्यावरण को काफी नुकसान पहुंचाया है।
- c. मानव ने जंगली जानवरों की आबादी को काफी नुकसान पहुंचाया है।
- d. बाघों की आबादी को मनुष्यों ने काफी नुकसान पहुंचाया है।

30. The situation can be tense.

- a. स्थिति तनावपूर्ण हो सकती है।
- b. स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है।
- c. स्थिति तनावपूर्ण नहीं है।
- d. स्थिति कठिन है।

31. Chess has been played for hundreds of years.

- a. शतरंज सैकड़ों वर्षों से खेला जाता रहा है।
- b. फुटबॉल सैकड़ों वर्षों से खेला जा रहा है।
- c. शतरंज हाल ही में खेला गया है।
- d. हाल ही में इसकी लोकप्रियता के कारण शतरंज खेला गया है।

32. Chess is a two-player game.

- a. शतरंज दो खिलाड़ियों का खेल है।
- b. शतरंज में दो-खिलाड़ी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।
- c. शतरंज का खेल कई खिलाड़ियों द्वारा खेला जा सकता है।
- d. शतरंज का खेल अच्छा है।

33. Some animals do not sleep all winter.

- a. कुछ जानवर पूरी सर्दियों में नहीं सोते हैं।
- b. कुछ जानवर पूरी सर्दियों में सोते हैं।
- c. इंसान सर्दियों के दौरान सोता है।
- d. कुछ जानवर बारिश के दौरान सोते हैं।

34. Reading provides knowledge.

- a. पढ़ने के लिए ज्ञान की आवश्यकता होती है।
- b. पढ़ना ज्ञान है।

c. पढ़ना ज्ञान प्रदान करता है।

d. पढ़ना ज्ञान नहीं है।

35. Reading refreshes our mind.

a. पढ़ना हमारे मन को तरोताजा कर देता है।

b. पढ़ने से हमें मदद मिलती है।

c. पढ़ने से हमारे अंदर तनाव आता है।

d. पढ़ना एक महत्वपूर्ण कौशल है।

36. *Annihilation of Caste* is translated as :

a. जातीचाउच्चाटन

b. जातीव्यवस्थेचाविनाश

c. जातीचनिर्मूलन

d. जातीव्यवस्थेचेनिर्मूलन

37. The word 'Shastra' has been translated in the TL text as :

a. नीतिशास्त्र

b. शास्त्र

c. धर्मशास्त्र

d. ब्रह्मज्ञान

38. *Annihilation of Caste* originally written by :-

a. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

b. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

c. Mahatma Gandhi

d. Prakash Ambedkar

39. *Annihilation of Caste* is about :

- a. Women marginalisation
- b. Child labour
- c. Poverty
- d. Caste system emancipation

40. Who is the translator of the prescribed text *Annihilation of Caste* in Marathi?

- a. Prof. Prakash Shirsath
- b. Anna BhauSathe
- c. Anupa Lal
- d. Shanta Gokhale

41. The original speech *Annihilation of Caste* was written in ----- language.

- a. Hindi
- b. Marathi
- c. English
- d. Tamil

42. He does hard work.

- a. वह कड़ी मेहनत करता है।
- b. वह कड़ी मेहनत करती है /
- c. वह मेहनत नहीं करता है।
- d. वे कड़ी मेहनत नहीं करते।

